



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, 1945

Price - Sixpence, post free



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THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S
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THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

REPORT

for the year ending 31st December 1944

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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4 The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.

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THE DEAN'S LETTER

THE DEANERY,
WINDSOR CASTLE.

February 1946.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

AT 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th May, 1945, Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister announced the total and unconditional surrender of Germany. Two hours later St. George's was thronged for a special Service of thanksgiving, the Military Knights attending in uniform. The next morning at 8.30 a large congregation was present at the Choral Eucharist. Never has thanksgiving been more sincere and spontaneous, and not least among God's mercies we remembered the marvel that the Chapel had stood unharmed through the long-drawn peril of total war.

Members of this Society will share our gratitude, and I like to think that many whose names do not yet figure in the list now published for the first time, but who value as we do St. George's and the noble tradition it enshrines, will be moved to join us without delay.

We welcome the return of three Lay Clerks recently demobilized, and regretfully we part with Mr. Bell Kempton, who was a respected member of our Committee and has now retired after sixty years' faithful and efficient service with the Choir. Unfortunately we are not in a position to make adequate provision for twelve Lay Clerks and for the time being necessity compels us to leave three vacancies unfilled. This does not mean that we are content with a permanent reduction in our numbers: we regard it as one of our first duties to maintain the high excellence of our musical tradition. Is it too much to hope that some benefactor may enable us in the near future to return to our full strength?

In accord with your decision, the restoration and redecoration of the Oxenbridge Chapel will soon be taken in hand by Mr. W. H. Randall Blacking, whose recent work in the Hastings Chapel has been greatly admired. Captain Parratt's legacy will go far to defray the cost, and a small inscribed panel will commemorate him and his generous gift.

We may well be proud of these and other chapels in St. George's, but we should remember what they signify. To most of them a chantry was attached with an endowment providing the stipend for a priest who would regularly say Mass and offer intercession for the souls of the departed and especially for the donor and members of his family. We believe that the original intention of those who endowed these chantries will be more nearly satisfied if in connexion with the Quarterly Obits we explicitly remember them at our Choral Eucharist on the following Sundays together with

departed Kings, Knights of the Garter, priests, builders, labourers and others to whom we of St. George's owe a debt we never can repay. This was accordingly done on the Sunday before Christmas.

Included in our longer term planning you will remember your intention further to beautify the sanctuary and to re-arrange the Chapter library. Some comprehensive scheme will be required in each case, and to that end we are already consulting our architect. The balance at the Society's disposal does not allow us to do more at the moment.

We propose to hold the Annual Meeting on Easter Tuesday, 23rd April, which is also St. George's Day, and we hope that increased travelling facilities may bring a large number of us together for the occasion: the day's programme is outlined below.

After eleven years' most valuable and valued service as Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Carteret Carey has resigned her office; Canon Crawley is carrying on with the kind occasional help of Brigadier-General Pelly. One more resignation we much regret is that of Mr. Such, keeper of the Curfew Tower and of the famous clock which is the subject of an article in this Report.

My good wishes and gratitude go to all who share in the worship at St. George's and to all who care for its witness and its welfare.

ERIC HAMILTON, Bp.,

Dean of Windsor.

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 will be sent to those who apply to: The Hon. Secretary, "Friends and Descendants", St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

A form of application with banker's order is enclosed with this Report.

EDITOR'S NOTES

THE Society has received a legacy of £250 from the late Captain G. Temple-Parratt, for many years a member of the Committee. He requested that the legacy be spent on some permanent object or restoration, and that an inconspicuous inscription should state that it is given in memory of Constance Henrietta Parratt by Captain Geoffrey Temple-Parratt.

The Committee decided that the legacy be applied to the restoration of the Oxenbridge Chapel, in which an inscription can be placed.

Material and craftsmen will, it is hoped, soon be set free, when further projects may be taken in hand. Towards the cost of these the Society has some funds now available as the result of monies having accumulated during the war years in investments and banking accounts, as shown in the balance sheet.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant, who wrote the valuable article on the Croes Naid in the Report for 1943, has placed us further in her debt by her account of the Clock in the Curfew Tower. Her home is in Glamorgan where, as a J.P., she was Visiting Justice (1926-31) to Swansea Prison, and a member of the Court of Governors of University College, Swansea. In 1922 she was appointed by the British Government a delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, the first woman appointed to hold such an office.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant has most generously presented to the Chapter a fine volume of photographs, accompanied by translations and transcriptions of the original manuscripts referring to the Croes Naid, prepared and bound at the Public Record Office. Several scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and London have taken part in the preparation of this volume, which is indeed a valuable possession. It will be kept in the Aerary.

Those who wish to study any part of the history of the Castle and its contents will be glad to have the article in this issue on the various books that have been written about it. We are most grateful to Mr. M. F. Bond for the care with which he has compiled this list of authorities, with notes about their relative values.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Oxley & Son for allowing us to reproduce the photograph of the West Window, and to Mr. Sidney Pitcher for the two photographs of the figures in the West Window. They are specimens of his magnificent gift to the Chapter, referred to in Dr. Deane's lecture, of a complete set of photographs of the figures. Mr. Spearman, who took the photographs specially for us to illustrate Mrs. Coombe Tennant's article on the Clock, deserves our best thanks.

The plates of Arms of the Knights of the Garter, removed to a place of safety during the war by order of his Majesty, have been replaced at the back of the stalls, except for a few which have not yet been cleaned. Mr. Soper, of the Royal College of Arms, has had this delicate work of cleaning in hand.

The Chapel is again opened to visitors on Sunday afternoons between 2.30 and 4 p.m., when a band of voluntary stewards, under Brigadier-General Pelly or Colonel Cockcraft, are present to keep watch and to give any information required.

During the past year members, other than "life members", have been invited to sign a deed of covenant to pay their annual subscription for seven years. Thereby the Society is enabled to recover the income-tax which they will already have paid on their subscriptions. Up to the present about one-fifth of those asked to do so have complied with the request, and we hope that their example will be followed by others. A blank deed of covenant will be found in this Report. They are reminded that the obligation to pay an annual subscription terminates if death should occur before the seven years expire, and that they are not being asked to increase the amount of the annual subscription which they have been in the habit of paying.

We are printing for the first time a full list of members. Owing to the difficulty of keeping in touch with members during the war some inaccuracies may have crept in. We shall be glad to have any mistakes pointed out, so that our record may be corrected. We appeal at the same time to members to study the list and to recommend membership to any of their friends who seem to them eligible.

It has been the custom towards the end of each year to send a reminder to members if their annual subscription has not been paid. If in spite of an annual reminder the subscription has not been paid for three full years, membership is assumed to have lapsed.

In future, for the sake of simplification, the financial year of both Friends and Descendants will terminate on 31st December; subscriptions paid at any time during the year will be credited to that year.

Members are asked kindly to address correspondence about the Society to the Hon. Secretary, "Friends and Descendants", St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle; and not to any individual.

Contributed by Canon Ollard

The Friends of St. George's lost a loyal and devoted member of their company when Dr. Hubert Walter Hunt, Organist of Bristol Cathedral, died towards the end of last year. Born in the Horseshoe Cloister in 1865, son of Thomas Hunt, a Tenor Lay Clerk, Dr. Hunt was a chorister of the Chapel and was an organ pupil of Sir George Elvey and then of Sir Walter Parratt, and he studied the violin under J. S. Liddle and J. T. Carrodus. From 1887 to 1901 he was organist of St. Jude's, South Kensington, and then of Bristol Cathedral until he died. He was a leader in the musical life of Bristol and its neighbourhood and received the Mus. Doc. degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury for his distinguished work. He had a long friendship with Dr. Harris, who was a scholar of the Royal

College of Music when, in 1901, Dr. Hunt left St. Jude's. Sir Walter Parratt encouraged the young scholar to apply for the post, and he was duly tried for it and would have been appointed but that Dr. Hunt and the Vicar of St. Jude's thought him too young and inexperienced. "But", Dr. Hunt added with a smile, "I'm sure you will get a good appointment one day". He and Dr. Harris used to chuckle over that reminiscence in later years.

