

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS
OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

ALREADY PUBLISHED

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, 1348-1939.

By the REV. E. H. FELLOWES, M.V.O., M.A., MUS. DOC.

ORGANISTS AND MASTERS OF THE CHORISTERS OF ST.
GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

By the REV. E. H. FELLOWES, M.V.O., M.A., MUS. DOC.

THE PLATE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

By E. ALFRED JONES, M.A., F.S.A.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, 1352-1944.

By the REV. E. H. FELLOWES, C.H., M.V.O., M.A., MUS. DOC.

THE MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

By the REV. E. H. FELLOWES, C.H., M.V.O., M.A., MUS. DOC.

IN COURSE OF PREPARATION

THE DEAN AND CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

By the REV. CANON S. L. OLLARD, M.A.

THE BAPTISM, MARRIAGE AND BURIAL REGISTERS.

By the REV. E. H. FELLOWES, C.H., M.V.O., M.A., MUS. DOC.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, 1348-1416.

A study in early Collegiate administration.

By Miss A. K. B. ROBERTS, B.A., Ph.D.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS BOOK
HAS BEEN FACILITATED BY
A FUND ESTABLISHED BY A FRIEND
IN MEMORY OF

E. ALFRED JONES, M.A., F.S.A.
AUTHOR OF "THE PLATE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL"
A MAN SLENDER IN MEANS, RICH IN LEARNING
SINCERE AND GENEROUS IN ITS APPLICATION

HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS
RELATING TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL
WINDSOR CASTLE
GENERAL EDITOR, S. L. OLLARD, M.A.

THE VICARS
OR MINOR CANONS
of
HIS MAJESTY'S FREE CHAPEL
of
ST. GEORGE
IN WINDSOR CASTLE

By
EDMUND H. FELLOWES
C.H., M.V.O., M.A., Mus.Doc.

Minor Canon of Windsor
Hon. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
THE DEAN AND CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL
IN WINDSOR CASTLE
BY
OXLEY AND SON (WINDSOR) LTD.
4 HIGH STREET
WINDSOR

FOREWORD

To Sir Owen Morshead and Canon S. L. Ollard who have undertaken, during my absence through illness, the task of seeing this monograph through the press, and to Mr. Lewis Stainton, M.V.O., for the courtesy and patience with which he has made available the Chapter records, I desire to express my warmest gratitude.

Two abbreviations employed throughout call, perhaps, for explanation. (D and C) after the name of a parish signifies that the living was in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. M.I. stands as usual for Monumental Inscription.

E. H. FELLOWES.

The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle.

1945.

The Priest-Vicars and Minor Canons

I

(N.B.—The references, unless otherwise stated, are to the Windsor Records in the Aerary of the College)

THE original constitution of the College, as defined in the Statutes of 1352, provided for thirteen Canons, of whom the *Custos* (Warden, or Dean) was one, thirteen *Vicarii* (Priest-Vicars), four *Seculares clerici* (secular, or lay, clerks) and six *Pueri choristae* (chorister boys).

Of these it is the Priest-Vicars, and their successors the Minor Canons, with whom it is proposed to deal here.

The Priest-Vicars, as the term implies, were originally intended to act as the deputies of the Canons, and in that capacity they were bound to perpetual residence and regular attendance at the daily services in the Chapel. The appointments were made in the first place on the nomination of individual Canons in turn, and each Vicar was in some definite way attached to a particular Canon. In the Treasurer's Roll for 1377-78,¹ for example, the phrase (Canon) "Loryng's (Canon 1360-87) Vicar" is found. Similarly one Vicar was attached to the Dean; and here, perhaps, may be found the origin of the office of "Dean's Vicar", or "Curate", about which more will be said later.

An essential qualification for the appointment of a Vicar was ability to chant the offices efficiently. The Statutes of 1352² provided that candidates must be examined and approved by the resident Canons and the Vicars "*de vocis sonoritate ac legendi et cantandi peritia*". This provision has been observed down to the present time. As an instance of this procedure at an intermediate date it is recorded in the Chapter Minutes of 25 April 1606 that a Minor Canon was that day admitted

¹ xv.34:14.

² Section 15.

"having been approved by the petie Canons for his voyce and skill in musique". It is recorded of Thomas Horne, Vicar and Succentor in 1363,¹ that he was engaged in some way, together with other Vicars, in the examination of a candidate "*pro vicario*". When a vacancy occurred it was to be filled within a month by that Canon whose concern it was; failing that, the appointment passed to the Canons as a body, and if a further two months elapsed without an appointment, the nomination passed to the Dean.

The stipend of a Vicar was fixed in the first place at £8 per annum, paid at the rate of 8s. a month, with a further 16s. every quarter. In addition there were sundry other payments; chief among these were the Obits. And £2 was paid to the Vicars as a body for reading the Gospel in the absence of a Deacon. Early records of such payments may be seen in the Treasurer's Roll for the year 1393-94.² From the very beginning the principle prevailed, as it still does, that when a vacancy occurred, the stipend attached to the vacant stall should be divided among the rest of the Vicars.

As early as 1378 the Injunctions of Bishop Houghton³ show that not only was vacancy money being withheld from the Vicars by the Dean and Canons, but that considerable arrears of stipend remained unpaid. The Dean was reprimanded by the Visitor and he was ordered to pay what was due. But there were further difficulties, and the Vicars appear to have appealed to the King and the Lord Chancellor. A settlement was reached in a formal Agreement, dated 10 February 1416,⁴ made between the Dean and Canons on the one part, and the Vicars on the other, with the approval of the King, the Bishop of Winchester and the Lord Chancellor. Under these terms 2s. a week was to be paid for a vacancy lasting up to two months; if longer than two months, then the whole stipend was to be paid. In return for this proposal by the Chapter the Vicars were to undertake not to appeal to the King or the Chancellor, or the Knights of the Garter.

¹ xv.34:1.

² xv.34:28.

³ Section II.

⁴ xi.B.I, 2.

The original Latin document in the acrary embodying this Agreement is in bad repair, but an English translation, made at an early date, supplies the text accurately and in good script.

It is noteworthy that the affairs of the Vicars in early times were already managed by one of them holding the position of Steward. As early as 1415 Robert Veale was described as *senescallus vicariorum* in the Treasurer's Roll.¹ To the present day the Minor Canons annually elect one of their body as Steward.

One of the Vicars was appointed by the Chapter as school-master (*Magister Grammaticalis*), and another as the musical instructor of the choristers, a duty that no doubt included the musical training of the whole choir. Certain other offices, in addition to those actually mentioned in the Statutes, are recorded by the Treasurers in their Annual Statements of Accounts, showing that they were held by one or other of the Vicars from the early days of the College.

Among these was that of the *Curator orologi*. The duties of the clock-keeper have long since passed to the keeper of the Curfew Tower.

The office of Sub-chanter, or *Succentor*, has no place in the Founder's Statutes of 1352. Yet Thomas Horne's appointment in 1370² shows that it existed within eighteen years of the Foundation; and the appointments of Vicars to this office in immediate succession to Horne, suggest that it was already by that time recognized as constitutional. The Injunctions of 8 February, 1550,³ give the succentorship definite recognition as an office to be held "by one of the Priests of the Choir". More of this will be said later.⁴

The office of *Curator animarum* or *Curator capellae*, otherwise known later as "Dean's Curate" or "Vicar", seems to have come into existence at an early period in the history of the College. The duties included the cure of souls in the Lower

¹ xv.34:28.

³ Section 9.

² xv.34:4.

⁴ See p. 22.

Ward of the Castle, and at a later date the custody of the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials at St. George's Chapel. The appointment was always held by one of the Vicars or Minor Canons. It will be convenient to deal with this subject more fully on a later page.¹

Under the Injunctions of Edward VI² one of the Minor Canons was to be appointed "Grandsire" of the choristers. His duties were to give them religious instruction and to superintend their general welfare.

The history of the Priest-Vicars of Windsor was comparatively uneventful from the time of the foundation of the College until it was incorporated by Act of Parliament at the end of the reign of Edward IV. Their number throughout this period remained constant at thirteen.

In certain of the Old Foundation Cathedrals, and notably Exeter, Hereford and Wells, the Priest-Vicars were separately incorporated. At Windsor, however, this was not the case: the absence of any such entry on the Patent Rolls, which are complete, is conclusive. Yet in early days they certainly owned real property jointly as a body, and they did in fact own such property in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as will be shown presently. Documentary evidence concerning all the affairs of the College is lamentably incomplete at this period and much remains obscure. The Will of Henry Spicer (Canon 1402-37) points to the fact that the Vicars had an aerary of their own.³ When the College, as represented by the Dean and Canons, was incorporated in 1483, it was stated in the Act of Parliament that the King had "nowe gretly encreased the noubre of Ministres daily serving Almighty God in the seid Chapell". This increase refers to the clerks and choristers, not to the Vicars. The Attendance Register of the Chapel, which covers the period from June 1468 to July 1479,⁴ shows in detail month by month how the number of the clerks was increased. Thus in March 1476

¹ P. 41.

² 8 February 1550, section 33.

³ I.G.3.6.

⁴ V.B.2.

the number had been raised from four to six, and in the next month to seven. In September 1477, and about every subsequent four months until February 1479, one more clerk was added, with the result that at this latter date there were eleven. This Register comes to an end in the following July, but the steady rate of increase no doubt continued until the number reached thirteen, at which it certainly stood in the year 1491¹. The attendance of the choristers was not recorded in the Register, but it may be inferred that their number was gradually raised on a similar scale at this same period, because in the year 1522² they numbered thirteen. Thus a complete symmetry of numbers was established throughout the Foundation. The Dean and twelve Canons, thirteen Priest-Vicars, thirteen Clerks and thirteen Choristers. This number had a definite relation to the twenty-six Knights of the Garter. Moreover twenty-six was originally intended to be the number of the Poor Knights, while the Elizabethan statutes subsequently fixed their number at thirteen.

II

It was early in the sixteenth century that Minor Canons, so styled, are first mentioned as a new body in the establishment at Windsor, which in the course of that same century was to supersede and replace that of the Vicars. The change was not merely one of title or nomenclature, such as could have been effected with a stroke of the pen or by a simple legal process. It involved the institution of an entirely new Order in the College, carrying with it an improved and more independent status. By what legal or statutory process this body was brought into existence there is no known evidence to show, and here again it is to be regretted that so few documents concerning the management of the College at this period survive among the records in the aerary or elsewhere.

¹ xv.34:64.

² Garter Statutes of Henry VIII.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

The earliest known use of the term Petty (Petit), or Minor, Canon at Windsor is found in the Will of William Ingeler, one of the Vicars, who bequeathed a handsome mazer to his "brethren the Petty Canons". The Will is dated 2 October 1516¹. Two years later the "Canonici Minores Vicarii et eorum successores" received a gift of a house from Robert Honywoode (Canon 1509-22). It is especially to be noted that the two orders, Minor Canons and Vicars, were then co-existent in the College, and that the Minor Canons were always mentioned first in official documents. There are in the aerary three deeds concerning the conveyance of this property from Honywoode to the Minor Canons and others, dated respectively 15 November 1518, 19 November 1518 and 17 December 1518². By the first of these the grant was made to Hugh Gyfford, William Huntrode, John Rayngar (? Rayner), John Webbe, John Burgess, Robert Horsley, Thomas Balgey (? Bagguley) "*ceterisque minoribus Canonicis et Vicariis ecclesiae Sancti Georgii Martyri*". The third deed was signed by the seven above-named Minor Canons (so styled); and six other signatures follow, viz., Thomas Fox, John Browyn (? Brown), John Hackar, Henry Woodward, William Peryth (? Perth) and Nicolas Pyck.

Before continuing to trace the history of the Minor Canons, showing how they ultimately came to replace the Vicars, enjoying a superior status and a higher stipend than they, it is necessary to make a digression. For it happens that the Windsor Minor Canonries stand on a rather different footing from those of the New Foundation Cathedrals, the constitution of which dates from about 1540. Moreover it must be remembered that the Windsor Foundation was constructed mainly upon the same plan as the Old Foundation Cathedrals.

The office of Minor Canon, as far as is known, existed nowhere in this country before the dissolution of the monasteries except at St. Paul's Cathedral and St. George's Chapel; nor is anything corresponding to it found in any

¹ P.C.C., 24 Holder.

² xv.58.c.21, 22, and xi.B:52.

ecclesiastical establishment on the continent.¹ The statutes of the New Foundation Cathedrals, all of which included the establishment of Minor Canonries, were not drawn up before the closing years of the reign of Henry VIII.

The history of the Minor Canonries of St. Paul's is of exceptional interest, and an outline of it must be sketched here.² They are of much greater antiquity than those of Windsor. It is not improbable that they go back to the time of the foundation of the Cathedral.

In 1353 Robert de Kyngeston, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, gave his house "near Pardon-chirche-hawe" to serve as a new Hall for the Minor Canons. In 1364 a statute was issued by the Dean and Chapter and confirmed by the Bishop of London, by which it was decreed that the status of the Minor Canons should rank in honour and dignity above that of all other chaplains in the Cathedral, i.e. the Vicars and Chantry Priests. They were to wear almuces of fur after the manner of the Greater Canons, instead of black cloth. This concession of dignity was confirmed in 1378 by the Archbishop of Canterbury and by Pope Urban VI. Thus there were three grades of ecclesiastical persons at St. Paul's. The Greater Canons (thirty in number), the Minor Canons (twelve in number) and the Vicars, who, as at Windsor at that date, corresponded in number to the Canons.

In 1394 the Minor Canons were incorporated, and in 1396 their Statutes were drawn up. The whole constitution of the Minor Canonical body at St. Paul's must thus be regarded as most unusual in such establishments, and perhaps unique, having the Sub-Dean of the Cathedral at its head, and two "cardinals"³ as its representatives, whose special duty was to act as ushers in the choir, noting absences and misdemeanours. The St. Paul's "cardinals" have of course no relation to the College of Cardinals; theirs is quite a minor office, solely

¹ *Song Schools in the Middle Ages*, A. Hamilton Thompson.

² For a full account see *Registrum statutorum . . . Eccl. Cathedralis S. Pauli*, W. Sparrow Simpson, Introduction, p. xxxiii.

³ The Latin word *cardo* means a *hinge*, and so *cardinalis* one on whom things turn—a representative or *key man*.

connected with the discipline of the choir and the other Minor Canons, like prefects.¹

Whatever may have been the legal origin of the office of Minor Canon at Windsor, as existing at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the idea seems to have been borrowed from St. Paul's. As at St. Paul's, the Minor Canons at first were co-existent with the Vicars. Similarly, their status ranked as superior to that of the Vicars; they received a higher stipend; and whenever the two classes are mentioned together in the documents of that period the Minor Canons, as at St. Paul's, are invariably given precedence. The closing years of the fifteenth century, following upon the upheaval of the Wars of the Roses, were especially marked by fundamental changes at St. George's. The new Chapel was nearing completion. The Dean and Canons were incorporated. The Clerks and Choristers were increased in number. And it could only cause surprise if the Vicars alone should have passed through this crisis in the constitution of the College unaffected by the surrounding changes. Be that as it may, the new office of Minor Canon had certainly come into existence at Windsor in or before 1516, and the term *Canonicus Minor*, as distinct from that of *Vicarius*, was recognized in legal documents at least as early as 1518.

¹ Fresh light is thrown on the meaning of this term by two documents in *The Chartulary of the High Church of Chichester*, edited by W. D. Peckham, M.A., shortly to be published as Volume XLVI of the Sussex Record Society's publications. No. 251 in that volume is an ordinance, dated 22 October 1254, by Walter de Suffield, Bishop of Norwich, charging the Rectory of Mendlesham, Suffolk, with certain payments to be made in commemoration of Bishop Richard de Wych (subsequently canonized), who died 3 April 1253. These are: 8 marks for a priest to celebrate at his tomb, 12 marks for candles burning on it, 5 marks to be distributed at the discretion of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester on the Bishop's anniversary, and 2 marks a year to be paid to the cardinals and choir boys. No. 450, undated but dateable 1272-79, is the ordinance of the anniversary of Dean William de Bracklesham, and provides for payments of 4d. to each Vicar and of 1d. to each cardinal, choir boy, sacristan, and parish chaplain of Chichester. The conclusion is clear that in the thirteenth century at Chichester a "cardinal" ranked below a Vicar Choral. An ordinance (No. 288), dated 1320, for an anniversary directs payment 'to the four Vicars called petty Canons 3d. each.' The title 'Minor Canon' never appears in later lists of the Cathedral staff. Just over a century later, in 1394, when the Minor Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral were incorporated, the term had apparently changed its meaning; the two "cardinals" ranked as the two most important Minor Canons, as they still do there.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

The earliest known document in which the separation of the Minor Canons and Vicars into two classes on the Foundation is officially defined, is that quoted by Anstis in his edition of the *Liber Niger*.¹ Thus at the Feast held 29 May xi Henry VIII (1519), the Sovereign, together with twenty of the Knights Companion "made a Declaration or Interpretation of some of the Statutes of the Order". Included in this Declaration was the following item :

§12. "It is Ordeyned there shall be xiii Chanons Seculiers, viii petit Chanons, xiii Vicaires, wiche all schall be Prestis at their Entree and Incomyng, or within the yere followyng, xiii poore Knyghtes, also xiii Clerkys and xiii Choristers for to syng and pray for the prosperous Estat of the Souverain, and of all the Knyghtes of th' Ordre Levyng, and for the Sowles of all the Knyghtes of the said Ordre whiche are Departed, and all Crysten Sowles. . . ."