The link between St. George's and Bristol Cathedral has been continued by the appointment of our Assistant Organist, Mr. Surplice, to succeed Dr. Hunt, and it will not be forgotten that the Dean of Bristol, the Very Rev. H. W. Blackburne, was greatly beloved as Canon of St. George's from 1931 to 1934.

The name of a new contributor to the Annual Report appears in this number, that of Mr. Maurice F. Bond, M.A., of Selwyn College, Cambridge. Mr. Bond was a History Exhibitioner of his college and has been for some years the Senior History Master at Beaumont College. He has completed a book on the Inventories of St. George's Chapel, which is now passing through the press and will prove a valuable addition to the Historical Monographs Series. For some years Mr. Bond was Hon. Treasurer to the P.C.C. of Windsor Parish Church, but pressure of historical work recently compelled him to resign. He has made a most careful study of the MSS. of the Corporation of Windsor, amongst other researches that he has undertaken.

The Times of 19th July, 1945, recorded the death of Mr. Joseph Armitage, the artist who designed the sign displayed by the National Trust on all their properties. He also designed the carvings on South Africa House, the Colonial plaques on India House, most of the stone and plaster carving on the Bank of England and what specially calls for record here, the "King's Beasts" on the Chapel.

Sir Owen Morshead has found in the Royal Library a copy of what appears to be the earliest book written by a Canon of Windsor. It was written partly in 1549, partly in 1553. The author, John Robins, B.D., born about 1500, was Fellow of All Souls, became a Chaplain to Henry VIII and in 1532 a Canon of Christ Church. In 1543 he became Canon of St. George's and Chaplain to the Princess Mary. He was a famous mathematician and astronomer and was an astrologer also. Various of his works survive in the Bodleian Library and the British Museum. He was Canon here through the troubled reign of Edward VI when the Chapel was so scandalously pillaged, and held his stall till he died on 25th August, 1558, just before the Queen. He is buried in the Chapel and Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire* (1719) records the long inscription on his marble

tombstone. No trace of this remains to-day. The name and fame of John Robins are preserved, however, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. The book is an exquisitely written MS. and deserves a longer notice.

Listening in to a broadcast in the summer, Sir Owen Morshead heard a country parson tell of some of his predecessors in his Lincolnshire parish, one of whom, more than a hundred years ago, was still a vivid memory, for he was Dean of Windsor. And parishioners still told how the Dean had gone down to his hayfield and said "You must make haste with the hay, for I shall want the horses to-morrow. I have to go to Windsor to-morrow to bury the King". (The King must have been either George IV who died on 26th June, 1830, or William IV, who died on 20th June, 1837. Their father, King George III had died in winter, 29th January, 1820). Sir Owen at once identified the Dean as Dr. Hobart and the parish as Nocton, between Grantham and Lincoln, where the Dean was born and brought up, and was Vicar from 1815 till he died in 1846. He wrote to the Vicar, the Rev. K. Healey, who obligingly furnished him with some memories of the Dean still treasured by the parishioners after a hundred years. Henry Lewis Hobart, fourth son of the Hon. George Hobart, who succeeded his brother as third Earl of Buckinghamshire in 1793 was born at Nocton in 1774. His mother was a great figure in society and her fourth son was left at Nocton to be brought up by the housekeeper, to whom he was devoted. Against the entry of her burial in the register he pencilled, "O Mater! mater! vale, valetto" (O mother, mother, farewell, farewell) and he added, "Her for whom Hy. Ls. Hobart, Dean of Windsor, bears the Most Affectionate Regard". He also put up a tablet to her memory in the church in affectionate terms. He was 13 when she died in 1787. The future Dean learnt his lessons from an old woman who kept the village school; later he was sent to Westminster and thence to Christ's College, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1797 and became a Canon of Canterbury in 1804. He vacated that stall on being appointed to Windsor in 1816. He held a variety of benefices. As Dean of Windsor he was also Dean of Wolverhampton and Rector of Great Haseley, Oxon, and he was also Vicar of Nocton from 1815 till he died and Rector of S. Dionis Backchurch in the City from 1815 until he resigned it in 1828 to take the Vicarage of Wantage which he held till he died. He never resided there, but, says a writer in the *Bristol Times* in December 1847, "twice a year he arrived with a carpet bag at the Bear Inn, received his tithes, and returned, without leaving either his carpet bag or his blessing behind him".

The Dean was unmarried during his first years at Windsor. He used to visit his sister, Lady Albinia Cumberland, at Hampton Court. In her apartments he used to meet three charming sisters, daughters of Mr. Richard Moore who was descended directly from John Milton's sister. The Dean became attached to the youngest Miss Moore and offered her his hand in the Maze of the Palace, and they were married on 5th October, 1824. One of their grandchildren, Armatrude, Lady Waechter de Grimston, possesses the Dean's

jewel as Registrar of the Order of the Garter. Dr. Hobart was known, it is remembered, as "The Devil of Nocton", apparently because he used to have the bad boys there put in the stocks, he was something of a disciplinarian and could be very stern with a Minor Canon who neglected his duties, as our Chapter records show. He died and was buried at Nocton in May 1846. His memorial brass in the Rutland Chapel records the deep affection he inspired in his family and the fact that he buried three Kings of England during his time as Dean. No *Life* of him exists, but there is a pleasant little memoir of him, with a portrait, on pp. 94-97 of *The Albinia Book* (London 1929).

THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
"FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS"

will be held on

TUESDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1946

The Choirboys will not go for their holiday until after Evensong

The PROGRAMME will be as follows :

- 3.0 p.m.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING in the Nave of St. George's Chapel,
followed by a TALK by Dr. A. C. DEANE on the WEST WINDOW.
4.15 p.m.—TEA in the Dean's Cloister (price 1/-) for those who kindly notify
the Hon. Secretary by 18th April that they desire it.
5.0 p.m.—CHORAL EVENSONG.

THE WEST WINDOW, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

By DR. ANTHONY DEANE

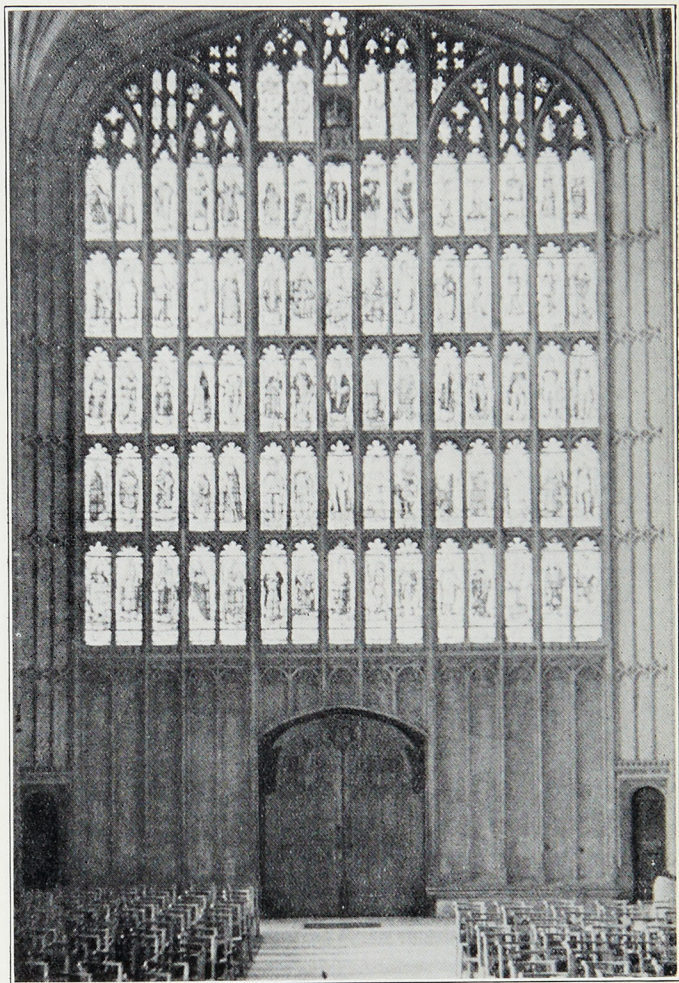
Outline of a Lecture given in St. George's Chapel