Three years later the Statutes were issued as revised by Henry VIII. The original MS. is not known to exist, nor is it known with any certainty in what language it was written ; Anstis printed the version as he found it in the *Liber Niger* in triplicate in Latin, French and English² ; but he was of opinion that the original version was in English.

Two versions of the Henry VIII statutes were printed in the Appendix of Ashmole's *Order of the Garter*. It is remarkable that they show several differences in detail, and notably in date. The first version is in Latin and is printed there in italics. It is dated 24 April 1522 and clause xiii reads as follows :

"Decretum est insuper ut in hoc Windesoriensi Collegio sit inperpetuum Decanus unus cum duodecim Canonicis Secularibus, quos Sacerdotes oportebit esse cum ingrediuntur, vel (ut multum) intra annum sequentem. Erunt preterea tredecim Sacerdotes alii, quorum pars una Canonici minores altera Vicarii vocabuntur. Qui si Sacerdotes ingressu non fuerint, citra omnem excusationem, intra annum erunt.

¹ *The Liber Niger*, ed. Anstis, 1724. Editor's Appendix, p. ii.

² Op. cit., Vol. I, p. 293.

Erunt itidem Clerici tredecim totidemque Choristae, qui cum Canonicis minoribus et Vicariis quotidie in choro ministrabunt, canentes et orantes, ut tempus et res ipsa postulabunt. Nimirum omnes tam majores quam minores Canonici, Vicarii, Clerici et Choristae precari tenebuntur ut Supremus cum cunctis Commilitonibus hujus Ordinis vivat valeat et omnia feliciter agat, utque defunctorum Equitum animae in pace requiescant”.

It will be noted that the Minor Canons and Vicars together numbered thirteen. The other version is printed by Ashmole in black-letter type. It is in English and is dated *one day earlier*, 23 April 1522, with the alternative style of the date: “viii Henry VIII”. The first viii is an error, as Anstis points out. It may perhaps be explained as the misprint of a v for the x in xiii, a very common form of printer’s error—coupled here with a reasonable scribal “slip,” seeing that a new regnal year, xiv Henry VIII, had begun on 21 April, only two days earlier. Clause xiv of the Statutes reads: “ordened a Dean and Warden with xii Canons Seculers, the which shall be prists at their entryng in, or ells within a yere nexte folowyng; and also viii Peticanons, and xiii Vicars, also prestes at their entryng in, or ells at the gyvyng of the next Orders, or at the furdest within a yere after their presentation. Also xiii Clerkes and xiii Queristers. . . .” That there should be differences in the numbers of Minor Canons and Vicars in two documents (dated only one day apart) is a fact that cannot easily be explained. But it may be noted that the black-letter version, which Anstis stated to be authoritative, agrees with Section 12 in the Declaration of 29 May 1519. For many years the Minor Canons and Vicars lived and worked together, and there is nothing to show in what respect, if any, their duties in the College differed.

It was in the course of the sixteenth century that the office of Vicar became entirely absorbed into that of Minor Canon. As there is a gap in the Windsor records concerning the Minor Canons and Vicars after the year 1531, it becomes difficult to explain how there came to be as many as sixteen Vicars

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

in the financial year 1541-42¹. Eight of them were styled Minor Canon as well as Vicar, and these received a higher rate of payment as such. Consequently those eight who were both Minor Canon and Vicar were paid £13 6s. 8d. apiece for their stipend, while the eight Vicars had only £10 each. Each of the sixteen, however, had the same sum of £1 15s. 11½d. for attending Obits in addition to their stipend.

Passing on another few years, we find a petition, dated 1 December 1547², addressed to the King's Commissioners. Its subject was of minor importance, having reference only to some small matter about the hours of daily services; but its interest is to be found in the signatures appended to it. These represented fourteen Minor Canons and thirteen clerks, the latter headed by John Marbeck. The term "Vicar" was not employed here. The petition was presented "by your oratours Petit Canons and Clerkes of the Kings Majesties honourable Colledge of Windsor".

A few days earlier the Injunctions of 23 November 1547 (first set) had been addressed "to the Dean, Canons, Petit Canons, Chantry Priests, Vicars, Clerks and other Ministers" of the Chapel. This first set of Injunctions contains no reference to the relative status as between the Minor Canons and the Vicars; but the second set, of the same date, enunciates an elaborate scheme under which the office of Vicar was gradually to be absorbed into that of Minor Canon. The clause is as follows:

"Because the Quire cannot now be so well furnished with Preists that are cunning Singing men for the rarenesse of them, as it might have been in time past, therefore to the intent the Service may the better kept we injoyne that you shall have and maintaine only twelve Preists in the Colledge which shall be called Petit Canons and weare like habit in the quire and receive for their dilligent service equall wages that is to say thirteen pounds six shillings eight pence yearly apiece. And that ye shall have and maintain fifteen clerkes laymen in this Colledge. . . . This

¹ xv.59:3.

² Minor Canons' Records.

order to take effect after this manner following that is to say when the roome of a Vicar shall be first and next void his stipend shall be equally divided among three of the oldest Vicars which then shall be called according to the former order Petit Canons. And when the roome of another Vicar is by any meanes void, then five marks of his stipend shall be appointed to the next senior Vicar, and he so to compleat and fulfill the whole number of twelve Petit Canons, and the other ten marks remaining of the Vicars stipend to be perpetually employed to the finding of choristers at Grammar school or at the University. And as the other two Vicars Roomes be voyd two laymen Clerks shall be appointed and found in their places perpetually in this Colledge, either of them to have and receive ten pounds yearly for his wages".

This scheme must be compared with another which is set out in a document¹ drawn up in response to the instruction of the Commissioners given in a letter dated 17 February 1548². This letter records that "certain injunctions had been given by mouth besides those which were given in writing" when the Commissioners were at Windsor. In consequence a very elaborate schedule was drawn up which seems to be that referred to in a further letter of 2 February 1550³, addressed to the Dean and Canons by Cranmer and others. This schedule is not dated; but as Woodward, a Minor Canon and also Vicar of Datchet, is mentioned, who died in 1548, it cannot be of later date.

Many details are given here which have no mention in the Injunctions of 1547 or 1550. It is described as "A Declaration briefly compiled and made of the old valor of the issues and profits of all the Chantries, private Masses, Suffrages and Obits lately founded and used within the King's Free Chapel . . . and the valor of all Petty Canons Vicars Clerks Choristers Sextons Bell-ringers and other officers . . . according unto the old foundation". "Also the order taken . . . concerning

¹ ix.D.15.

² Attached to the answer to the Petition of 1 December 1547.

³ Attached to the Injunctions of 8 February 1550.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

the diminution of certain Ministers . . . both of Chantry Priests, Petty Canons, Vicars, Choristers and others".

The details may be summarized as follows :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Chantries</i> : the yearly value of them :						
Two chantries founded by Edward IV	26	13	4			
Two chantries founded by the Duchess of Exeter	41	13	1			
One chantry founded by Lord Hastings	23	19	0			
One chantry by Plummer and another by Passh (together)	14	13	4			
One chantry founded by Oxenbridge	17	0	0			
The free chapel or chantry of Sandleford	8	0	0			
	<hr/>			131	18	9

Private Masses and Suffrages by the year :

Private Masses called Send's Masses	3	0	10			
Certain others called Butler's Masses	3	0	10			
For Mr. Butler's Suffrages . .	1	6	0			
For reading Mr. Urswyk's Statutes	0	16	8			
	<hr/>			8	4	4

Obits of divers persons, amounting yearly

to	124	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Gospeller and Epistler</i> , £6 . 13 . 4 each . .	13	6	8
<i>Petty Canons</i> , stipend "the old ways", £13 . 6 . 8 to each of the eight	106	13	4
<i>Vicars</i> , £10 to each of the eight	80	0	0

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

	£	s.	d.
<i>Clerks</i> , £10 to each of thirteen..	130	0	0
<i>Choristers</i> , £4 to each of thirteen ..	52	0	0
<i>Verger</i> , £9 . 3 . 0 ; two Sextons at £5 ; two Bell-ringers at £3 . 0 . 10 each .	25	4	8
Total	£671	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

By the suppression of various appointments under the new scheme the total was to be reduced to £567 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., making a saving to the Dean and Canons of over £100 per annum. The details of this new scheme are too numerous to be given here, but the stipend of nine Petty Canons (Woodward, Whyghthorne, Chylton, Gyford, Busby, Barber, Myller, Blackwode and Bothe) was to be £13 6s. 8d., with £1 15s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for obits, making a total charge of £136 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The two remaining Vicars (Edwards and Martin) were to be paid £10 each, with £1 15s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for obits, making a total charge of £23 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The thirteen clerks were each to receive £11 2s. 10d., including £1 2s. 10d. for obits, making a total of £144 16s. 10d.

Then follows the scheme of the Visitors for "diminutions" in the number of Petty Canons and for the final extinction of the Vicars.

"The said Visitors have ordained that all the said Petty Canons, which be now nine, shall decease (? decrease) as they die, and be promoted, and expelled, to the number of four ; so that the whole wages of them that be like to be diminished, whose number is five, the wages of whom with their obits is £75 13s. ; that is, to wit, for every of them £15 2s. 7d. ; in whose places they have ordained that five clerks shall be appointed ; and their several wages shall be £11 2s. 10d. ; that is for the five clerks amongst them all £55 14s. 2d. . . . And the said Visitors have ordained that whensoever the said Vicars shall chance to die, that none shall ever any more be appointed in their places. . . ."¹

¹ This document is entirely without punctuation. Punctuation is added here to make the meaning of certain passages less obscure.

Apparently these reforms had been partly, but not wholly, carried through by the year 1550. In Section 23 of the Injunctions dated 8 February 1550, it is enjoined "that noe more Preists hereafter shall be appointed to the roome of Petit Canons . . . untill they be brought to the number of four".

In this last set of Injunctions there is no mention whatever of the Vicars. Their office had by this time been entirely superseded by that of Minor Canon. Nevertheless, in spite of the Injunctions and decrees of the Visitors, the number of Minor Canons was not at that time reduced to four. But a reduction from ten to seven does seem to have been brought about in the years 1558-59. For whereas in the last quarter of 1558¹ stipends were paid to ten² Minor Canons, all of whom are named in the Account, in the following quarter there were only eight, and in April no more than six, though there was at that moment apparently a vacancy. In the year 1563-64³ there were seven; and from that time onward for about 300 years, as shown in all subsequent records, the number remained constant at seven. The payments made in this and a few succeeding years were entered by the Treasurer in the following terms: "*Stipendium Vicariorum solutum septem Minoribus Canonicis pro Vicariis suis*". And, as a separate item in the same Accounts, "*Stipendium Minorum Canonicorum solutum prefatis Minoribus Canonicis pro minoribus Canonicatis suis*". The names of all the seven Minor Canons were entered each year at this particular period.

It was not until the reign of Queen Victoria that any further change was made. An Order in Council, dated 30 July 1849, had the effect of reducing the number of Minor Canons from seven to four. The scheme was designed to operate gradually; it did not work out completely until the year 1867. In 1926 the number was further reduced from four to three, and the stipend was at the same time considerably increased. This

¹ xv.56:78.

² It is difficult to reconcile this figure with those given in the documents just quoted.

³ xv.59:6.

step was taken in order to meet the changed financial conditions brought about by the war of 1914-18. It was carried out voluntarily by mutual agreement between the Chapter and the Minor Canons, but not by Order in Council, or by any legal process. A similar reduction in the number of Canons from four to three had been made in 1921, also by no actual legal process.

It is necessary to turn back once more to the Injunctions of Edward VI's reign in so far as they concern certain duties of the Minor Canons. Section 3 of the Injunctions, issued 23 November 1547, decrees that "to the intent the Ministers of this Church and other Persons resorting thither may have upon the Holy Day some wholesome doctrine for your Instruction declared unto them one of the Petit Canons . . . shall read every Holy Day in the Quire immediately after the Offertory . . . one of the Homilies set forth by the King's Majesty in order as they stand".

This decree was superseded by the Injunctions of 8 February 1550, which ordered that one of the Canons should preach every Sunday.

Under section 9 of the 1547 Injunctions it was decreed that "because the Office of the Chantor in this Colledge is now not so necessary, we injoyne that now and from henceforth the same shall surcease and be extinct and that noe Canons shall hereafter be chosen thereunto . . . and that yearly one of the Preists of the Quire shall be chosen Chantor who shall sett the Quire and see all things therein done seemly under the Dean. . . . And this Preist shall have for his pains yearly four pounds of lawful money at four times of the year by even portions". . . . "And every man shall use himself in the Quire and in the Chapter House quietly and soberly towards the Chantor without rebukes or checks".

Under section 15 of the Injunctions of 26 October 1550 it was decreed that "the Chantor's Office after he is chosen is perpetual", instead of being an annual appointment as enjoined by the 1547 Injunctions.

The transference of the musical authority from a Canon to a Minor Canon at Windsor corresponds at this same period with the scheme that was embodied in the Statutes of the New Foundation Cathedrals, under which a Minor Canon held, and still holds, the office of Precentor. Nicholas Chilton was the first Minor Canon to hold the office of Chantor under the new arrangement at Windsor; and the position was held successively by one of the Minor Canons until about the year 1750, when, for some reason not recorded, it was refused by all of them. In 1764 Edward Webb¹, organist of the Chapel, was appointed Succentor; and some of his successors were similarly appointed by the Chapter. Sir Walter Parratt was the last to be so appointed. There is no constitutional authority for the appointment of a layman to this office; "priests of the Choir" alone are eligible, as decreed in the Injunctions.

It remains to mention the holding of Benefices in conjunction with a Minor Canonry. Since the passing of the Pluralities Act in 1840 it was, of course, impossible for a Minor Canon to hold a Benefice except within five miles of Windsor; and even to do that would not in modern conditions be practicable. But in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries some of the worst abuses were prevalent among the Minor Canons as well as among the Canons.

One of the most conspicuous examples is that of Weldon Champneys, who was a Minor Canon of Windsor from 1778 until his death in 1810. He retained his appointments as Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey, as well as of St. Paul's Cathedral, and continued to be Vicar of Cardington, co. Beds, till 1795 and of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln, till his death. In addition he became Vicar of Langdon Hills, co. Essex, from 1792 to 1797; Vicar of Ogbourne St. George, co. Wilts, from 1794 till his death, and Vicar of St. Pancras, London, from 1797, till his death. Further salaried offices held by him were the chaplaincies of the Goldsmiths' and the Cutlers' Companies.

¹ The inscription on his tombstone on the South side of the Cloisters has recently been re-cut through the generosity of Dean Baillie.

Benjamin Pope, Minor Canon from 1817-67, held the benefices of Nether Stowey, co. Wilts, from 1824 till 1871, and Ogbourne St. George, in the same county, from 1825 till 1871, the date of his death. When he resigned his Minor Canonry in 1867 the Dean and Canons actually supplemented his income with a pension of £115 per annum. For many years they also paid him a rent of £30 for the use of his official house of residence¹, for which presumably, as a bachelor, he had little need if his principal home was in Wiltshire.

III

It is not precisely known where the Vicars lived in the very earliest days of the College. But within fifteen years or so of the foundation, a house with a tiled roof, known as "La logg pro Cementariis" (the lodge for the Masons), was, by the King's order dated 18 July 1367, handed over to William Stanlake, Walter Ashbury and John Dyer, three of the Vicars, on behalf of them all as a dwelling place.²

In 1415-16 a new building was erected for the Vicars at a cost of £67 14s. 11½d., as recorded in the Treasurer's Roll for that year.³ This entry in his account is for some reason all crossed out; but there is no reason to doubt that the building was actually completed, and that it is to be identified with the hall as it originally stood before the alterations made in the sixteenth century, which now forms part of the house known as No. 23 The Cloisters. That such a hall existed on this site before the sixteenth century cannot be disputed. It should be remembered that the halls of Commons did not include sleeping accommodation for the Vicars and Clerks. Apparently only the cook had a bedroom in the Old Commons. An interesting continuity is established if this building can actually be recognized as the Old Commons.