THE work of reinstating the west window of St. George's Chapel, which was removed for safety during the war, has recently been completed. To mark its return a lecture on the history and pictorial significance of the stained glass was given by Dr. Anthony Deane in the nave of the Chapel on Monday 10th December. Dr. Deane said that although the stained glass of the west window was among the chief treasures of St. George's, far less attention had been paid to it than to the stone, iron-work and wood-carving. Historians appeared to have lacked interest in it, with the result that an accurate description was rare. To say, as so many sources of information had done, that the glass was collected from various parts of the Chapel and assembled in the eighteenth century was incorrect. There was no reason to doubt that most of the glass in the west window was the original glass inserted between 1503 and 1509. Its character was in accordance with those dates, a period at which the half-finished Chapel was being completed as directed in the will of one of its most notable benefactors, Sir Reginald Bray.

When Bray made his will only the Choir of St. George's had been finished. The outside walls of the nave had been begun, but work on them had ceased when they reached the level of the window cills, since no money to continue could be obtained from Henry VII. When building was resumed after Bray's death in 1503 his executors added the westernmost bay, which had not formed part of the original design. A chantry in one Chapel on the south-west was founded in 1506 and another, in the Urswick Chapel opposite, a year later. In framing his bequest Bray bade the executors complete the nave "as well in stone work, timber, lead, iron, glass and all other things necessary and requisite for the utter performance of the same." His was an age when stained glass was regarded as an essential element in the decoration of churches, and it might be taken for granted that a great deal was used in St. George's, although some windows, especially those of the nave clerestory, were left either without or with very little. From time to time the west window had been repaired with portions of glass taken from other parts of the Chapel.

Third Largest Window ?

The window, said to be the third largest in England, contains seventy-five figures of popes, kings, princes and saints, arranged in



THE WEST WINDOW



"ST. CATHERINE"



"THE MASON"

five rows of fifteen each. Of these, fifty-one are wholly ancient, six are modern and the remaining eighteen are ancient, but have modern heads. The term "ancient", Dr. Deane explained, refers in this connexion to the glass of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, while the "modern" is the work of Thomas Willement in 1842 and includes the borderings of the lights. The window contains no later glass except a few very small pieces inserted during the restoration of the Chapel in 1920-30 in place of some ugly repair work of the eighteenth century. Among the ancient glass are six figures which are clearly earlier in date than the rest; they are smaller and by a different painter, and belonged originally to another part of the Chapel.

Escape from Puritans

These six figures, three kings and three popes, were placed in the west window in the eighteenth century, when it had already suffered a certain amount of damage from the vicissitudes in national affairs. Yet, although not unscathed, it had had a remarkable escape from the Puritans, and Dr. Deane pointed out that its preservation during the Cromwellian occupation of the Castle could have been due only to the foresight of the Dean and Chapter, who must have removed and hidden the stained glass. It was inconceivable that the Parliamentary troops, who destroyed Edward IV's tomb and pillaged the Chapel, would have spared a window which contained no fewer than twenty-four figures of popes, and the Dean and Canons, aware of its certain fate if left on view, had evidently taken emergency measures to preserve it. They would have had to work in haste, and probably with unskilled labour and it was unlikely that in such circumstances the lights could have been removed without damage. A large proportion of the inscriptions had certainly been lost when the window was replaced some time after 1660, and not all the figures were put back.

Georgian Indifference

Until at least a century later, Dr. Deane continued, it shared the general fate of ancient stained glass in the Georgian era, when indifference was responsible for almost as much damage as Puritan destruction. Repairs were usually the work of unskilled hands, and what was far worse, so great an attitude of carelessness influenced their labours that not uncommonly they turned inscriptions upside down, attached the head of one saint to the body of another and even mixed up portions of different windows. By the middle of the eighteenth century the west window of St. George's had suffered so greatly from bad workmanship and neglect that on 18th April, 1767, the Chapter passed this resolution: "The great western window of the chapel being out of repair, ordered that the stonework be made good and the window repaired with such painted glass as can be collected from other parts of the Chapel". It was probably an over-hasty reading of this resolution at some time

which had resulted in the common belief that the window was assembled in the eighteenth century. What it really led to was a little painting and releading, together with the insertion of several lights from other parts of the Chapel, including the six figures of earlier date. This work was carried out by a glazier named Kimberley, and further repairs were made by Forrest in 1796.

The Chapel was threatened with the loss of the west window when George III contemplated replacing it with a new one by his favourite artist, Benjamin West, who designed the east window. Again, it was saved by prompt and diplomatic action on the part of the Dean and Canons.

Modern Restoration

In 1842, when Willement carried out his work, he found that ten more ancient figures remained in the stores of the Chapter, among the remnants of old stained glass collected and kept for use as required. These ten lights were identified as part of the original window, and the fact that they were found among the stores confirms the belief that it had been removed in Commonwealth times. Willement replaced them and completed the window with six modern figures, copies of the older ones.

During the important restoration of the Chapel between 1920 and 1930, the west window was again given attention, and certain of the lights were re-arranged in accordance with a plan prepared by the late Dr. M. R. James. The new scheme was not entirely carried out, and its completion had to wait until the last few weeks, when the window was replaced after being stored away since 1940. Dr. Deane told how it was taken down only a short time before a bomb fell near the Great Western Railway Station; had the west window not been removed in time it might have suffered irreparable harm. The work of taking it down had been carried out by Mr. Wilfred Drake, who also replaced it. As it stood now it represented all that had been preserved from the past, with the additional interest of the new and more appropriate arrangement planned by Dr. James.

A Unique Gift

A unique gift had been received by the Chapter to commemorate this return of the window. Before it was reassembled Mr. Sydney Pitcher, whose photography of stained glass was unequalled, had offered to photograph each light and had presented the complete series of the seventy-five figures and four additional lights to the Chapter. With this splendid gift he had added to the possessions of St. George's a full pictorial record of the west window which would prove very valuable in time to come.

Dr. Deane illustrated his lecture at one point with a diagram which Mr. Drake had designed in two colours to show the exact areas of the ancient and modern glass. The preponderance of the ancient glass was thus discernible in a moment. It is proposed

to have replicas of this diagram produced when conditions permit, and these will be on sale at the bookstall. Some of the more notable figures which were pointed out by Dr. Deane in the course of his lecture include St. Edward the Confessor, St. George, St. Peter and St. Catherine, all of which are pictured in the ancient glass. There is also a lay figure at the north end of the lowest row, and as this is depicted with a hammer it may represent a master-mason who was engaged in the building of the Chapel.

Reprinted from The Windsor, Slough and Eton Express, December 14th, 1945.

THE CLOCK IN THE CURFEW TOWER

THE end of the war in Europe brought back to Windsor the familiar sound of the chimes from the Curfew Tower which had been silenced for reasons of security. Built over 700 years ago—between 1227 and 1230—the Tower has contained a succession of clocks, the earliest recorded having been acquired in 1478. Twelve years later the sum of £4 13s. 4d. was paid to one Thomas Conygrave for the making of a new one ⁽¹⁾. The next clock of which any record exists is the one now *in situ*, dating from 1689, the work of John Davis.

The eight bells, worked from this clock, are the same in number as those brought from the old belfry in 1478, but they have passed through many vicissitudes. Three bear the date 1612 and the initials of John Wallis, of Salisbury, who recast them ⁽²⁾. The great bell was recast in 1598, two others were recast in 1650, another in 1741, and lastly one in 1898.

The bells bear the following inscriptions ⁽³⁾ :

1. Thomas Lester of London made me February the 20 1741.
2. Incipe dulce Ceqvar 1650 W Whitmore made mee.
3. 1650 W W.
4. Venite Exultemus I W 1612.
5. In Honore S. Georgii Martiris et S. Edwardi Regis et Confessoris. A.D. 1898.
6. Vox Dei gloriosa Est I W 1615.
7. Nos auribus nobis vos cordibus Deo Sonate I W 1612.
8. Searve the Lord with Fere I W 1614.

The earliest record of bells in the Castle is in the reign of Henry III, in a writ issued in 1249 to Edward Fitz Odo ⁽⁴⁾ "that he cause

to be made of metal which remained from the great bell of Westminster four bells to be put in the Chapel of the Castle of Windsor". The Chapel for which they were made was on the site of that now known as the Albert Memorial Chapel. In 1359 a new square stone tower was built to hold a ring of eight bells. In 1400 four of them were named : Jesu, Mary, John and George. The tower was named the Belfry Tower and is now the official residence of the Governor of the Military Knights (*). In 1475, during the building of St. George's Chapel by Edward IV, a patent was issued for the removal of the bells to the Clewer or Curfew Tower, which thus became the belfry of the Chapel (*).

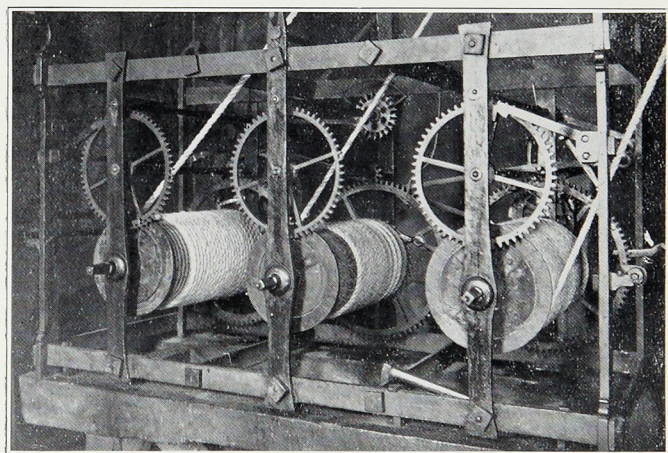
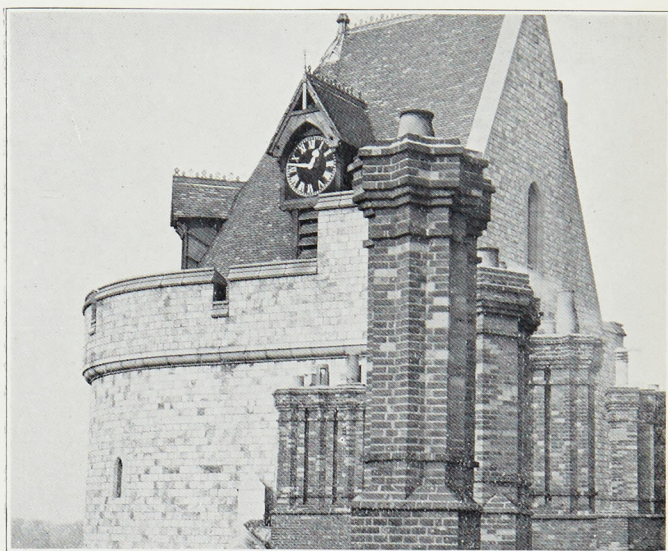
The clock, from which the chimes and the bells are worked, is a beautiful piece of mechanism, as may be seen from the accompanying photograph. The words JOHN DAVIS WINDSOR 1689 are engraved on the frame of the clock movement. Oral tradition, derived from the late Canon Dalton, of St. George's Chapter, asserts that the clock was originally made and put together by John Davis when he was a boy in the workshop of his father, William Davis.

In 1689 an Act of Chapter was passed ordering the placing of a new clock in the Curfew Tower :

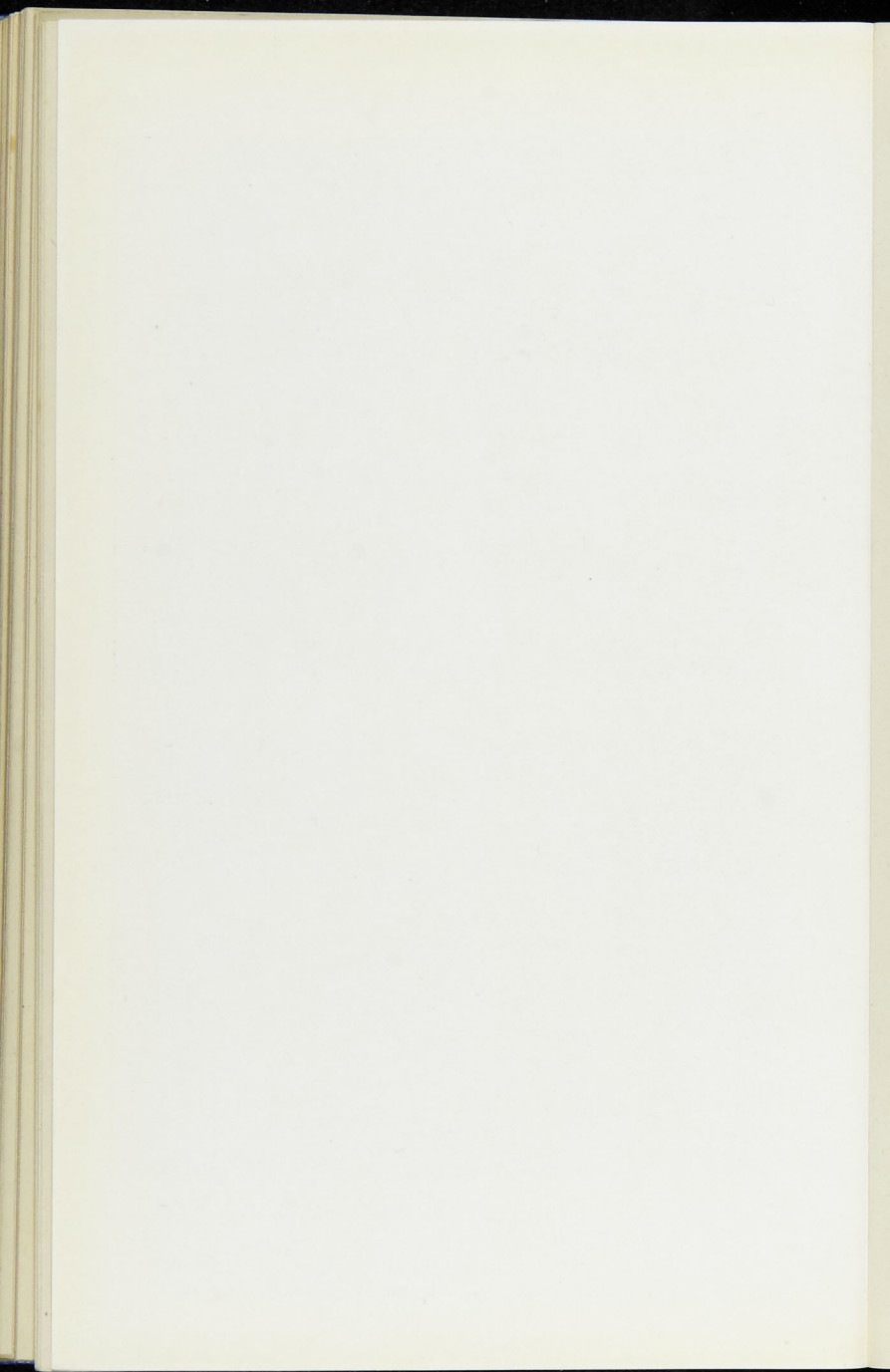
"1689, 23 May. Agreed that since the old clock is quite worn out, that John Davis make a new one for the Colledg, and when finished that Sir Christopher Wren be desired to sett the price".