In the sixteenth century there were two Halls of Commons: the "Old Commons" and the "New", or "Denton's Commons".

¹ *Windsor Castle*, W. H. St. J. Hope, p. 517.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 203, 212 (Hope misread the name Dyer as Drere).

³ xv.34:28.

The Old Commons was that used by the Minor Canons and Vicars; it was also shared with them at one time by the Clerks, a fact that explains how the name of Marbeck came to be "written" on one of the spoons.¹ It is further to be observed that Master John Scalon, who presented a folding table to the establishment, was one of the Clerks of a generation earlier. Scalon's name appears throughout the Attendance Register of 1468-79,² and also on an indenture dated 25 March 1472.³

Sir William St. John Hope thought that the Old Commons building might have been the room that is now used as the Chapter Library. It is important to remark that Hope was doing no more than expressing a personal opinion. This passage in his book⁴ has been quoted more than once by subsequent writers as if it were a statement of fact. The Chapter Library would have been an immense room for the purpose. The room now included in No. 23 The Cloisters seems to fit in far better with the facts. As it now stands in the centre of the house, it is obviously only part of a much longer room. It originally extended at both ends as far as the walls that flank the two wings, added at a later date. The wooden tie-beams in the walls of the upper rooms at each end, and the spandrels in the roof, show what the original structure was.

As viewed from the street, the north wall of this section of the house has an independent and very symmetrical appearance with the large window, though much altered by Scott, exactly in the centre.

It was in 1550⁵ that the King's Commissioners ordered that partitions "should be made of the Petit Canons' Common Hall . . . and one lodging to be made at the Colledge charge in one end for the Schoolmaster of Grammar, and in the other end, at the Colledge charge, another lodging for the Schoolmaster of Musicke". This scheme for partitioning the hall exactly represents what was, in fact, done to this particular

¹ See p. 36.

² V.B.2.

³ xv.43:33.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 517.

⁵ Injunctions of 26 October, 4 Edward VI, section 16.

building, as can clearly be seen to-day. The two masters were accommodated at each end in what are now the wings of the house with rooms built over them; and the hall in the centre has ever since remained in its truncated form with its disproportionate measurements. The stone fire-place was added at this same date, and among the names carved upon it is that of H. Walker, who is probably to be identified with one of the Minor Canons of a slightly later date: a Henry Walker was a Minor Canon in 1586,¹ and possibly he was a lay clerk many years earlier. One of his contemporaries has carved underneath this name "is a knave".

This building was drastically altered, especially in its exterior appearance, early in the eighteenth century. Another floor was then inserted between the ground floor and the gable of the hall. It was brought into its present design by Sir Gilbert Scott, as architect, in 1871-72. The small house at the western end beyond the original hall was incorporated by him to make the whole structure into one house. The easterly wing dates most probably from the sixteenth century, but the gable and the facing were the work of Scott. It is unfortunate that the architect's plans are not known to have survived; the westerly wing as it now stands was much altered by Scott, but it matches the older wing with excellent effect. The western section of the building beyond the present front door is of uncertain date, but is at least as early as the sixteenth century.

There is a special interest in any attempt to establish the identity of the Old Commons, because it was in that building that John Marbeck lived and worked; and it may be assumed that it was here that he wrote his famous *Booke of Common praier noted*, issued in 1550, and also his great *Concordance of the Bible*. This was the first English Concordance of the whole Bible ever made; it was a wonderful achievement by this notable musician that ought to be far more generally known. It was almost certainly into this very room that the Commissioners entered on 16 March 1543 and seized a copy made

¹ xv.59:13.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

by him of a treatise by Calvin, together with the manuscript of his Concordance. And in this same room two days later Marbeck and his two colleagues, Testwood and Benett, were arrested. Marbeck escaped with his life after a term of imprisonment in the Marshalsea, but the other two suffered death at the stake.

Among others who occupied the Old Commons with the Vicars and Clerks were the Elizabethan musicians, Richard Farrant, John Mundy and Nathaniel Giles. It is tempting to think that Farrant's lovely little anthems may have been composed in this building.

In 1519 Denton's Commons, called also the New Commons in contradistinction to the Old Commons, was built, endowed with house property, and "furnished with all necessary implements" for Commons, by James Denton (Canon 1509-33) at his own charges,¹ thus :

	£	s.	d.
Total of the Implements of the Hall, Cook's Chamber and Storehouse	22	10	0
For the 2 Houses in Peascod Street and Reparations	25	0	0
For 4 Acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ at Hammede	10	0	0
For the Messuage and Land in Haseley ..	12	0	0
Charge of building the said House of Commons	251	8	2
For purchase of a Messe and Barone with lands, meadows and pastures bought of John Hether of New Windsor	50	0	0
Other Expences for building	118	18	11
	<hr/>		
	£489	17	1

There were at this time eight Chantry Priests, two each for the Chantries of Edward IV, the Duchess of Exeter and Thomas Passhe ; and one each for the Hastings and Herbert chantries. No more than the barest housing accommodation was provided for them before this date ; they had no dining-hall

¹ xi.B.59.

or place in which "to keep their commons", and had been obliged to go into the town for their meals. Denton erected this new building so that "the Chauntery prestes and Queresters and there successors might evermore be abyding Commoners and in Commons in the saide house".

It was in less than thirty years after Denton's Commons was built that an Act of Parliament was passed for the Dissolution of the Chantries throughout the Country. By this Act, passed in 1547, more than 2300 chantries were suppressed and the emoluments attached to them confiscated. Some few exemptions were made, and among these were the Chantries of St. George's Chapel. In consequence, Chantry Priests continued to be appointed throughout the sixteenth century and the early years of the seventeenth. To what extent these Chantry Priests continued to celebrate the Latin Mass in the various Chantry Chapels within St. George's Chapel is not precisely known, but it was, no doubt, the practice throughout the reign of Mary I. The Treasurers' Accounts throughout Queen Elizabeth's reign show that regular appointments to the Chantries continued to be made and the stipends paid; but during her reign the duties of the priests seem entirely to have lapsed and the appointments to have become sinecures.

In 1566-67¹ the two Chaplains of Edward IV's Chantry were named Hodgson and Hopkins, each with a stipend of £13 6s. 8d., with 20s. 4d. for obits. The Exeter (now known as the Rutland) Chapel was served by John Mathew with £10 and Thomas Parker with £6 as stipend, and 28s. 4d. was shared by them for obits. Parker, afterwards also a Minor Canon, had been appointed in 1552 and held the position until his death in 1606. Passhe's Chaplain was John Leversage; and the Hastings Chapel was served by Robert Sherington. Each of these was paid £8 as stipend with 14s. 4d. for obits. In 1571-72 John Marbeck was paid as Chaplain of the Hastings Chapel. As he was described in another document as *laicus*, or lay-man, it is clear that by that time the appointment had ceased to include any priestly duties. In 1600-01 Charles

¹ xv.59:7.

Sonybank, one of the Canons (1598-1638), held the Hastings Chaplaincy. Francis Mason, "Reader of the Divinity Lecture", was appointed in 1598 to the Hastings Chapel under the patronage of George Lord Huntingdon, who stated bluntly that the sole purpose of this was "the better augmentation of his stipend".¹

The last of the Windsor Chantry Priests was Edmund Case. In 1614 the Chapter refused to give him his "chantry pay". They declared his place void, and added that they "would stand upon their right".²

It was not unreasonable, when the number of Minor Canons had been reduced to seven, and the Vicars and Chantry Priests disestablished, that both the Old and New Commons should also have been discontinued. But Sir Nicholas Bacon took another view of the matter. In section 11 of the Injunctions issued after his Visitation of the College in 1570-72, it is stated that "whereas 2 Houses of Commons usually heretofore kept, the one by the Petit Canons and the other by Chantry Priests, have of late been put down and discontinued . . . it is now ordered and enjoyned by the sd Lord Visitor that the Dean & Chapter shall restore and establish Commons in one of the Houses where they were usually kept". In the next section it is ordered that "all the goods, money, stock and profits of lands", which had been sold and distributed "upon the first putting down and dissolving of the aforesaid Commons" were to be replaced.

For how long the Minor Canons continued after this to maintain their Commons is a matter of conjecture in the absence of definite evidence. In the seventeenth century they seem to have been living in the Horse-shoe Cloisters, and this was certainly the case in the eighteenth century, and until the restoration of these Cloisters about the year 1870.

In the meanwhile, Denton's Commons, after being assigned in the first instance to the Divinity Lecturer,³ had become one

¹ Chapter Acts, 22 January 1598.

² Chapter Acts, 28 September 1614.

³ Injunctions of 26 October 1550, section 16.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

of the residential houses for a Canon. This picturesque building, which ran north and south between the house now numbered 24 The Cloisters and the Chapel, was destroyed, together with some other houses on the north side of the Chapel, in 1859.

A few years later in the nineteenth century drastic alterations in the housing arrangements were made. The number of Canons had been reduced to four, and the Minor Canons to a similar number. Houses thus became available for the Minor Canons as well as the Canons on the north side of the Chapel, and the Lay Clerks were accommodated in the restored Horse-shoe Cloisters.

From 1867 to 1870 No. 23 The Cloisters, formerly, as may be thought, the Old Commons, was partly occupied by a Minor Canon, Edward Tapsfield. After Sir Gilbert Scott's clever reconstruction of this house, it was reopened in 1872 as a boarding school for twelve choristers. In 1894 the choir school was moved to Travers' building, formerly occupied by the Naval Knights of Windsor. The house was then again inhabited by a Minor Canon, Walter Marshall, although the hall and the room at the east end of it were retained as practice rooms for the choristers. In 1900 Marshall's successor, L. D. Hildyard, occupied the whole building.

IV

During the sixteenth century the Minor Canons and the Chantry Priests became possessed of a substantial holding of real estate following upon the gift of Robert Honywoode.

A schedule survives in the aerary¹ giving a list of "The Peticanons Landes". It is undated, but it is certainly an Elizabethan document, as shown in item 4. It also includes the properties owned by the Chantry Priests, given by James Denton as the endowment of his New Commons.

¹ xi.B.39.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

THE PETICANONS LANDES

To the Peticanones :

- (1) A certaine Tenement graunted by Robert Honnywoode to the Petticanons Lyenge in newe Windsor in the highe streate (Frith, p. 179).
- (2) An other Tenement by J^o Grey and his wife graunted and geven by deede to the Petycanons lyenge in Preste streete in newe Windsor (Frith, p. 175).
- (3) An other Tenement also geven to the Petycanons by M^r Warrener lyenge in Pescott streate in newe Winsor (Frith, p. 184).
- (4) Like wise a Tenement in Pownde streate in newe Windsore nowe in the Possession of John Stratton beinge p^{te} of the Lands of the Peticanons aforesaid wich boundeth on the north side of the Landes of John Havergill and on the south side of her ma^{tie} and the Comon fieldes on the west side and on the east side the Q : highe waye (Frith, p. 177).

To the Chantrey Priests :

- (5) Two Tenements lyenge in Pescott streate and gyven by M^r Ja : Denton to the Chauntrey Priests (Frith, p. 183).
- (6) An other Tenement given by the same Ja : Denton Lienge in Haselye to the Chantrey Priests (Frith, p. 118).
- (7) Also 4½ acres of meadowe lyenge in Ham meade geven lykewise by M^r Ja : Denton to the Chauntrey Priests (Frith, p. 68).
- (8) And also a garden beinge parte of the Petycanons Lands in newe Windsor boundinge on the east side of the Earle of Huntingdons lands and on the south and west side of the lands of the Deane and Canons of Windsor And on the north side the highe waye conteinyunge to the castle of Windsor (Frith, p. 175).

All these properties can be identified as listed in "Frith's New Register 1620"¹. They are entered there together with the very large number of similar properties owned by the Dean and Canons as if they then also belonged to them, although in each instance it was noted by Frith that the rents were received by the Petty Canons. For the purposes of reference the numbers of the pages in Frith's Register are inserted in the above list. The Minor Canons did in fact receive all these rents in Frith's time, as is shown in an undated list, c. 1618.²

This list of "The Peticanons' Landes" must be discussed in rather more detail :

(1) The gift of his house by Dr. Robert Honywood to the Minor Canons and Vicars in 1518 has already been mentioned. It was situated in High Street, described in the deeds as the *Via Regia*, next to the Parish Church and near the Bull Inn. The property included a garden. By the deeds of transfer to the Minor Canons³ he also presented them and their successors with three silver goblets and a handsome silver cup weighing 30½ ounces. By an indenture dated 23 December 1551⁴ this house was leased by Richard Barber and Robert Myller (or Mylner), acting as "stewards of the Commons Lands" on behalf of the Preachers and Petit Canons, to George Whitehorne, himself a Petit Canon, for a term of sixty-one years, at an annual rent of 26s. 8d. After his dismissal with others of the clergy in Queen Mary's reign, Whitehorne returned as a Canon in 1559.⁵

By an indenture dated 4 November 1605 this⁶ house was leased by the Dean and Canons to Nathaniel Giles, the organist, but the rent continued to be received by the Minor Canons.⁷

(2) This house was conveyed to the Petit Canons by Thomas Ryder and William Pury, acting under the will of one John Grey, dated 6 December 1513. The deed of conveyance was dated 7 March 1525,⁸ and it is significant that the names of seven Minor Canons (so described) are recorded in it. The

¹ iv.B.5.

² xi.B.33.

³ xv.58c.21, 22 ; xi.B.52.

⁴ xv.46:2.

⁵ iv.B.21.

⁶ xv.46:2.

⁷ Frith's New Register, p. 179.

⁸ xv.46:2.

names occur twice in the deed and are as follows: John Raynyar, Hugh Gyfford, John Webbe, Henry Woodward, Richard Hays, Robert Hale and Roger Palmer. It is interesting to compare this list in 1525 with that of 1518. The names of Stephen Fuller and Robert Wenman follow these seven; they were neither Minor Canons nor Vicars, but they seem to have shared in the benefaction. Probably they were the two Preachers. In return for this gift the beneficiaries were enjoined to celebrate an annual obit for John Grey and Anne, his wife.

(3) This is evidently the property the title-deeds of which are mentioned in the Inventory made 1 May 1531.¹ By an indenture dated 27 March 1576² the Petty Canons and Vicars and their successors granted a lease of this house, formerly inhabited by Joan Lakins, widow, to Thomas Jenkinson of New Windsor, yeoman. This indenture bears the signature of Jenkinson, but not of any of the Minor Canons. It was situated in Priest Street (now St. Alban's Street). In Frith's Register³ it is described as a tenement beyond the timber yard, leased to Thomas Jenkinson and later to Thomas Havergill, to whom, as recorded by Frith, the Dean subsequently sold the estate. The donor of this property, Mr. Warrener (?Warner, or Warriner) has not been identified.

(4) This property is described in Frith's New Register 1620 as being then in the possession of John Stratton, the College Porter. It was leased at a later date to his son Nathaniel. The name of John Stratton appears in the list of rents of the Minor Canons *circa* 1613, to be quoted presently.⁴

(5-8) These properties are identical with those already shown in the statement of the cost of building and endowing Denton's Commons.⁵

By an indenture dated 8 October 1571⁶ one of these two houses in Pescod Street was let at a rent of 20s. to William Austin. There are some interesting statements in this other-

¹ xi.B.40.

² xv.59:6.

³ Frith, p. 175.

⁴ xi.B.33.

⁵ See p. 35.

⁶ xi.B.20.

wise formal document. The property is described as "lately belonginge to the Chauntery prests of the said Colledge and now belonginge to the pety Canons aforsaid by th' order and approval of the right honorable S^r Nicholas Bacon, Knight, the keper of the greate seale of england & Chefe visitor ther, all w^{ch} seid ten^{ts} wth th' app^tennances are now in the tenure of Henry Hale'".

This provides a definite statement on the authority of Sir Nicholas Bacon himself that the endowments of Denton's Commons had at this date been transferred to the ownership of the Minor Canons. The Chantry Priests received their stipend quite apart from this.

The names of all seven Minor Canons are recorded in this deed, viz. : William Veale, Thomas Parker, —. Smyth, John Fludd, Edward Drewrye, Thomas Prince and Hugh Egleston. The document has been slightly cut down, and the Christian name of Smyth is missing here, as elsewhere.

It is on record that on 23 January 1591 the two senior Minor Canons of the time, William Veale and Thomas Parker, were Trustees of Denton's Lands.¹ This makes it all the more difficult to understand by what means these trustee properties became alienated from the ownership of the Minor Canons so soon after this date.