Tradition has it that after John Davis had fixed the clock in position he discovered that whenever he wound it it lost time, until at the end of a week this amounted to as much as five minutes. This compelled him to climb outside the Tower in order to advance the hands on the dial. One day he noticed that when winding the middle barrel the clock left off ticking and that a certain wheel did not move. He suddenly realized that this must be the cause of the clock losing time, and that it could only be remedied by the use of some counterbalance. Taking two pieces of iron slung on a wire, he hung them on the wheel which had not moved when next he wound the clock, and found that this simple device kept the clock ticking during the winding so that no further loss of time occurred. These same pieces of iron are so used to this day during the ten minutes which it takes to wind up the clock once in every twenty-four hours. The winder of the clock is of the same metal as the frame, and is made of several pieces welded together—one of the earliest examples of metal welding.

The mechanism of the chimes adjoins the clock movement. Its central portion consists of a wooden drum fitted with metal pegs on the same principle as a musical box. The chime rings out every three hours by day and night, at 3, 6, 9 and 12, playing the hymn tune *St. David's* (usually sung to the 1st Psalm, "How blest the man who ne'er consents"), followed by what is known to bellringers as "The King's Change", the whole repeated three times. An interesting note in the *Windsor Gazette and Eton College Journal* for 30 October 1874 records that the bells had then been recently rehung,

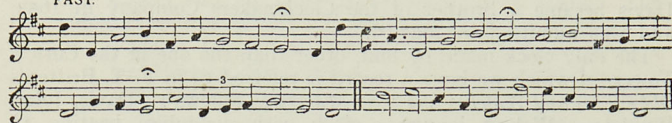


THE CLOCK IN THE CURFEW TOWER

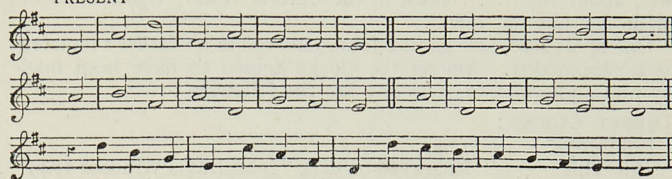


and the chimes restored to order by Sir George Elvey, who discovered that several of the pegs on the chime barrel were missing. These he replaced, and the hymn tune as we now have it is here given together with its earlier version :

PAST.



PRESENT



Not a great deal is known of the Davis family from which John the clockmaker sprang. There is no evidence to connect it with Wales, and a list of the Clock and Watchmakers in Wales published recently by Dr. Iowerth Peate, of the National Museum of Wales, contains no reference to it. William Davis, father of John, was blacksmith both to the King and Corporation of Windsor. He executed various works in the Castle during the reign of Charles the First and was an ardent Royalist. During the Commonwealth he was patronised by Cromwell, and such was his veneration for the Castle that he continued to work in it, but as he regarded Cromwell as a Usurper he refused to accept any payment from him.⁽⁷⁾

A tradition affirms that he even went so far as to wear a hat from which the crown had been cut out, giving as his reason for so doing that he could not think of wearing a crowned hat as there was in England no crowned head at the time ⁽⁸⁾.

His son John appears to have worked as a boy in his father's workshop, playing with metal mixing and toolmaking, and it was there apparently that he put together the clock now in the Curfew Tower. One other example of his handiwork is still preserved there—a candelabrum of wrought iron which hangs in the ground floor ringing chamber. The lower portion of the candelabrum consists of a detachable boss in the central hollow of which is a finely modelled eight petalled flower of the daisy type.

One perplexing relic of John Davis remains—the photograph of what is alleged to be his portrait. Small and fast-fading, it is pasted on the back of a wooden door immediately to the right of the clock movement, and below it is written :

"John Davis from a Painting in the possession of R. Cope Esq^{re}. Chapter Clerk".

The original painting cannot at present be traced, though the search for it is continuing. If any reader of this note can throw light upon its whereabouts the writer will be most grateful.

The late Mr. R. Cope was Chapter Clerk from 1866 to 1911. An enlargement of the small photograph is here reproduced. John Davis became a brother of the Clockmakers Company in 1653, and was admitted in 1697⁽⁹⁾.

The only clock made by him, other than the one in the Curfew Tower, of which we have a record is referred to in F. T. Britten's *Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers* as follows: "Davis, John, Windsor. Walnut long-case clock with pendulum beating 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., about 1678 . . . clock in the Curfew Tower, Windsor Castle, made by him in 1689".

One of his sons, also named John, followed in his father's footsteps as a clockmaker. Among the clocks known to have been made by him and which exist to-day are the following:

TURRET CLOCKS:

- Colnbrook . . 1746.
- Bill Hill . . Engraved on dial, "John Davis Windsor 1749".
- Billingham . . 1757. (Name and date stamped on movement)⁽¹⁰⁾.

In addition, two grandfather clocks are known, one the property of Mr. G. E. Stilwell, of Yately, and the other of Mr. Pountney, of Wokingham⁽¹¹⁾.

WINIFRED COOMBE TENNANT.

- (1) Treasurer's account 1490-91 xv.34, 63, cf n. 14 to St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, Vol. ii, p. 528.
- (2) St. John Hope, *op. cit.* Vol. ii, p. 528.
- (3) *Ibid.*, p. 528.
- (4) St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, Vol. i, p. 57, and n., 105 Close Roll, 34 Henry III, m 15.
- (5) *Ibid.*, Vol. ii, p. 527.
- (6) *Ibid.*, Vol. ii, n. 38, p. 397. Patent Roll, 15 Edward IV, part ii (No. 536) m. 18.
- (7) Rev. John Stoughton. *Notices of Windsor in the Olden Time*. (N D), p. 180 (reprinted in his *Windsor: A History and Description of the Castle and the Town* (1862)).
- (8) *Ibid.*, p. 180.
- (9) F. T. Britten. *Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers*, p. 396.
- (10) Information received from Mr. W. D. Walden, clockmaker, Wokingham, and confirmed in a letter to him from J. J. Hall, F.R.A.S., of The Warden's House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, dated 14 May 1929.
- (11) Communicated by Mr. Walden.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WINDSOR HISTORY

THE following list of books on the history of Windsor Castle and the Royal Borough includes all those which are better known and all those most likely to be useful. The most valuable sources of reference are marked by an asterisk.

1. c. 1573. John Stow : *Of the Castell of Wyndsore*. A manuscript in Harleian MSS. 367, ff. 13. 13b (British Museum). Printed for the first time by Tighe and Davis in their *Annals of Windsor* (folio edition, p. 250 ; 8vo edition, Vol. ii, pp. 40-8), and then, more correctly, by Sir William Hope in *Windsor Castle* (Vol. I, pp. 280-2). A short topographical description. Interesting as probably the oldest extant description of the Castle ; provided material for Camden's description.
2. 1586. William Camden : *Britannia*. Folio (London). In Latin. Translated by Holland in 1638. A complete topographical account of England ; for two centuries the basis of all further English topography. Five pages on Windsor which include the main reference in the *Chronicles to Windsor* (many of them highly legendary). Of antiquarian interest only.

William Camden (1551-1623) was Headmaster of Westminster School and then Clarencieux King-of-Arms. He spent his vacations for 22 years in tours of antiquarian investigation.