Another list of the Minor Canons' rents is found in a very frail and damaged single sheet.² The fragment of an endorsement on the back of this page implies that it was drawn up in connexion with the probate of some will, "in soluto hered Executor et Administrator". It is also endorsed in another hand, "Mr. Stamp's note of the Pettie Canons rents & The payments out of the same 1613". Edward Stamp was a Minor Canon from 1607 to c. 1640.

Some words on the side of the page are missing, and the figures do not appear to add up correctly as they stand.

¹ xv.43:142.

² xi B.33.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

The receipts of such Rents as belong unto the Pettycan :

... Widdowe Goode payeth for hir house)	} 4 ^l	
... is paid unto the Baker for the poore)		
... for Rent for a garden plott	..	vj ^s viij ^d
It ^m Dales rent	.. .. .	xx ^s
It ^m Widdow Shorts rent	.. .. .	xij ^s 4 ^d
It ^m M ^r Englishes rent	.. .. .	xij ^s 4 ^d
It ^m rent from Haselye	.. .. .	xij ^s 4 ^d
It ^m Neales rent	.. .. .	xij ^s 4 ^d
It ^m John Strattons rent	.. .. .	xl ^s
It ^m M ^r Giles his rent	.. .. .	xxvj ^s iiij ^d
It ^m Dickensons rent	.. .. .	xx ^s
It ^m Havergyles rent	.. .. .	ij ^s viij ^d
Sum xij ^l x ^s 4 ^d		

Out of these receipts is payd

To the Baker	.. .. .	4 ^{li}
for quit rents	.. .. .	x ^s iiij ^d
To the Treasurer	.. .. .	xij ^d
To the deane and Praebends	.. .. .	xij ^d
To the Baliffes	.. .. .	xij ^d

The lease of the house rented by Dale in Pescod Street was renewed by the Dean and Canons 3 November 1632.¹ No mention was then made of the Minor Canons.

An early Inventory², dated 1 May 1531, is of sufficient interest to be quoted here in full, since it throws much light upon the manner and style in which the Commons of the Minor Canons and Vicars was conducted in the time of Henry VIII. Their plate was especially handsome, but it is to be noticed that only a portion of the plate given to them by Honywood, is named here, and Ingeler's mazer, bequeathed to them by his will in 1516, is not mentioned.

This document was described as an "Inventory of goods treasures and utensils in the charge of Nicholas Pycke and George Hale, treasurers of the Minor Canons and Vicars". Hale was both Minor Canon and Vicar, but Pycke's position

¹ Chapter Acts, Vol. I, p. 215.

² ix.B.40.

in the College remains unknown. His was one of six names, in addition to those of the seven Minor Canons, on the indenture of 17 December 1518 (see p. 12) :

Contenta in parvo domo supra gradus :

In primis a grete chest. Item a pece of sylver with a coveryng to the same wayng iiij li vj onces and a quarter. Item a Rownde salt with on coveryng all gylt wayng xiiij unces. Item iij saltes in panys with on cover partle gylt. Item a standyng pece of sylver with iij fete of lyons with on cover. Item xij sylver sponys with gylt knoppys. Item iiij sylver sponys of the gyft of Sir John Mychelston, one of them havyng an Image of owre lady on the upper ende. Item one sylver spone wrytyn theron John Merbeke.¹ Item iiij gobletts with ij covers parcell gylt of the gyft of Master Butler.² Item ij goobletts with one cover of the gyft of Master Honywoode.³ Item xxli of mony of the gyft of Master Wrene.⁴ Item vj platers iiij chargers xvij dysshys and xvij sausers. Item a cloth of ymagery and flowrt to hang abowyt saynt Johns hede, a staynyd clothe with a ymage of saynt John. Item a bull under lede de non resydendo. Item a bage of dedes of owre howse in Pescode strete. Item the dedes of owre howse of Master Honywode. Item the dedes of owre howse of the gyfte of John Graye.⁵ Item ij puncions of stele gravyn one with a Rose the other with the Rose and the sunne. Item a payre of anndyerns wyth wrethys on the upper ende. Item a Chapter sele of the voyde stalles and a copy of the new graunte of the same. Item an Indenture for Master Butlers masse. Item that we have rescevyd xxj^{ti} of Master Denton⁶ for lande to be bowght for the petycanons and vicars of Wyndissor.

¹ This is the earliest known mention of this famous musician. This item shows that the clerks shared with the Minor Canons and Vicars in the use of this Hall of Commons.

² William Butler was a Canon of Windsor, 1503-19.

³ Robert Honywood (Canon 1509-23) has already been mentioned (see pp. 12 and 32).

⁴ This was no doubt Geoffrey Wren (Canon 1514-27).

⁵ By his will (see p. 32) (xv.58:c.25).

⁶ James Denton (Canon 1509-33), Founder of Denton's Commons.

Contenta in aula :

Fyrst a grete taballes with trescelles and formes accordyng to them. A foldyng tabull of the gyfte of Master Scalon.¹ A joynyd chere with a tabull. Item a laver behynde the hall dor. A whet stone hangyng. Item the hall hangyd with grene saye.

Contenta in promptuario :

vj masers, iij pewter basyns, a basyn of latyn, ij pewter pottes, iij pewter salters, vj latyn candelstykes, iij tabull clothes, v towelles, ij seconde commyners clothes, ij grete chestes, a portuus, a payr of scallys of latyn, a pyle of troy waygttes of brasse and lede, a brede bynne with locke and keye, a chyppying knyffe, an aumbrey, ij formes, an hamper, a ynkhorne of lede, a Commyn book.

Contenta in coquina :

xiiiij platters, x dyshys, xiiij sausers, a posnett, a gret chafer, a panne of iij gallons, a pott of a gallon, a pott of ij galons and a potell, a pott of vj gallons, a pott of vij gallons, ij grete panse, a panne of v galons. Item ij pannys of the gyfte of Sir Thomas Foxe, a collender, a ladyll of brasse, iij chafyng dyshys of latyn, a brasyn mortyr with a pestell of yerne [iron], a long rownde spytt, ij square spyttes, ij long coberdes, a bar of yerne, iij pott hangelles, iij hangyng rackes of yerne, a gredyerne, iij fryyng pannys, ij teyvettes, a fleshoke, a hingyng laver of latyn, an axe, ij yerne wedges, v knyvyys, a grate, ij stone morters, a long pestell, a salt boxe, ij water tubbys, a powderyng toobe, ij drypyng panse, a payle, a new panne made of one of owre latyn basyns.

Contenta in coenacula prope coquinam :

ij cosshynnys of carpett worke, a tabull and a forme with ij trescylls, an olde clothe of bookeram.

Contenta in camera coquorum :

A bedstede, a matres, a payr of sheettes, a bolster and a forme.

¹ See note on p. 25.

That all this real property, plate and other things belonging to the Minor Canons and Chantry Priests should have passed entirely out of their hands is a fact that cannot readily be explained; the existing records provide very little information on the subject.

The outline of the story may be summed up as follows. The Minor Canons in 1531¹ owned certain house property and had the custody of the title-deeds. They also owned some valuable plate. The Chantry Priests also owned real property, vested in themselves and their successors by the gift of James Denton for the upkeep of the New Commons.

Though the Chantries of St. George's Chapel were exempted from dissolution in the reign of Edward VI, a claim was made by the Crown upon Denton's endowments of the New Commons. Legal opinion was consulted and it was held that "thes lands ar nott geven to the Kynge by the statute 1^o E.6 and nottwithstandinge that the use be gyven to the Chantrye pristes in succession the land remayned in their naturall bodies by ther feofment nor did ever exequite in ther corporation by the statute of 27 h. 8 for that they were noe corporation in truthe".² The property was consequently returned by the Chantry Priests and held in Trust under the title of Denton's Lands in the names of two of them³. By 1571, as already stated⁴, the property of the Chantry Priests had passed into the ownership of the Minor Canons.

By 1620, as shown in Frith's New Register of that date⁵, the deeds were all listed among the rest of the properties owned by the Dean and Chapter, though it was noted that the rents were owned by the Minor Canons.

By 1632 the control of the rents appears to have passed entirely into the hands of the Dean and Canons, as shown in a resolution passed unanimously by them on 21 November of that year⁶. This resolution opens with an expressed anxiety that the sources of the stipend of those serving in the choir should be as remunerative as possible. It was resolved,

¹ ix.B.40.

² xv.43:123.

³ xv.43:106.

⁴ See p. 32.

⁵ iv.B.5.

⁶ Chapter Acts, Vol. I.

therefore, that the rent of certain houses (formerly owned by the Minor Canons and Chantry Priests) and also that of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Ham mead (part of Denton's Lands) should be raised, and a part of the increased receipts added to the stipend of the Minor Canons.

There is nothing to show whether any protest was made at the time by the Minor Canons, for whom it seems to have been a very poor bargain! But at a much later date (1794) they did represent to the Dean and Canons that they "conceived themselves entitled to, but did not enjoy, the Rents of Chantry Priests and of Denton's Lands and Houses".¹

In 1728, when Thomas Cleaver, as will be stated presently, bequeathed his legacy to the Minor Canons,² neither he nor any of his colleagues appear to have had knowledge, even by tradition, that the Minor Canons as such had owned real property.

It was at this same period that dissatisfaction had been expressed by the Poor Knights as to the uses put to the annual sum of £661 6s. 8d., known as "the New Dotation". The Minor Canons, like them, voiced some grievances together with certain claims upon the residue of this income. They were represented in this matter by Thomas Parker and Edward Drury, whose autographs and seals are appended to a sworn memorandum dated 3 November 1596³ and presented to the Dean and Canons. Their claims were based upon the terms of the New Dotation as formulated in what was then called "the Queene's booke", issued in 1559. It was Drury, as stated in the memorandum, who had presented the original petition to the authorities at that date. Very little, if any, redress was obtained either by the Minor Canons or the Poor Knights.

As regards the splendid collection of plate listed in the Inventory of 1531⁴ as belonging to the establishments of the Old and New Commons, it appears to have been confiscated in the reign of Henry VIII, as being considered "fit for his

¹ xi.B.59.

² Minor Canons' MSS.

³ xi.B.10.

⁴ xi.B.40.

Majesty's service".¹ It was furthermore said that "it lent to superstitious uses" in the hands of the Minor Canons.

What happened in 1571² following the Visitor's Order that the Commons was to be re-established and refurnished with the necessary equipment, must remain a subject largely for conjecture. It is difficult to discover the meaning of four short lists of household necessities each of which was dated 2 May 1582, drawn up by Thomas Parker, Edward Drury and Hugh Eggeston, Minor Canons, and the fourth by Edward Jolebrand, possibly a Chantry Priest. Each of the lists gives a total value of 20^s. It will be sufficient to quote one of these :³

*Certeine goodes receaved belonging to the Pet. Canons
ij^o die Maij anno RR^{g^{ne}} Elizabeth xxiiij^o, 1582*

In primis a brasse pott	..	..	..	..	v ^s
It ^m a payre of Pinkes..	..	..	..	..	iiij ^s
It ^m a payre of Andiores and a Candlestick	..	..	..	..	ij ^s
It ^m wassing basons of pewter	..	..	..	..	ij ^s
It ^m vj porringers of pewter	..	..	..	..	ij ^s
It ^m a latten Chafingdishe	..	..	..	..	xij ^d
It ^m a brasse ladle & a skoummer	..	..	..	..	xij ^d
It ^m ij payre of pothocks & a spitt..	..	..	..	..	xij ^d
It ^m a brasen mortar & a pestle	..	..	..	..	xij ^d
It ^m a frying pann	..	..	..	..	xij ^d
It ^m a pottle pott of pewter	..	..	..	..	xij ^d
Sum xx ^s .					

p thom—a pker (Parker).

It^m paid be these pcells out of myne owne pursse at
the setting upp of the Comons xx^s

Thomas Cleaver, appointed a Lay Clerk in 1668, became a Minor Canon in 1672 and held that position till his death 56 years later in 1728. By his will, dated 7 November 1719,⁴ he bequeathed to the Minor Canons in perpetuity a small farm

¹ *Visitation Articles and Injunctions*, Frere and Kennedy, Vol. II, p. 159.

² xi.B.20.

³ xi.B.20.

⁴ A contemporary copy of the will is among the Minor Canons' MSS.; it was not a P.C.C. will, but it was officially accepted by the Charity Commissioners in 1904, and a copy recorded at their Office.

called Winterlands in the parish of Hamsey, near Lewes. This property remained in the possession of the Minor Canons until 1905, when it was sold and the proceeds invested. This was a wise transaction, for not only was the income slightly increased, but it was stabilized, whereas the liabilities and responsibilities attached to the ownership of the farm had involved much uncertainty as to the income. The amount of the rent was not infrequently exceeded by the costs of upkeep.

Cleaver also bequeathed to the Minor Canons "a moiety of a third part of Hook Farm". This was situated near Bromley in Kent and would have been a valuable property in later days. It was sold for a very small sum in 1787 and this was invested.

Isaac Chapman, Minor Canon from 1733 to 1781, was another benefactor. He left a legacy in perpetuity vested in the Funds. His colleagues erected a monumental tablet to his memory on the north wall of the Deanery Cloister.

Another benefactor was Thomas Weldon Champneys, Minor Canon from 1803 to 1841. He was a member of a family four of whom were Minor Canons of Windsor. Under the terms of his will the Minor Canons were residuary legatees together with other parties, including the Rector of Slough. Unfortunately they all became the victims of certain unscrupulous persons, and in spite of costly legal proceedings, undertaken jointly by all those interested in the residue, nothing was recovered.

It should be mentioned that the purpose both of Cleaver and Chapman was to provide a small annual income for each of their successors in perpetuity, which should serve in the way of small private means for them during their tenure of office at Windsor, but forming no part of their stipend.

V

It is important to deal rather fully with the history of the Office of Dean's Curate, more particularly because it seems not to have been wholly understood by a Dean and Chapter some

way back in the nineteenth century that the Office was then already an ancient one, established by centuries of usage even though its actual origin was lost in obscurity. A Resolution was passed in Chapter 17 January 1873, the terms of which seem to imply that an entirely new Office was being thereby created, such as could be terminated at any future time at the will of the Dean and Canons. Curiously enough the duties did by the terms of this Resolution include the custody of the Chapel Registers as in former times, but that the Resolution should have been deemed necessary suggests that there was in the minds of its promoters a disregard either of the existence or of the validity of a feature in the constitution of the College established on firm grounds by the unbroken usage of centuries. Nevertheless, there have been instances in which this Resolution has been quoted as if it were definite evidence that the Office of Dean's Curate is of modern creation.

A similar Office has also existed from early times at two of the Old Foundation Cathedrals, Lichfield and Exeter, and it is noteworthy that the Constitution of Windsor closely resembles that of Exeter, a point stressed by Canon J. N. Dalton in his *Collegiate Church of Ottery St. Mary*, 1917.¹ As at Windsor the duties at Lichfield and Exeter include the custody of the Registers; and at all three foundations the cure of souls of the Close—at Windsor the Lower Ward of the Castle—is the chief duty.

The earliest known reference to the Office, described in the Treasurers' Rolls from time to time as *Curator animarum* or *Curator Capellae*, may be that of 1475, when Thomas Dixon, one of the Vicarii, received payment as *Custodis Cur.*² No further record has been found until some ninety years later. Thomas Parker, a Minor Canon from 1558 to 1606, received payment from the Treasurer as "*Curator animarum*" in 1563,³ and he may have held office before this. Edward Drury, a Minor Canon from c. 1558 to 1614 succeeded Parker in 1564, and he appears to have held the position until his death for

¹ Page 9.

² xv.34:52.

³ xv.59:6.

he was paid the customary fee of 6s. 8d. as "Curatt" in 1607¹ on the occasion of the funeral of Dr. John King one of the Canons. Ralph Amner was appointed Minor Canon in 1614 and in the same year "Curate of the Castle", as recorded in the Chapter Act book. Amner lived as Minor Canon till 1663, but he was succeeded in 1632 by Edmund Harvey, having been appointed "*ad officium curati infra castrum cum stipendio*"². Harvey was followed by Thomas Pearce in 1638. Pearce was a Minor Canon until his death in 1666; he may still have been Dean's Curate, as this official was at this time described in the Registers, when the Services were resumed in the Chapel after the Restoration of the Monarchy.