3. 1672. *Elias Ashmole : *History of the Order of the Garter*. Folio (London). Condensed and revised edition, 12mo. (London), 1715. Still the best book on the Order of the Garter. Chapters 1-3 describe knighthood and its Orders in general ; Chapters 5-26 give the detail of the ceremonies and history of the Order ; Chapter 4. (50 pages) outlines the history of the Castle and of St. George's based on a thorough reading of original sources, some of which (the Statutes of the Order and of St. George's) are printed in an Appendix.

Elias Ashmole (1617-1692) was "the greatest virtuoso and curious that ever was known or read of in England before his time". At various periods he studied Hebrew, heraldry, physics, mathematics, astrology and alchemy. A Cavalier captain of horse and comptroller of ordnance, he came into great favour at the Restoration and was appointed Windsor Herald. His extensive collection of manuscripts was bequeathed by him to the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

4. 1719. *Ashmole : *The Antiquities of Berkshire with a Large Appendix of many valuable Original Papers, Pedigrees of the most considerable Families in the said County, and a Particular Account of the Castle, College, and Town of Windsor*. 3 Vols. 12mo. Pp. 194, 386, 428. This consists of the notes made by Ashmole during his official visitations as herald, and the

genealogical papers transcribed by him. It was not printed during his lifetime; a second edition appeared in 1736. A little-known but valuable work which owes much to the deep learning of Dr. Richard Rawlinson. In Vol. III, pp. 56-109, transcriptions are printed of the memorials in the Parish Church of Windsor together with a list of parochial charities. The inscriptions in St. George's are recorded on pp. 110-214. The book contains also the first printed list of the Deans and Canons of St. George's up to 1718 (pp. 215-284). The Appendix gives many local pedigrees.

5. 1673. Sir William Dugdale: *Monasticon*, Volume III. Folio. On pp. 67-89 of "*Ecclesiae Collegiatae*". Further materials for the history of St. George's are printed: the College's foundation charters, the licences to acquire advowsons, and the first Inventory of Chapel Ornaments (1385). There are many mistakes.
6. 1724. John Anstis: *The Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter from its Cover in Black Velvet usually called The Black Book*. Quarto (London). 2 vols. It includes the Acts and Constitutions of the Order, biographies of famous Knights, and a supplement to *Ashmole* on the Garter King-of-Arms. xxxiv + 470 + lxii pp. (Vol. I). 500 pp. (Vol. II).

This register was compiled by Dr. Robert Aldrich, canon of Windsor and registrar of the Order of the Garter from 1534 until 1537, when he was made Bishop of Carlisle. John Anstis, who translated the register, was Garter King-of-Arms from 1718. The register provides original material of considerable importance.

7. 1749. Joseph Pote: *History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle*. A useful but largely unoriginal work. Of the 431 pp. of the 1st quarto edition, Chapter I (pp. 1-30) give the history of the Borough, Chapters 2-25 (pp. 31-415) concern the Order and the Chapel, and are largely derived from *Ashmole*'s two works. Chapter 26, however, has a very useful description of the fabric of the Upper Ward in the early XVIII century which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Pote (?1703-1787) was an Eton bookseller, of whom a rhyme said:

"Jos. Pote, a man of great renown,

 Buys a book for sixpence and sells it for a crown."

He published several famous antiquarian books, including Hearne's edition of Leland's *Itinerary*; he also founded the *Windsor and Eton Journal*, distant forefather of the present *Windsor, Slough and Eton Express*. Pote was clearly a maker of books rather than a scholar; he had been trained as a staymaker.

8. 1755. Joseph Pote: *Les Delices de Windesore, or a Description of Windsor Castle and the Country Adjacent*. 12mo. (Eton).

A condensation of Pote's *History* arranged as a guide. A well-produced and most successful work. It went through six editions. J. Blakeney, printer, of Windsor, seems to have appropriated most of its material for an (anonymous) shilling guide in 1768. C. Knight, printer, of Windsor, also used its material in writing his *Windsor Guide*—which was the first to be provided with a map, and was reprinted many times between 1783 and 1825. Later guides following the same outline were :

- 1828, etc. *Visitants' Guide to Windsor Castle*. Published Charles Andrews, Thames St. 8vo.
- 1835, etc. *Royal Windsor Guide*. Published J. B. Brown, Castle Street.
- 1845, etc. *Guide to Windsor Castle and the town of Windsor*. W. F. Taylor Library (Windsor).
- 1851. *Knight's Tourist's Companion through the Land We Live In*. 8vo. (London). Tour 7 concerns Windsor and Eton (24 pp.) and was also published separately.
- N.D. *Marshall's (late Collier's) Handy Guide to Windsor Castle*. Castle Hill, Windsor.
- 1850. *G.W.R. Companion and Guide to Windsor and Reading*. Arthur Freeling. (George Bell).

This series of guides provides an interesting sketch of the development of town and castle during a century of considerable change. A full collection has been formed in the Royal Library.

9. 1813. James Hakewill: *The History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood*. Quarto. (London). 359 pp. Pp. 1-47 give a history of the town ; pp. 48-202 an account of the Castle largely derived from Pote. The most valuable part of the book is the description of "The Environs of Windsor" (pp. 205-342), in which most country mansions within a dozen miles of Windsor are fully described. There are twenty good engravings. These were reprinted with a commentary by Hakewill in 1820 as *A Series of Views of the Neighbourhood of Windsor, including the Seats of Several of the Nobility and Gentry*. (London). Folio. 29 pp.

James Hakewill (1778-1843) was an architect and member of a well-known family of serjeant-painters and architects, five of whom are commemorated in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His best known work is *A Pictorial Tour of Italy*.

10. 1819. *W. H. Pyne: *The History of the Royal Residences of Windsor Castle, St. James' Palace, etc.* 3 vols. Folio (London). Vol. I: Windsor Castle and Frogmore. 209 pp. 100 coloured engravings. The chronological history of the castle is partly composed of general social and political history. Pp. 87-188, however, consist of a careful archi-

tectural account of the castle as it was at the end of George III's reign before Wyatville's extensive alterations.

W. H. Pyne (1769-1843) was a painter and author who in later life turned to collecting anecdotes and reminiscences under the pseudonym of Ephraim Hardcastle. (His volumes on Windsor shows this change in progress.)

11. c. 1840. Sir Jeffrey Wyatville : *Illustrations of Windsor Castle*. Prefaced by an historical essay of 26 pp. by Ambrose Poynter of considerable value ; used by Tighe and Davis.
12. 1840. Leitch Ritchie : *Windsor Castle and its Environs*. 8vo. London. Being Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1840. 312 pp. 2nd edn. 1848. The first of the more popular accounts. Gives a chronological narrative, including legendary material "from the time of King Arthur" onwards. Illustrated with 16 steel plates and 37 woodcuts.
Leitch Ritchie (?1800-1865) was a novelist and editor of *Chambers's Journal*.
13. 1841.* G. F. Beltz : *Memorials of the Order of the Garter from its Foundation to the Present Time with Biographical Notice of the Knights in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II*. (London). 8vo. ccxxiv + 439 pp. A reliable work of considerable utility based on *Ashmole*. George Frederick Beltz (1777-1841) was Lancaster herald and a prominent genealogist.
14. 1842. Sir N. H. Nicolas : *History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire*. (London). Quarto. Vol. I. lxxxviii + 266 pp. and Vol. II, pp. 267-515, are devoted to a complete account of the Order of the Garter, traversing much the same ground as *Beltz* and *Ashmole*. Vols. III and IV concern the other Orders of Knighthood. Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas (1799-1848) was Naval Lieutenant, barrister, antiquary and historian. He was noted for his constant attacks on the Society of Antiquaries, the British Museum and the Record Commission, which are said to have produced many desirable reforms.
15. 1842. *Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography*. Pigot & Co. (London). 8vo. This is one of the earliest of a series of XIXth Century directories which provide valuable evidence about the growth of the Borough and about its inhabitants. Other early directories are :
 1846. *Hunt's Royal Windsor Directory*. 8vo. (Edward Hunt, 5 High St.). 156 pp. This includes a 17 pp. general history of Windsor, a Street Directory, a List of Resident Gentry and Clergy, and a Commercial Directory.
 1861. *Collier's Directory for the Royal Borough of Windsor, Eton, Slough, etc.* (Chertsey). 8vo.