The succession of appointments has not been completely traced at this period until Thomas Kellaway held the position. That was soon after 1672, at which date he was promoted Minor Canon from being a lay clerk. Kellaway's work as Dean's Curate is much in evidence in the Chapel Registers; many entries in and after 1673 are in his neat writing. He lived until 1718 and probably held office till then. In 1675 he was acting for Dean Bruno Ryves in reference to the payment of certain marriage fees due from the Dean to a legal official who signed the receipt as "Deputy Receiver".³ It is not improbable that Kellaway's successor was Thomas Cleaver, a Minor Canon, who was closely associated with various affairs of the Dean and Canons. This suggestion gains support from the fact that he died in 1728, the year in which George Grosmith was undoubtedly appointed Dean's Curate.⁴ Grosmith died in 1754, and it is likely that he retained the appointment throughout his life.

The gap in the succession after that has not been bridged with certainty until the appointment of Benjamin Pope in 1820; but from that date onward the succession is complete down to the present day. Pope's immediate predecessor may, with much probability, have been William Clarke. These

¹ xi.B.38.

² Chapter Act Book.

³ The Chapel Registers.

⁴ 14 May 1728.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

initials are attached to a memorandum on a flyleaf of the Chapel Register as being those of the Dean's Curate in the early years of the nineteenth century; and it is significant that Clarke died in 1820, the year of Pope's appointment as Dean's Curate. Clarke was appointed Minor Canon in 1778.¹

The Chapel Registers contain in handwriting of various dates forms for the issue of certificates and also schedules of fees in which the Dean's Curate has a regular place. For example, the Dean's Curate received a fee of 2s. 6d. for the burial of a child in 1726.² The schedule of Garter fees drawn up by Dean Bruno Ryves in 1669 is quoted in detail on another page.³ The Dean's Curate has a place there among the other holders of Office; it was recognized as no new thing three centuries ago.

The following list of Dean's Curates is necessarily incomplete in some of its earlier stages, and some of the earlier dates are conjectural:

Thomas Dixon ..	..	..	..	..	1475-1476
Thomas Parker..	..	..	..	..	1563-d. 1606
Edward Drury ..	..	..	..	..	1564-1614
Ralph Amner ..	..	..	..	..	1614-1632
Edmund Harvey	..	..	..	..	1632-1638
Thomas Pearce..	..	..	..	..	1638-d. 1666
Thomas Kellaway	..	..	..	..	1673-1718
Thomas Cleaver (?)	..	..	..	..	1718-1728
George Grosmith	..	..	..	..	1728-1754
William Clarke ..	..	..	..	..c.	1790-1820
Benjamin Pope..	..	..	..	..	1820-1829
Henry Butterfield	..	..	..	..	1829-1841
John Gore ..	..	..	..	..	1841-1848
Seymour Neville	..	..	..	..	1848-1867
Edward Tapsfield	..	..	..	..	1867-1873
William Henry Bliss	..	..	..	..	1873-1874

¹ Since this was written Clarke's name has been found, described as Dean's Curate, in James Hakewill's *History of Windsor*, published in 1813, p. 153.

² This memorandum on a flyleaf of the Register may be in Cleaver's handwriting.

³ Page 47.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Thomas Marsh Everett..	..	..	..	1874-1878
Richard Tahourdin	..	..	..	1878-1888
Gilbert Edwards	..	..	..	1888-1894
Stephen King Tahourdin	..	..	..	1894-1910
Edmund Horace Fellowes	..	..	..	1910-1919
Lancelot George Reed ..	..	..	..	1919-1922
Bernard Spencer Charles Everett	..	..	..	1923-1932
Sheffield Grace Betham Exham	..	..	..	1932-1936
Hubert Woodham Dunn	..	..	..	1937-

VI

Among the independent Records belonging to the Minor Canons, some exceptionally interesting details have been preserved in contemporary memoranda concerning the arrangements made in St. George's Chapel for the ceremonial Installation of Knights of the Garter on certain occasions in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Something must be said in the first instance about the special "Garter" fees to which the Minor Canons and all members of the College, together with the Poor Knights, were formerly entitled.

In early days, and until the seventeenth century, it was customary for members of the College to be present at the magnificent and elaborate Banquets or Feasts that took place in St. George's Hall in connexion with the Installation ceremonies. The tremendous display of food and delicacies of every kind and variety that was served at these feasts is described in full detail in Ashmole's *Order of the Garter*,¹ where it occupies no less than ten folio pages. In the phraseology of the time Ashmole states that "the diet served to the Petty Canons was xx dishes". The Prebends, the Poor Knights and the Choristers (meaning here the Lay Clerks and not the chorister boys) were likewise allowed twenty dishes. The exact meaning of this phrase is not clear, for it would certainly have been impossible for so much food to have been eaten at

¹ Page 602.

a single meal. It is not improbable that the guests took away what they did not eat; this was a very general practice at City dinners in London until comparatively recent times;¹ it finally took shape in the City in the custom of presenting guests with sumptuous boxes of sweetmeats and chocolate.

In the course of time the privilege of dining was commuted in the case of the Poor Knights for a sum of £10, to be paid by every newly appointed Knight of the Garter and divided among them. When this practice originated is not precisely known. On 4 May 1669 the official Accounts² show that the Poor Knights received £10 in lieu of a dinner. This was also the case on 8 April 1689. On 30 May 1671 it is recorded³ that the Minor Canons were present at the dinner; but apparently they were not invited on 8 April 1689, nor did they receive any compensation. Consequently they wrote⁴ on 15 April 1689 to Sir Thomas St. George, Garter King of Arms, pointing out that they ought at least to be put on as good a footing in reference to the Banquets as the Poor Knights, whose attendance at the ceremony in the Chapel was of less importance than theirs as being officiating ministers in the service, and asking him to represent their case to the Knights of the Garter so that it might take effect at all future Installations. This letter was signed by six Minor Canons and twelve Lay Clerks. At all subsequent Installations the Minor Canons received the £10 in lieu of the dinner, but they had to share this sum with the Lay Clerks. In 1802 they submitted that the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks should be entitled separately to £10 on the ground that the "Choristers", like the Minor Canons, had formerly been allotted separately twenty dishes at the Feast. It was admitted that the term "Choristers" in the Installation Accounts denoted the Lay Clerks; but their claim in this matter was not allowed.

¹ *London's Livery Companies*, R. J. Blackham, p. 194.

² Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Garter MSS., vii. 22.

³ Statement by Dean Legge among the Memoranda of the Minor Canons, quoting the *Liber Niger*.

⁴ Garter MSS. as above, vii. 22.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

The dinner fee was quite distinct from the fees known more recently as "Garter fees" which became payable by each Knight of the Garter on his installation. The origin of these fees is not known, but the custom of paying them at a standard rate was recognized at least as early as the opening of the seventeenth century. Thus on 8 September 1605 the following fees were paid by Henry (Howard), Earl of Northampton:¹

vij peticanons cuilibet	iiij ^s	vj ^d	..	..	xxiiij ^s	vj ^d
xiiij clerkes cuilibet	iiij ^s	vj ^d	..	..	xlvs	vj ^d
x queresters cuilibet	xij ^d	..	..	..	x ^s	
the gospeler ..	..	..	..	..	ij ^s	
the Pisteler ..	..	..	..	..	ij ^s	
Sum iiij ^{li} iiij ^s						

The King of Denmark and the Prince of Norway were installed on that same day, and their fees amounted to £6 13s. 4d. and £5 respectively. There is no mention in this statement of fees for the Poor Knights, but these would certainly have been chargeable.

After the Restoration of the Monarchy a new schedule came into force, graded in accordance with the rank in the Peerage held by the newly appointed Companion of the Order. It was drawn up by the Dean (Bruno Ryves), and approved in a Chapter of the Order 3 March 1669. This scale of fees was still in force in 1902.²

	Duke or English Prince			Foreign King or Prince			Marquis			Earl			Viscount			Royal Funeral			Royal Wedding			Installation of a Dean			Installation of a Canon		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Minor Canons between them	10	17	0	3	18	8	9	6	6	10	3	0	9	10	6	1	0	0	(each)			16	0	15	9		
Sub-Chanter ..	0	7	6	0	13	6	0	8	0	0	7	2	0	3	7	2	0	0	?			10	0	10	0		
Dean's Vicar ..	0	5	6	0	11	0	0	5	6	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	6	8	—			5	0	3	4		
Organist ..	1	1	6	1	2	6	0	18	6	0	17	6	0	14	0	2	0	0	—			6	8	6	8		
Master of the Boys ..	0	16	0	1	7	0	0	16	4	0	15	4	0	7	8	1	6	8	?			5	0	5	0		
Vergers ..	1	5	0	0	13	6	1	2	6	1	2	0	0	18	6	2	0	0	1	11	6	10	0	10	0		
Each of eleven Lay Clerks.	1	11	0	0	11	3	1	9	6	1	9	0	1	7	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	5½	4	0		
Choristers between them	1	1	0	Nil			1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	4	0	7	7	0	—		—			

¹ xi.B.29.

² The Minor Canons' Records.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Fees were also due to the Dean, the Precentor and the Canons. The Installation fees of a Baron and a Commoner are not recorded here.

All the Garter fees, except those payable to the Military Knights, were abolished in 1906 "by a special promulge of the Sovereign".

The origin of the claim of the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks to undertake the entire seating arrangements of the Chapel at Installations, coupled with the privilege of selling tickets for the seats at their own price, has not been ascertained. Nor is it known when this right was first established, but it was before the Installation of 1762. There must, it would seem, have been some very definite grant conferring the right for otherwise it is incredible that it should have been allowed to pass unchallenged from any quarter on several different occasions, although the Lord Chamberlain himself, and even the Dean and Canons, were asked high prices for seats which they paid not only without the smallest protest, but even with the active support of the Dean and Garter King of Arms, not to mention the Sovereign himself.

The Installation of 25 July 1771, when nine Knights were installed, provides the earliest occasion recorded in the memoranda of the Minor Canons about which details are available. The following are the figures showing the sums of money taken by the sale of tickets on that occasion :

	£	s.	d.
64 Choir tickets at 5 guineas each ..	336	0	0
120 do. to the Lord Chamberlain at 2 guineas each ..	252	0	0
6 do. to the Canons at 2 guineas each ..	12	12	0
230 Body (i.e. outward Chapel) Tickets at 10s. 6d. ..	120	15	0
Without tickets ..	8	14	9
7 Knights for Scaffolds at 2 guineas ..	14	14	0
	<hr/>		
	£744	15	9

The Dean and Canons also were given 60 tickets gratis ; and for the friends of the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks 120 were allotted.

The cost of erecting the gallery in the South Choir Aisle and the stands in the Nave was £60 ; and the College Porter, on the recommendation of the Dean, was given a gratuity of five guineas.

Two of the nine Knights on this occasion were installed by proxy. This explains the last item in the above statement, which shows that seven, and not nine, of the installed Knights bought these seats.

In May 1801 King George III, "being just then recovered from a dangerous illness", dispensed with the installation of no fewer than twenty-four Knights of the Garter. There had been no installation since 1771. He ordered them, however, to pay "the accustomed or statutable fees to all persons who would have been entitled to them in case an installation had happened". His Majesty further ordered that each Knight should pay fifteen guineas as compensation for the loss that the Minor Canons and the Lay Clerks and the Sub-chanter (i.e. the Organist) "would otherwise suffer by not selling tickets of admission into St. George's Chapel had there been an installation instead of a dispensation for one". These fifteen guineas were in addition to the ten guineas due from each Knight of the Garter in lieu of the dinner, and the other Garter fees. In the result as much as £754 15s. 10d., less some small expenses, became available for distribution among the Minor Canons, Lay Clerks and Organist.

This was remarkable evidence of recognition by the Sovereign of the right of the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks to sell tickets for the seats in St. George's Chapel, as well as of the great pecuniary value which he attached to it.

For the installation of 23 April 1805, only four years later, elaborate preparations were made which are recorded very fully among the memoranda of the Minor Canons.

As early as 11 February in that year it was announced that an installation would take place on St. George's Day, 23 April. A meeting of the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks was immediately called, at which Mr. Weldon Champneys, representing the Minor Canons, and Mr. Binfield, representing the Lay Clerks, were appointed stewards. They accordingly approached the Dean (Dr. Manners-Sutton) to know whether their "accustomed priveledges would be allowed them at the ensuing installation". Manners-Sutton was in the meanwhile appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was his successor, Dean Legge, who gave a favourable answer, and who, throughout this affair, gave full support to the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks.

The two stewards then approached Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, and being anxious to secure his favour, they "begged his acceptance of two tickets for the Nave of the Chapel and two for the Choir at the ensuing Installation". Heard replied, thanking them for this "mark of their kind attention", and expressing his desire "as hitherto" to support their interests and concerns.

Two plans, neatly drawn to scale, in the books of the Minor Canons, show the special seating arrangements in the Chapel. Two "scaffolds", or tiers of raised seats, with six rows on each side, extended the full length of the Nave. The price of admission to these seats was fixed at two guineas.

At the East end of the South Choir Aisle a "gallery" was put up above the two oak screens,¹ to hold eight rows of seats in tiers, extending westwards the length of the first two bays to the point where the stalls begin. The space in front of the oak screens was reserved "for Foreign Ministers and Nobility".

The back stalls of the Choir and the return stalls were, of course, left vacant for the Knights of the Garter. On the lower stalls boards were placed "on the elbows", so as to accommodate eighteen persons, instead of only eleven, in each

¹ These two screens were removed when the tomb of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra was placed in the easternmost bay. They now stand as gates at the west end of the North and South Choir aisles. The altar rails in 1805 enclosed a much smaller space than at present.

row; "the Singing-men's seats were raised in a similar manner, enabling them to have the boys with them". Two rows were put in front of these, the front row consisting of benches. Mr. Emlyn's charge for erecting the special seating accommodation was £60 7s. 6d.

Some uncertainty prevailed as to the prices the Lord Chamberlain would consent to pay. Examination of various documents showed that at the installation of 1762 "the then Lord Chamberlain took only 100 tickets and paid for them 200 guineas; but that at the last installation of 1771 that officer had very much incroached on the Priveledges of the Body, had received 68 Choir tickets and an unusual number of Pass tickets without giving any remuneration, and 120 others at 2 guineas each. This Precedent was unfortunately known at the Lord Chamberlain's Office". It seems strange that this should have been regarded as mean behaviour on his part.

Dean Legge was a brother of the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Dartmouth, and put pressure upon him. As a result of this the Dean wrote to the Minor Canons to say it gave him pleasure to inform them that in consideration of the Advance upon every Article since the last installation, the Lord Chamberlain had agreed to add half-a-guinea to the former price of his 120 tickets, making a sum of 300 guineas for these, in addition to the 100 guineas for the North Gallery (the Royal Gallery over the tomb of King Edward IV), "which makes the sum to which you will be entitled 400 guineas".

The Minor Canons had noted that 100 guineas used formerly to be given for the North Gallery to be occupied by the Queen and the Royal Family. It had been "most iniquitously withheld in 1771 by the chicanery of Lord Townshend", but "honorably and readily restored by Lord Dartmouth" on this occasion.

The Choir seats were sold for 6 guineas each and the "Gallery" seats in the South Choir Aisle for 4 guineas. A total sum of no less than £1437 7s. was taken by the sale of tickets; the costs amounted to £134 18s. 3d., Emlyn's charge

for the stands being £102 14s. This left a balance of £1302 8s. 9d., which was divided into twenty-one shares of £62 os. 5d. each.

Six Choir tickets were given gratis to the Dean and each of the Canons.

"The Canons' Ladies' seats¹ were occupied with eighteen of these, and the rest were disposed in different parts of the Choir".

The Organist had the independent right to sell tickets for the Organ Gallery.

In some instances tickets were re-sold at much higher prices "by Hookham in Bond Street".

In the light of modern opinion and taste it seems incredible that such a scandalous state of things was not only permitted but approved.

On the day of the ceremony disorderly scenes occurred. The Officers of the Guards appear to have behaved in an unseemly manner. A pass ticket for the East Gallery had been given to the officer on guard in the Chapel. "Much confusion and some violence" ensued in consequence of this. "Other officers after gaining admission into the Gallery threw down their tickets in great numbers to such of their friends who were below and were unprovided with tickets. They crowded the entrance into the Choir and thereby obstructed the view of such as were in the Nave. . . . They collected several tickets and sent them out by one of their number in order to introduce their friends by means of them".

Another very unseemly incident occurred in the Nave. "About eleven o'clock the Procession arrived at the South doors which were immediately thrown open; but after admitting the whole of the Persons regularly comprehended in the Procession, the attempt to close them again was for some time fruitless; a great number of Persons, Pages, Gentlemen

¹ The method employed to make eighteen seats available here has just been explained. It is interesting to note that it is revealed by these details that it was customary at this date for the wives and families of the Canons to occupy the lower stalls at the ordinary Sunday services. No ladies at that time were allowed to sit in the upper stalls.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Pensioners, and a large proportion of Officers, sent thither for the purpose of preserving the Peace, rushed in, some of them with drawn swords, and violently assaulted such as resisted their entrance".

"The two Stewards (Champneys and Binfield) remained out of the Choir the whole day; they were assisted in the preservation of order by their Workmen who rec^d no stipulated pay, tho' a few shillings were afterwards given amongst them for Beer, as they came for the sake of the sight".

There has been no installation of any Knight of the Garter since 1805. From a purely academic point of view it would be interesting, in the event of an installation taking place, to ask what would be the official attitude towards a claim to a privilege of this fantastic nature which has never been annulled. Obviously no claim either could or would be put forward on the same lines, yet it might find recognition by those in authority in the generous allotment of seats to the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks for their families or friends.

INSTALLATION OF 1805

The financial statement is as follows :

RECEIPTS

<i>For the Choir</i>		£	s.	d.
The Lord Chamberlain	58			
The Dean and Canons	71	gratis		
Sir Isaac Heard	.. 2			
Sold	78 at 6 guineas	..	491	8 0
				209

For the Gallery

The Lord Chamberlain	120 at 2½ guineas,	} 407 8 0
	£315 os. od.	
Sold	22 at 4 guineas,	
	£92 8s. od.	
	142	

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

For the Nave

Sir Isaac Heard .. 2 }
Mr. Guise¹ .. 2 } gratis

Sold 153 at 2 guineas .. 321 6 0

157

Choir tickets in exchange 8	17 17 0
Gallery „ „ „ 9	18 16 0
Lord Chamberlain for the Queen's Box ..	105 0 0
Do. additions for the Gallery ²	52 10 0
7 Knights for Scaffold at 2 guineas	14 14 0
Mr. Sexton's share for expence for Engraving, &c.	6 6 0
For an improper admission	2 2 0

Total receipts £1437 7 0

DISBURSEMENTS

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Emlyn for scaffolding, seats, etc.	102	14	0
Mr. Ottway for engraving tickets, etc... ..	9	16	6
Mr. King for matting	2	14	0
Mr. Mac Bean for green baize	2	10	0
Mr. Knight and Blakeney, stationery	2	7	9
Mr. Saunders a present as Porter	5	5	0
Mrs. Farndell for her trouble about old scaffolding stored in the Belfry	3	3	0
Sundries	6	8	0

134 18 3

Net receipts £1302 8 9

¹ Guise was a former Lay Clerk. He was given these tickets in return for information as to what had occurred in 1771.

² Owing to a misunderstanding on his part, the Lord Chamberlain introduced a number of persons not provided for in the space reserved for "Foreign Ministers and Nobility". He generously gave 50 guineas in compensation when the misunderstanding was brought to his notice.

THE VICARS AND MINOR CANONS OF
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

1352-1944

It has not been found possible to compile a list of the Vicars and Minor Canons with anything like completeness, especially in the earlier periods of the history of the College. There is no such accessible source of information as in the case of the Canons, whose appointments have always been under Letters Patent from the Sovereign.

The references given here, unless otherwise stated, are those of documents in the custody of the Dean and Canons kept in the aery, or muniment room. The Minor Canons own important records, but these go no farther back than 1732, and the personal details recorded there are scanty. The following list may be considered fairly complete from about the year 1600 onward :

Adam Hull *c.* 1362. Paid *pro informatione puerorum* in 1362-63 [xv.34:1].

Thomas Horne *c.* 1362-1370 or after. Paid for carrying out, *cum aliis vicariis* an examination, or trial of candidates for a vacant vicarship in 1362-63 [xv.34:1]. In the years 1366-68 he was paid *pro instructione puerorum*; and in 1370-71 as *Succentor ecclesiae* [xv.34:4, 6, 7].

John Combe *c.* 1362. Paid for the examination of candidates as above [xv.34:1].

John Aylmer *c.* 1362-1368 or after. Paid 40s. by the Treasurer for expenses connected with his ordination in 1362 [xv.34:1]. Paid as keeper of the clock in 1363 [xv.34:2]. He is mentioned again in the Treasurer's Roll for 1368 [xv.34:5].

Adam Pentrich *c.* 1362-1368 or after. In 1362-63 he spent several weeks in Salisbury making copies of music [viii.54:1]. In 1364 he was sent by the Chapter to collect a consignment of candles from a barge frozen into the ice on its way to Windsor [xv.56:1]. He was first described as a Vicar in 1366 [xv.34:4].

William More *c.* 1366-1389 or after. A Vicar in or before 1366 [xv.34:4] and still in office in June 1389 [xv.56:11]. Paid several times as keeper of the clock [xv.34:8, 12, 14]. On the retirement of Robert Busch as *succentor* in July 1378 [xv.34:14] More acted as *Precentor*, but he was paid at the same rate as Busch 13s. 4d. There are erasures here in the MS. in another hand, and this may be a slip of the pen. In the case of Thomas de Aston in 1376 the word *succentor* has been scored out and corrected to *precentor* [xv.34:11].

John Dyer *c.* 1366-1368. A Vicar in or before 1366. Paid *pro informatione puerorum* 1366-68 [xv.34:4, 5]. By order of the king on 18 July 1367 Adam de Hartington, treasurer, handed over a house to three of the Vicars, William Stanlake, Walter Ashbury and John Dyer, to serve as a dwelling house for all the Vicars [xv.34:8]. St. John Hope in quoting this record misread the "y" for an "r", and gave the name as Drere, though elsewhere he printed it correctly.

William Stanlake *c.* 1367. A Vicar in or before 1367. Paid for correcting two Office Books in 1367 [xv.34:4]. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14]; and see note under John Dyer.

Walter Aschbury (or Ashbury) *c.* 1367-1377. A Vicar in or before 1367. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14]. See note under John Dyer.

John Marreys *c.* 1370. A Vicar in or before 1370. Paid as *Magister puerorum* 1370. Succeeded Thomas Horne as *Succentor* 1371-72 [xv.34:7, 8]. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14].

Roger Cranace *c.* 1370. A Vicar in or before 1370. Paid as *Informator choristarum* 1370-71 [xv.34:7].

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Roger Brancote *c.* 1371. A Vicar in or before 1371. Paid as *Magister choristarum* 1371-72 [xv.34:7, 8].

Thomas Wyborne *c.* 1376. A Vicar in or before 1376. Paid *pro informatione puerorum* from February to September 1376 [xv.34:11].

Robert Whytchurch *c.* 1376. A Vicar in or before 1376. Paid as *Succentor* February to September 1376 and in March 1377 [xv.34:11, 12]. For a time he acted in the place of the Precentor when that official position was vacant and he received additional remuneration [xv.56:3].

Nicholas Chaudel *c.* 1377. A Vicar in or before 1377. Paid *pro doctrina puerorum* March 1377 [xv.34:12].

Robert Busch *c.* 1377. A Vicar in or before 1377. Paid in April 1377 as *Succentor* in succession to Whytchurch until 6 July 1378, when he was succeeded in that office by William More [xv.34:13, 14]. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv. 34 : 14].

— **Kailmersch** *c.* 1377. A Vicar in or before 1377. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14].

John Chapman *c.* 1377-1385, died after 1412. A Vicar in or before 1377. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14]. His name appeared as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from October 1384 until his resignation in June 1385.¹ He is mentioned as the son of Walter Chapman of Windsor in an agreement concerning some house property in Windsor, dated 4 February 1402, between himself and Alice, widow of John Bousfield [xv.44:239]. His name occurs in another deed dated 25 July 1412 [xv.45:42].

¹ The Attendance Register (v.B.1) records the attendance of the Dean, the Canons, Vicars, Clerks, Poor Knights and the Verger at all the daily services in the Chapel from October 1384 until May 1386, though four months in the period are missing.

- **Whyte c. 1377.** A Vicar in or before 1377. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester, 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14].
- **Dawne c. 1377.** A Vicar in or before 1377. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester, 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14].
- **Kettel c. 1377.** A Vicar in or before 1377. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester, 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14].
- Richard Gedding c. 1377.** A Vicar in or before 1377. Paid as *Informator puerorum* 1377-78 [xv.34:14]. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14].
- John Chichester c. 1377.** A Vicar in or before 1377. Received payment for the Obit of the Bishop of Winchester 9 November 1377 [xv.34:14]. Accused of adultery in the Injunctions of 1378.
- Thomas Grys (? Gryse, or Grice) c. 1377.** A Vicar in or before 1377. Paid that year *pro doctrina puerorum* [xv.34:14].
- Nicholas Mason c. 1377.** Paid in 1377 as *Magister puerorum*. Possibly one of the Clerks and not a Vicar.
- John Gloucester c. 1384-1423.** A Vicar in or before October 1384. His name appears in the Attendance Register continuously from that date until May 1386, when that Register ends [v.B.1]. The Treasurer's Roll for 1385-86 shows that he was paid *pro eruditione puerorum* [xv.34:15]. He was mentioned in the Precentor's Roll in 1388-89 [xv.56:11]. He was appointed Vicar of Datchet (D. and C.) 20 October 1406 and held that benefice until his death in 1423 [Lipscomb's *History of Bucks*, iv. 438].
- John Perye (or Pirie) c. 1384.** A Vicar in or before 1384. His name appears in the Attendance Register continuously from October 1384 until May 1386 [v.B.1].
- **Acton c. 1384.** A Vicar in or before 1384. His name appears in the Attendance Register continuously from October 1384 until May 1386 [v.B.1].

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- **Bolton** *c.* 1384. A Vicar in or before 1384. His name appears in the Attendance Register continuously from October 1384 until May 1386 [v.B.I].
- **Yonge** *c.* 1384. His name appears continuously as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from October 1384 to May 1386 [v.B.I].
- **Berford** (or **Bedford**) *c.* 1384. His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from October 1384 to October 1385, and, after a gap, from 9 March 1386 to May 1386 [v.B.I].
- **Burton** *c.* 1384. His name appears continuously as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from October 1384 to May 1386 [v.B.I].
- Thomas Ayno** *c.* 1384-after 1399. His name appears continuously as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from October 1384 to May 1386 [v.B.I]. He was mentioned in the Precentor's Roll 1388-89 [xv.56:11]. With John Blowcotre he had a grant of a Power of Attorney dated 4 January 1399-1400 [xv.44:230].
- **Adam** *c.* 1384-1385. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from October 1384 until 9 April 1385 when he resigned [v.B.I].
- **Belynge** (or **Belling**) *c.* 1384. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register for the first fifteen days of October 1384 [v.B.I].
- **Walpole** *c.* 1384-1385. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from October 1384 until his resignation 14 October 1385 [v.B.I].
- **Jones** *c.* 1384. His name appears continuously as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from October 1384 to May 1386 [v.B.I].
- Charles Harding** *c.* 1385. His name appears as a Vicar but only for a few days from 1 April 1385 in the Attendance Register [v.B.I].
- Robert Steel** 1385. Admitted 6 April 1385, from which date his name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- until May 1386 [v.B.1]. In 1393 he received payment from the Treasurer for obits [xv.34:16]. Vicar of Ryston, co. Norfolk.
- John Wyther 1385.** Admitted 13 August 1385, from which date his name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register until May 1386 [v.B.1]. In 1393 he received payment from the Treasurer for obits [xv.34:16].
- **Scofield 1386.** Admitted 9 March 1386, from which date his name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register until May 1386 [v.B.1].
- Walter Comberton c. 1393.** A Vicar in or before 1393. Paid as *Magister puerorum* by the Treasurer 1393-96 [xv.34:16-18].
- Roger Gerneys c. 1396.** A Vicar in or before 1396. Paid by the Treasurer for three months in 1396 as Master of the Choristers [xv.34:18].
- John Blowcotre (or ? Blowcotton) c. 1399.** With Thomas Ayno he was granted a Power of Attorney dated 4 January 1399-1400 [xv.44:230].
- William Yonge c. 1406.** A Vicar in or before 1406; but perhaps identical with — Yonge whose name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register 1384-86. He is shown to have been paid in the Treasurer's Roll for transacting Chapter business 1406-07 [xv.34:24]. Possibly he was kinsman of William Yonge who was a Conduct of Eton College 1454-66.
- William Pounger c. 1406.** A Vicar in or before 1406. Received payment from the Treasurer for obits 1406-07. Acted jointly with John Kelly, another Vicar, and Thomas, one of the Clerks, as Master of the Choristers 1407-08 [xv.34:24, 26].
- John Kelly c. 1406.** A Vicar in or before 1406. Acted jointly with William Pounger and Thomas as Master of the Choristers 1407-08 [xv.34:26].
- William Croydon c. 1415.** Mentioned as a Vicar in the Treasurer's Roll 1415-16 [xv.34:28].
- John Normanton c. 1415.** Mentioned as a Vicar in the Treasurer's Roll 1415-16 [xv.34:28].

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- Robert Veale c. 1415.** Received vacancy money from the Treasurer 1415-16 on behalf of himself and the rest of the Vicars [xv.34:29]. He was described as Steward of the Vicars (*senescallus Vicariorum*) [xv.34:28].
- Thomas Thorpe c. 1423.** Described in the Treasurer's Roll for 1423 as "*nuper Vicarius*" [xv.34:32].
- Roger Poole c. 1423.** Described in the Treasurer's Roll for 1423 as "*nuper Vicarius*" [xv.34:32].
- John Andon c. 1461.¹** A Vicar in or before 1461. Mentioned in the Treasurer's Rolls for 1461-62 and 1462-63 [xv.34:47, 50].
- William Andrewe c. 1461.** A Vicar in or before 1461, at which date he was paid for writing out music [xv.34:49].
- Andrew Wynde c. 1462-1470.** A Vicar in or before 1462. Received payment from the Treasurer in 1462-63 for transacting some business for the Chapter in conjunction with John Andon [xv.34:50]. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register² from June 1462 until his death 30 May 1470, when he was succeeded by William Stevyns [v.B.2].
- Thomas Newton c. 1468-1470.** His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from June 1468 until his resignation 30 September 1470 [v.B.2].
- John Pensell c. 1468-1473.** His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from June 1468 until his resignation 1 January 1473 [v.B.2]. He is mentioned in the Treasurer's Roll for 1471-72 [xv.34:51].
- Adam Wylwys (or ? Willis) c. 1468-1469.** His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from June 1468 until his resignation 30 September 1469 [v.B.2]. He was at one time a Conduct of Eton College.
- John Rolygh (or ? Rowley) c. 1468.** His name appears as a Vicar for one month only, June 1468, in the Attendance Register [v.B.2].

¹ The Windsor Records between 1415 and 1461 are scanty. Only two appointments have been found during this period.

² The second of the early Attendance Registers (v.B.2) is similar to that of 1384-86. It extends from June 1468 to July 1479.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

John Seward *c.* 1468-1478. His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from June 1468 until his resignation 1 July 1478 [v.B.2], also in the monthly Payment Roll from October 1476-September 1477 [xi.B.22-24].

— **Darell** *c.* 1468-1471. His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from June 1468 until his resignation 15 November 1471 [v.B.2].

William Brysewode (or ? **Brisewood**) *c.* 1468-1471. His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from June 1468 until his death 15 November 1471 [v.B.2].

William Jones *c.* 1468-1476. His name appears in the Attendance Register as a Vicar from June 1468 until his resignation 1 August 1476 [v.B.2]. He was a Conduct of Eton College for one term 1468-69. Possibly he was identical with William Jones, a Conduct of Eton College 1454-55.

— **Sclater** *c.* 1468. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from June 1468 until his resignation 31 December 1468 [v.B.2].

— **Perys** (or ? **Pearce**) *c.* 1468. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from June 1468 until his resignation 30 September 1469 [v.B.2].

J— **James** *c.* 1468. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from June 1468 until his resignation 23 September 1469 [v.B.2].

William Paynell *c.* 1468-1490. His name appears as a Vicar in the Attendance Register from June 1468 until his resignation 16 February 1476, at which date he was installed as Chaplain of the Duchess of Exeter's Chantry Chapel [v.B.2]. He held the chaplaincy until his death in 1490. His name appears at the end of the list of Vicars in the monthly Payment Rolls from October 1476 till March 1477, but in each instance his stall is noted as vacant [xi.B.22a]. Described as "Dominus Wm. Paynell", payment was made to him by the Treasurer 1477-78 "*tuto custodiendo*" (sc.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

choristarum). He became Chapter Clerk in 1477-78 and held this appointment until his death, together with his chaplaincy [xv.34:54, 60, 62]. Paynell and Thomas Pasche 1449-89 (Canon) were executors of the will of William Hermer (Canon 1453-73).