16. 1844. Thomas Willement : *An Account of the Restoration of the Collegiate Church of St. George's, Windsor*. Quarto. (London). 52 pp. Includes a descriptive list of the bosses on the vaulting with careful heraldic descriptions.
17. 1844. Rev. John Stoughton : *Notices of Windsor in the Olden Times*. 8vo. (Windsor). 236 pp. Reprinted with few changes in 1862 as *Windsor. A History and Description of the Castle and Town*. 235 pp. Originally a series of lectures delivered to the Mechanics' Institute ; based on previously mentioned authorities, but contains a few interesting anecdotes, presumably gleaned during the author's pastorate as Congregational minister in Windsor. By comparison with other books, this work is of little or no value.
18. 1858. *R. R. Tighe and J. E. Davis : *Annals of Windsor*. Folio. 397 pp., also 2 vols. 8vo., 705 and 752 pp. An indispensable work of original research. Contains transcripts of a considerable proportion of the Borough Archives and many references to Ashmole MSS. in the Bodleian. Bound with it are reproductions of Norden's View of the Castle in the Reign of James I, and his maps of Windsor Forest and the Little Park. The *Annals* have not yet been superseded as the best general account, but they end at 1832 and are very incomplete on the architectural side.
 The authors do not appear in the D.N.B. In the "Preface" to the *Annals* it is recorded that Mr. Tighe was a Windsor inhabitant who printed for private distribution a Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, First Commissioner of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, in which he planned considerable alterations to the roads and approaches of Windsor. His historical researches led him to realize the need of a thorough history of Windsor and in order to supply this want he obtained the assistance of his friend J. E. Davis, a barrister. This may have been the J. E. Davis (1817-1887) who was Stipendiary Magistrate for Stoke-on-Trent and author of several legal works.
19. 1864. William Menzies : *The History of Windsor Great Park and of Windsor Forest*. Folio. (London). 52 pp., with map of the Great Park in 1607 and in 1864 and 20 large photographs. The book arose out of the surveys preceding the valuation of the Royal Forests in 1854 ; its purpose is "to place upon record the results of inquiries and observations with regard to Windsor Park and Forest, mainly, however, as bearing first upon the age, method of planting and subsequent treatment of the plantations ; secondly, on the geology of the district".
20. c. 1870. B. B. Woodward : *Windsor Castle, Picturesque and Descriptive*. Folio. (London). Pp. 1-5 offer a slight architectural history. There follow 22 large photographic

illustrations, 5 of the exterior of the Castle, 17 of the State Apartments.

Mr. Woodward was Royal Librarian from 1860 to 1869.

21. 1879-80. W. H. Dixon : *Royal Windsor*. 4 vols. 8vo. (London). 355, 380, 339, 358 pp. A chronological history emphasizing the biographical element. Based on considerable reading and written in a vivid and popular style. The general treatment is sometimes prejudiced and frequently imaginative. The work cannot rank as serious history.
W. H. Dixon (1821-1879) was trained as a journalist. He had wide interests, helping to found the Palestine Exploration Fund and working actively on the London School Board. He was latterly Editor of the *Athenaeum*.
22. 1880. W. H. Davenport Adams : *Windsor Castle and the Waterway Thither*. 4to. (London). 144 pp. 74 illustrations and 12 chromographs. Chapters VIII (pp. 58-73) and X (pp. 75-97) give a brief history of the Castle, Chapter IX an account of Virginia Water and Chapter XI an account of the castle at the time of writing. A well-produced guide book.
23. 1890. *G. M. Hughes : *A History of Windsor Forest, Sunninghill and the Great Park*. 4to. (London). Limited edition of 400 copies. 444 pp. A valuable account, scholarly and thorough. Chapters I-VI (pp. 1-91) concern the Forest in general, Chapter XXVIII is devoted to the Great Park and Virginia Water, Chapter XXIX (pp. 298-312) to Cranbourne Tower. The remainder of the book treats of Sunninghill.
24. A. T. Barber : *Windsor in the Last Century*. (Windsor). 8vo. Views of the Town Hall, St. John's Church, Old Houses in Thames Street and the Old Bridge, etc.
25. R. R. Holmes : *Windsor, Painted by George M. Henton, Described by Sir Richard R. Holmes*. In A. C. Black's "Beautiful Books" Series. 8vo. (London). 117 pp., with 20 illustrations in colour. The best popular account ; critical, thorough and interesting.
Sir Richard Holmes was Royal Librarian from 1870 to 1906.
26. 1901. W. H. St. John Hope : *Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter (1348-1485)*. This includes valuable full-page coloured reproductions of the early stall plates.
27. 1906-1923. *The Victoria History of the Counties of England. Berkshire*. Vol. I (1906) ; Vol. II (1909) ; Vol. III (1923). Folio. (London). Vol. I prints the Berkshire Domesday and includes chapters on Berkshire. Natural History, Pre-History, Ancient History and Industries. The references to Windsor are naturally few, but a good background of geology, etc., is provided. Vol. II includes an account of the history of St. George's Chapel and the College to 1558.

Vol. III has pp. 1-5 on Borough topography, pp. 5-25 a most convenient summary of the general political history of the Castle ; pp. 26-29 an account of St. George's and the Lower Ward from 1558 ; pp. 29-56 an architectural history of the Castle by Hope (this is a most convenient summary of Hope's *Windsor Castle* ; see No. 29 below) ; pp. 56-70 the history of the Borough. Hope's plans of the Castle are reproduced. The volumes are not good on manorial history and have been attacked on the general score of inaccuracy, but provide accessible summaries of recent work in local history. They are to be found in all public libraries.

28. N.D. ? 1911. Arthur Goddard : *Windsor. The Castle of Our Kings and some Notes concerning Eton College*. Quarto (London). 160 pp. There is little value in the text (which consists of "word-pictures" and "impressions"), but a useful collection of 22 plates and 75 illustrations (mostly full page photographs and reproductions).
29. 1913. *W. H. St. John Hope : *Windsor Castle. An Architectural History*. 2 vols. and portfolio of plates. Folio. (London). 371, 342 pp. The definitive work on the fabric. Based on an exhaustive study of royal, local and national sources. Transcripts of relevant passages in the authorities are printed in the notes which follow each chapter. Vol. I sketches the general architectural history of the castle ; Vol. II analyses the history of each building. 122 full page illustrations, including 5 collotypes in colour of Paul Sandby's drawings. The portfolio contains plans of the castle in 1790 and Norden's survey of 1607. On some points this work has been vigorously criticised (e.g., by Dr. Harwood), but it is a complete and masterly work ranking with *Ashmole* and *Tighe and Davis* as one of the three best books on Windsor. As a narrative the book is exceedingly difficult to read, but as a collection of sources it is invaluable. It has been described from the reader's point of view as "barrow-loads of gravel".

Sir William Hope (1854-1919) was Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries from 1885-1910. Produced scholarly and important works on subjects as various as heraldry, liturgical colours, Roman antiquities, mediaeval plate and alabaster carvings, fortifications and architecture. The completion of this *Architectural History of the Castle*—a work which in other hands had been delayed for fifty years—was rewarded with a knighthood.

30. 1920. W. H. St. J. Hope : *Royal Guide to Windsor Castle*. 12mo. 78 pp. A skilful abbreviation of No. 29 (above). Its arrangement makes it an inconvenient guide book. The most convenient contemporary guides are *Oxley's Guide Book for Visitors to Windsor Castle* (55 pp.), well illustrated and concise, but devoid of maps and plans, and *St. George's*

Chapel, Windsor Castle and its Precincts. 27 pp. A short guide by the Rev. Dr. A. V. Baillie, with a useful plan and date list.