Richard Prudd (or Prutt) 1468-1473. Admitted as a Vicar 14 August 1468 in succession to John Rolygh [v.B.2]. Paid as *Informator choristarum* 1468-69 [xv.34:56]. Resigned 30 September 1473, succeeded by Thomas Elys [v.B.2]. Possibly to be identified with Robert (*sic*) Prudd, Vicar of Willen, co. Bucks, c. 1469-1477 [Lipscomb's *History of Bucks*, iv. 410].

Henry Stowe 1469-1474. Admitted 2 January 1469 in succession to Sclater. Resigned 9 January 1474 [v.B.2].

Thomas Hyll 1469-1471. Admitted 3 October 1469 in succession to Perys. Died 4 July 1471 [v.B.2].

Henry Matthew 1469-1473. Admitted 13 October 1469. Resigned 22 February 1473 [v.B.2].

Ralph Bygode (or Bigod) 1469-1473. Admitted 24 December 1469 in succession to J. James. Resigned 1 July 1473 [v.B.2].

William Stevyns (or Stevens) 1470-1475. Admitted 4 December 1470 in succession to Andrew Wynde. Resigned 21 October 1475 [v.B.2].

Thomas Humbrestone 1471-1475. Admitted 30 October 1471. Resigned 2 January 1475 [v.B.2].

John More 1471-1474. Admitted 21 November 1471. Resigned 29 July 1474 [v.B.2].

William Stayns 1471-1473. Admitted 21 December 1471. Resigned 30 September 1473 [v.B.2].

Thomas Byble 1472-1478. Admitted 25 January 1472. Resigned 31 December 1478 [v.B.2]. His name appears in the monthly Payment Rolls from October 1476-September 1477 [xi.B.22-24].

Thomas Copland 1473-1474. Admitted 18 September 1473. Resigned 20 June 1474 [v.B.2].

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- Thomas Elys 1473-1474.** Admitted 30 September 1473. Resigned 27 June 1474 [v.B.2]. He was a Conduct of Eton College 1470-72.
- John Blomeley 1473-1475.** Admitted 3 December 1473. Resigned 9 May 1475 [v.B.2]. Mentioned in the Treasurer's Roll for 1474-75 [xv.34:52].
- Thomas Dixon 1474-1476.** Admitted 17 January 1474. Resigned May 1475. Re-admitted 29 October 1475. Resigned again 19 October 1476 [v.B.2 ; xi.B.22]. Received payment possibly as Dean's Curate (*Custodis Cur.*), 1475-76 [xv.34:52]. Vicar of Wraysbury, co. Bucks (D. and C.) 12 October 1476 until 1479 [Lipscomb's *History of Bucks*, iv. 107]. He was a Conduct of Eton College 1469-72. His stall was noted as vacant in the monthly Payment Rolls from October 1476 to February 1477 [xi.B.22-23].
- Thomas Wilkinson 1474-1478.** Admitted 1 March 1474. Dismissed 4 February 1478 [v.B.2]. His name appears in all the monthly Payment Rolls¹ of the Vicars from October 1476 to September 1477 [xi.B.22-24].
- Michael Dulard 1474.** Admitted 16 April 1474. Resigned 6 December 1474 [v.B.2].
- John Rogers 1474-1476.** Admitted 10 October 1474. Resigned 1 June 1476 [v.B.2]. His name appears in the Payment Roll of October 1476, but his stall is stated there to be vacant [xi.B.22a].
- John Newman 1474-1475.** Admitted 22 October 1474. Resigned 1 June 1475 [v.B.2].
- John Wright 1475.** Admitted 6 March 1475. Resigned 1 October 1475 [v.B.2]. His name appears in the Treasurer's Roll for 1474-75 [xv. 34:52]. Thomas Wright was a

¹ A small series of monthly Payment Rolls (xi.B.22-25) includes those of October 1476 to May 1477, August and September 1477, and January 1483. The payments were made by the Treasurer to one of the Vicars, who signed the receipt on behalf of himself and his colleagues, all of whose names are stated in full, with the sums due to them. It is evident that this method of paying the stipend of the Vicars prevailed for a very long period; and it explains the unfortunate fact that the Treasurers' Annual Statements of Accounts only give the total amount of the stipends, and the Vicars' names are seldom found, although the names of the Clerks, and even those of the choristers, are very frequently recorded.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Conduct of Eton College 1470-71 and was perhaps nearly related to John, if not to be identified with him.

John Martyn 1475. Admitted 8 March 1475. Resigned 9 June 1475 [v.B.2].

John Kagewyn (or ? **Keigwin**) 1475. Admitted 12 May 1475. Resigned 14 October 1475 [v.B.2].

James Byrkehede (or **Birkhead**) 1475-1493. Admitted June 1475, from which date his name appears in the Attendance Register until July 1479, when that Register ends [v.B.2]. His name also appears in all the Payment Rolls from October 1476 to January 1483 [xi.B.22-25], and in the lists of Vicars given in the Precentors' Rolls in consecutive years from 1489-90 to 1492-93 [xv.34:62-66]. After that date his name drops out.

John Hall 1475-c. 1484. Admitted 5 August 1475. His name appears in the Attendance Register until July 1479 [v.B.2] and in the Payment Rolls until January 1483 [xi.B.22-25], but not in the Precentors' Rolls.

Arnold Bowle 1475. Admitted 2 December 1475. Resigned 1 April 1476 [v.B.2].

Griffith Tudor 1476. Admitted 27 January 1476. Resigned 12 March 1476 [v.B.2].

William Derby 1476-c. 1484. Admitted 17 February 1476. His name appears in the Attendance Register until July 1479 [v.B.2], and in the Payment Rolls until January 1484 [xi.B.22-25], but not in the Precentors' Rolls from 1489 onwards.

William Richmond 1476-1477. Admitted 1 April 1476. Resigned 1 October 1477 [v.B.2]. His name appears in the Payment Rolls from October 1476 to September 1477 [xi.B.22-24].

Richard Meryhurst 1476-1479. Admitted 7 April 1476. Died 14 July 1479 [v.B.2]. His name appears in the Payment Rolls from October 1476 to September 1477 [xi.B.22-24].

- William Wybbe** (or ? **Webbe**) 1476-1478. Admitted 6 July 1476. Resigned 1 July 1478 [v.B.2]. His name appears in the Payment Rolls from October 1476 to September 1477 [xi.B.22-24].
- William Ledys** (? **Leeds**) 1476-1477. Admitted 7 September 1476. Resigned 1 September 1477 [v.B.2]. His name appears in the Payment Rolls from October 1476 to September 1477 [xi.B.22-24].
- Thomas Phillips** 1477-1490. Admitted 6 April 1477. His name appears in the Attendance Register from that date till July 1479 [v.B.2] and in the Payment Rolls from April 1477 to January 1483 [xi.B.22-25]. In the Treasurer's Roll for 1482-83 he received payment "*pro consumacione operis domini*" [xv.34:59]; and his name appears again in the Treasurer's Roll 1489-90 [xv.34:62].
- Thomas Bexwyke** (or **Bexwick**, or **Bewicke**) 1477-c. 1479. Admitted 13 July 1477. His name appears in the Attendance Register from that date till July 1479 [v.B.2] and in the Payment Roll of August and September 1477 [xi.B.23, 24].
- William Pese** 1477-c. 1483. Admitted 15 September 1477; and his name appears in the Attendance Register from that date until July 1479 [v.B.2], and in the Payment Roll from September 1477 until January 1483 [xi.B.24-25].
- Thomas Oldum** 1477-1479. Admitted 16 September 1477; and his name appears in the Attendance Register from that date until his resignation 31 January 1479 [v.B.2], and in the Payment Roll in September 1477 [xi.B.24].
- Nicholas Cawode** 1477-c. 1483. Admitted 1 October 1477; and his name appears in the Attendance Register until July 1479 [v.B.2]; also in the Payment Roll of January 1483 [xi.B.25].
- Thomas Gossyp** 1478-c. 1483. Admitted 11 February 1478; and his name appears in the Attendance Register until July 1479 [v.B.2]; also in the Payment Roll of January 1483 [xi.B.25]. He was paid in the Treasurer's Roll for 1478-79 as *Informator choristarum* [xv.34:55].

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

William Mustarder 1478-1479. Admitted 14 August 1478; and his name appears in the Attendance Register until his resignation 31 January 1479 [v.B.2].

John Hyll 1478-c. 1499. Admitted 14 August 1478 [v.B.2]. His name is not in the Payment Roll of January 1483, but it appears in the lists of Vicars given in the Treasurers' Rolls in the years 1489-91 and 1498-99 [xv.34:62, 63, 71]. By a Patent dated 23 October 1479 he was appointed to a prebend in Bridgenorth. He is there described as one of the Vicars of St. George's Chapel.

Richard Arnold 1479. Admitted 6 January 1479; and his name appears in the Attendance Register until his death 19 July 1479 [v.B.2].

Richard Crowe 1479-c. 1499. Admitted 29 March 1479; and his name appears in the Attendance Register until July 1479 [v.B.2]; also in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25]. His name appears in the list of Vicars in the Treasurer's Roll for 1491-92, when his stipend was paid only up to 31 December; and he may have resigned at that date to be re-appointed later [xv.34:64]; for his name is found again in the list of Vicars in the Treasurer's Roll for 1498-99 [xv.34:71] and not in the intermediate lists. By a Patent dated 25 October 1479 he was appointed as Chaplain to the free Chapel "called Cukkowe Church at Warwick". He is there described as one of the Vicars of St. George's Chapel.

Robert Alcock c. 1483. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25].

Thomas Panlyn c. 1483. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25].

Robert Dobynson c. 1483. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25].

Thomas Raynes c. 1483-1499. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25]. In the Treasurer's Roll for 1483-84 he was paid as Supervisor of the choristers [xv.34:60]. His name is in all the lists of

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- Vicars given in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1483-84 to 1498-99, in which year he seems to have been succeeded by Stephen Koke [xv.34:60-71].
- John Clepton** *c.* 1483. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25].
- William Palmer** *c.* 1483. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25].
- John Kenrede** *c.* 1483-*c.* 1499. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25]; and also in all the lists of Vicars given in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1490-91 to 1498-99 [xv.34:63-71].
- Hugh Latham** *c.* 1483. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 [xi.B.25].
- Thomas Jaye** *c.* 1483. His name is in the list of Vicars in the Payment Roll for January 1483 but his payment was for only the last eight days [xi.B.25].
- Robert Holderness** *c.* 1483-1484. Mentioned in the Treasurer's Roll for 1483-84 as a Deacon [xv.34:60]. Possibly not one of the Vicars.
- John Annes** *c.* 1489-*c.* 1499. His name appears in all the lists of Vicars found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1489-90 to 1498-99 [xv.34:62-71].
- William Morres** *c.* 1489-*c.* 1499. His name appears in all the lists of Vicars found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1489-90 to 1498-99 [xv.34:62-71].
- Thomas Wakford** *c.* 1489. His name appears in the list of Vicars found in the Treasurer's Roll for the year 1489-90 [xv.34:62].
- William Toft** *c.* 1489-*c.* 1499. His name appears in all the lists of Vicars found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1489-90 to 1498-99 [xv.34:62-71].
- Thomas Philipp** *c.* 1489-90. His name appears in the list of Vicars found in the Treasurer's Roll for the year 1489-90 [xv.34:62].
- John Michelson** 1491-1499. His name appears in the lists of Vicars found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1491-92 to

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

1498-99. His payment ceased at the end of January 1499, when he either resigned or died [xv.34:64-71].

Richard Combe 1494-1497. His name appears in the lists of Vicars found in the Treasurer's Rolls from 1494-95 to 1496-97 [xv.34:69-70]. Possibly he is to be identified with Richard Crowe (*q.v.*) whose name is absent from those lists.

— **Newton 1496-c. 1499.** His name appears in the lists of Vicars found in the Treasurers' Rolls for 1496-97 to 1498-99 [xv.34:70-71].

John Poope (or Pope) c. 1498. Received payment as a Vicar for part of the year 1498-99 [xv.34:71].

Thomas Butler c. 1498. His name appears in the list of Vicars found in the Treasurer's Roll for 1498-99 [xv.34:71].

Stephen Koke c. 1498. His name appears in the list of Vicars found in the Treasurer's Roll for 1498-99, apparently in succession to Thomas Raynes [xv.34:71].

Martin Tyme c. 1498. His name appears in the list of Vicars found in the Treasurer's Roll for 1498-99 [xv.34:71]. He was formerly a Conduct at Eton College 1495-99.

Hugh Gyfford c. 1507-1553 (Minor Canon and Vicar). He was described as "a Vicar at Windsor" when supplicating for the degree of M.A. at Oxford, 9 November 1507 [Foster's *Alumni Oxon* :]. There are three deeds concerning the grant and conveyance of his house by Robert Honywood to the Minor Canons and Vicars. These are dated 15 November 1518 [xv.58:c 21], 19 November 1518 [xv.58:c 22] and 17 December 1518 [xi.B:52]. The name of Hugh Gyfford is the first of a list of seven Minor Canons named in the deed of 15 November 1518. He also heads a list of thirteen Minor Canons and Vicars who signed the deed of 17 December 1518. He was one of the seven Minor Canons named in the deed of 7 March 1525 by which John Grey's house was conveyed to them [xv.58:c 25]. He received payment from the Treasurer in 1541-42 both as a Minor Canon and as a Vicar [xv.59:3]. He was not one of

the thirteen Minor Canons and Vicars, who with the Lay Clerks signed a petition addressed to the King's Commissioners on 1 December 1547 concerning the hours of Service [B.M., Harl. MSS., 7149] but he re-appears among the nine Minor Canons named, as distinct from the Vicars, in the Schedule of the Commissioners [xv.D.15] outlining their scheme for reducing the number of Minor Canons and abolishing the Vicars. This may be the Schedule referred to in the letter of the Commissioners dated 2 February (1548) attached to the Injunctions issued 23 November 1547. He was Vicar of Ruislip 1516; Rector of St. Bothaw, London, 1528 [Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*]; Vicar of Datchet (D and C) 10 May 1522 until his death in 1553 [Lipscomb's *History of Bucks.*, iv.438].

Raynolde Heynson c. 1514. He was a party to a lease dated 9 October 1514 [xv.43:80] in which he was described as one of the Vicars of the College of Windsor. He had a grant of a messuage at Dedworth dated 15 June 1515 [xv.10:75].

William Ingeler died 1516. His will is dated 2 October 1516 [P.C.C.24 Holder]. He is described there as a Vicar of Windsor. He probably resigned some years before 1516, having become "Parson of Swaynston", co. Kent, as stated in the will. He bequeathed "a standing maser with a floure thereon" to his "brethren the pety Canons".

John Raynyar (or ? **Rayner**) c. 1518-after 1541 (Minor Canon and Vicar). His name appears in the deeds of 15 November 1518, 17 December 1518 and 7 March 1525 [see under *Hugh Gyfford*]. He received payment from the Treasurer in 1541 both as a Minor Canon and a Vicar [xv.59:3]. The names of the Minor Canons and Vicars are given in separate lists in this Roll and his name heads them both. There can be little doubt that the Rayner of these later documents is identical with the Raynyar of 1518.

Thomas Fox c. 1518 (Vicar only). His name is not given in the deed of 15 November 1518, but he signed that of 17 December 1518. (See under *Hugh Gyfford*.)

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

John Browyn (or **Brown**) *c.* 1518-after 1541 (Vicar only).

His name is not given in the deed of 15 November 1518, but he signed that of 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*). He is with great probability to be identified with — Browne, who received payment as one of the Vicars in 1541-42 [xv.59:3].

John Hackar *c.* 1518 (Vicar only). His name is not given in the deed of 15 November 1518, but he signed that of 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*).

John Webbe *c.* 1518-*c.* 1525 (Minor Canon and Vicar). His name appears in the deeds of 15 November 1518, 17 December 1518 and 7 March 1525 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*).

Henry Woodward *c.* 1518-1548 (Minor Canon and Vicar). His name appears in the deeds of 17 December 1518 and 7 March 1525 but not in that of 15 November 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*). He received payment from the Treasurer in 1541-42 as a Minor Canon and Vicar [xv.59:3]. He signed the petition of 1 December 1547 at the head of the list [B.M., Harl. MSS., 7149]. He also heads the list of Minor Canons named in the Schedule of February 1548 [xi.B:40]. He was appointed Vicar of Wraysbury (D and C) 21 November 1529 and held the appointment until his death in 1548 [Gyll's *History of Wraysbury*, p. 107].

Thomas Balgey (or ? **Bagguley**) *c.* 1518-*c.* 1520 (Minor Canon and Vicar). His name appears in the deeds of 15 November 1518 and 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*).