Dr. Baillie has also written *Windsor Castle and the Chapel of Saint George.* 12mo. (London). 48 pp. This guide includes on pp. 33-46 an account of *The Music of St. George's* by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Fellowes.

31. 1929. T. Eustace Harwood : **Windsor Old and New.* 8vo. (London). Edition of 400 copies. 412 pp. Pp. 77-97 concern the Castle. Dr. Harwood criticizes *Tighe and Davis* for their treatment of the early Norman history and comments severely on Hope's "manufacture of history". Harwood is certainly better than both these authorities on the early history of the Castle. The main interest of the book is its treatment of the Saxon "palace" at Old Windsor and of the very complex history of the manors of the district. A further valuable feature is the reproduction of the Sandby drawings. Harwood intended to publish references separately. (There are no footnotes and no bibliography). After his death, however, his notes were unfortunately destroyed ; the usefulness of the book is therefore limited.
32. 1933. The Very Rev. Harry W. Blackburne : *The Romance of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.* 12mo. (London). 80 pp. 1 coloured plate and 12 very fine photographs. A popular account, not entirely accurate.
33. N.D. *Windsor Castle.* Described by Edward Thomas ; Pictured by E. W. Haslehurst. Volume in Blackie's "Beautiful England" Series. Large 12mo. (London). 56 pp.
34. N.D. Hector Bolitho : *The Romance of Windsor Castle.* 8vo. (London). 128 pp. A light and entertaining account, but essentially superficial.

The following monographs have been written on particular aspects of the history :

35. 1873. William Menzies : *Arterial drainage, water supply and sewage drainage works, executed at Windsor between the years 1867 and 1873.* 8vo. (London).
 36. 1912. W. H. St. J. Hope and P. H. Newman : *The Ancient Paintings in the Hastings and Oxenbridge Chantry Chapels in St. George's Chapel.* Reprinted from *Archaeologia.* 4to. (London).
 37. 1915. *The Geology of the Country Around Windsor and Chertsey.* (Memoir of the Geological Survey). 8vo., 123 pp. (London).
- Historical Monographs Relating to St. George's Chapel. (General Editor, S. L. Ollard).
38. *The Knights of the Garter, 1348-1939.* E. H. Fellowes.
 39. *The Organists and Masters of the Choristers.* E. H. Fellowes.
 40. *The Plate of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.* E. A. Jones.

41. *The Minor Canons of St. George's*. E. H. Fellowes.
42. *The Military Knights of St. George's*. E. H. Fellowes.
43. *St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 1348-1416. A Study in early collegiate administration.* † A. K. B. Roberts.
44. *Fasti Wyndesorenses* † S. L. Ollard.
45. *The Inventories of St. George's Chapel.* † M. F. Bond.
46. *The Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers.* † E. H. Fellowes.
47. 1930. J. H. Round : *The Garter Plates and Peerage Styles*. Printed in his *Family Origins and Other Studies*. Small 4to. (London). It comments on W. H. St. J. Hope's *Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter (1348-1485)*, but is largely concerned with the claims to "baronies by writ", of the peerage styles which the stall plates attribute to the Knights of the Garter.
48. 1932. M. R. James : *The Manuscripts of St. George's*. Small 4to. (London). Bibliographical Society. The main part of this is reprinted in an Appendix to *The Inventories* (No. 45 above).
49. 1933. M. R. James. *The Woodwork of the Choir of St. George's*. Small 4to. (Windsor).
50. 1933. Articles in the *Annual Reports of the Society of the Friends of St. George's*.

Special mention should be made of the following :

1933. E. W. Tristram : "The Paintings in St. George's Chapel".
1934. E. W. Tristram : "The Panel Paintings of the Four Kings".
1937. S. L. Ollard : "A Page from an Old Attendance Register".
1938. W. H. R. Blacking : "The Chantry Chapels".
1941. A. S. Crawley : "Chapels and Chantries in St. George's Chapel" (with two Chantry Indentures).
1941. S. L. Ollard : "John Oxenbridge, LL.D."
1942. S. L. Ollard : "Christopher Urswick, Canon and later Dean of St. George's Chapel".
1943. W. Coombe Tennant : "Croes Naid".
1943. A. C. Deane : "Sir Reginald Bray".
1944. C. O. E. Bunt : "A Note on the Sword of Edward the Third".
1944. A. V. Baillie : "Portraits in the Deanery".
51. 1935. O. F. Morshead : *The Windsor Uniform*. 4to. (London). Reprinted from *The Connoisseur*, May 1935.
52. 1937. Douglas Knoop and G. P. Jones : *The Impressment of Masons for Windsor Castle, 1360-1363, in Economic History*, Feb. 1937. Pp. 350-361.

53. 1938. L. G. Wickham Legg : *Windsor Castle, New College, Oxford, and Winchester College : A Study in the development of planning by William of Wykeham*. Reprinted from the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. Third Series. Vol. III.
54. 1944. M. F. Bond : *Windsor's Experiment in Poor Relief, 1621-1829*.† In Vol. 48, *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*

I am most grateful to Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.V.O., and to Canon S. L. Ollard for having read and criticized this list of works.

M. F. BOND, M.A.

† In the press.

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 *Burford, A. W.
 *Burgess, F.
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 *Burnet, Mrs. J. F.
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- †Cain, Lady.
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 Carroll, A. L.
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 †Cawthra, Miss A. W.
 *Chance, Lady.
 *Chaplin, Mrs.
 Chapman, Miss C. E.
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 *Collier, Mrs. K. A.
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 †Davison, Miss G. M.
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 Dillon, Margaret Viscountess.
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 Dixon, Mrs. E. Muir-
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 *Dyson, Cyril D.
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 *Taylor, Miss Muriel.
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 Thomson, Mrs. Harold.
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 Thompson, Miss K.
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 Torbock, H. Cornish.
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 *Townend, John M.
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Hull, F.
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THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE'S
 WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE
KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the Year to 31st December, 1945

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1945				151	18	8
RECEIPTS:						
Life Membership Fees	103	15	0			
Bank Interest		0	13	8		
				104	8	8
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945:						
On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank	100	0	0			
At Bank	156	7	4			
				256	7	4

(Note: At 31st December, 1945, the Society held £350 3½ % War Loan, the market value of which was £361 7s. 6d., and 500 National Savings Certificates, the realisable value of which was £480 7s. 9d.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1945				349	11	2
RECEIPTS:						
Donations and Subscriptions (including Sale of Badges)	224	9	10			
Interest:						
3½ % War Loan	12	5	0			
3% Savings Bonds		6	0	0		
Bank		1	0	4		
				243	15	2
				593	6	4
PAYMENTS:						
Assistant Secretary	60	0	0			
Printing and Stationery		26	14	10		
Postage and Sundries		21	5	1		
				107	19	11
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945:						
On Deposit with Post Office Savings Bank	350	0	0			
At Bank		134	13	4		
In Hand		0	13	1		
				485	6	5

(Note: At 31st December, 1945, the Society held £200 3% Savings Bonds, the market value of which was £203 5s. 0d.)

ROMANCE AND PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1945	13	19	2

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

		£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1ST JANUARY, 1945		311	15	2
RECEIPTS:				
Legacy bequeathed by the late Capt. G. T. Parratt		250	0	0
<hr/>				
BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945:				
On Deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank		550	0	0
At Bank		11	15	2
		<hr/>	561	15 2

L. SMELT, *Hon. Treasurer*

We have examined the foregoing Statements of Receipts and Payments and certify that they are in accordance with the books and vouchers produced to us.

LAYTON-BENNETT, BILLINGHAM & CO.,

Hon. Auditors

11th February, 1946



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