William Peryth (or **Perth**) *c.* 1518 (Vicar only). His name appears as one of the signatories of the deed of 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*). He was a witness to a Power of Attorney dated 20 March 1520 [xv.10:17].

Nicolas Pycke (or **Pick**) *c.* 1518-*c.* 1531 (Vicar only). His name appears as one of the signatories of the deed of 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*). With George Hale he was treasurer of the Minor Canons and Vicars in charge of their goods, treasures and utensils, as shown in the Inventory dated 1 May 1531 [xi.B:40].

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- Robert Horsley** *c.* 1518 (Minor Canon and Vicar). His name appears in the deeds of 15 November 1518 and 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*).
- John Burgess** *c.* 1518-*c.* 1519 (Minor Canon and Vicar). His name appears in the deeds of 15 November 1518 and 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*). He signed a bond for 200 marks dated 5 September 1519 [xv.2.6].
- William Huntrode** *c.* 1518-*c.* 1519 (Minor Canon and Vicar). His name appears in the deeds of 15 November 1518 and 17 December 1518 (see under *Hugh Gyfford*). He signed a bond for 200 marks dated 20 August 1519 [xv.2:68].
- Richard Hays** *c.* 1525 (Minor Canon). He was one of the seven mentioned in the deed of 7 March 1525, by which John Grey's house was conveyed to the Minor Canons and Vicars [xv.58:c 25].
- Robert Hale** *c.* 1525 (Minor Canon). He was one of the seven mentioned in the deed of 7 March 1525, by which John Grey's house was conveyed to the Minor Canons and Vicars [xv.58:c 25].
- Roger Palmer** *c.* 1525 (Minor Canon). He was one of the seven mentioned in the deed of 7 March 1525, by which John Grey's house was conveyed to the Minor Canons and Vicars [xv.58:c 25].
- George Hale** *c.* 1531-1548 (Minor Canon and Vicar). With Nicholas Pycke, he was treasurer of the Minor Canons and Vicars 1 May 1531 [xi.B.40]. A letter dated 11 June 1536 was addressed by him to Thomas Cromwell about a chain and cross of gold [*Letters and Papers* Henry VIII, Vol. X., 1119]. He received payment from the Treasurer both as a Minor Canon and a Vicar in 1541-42 [xv.59:3]. He was one of the Minor Canons and Vicars who signed the memorandum addressed to the Commissioners 1 Dec. 1547 [B.M., Harl. MSS., 7149], but was not one of the nine Minor Canons in February 1548 [xi.B:40]. Presumably he died between those two dates.
- Nicholas Wyddon** (or ? Widden) *c.* 1534 (Vicar only). Mentioned as one of the Vicars in a memorial addressed to the King

in Council dated 12 June 1534 [*L. and P.*, Hen. VIII, Vol. VII, 828], and again in a letter from Dean Franklin to Thomas Cromwell, dated 30 September 1537, when he was said to have fallen sick of the plague [*L. and P.*, Hen. VIII, Vol. xii, pt. ii, 783].

Nicholas Chilton c. 1541-c. 1555 (Minor Canon and Vicar). Received payment both as a Minor Canon and Vicar in 1541-42 [xv.59:3]. His name is in the list of Minor Canons and Vicars who, in conjunction with the Lay Clerks, headed by John Marbeck, petitioned the King's Commissioners with reference to the hours of Services in St. George's Chapel, 1 December 1547 [BM. Harl. MSS., 7149]. His name is among the nine Minor Canons, as distinct from Vicars, in the Schedule of the financial scheme in 1548 [ix.D.15]. He is mentioned in the Injunctions of 26 October 1550 as Succentor. In 1555 he still held the position of Succentor. William Veale, first mentioned as Succentor in the year 1558-59 [xv.56:78], was probably his immediate successor.

George Whythorne (or Whitehorne) c. 1541-1565 (Minor Canon and Vicar). Received payment both as a Minor Canon and Vicar in 1541-42 [xv.59:3]. He was one of the signatories to the Petition of 1 Dec. 1547 [see under *Chilton*]. He was one of the nine Minor Canons named in the Schedule of the Visitors in 1548 [ix.D.15]. He had a lease for 61 years of Honywood's House from the rest of the Minor Canons at a rent of 26s. 8d. by an indenture dated 23 December 1551 [xv.46:2]. He was promoted Canon in 1559: "*Exul sub Maria et sub Eliz. rediens ad Canonicatum*" [iv.B.21]. He died in 1565. Thomas Whythorne, b 1528, the Elizabethan musician, may have been nearly related to him [see *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 3rd Edition].

— **Martin** c. 1541 (Vicar only). Received payment only as a Vicar in 1541-42 [xv.59:3]. In the Schedule of 1548 [ix.D.15] he is named as one of the two Vicars who had been "expulsed" by order of the Visitors.

— **Molder c. 1541-1542** (Vicar only). Received payment only as a Vicar in 1541-42 [xv.59:3]. He is probably to be identified with William Molder, instituted Vicar of Stoke Hammond, co. Bucks, 9 July 1531, buried there 1542, and will proved at Fenny Stratford 1543. [Lipscombe's *History of Bucks* iv., 362]. This suggestion agrees with the fact that his name does not appear in the list of Minor Canons and Vicars in 1547. Ralph Molder, who supplicated B.A. at Oxford 29 July 1512, may have been a relative, or he may possibly be identical with this Vicar. [Foster's *Alumni Oxon* :].

Robert Mylner (spelt also Myller, Miller, Myln and Milner) c. 1541-1562 (Vicar; later Minor Canon). Received payment in 1541-42 only as a Vicar [xv.59:3]. His name appears at the foot of the list of Minor Canons and Clerks who signed the Petition of 1 December 1547. The position of his name on copies of this document might leave room for doubt as to whether he was a Lay Clerk, had it not been found elsewhere both before and after this date. With Richard Barber he (here spelt Myller) was a "Steward of the Commons lands belonging to the Commons within the Castle of Windsor". These two stewards represented the preachers and Petit Canons in the transference of a lease of "a tenement commonly called Honywoodes House with a Garden" to George Whithorne 23 December 1551 [xv.46:2]. The name appears as Miller in the Schedule of 17 February 1548 [ix.D.15] and again as Milner among the seven Minor Canons in 1562-63 [xv.59:5].

Robert Lyster 1541-1547 (Minor Canon and Vicar). Received payment in 1541-42 both as a Minor Canon and Vicar [xv.59:3]. His name is among the petitioners 1 December 1547, but not in the Schedule of 17 February 1548. He had become Vicar of Burnham, Bucks, before 1549.

— **Skelhorne c. 1541** (Minor Canon and Vicar). Received payment in 1541-42 both as a Minor Canon and Vicar [xv.59:3]. His name is not found elsewhere.

Peter Bothe (or Booth) *c.* 1541-*c.* 1548 (Vicar; later, Minor Canon). Received payment in 1541-42 only as a Vicar [xv.59:3]. His name is in the list of petitioners in 1547; and as one of the nine Minor Canons in the Schedule of 17 February 1548 [ix.D.15].

— **Adene** *c.* 1541 (Vicar). Received payment in 1541-42 only as a Vicar [xv.59:3]. His name is not found elsewhere.

— **Pynde** *c.* 1541 (Vicar). Received payment in 1541-42 only as a Vicar [xv.59:3]. His name is not found elsewhere.

Hugh Bydnam (Bidnam or Bidenham) *c.* 1541-1558 (Vicar; later Minor Canon). Received payment in 1541-42 only as a Vicar [xv.59:3]. He was a signatory to the Petition of 1 December 1547. In the Schedule of 17 February 1548 [ix.D.15] he is ranked as a Minor Canon, but is stated to have been "expulsed" by the Visitors. His name however still figures among the seven Minor Canons in 1558 [xv.56:78].

Richard Barber (or Barbour) *c.* 1547-*c.* 1551 (Minor Canon).¹ He signed the Petition of 1 December 1547. With Robert Mylner, or Myller, in 1551 [xv.46:2] he was a Steward of the Common lands (see under *Mylner*). He was one of the nine Minor Canons named in the Schedule of 17 February 1548 [ix.D.15].

John Busbey *c.* 1547-*c.* 1559. Signed the petition of 1 December 1547 [B.M. Harl. MSS., 7149]. His name is among the seven Minor Canons in 1558-59 [xv.56:78] and also in the Schedule in 1548 [ix.D.15].

John Howell *c.* 1547. Signed the petition of 1 December 1547 [BM., Harl. MSS., 7149].

Richard Palmer *c.* 1547. Signed the petition of 1 December 1547 [BM., Harl. MSS., 7149]. Appointed Vicar of Wraybury (D and C) 4 July 1548, but neglecting to pay his tenths he forfeited the Benefice in 1552 [Gyll's *History of Wraybury*, 107].

¹ From this point onward the office of *Vicarius* had been entirely absorbed into that of Minor Canon. The number was still nine in 1558, but after that it was finally reduced to seven, and remained at that number until the nineteenth century.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

John Edwards *c.* 1547. Signed the petition of 1 December 1547 [BM., Harl. MSS., 7149]. B.A., Oxford, 21 April 1526; M.A., 1533. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral 1543 [Foster *Alumni Oxon* :].

Thomas Blackwood *c.* 1547. Signed the petition of 1 December 1547 [BM., Harl. MSS., 7149]. He was also named in the Schedule of 17 February 1548 [ix.D.15]. Vicar of Wraybury (D and C) 17 June 1552 [Gyll's *History of Wraybury*, 107].

— **Brether**, *c.* 1558. His name appears in the list of Minor Canons in the Precentor's Roll for 1558-59 [xv.56:78].

— **Chamberlain** *c.* 1558. His name appears in the list of Minor Canons in the Precentor's Roll for 1558 [xv.56:78] but not for 1559.

— **Gyles** *c.* 1558. His name appears in the list of Minor Canons in the Precentor's Roll for 1558-59 [xv.56:78]. It is possible that he was of the same family as Thomas Giles, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral 1582-90, who was father of Nathaniel Giles, Organist of St. George's Chapel, 1585.

William Veale *c.* 1558-after 1590. First mentioned in the Precentor's Roll for 1558-59, in which year he was paid as *Succentor* and also for obits [xv.56:78]. His name appears in all the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1563-64¹ to 1575-76 [xv.59:6-12]. His name appears as the first of the seven Minor Canons in the lease of their house in Pescod Street dated 8 October 1571 [xi.B.20]. With Thomas Parker he was a Trustee of Denton's lands 23 January 1591 [xv.43:142]. Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. B.A., 1538 [Foster *Alumni Oxon* :].

¹ The payments made by the Treasurer in 1563-64 (xv.59:6) and following years were entered in the Accounts in the following terms: "Stipend Vicariorum solum septem Minoribus Canonicis pro Vicariis suis"; and, as a separate item: "Stipendium Minorum Canonicorum solum prefatis Minoribus Canonicis pro minoribus canonicatis suis". The names of the seven Minor Canons are entered each year at this period.

John Lloyd (or Fluyd or Fludd) c. 1558 after-1571. First mentioned in the Precentor's Roll for 1558-59 [xv.56:78]. His name appears, sometimes as Lloyd and sometimes as Fluyd and Fludd, in all the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1563-64 to 1571-72 [xv.59:6-11]. His name (Fludd) appears in the lease of 8 October 1571 [xi.B.20].

Thomas Parker c. 1558-1606. First mentioned as a Minor Canon in October 1558 in the Precentor's Roll [xv.56:78]. His name appears in all the lists of the Minor Canons in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1563-64 to 1606 [xv.59:6-24]. In the Depositions of the Prebendaries and others in 1561 he is described as *Succentor* [xv.58:9*]. In 1563-64 he was paid as *Curator animarum*. He was concerned in several leases, among them were indentures dated 1 May 1565 [xv.43:106], 8 July 1565 [xv.46:17] and 8 October 1571 [xi.B.20]. He was associated with William Veale as a Trustee of Denton's lands on 23 January 1591 [xv.43:142]. With that of Edward Drury his autograph and seal are appended to a sworn memorandum presented to the Dean and Canons 3 November 1596 concerning increase of stipend and a claim to certain sums as part of "the new dotation" set out in the "Queenes booke" in 1559 [xi.B.10]. In 1552 he had been appointed one of the chaplains of the Duchess of Exeter's Chantry Chapel. He held this appointment until his death in December 1606.

Edward Drury c. 1558-1614. His name appears in all the lists of the Minor Canons in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1563-64 to 1609-10 [xv.59:6-28]. His association with Parker in 1596 is described above. In the memorandum mentioned there it is stated that both he and Parker were already Minor Canons in 1559 and that it was Drury who actually presented the petition to the authorities at that date [xi.B.10,20]. He held the office of Dean's Curate from 1564, when he succeeded Parker, until 1614, when he was succeeded by Ralph Amner. He received the customary fee of

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- 6s. 8d. as "Curatt" on the occasion of the funeral of John King (Canon) in 1607 [xi.B.38].
- **Moyle c. 1558.** Mentioned in the Precentor's Roll in October 1558 [xv.56:78].
 - **Foster c. 1558.** Mentioned in the Precentor's Roll in October 1558 [xv. 56:78].
 - **Smyth c. 1563-c. 1571.** His name appears in the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1563-64 to 1575-76 [xv.59:6-12]. He was concerned in a lease dated 8 October 1571 [xi.B.20]. This deed is slightly cut down and his christian name is missing.
 - Hugh Eglestone c. 1563-1587.** His name appears in the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1563-64 to 1586-87, when he was paid only up to July [xv.59:6-13]. His name appears in the lease dated 8 October 1571 [xi.B.20].
 - Thomas Prince c. 1563-1575.** His name appears in the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1563-64 to 1571-72 [xv.59:6-11]. He was Vicar of Datchet [D and C] in 1561 until his death in 1575 [Lipscomb's *History of Bucks*, iv, p. 438]. He was formerly a Lay Clerk of St. George's Chapel.
 - **Felbrige c. 1575.** His name appears in the list of Minor Canons found in the Treasurer's Roll for 1575-76 [xv.59:12].
 - **Bell c. 1575-after 1596.** His name appears in the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1575-76 to 1593-94 [xv.59:12-17]. He is mentioned with Parker and Drury in a memorandum of the Dean and Canons dated 3 November 1596 [xi.B.10] and concerning an increase of stipend.
 - Henry Walker c. 1586-c. 1596.** His name appears in the list of Minor Canons found in the Treasurer's Roll for 1586-87 [xv.59:13], but not later, although he signed as a Minor Canon a memorandum presented to the Chapter 28 March 1596 [*Chapter Acts* 1596]. He was re-appointed and sworn

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

13 January 1596 [*Chapter Acts*]. He may be the H. Walker whose name is carved on the stone fire-place in No. 23 The Cloisters.

- **Barksted c. 1586.** His name appears in the list of Minor Canons found in the Treasurer's Roll for 1586-87 [xv.59:13].

William Palmer c. 1586-1606. His name appears in the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1586-97 until December 1606. He was one of the signatories to the memorandum presented to the Chapter 28 March 1596 [*Chapter Acts* 1596]. He was succeeded by Edward Stamp. He is perhaps to be identified with the "W P" initials carved twice on the stone fire-place in No. 23 The Cloisters.

Robert Stuckye (or Stuckey) c. 1591-c. 1596. His name appears in the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1591-92 to 1593-94 [xv. 59:15, 16]. He seems to be identical with Robert Stuckye, who was sworn a member of the Chapel Royal 20 August 1596 and was present at the Coronation of James I as "a Minister". [*Rimbault : The Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal.*]

Thomas Rowe c. 1591. His name appears in the lists of Minor Canons found in the Treasurers' Rolls from 1591-92 to 1606-07 [xv.59:15-24]. He signed memoranda presented to the Chapter 28 March 1596 and 16 July 1599 [*Chapter Acts*]. It was decreed by the Chapter 7 July 1602 "that Mr. Rowe peticanon of this Chapell for his long and well approved service in the same shall without any Impeachment or contradiction enjoye the full and perfecte stipendium of the place and room of a vicar and peticanon with all commodities thereunto belonginge any exception touchinge his ministerie not withstanding". It would seem that he must have been a Lay Clerk before becoming a Minor Canon, in which latter office he had only served eleven years.

- **Nurcombe c. 1595.** No reference is to be found in the Chapter Acts, which begin in 1595, concerning Nurcombe's appointment, which must presumably have been of earlier

date. "Mistress Nurcombe widow" was granted pecuniary relief by the Chapter 3 March 1624; and "Alice widdow of Mr. Nurcombe Petticanon of this Chapel" was buried at St. George's Chapel 1 March 1626 [*Chapel Register*].

Mark Lennard ? c. 1595-after 1608. As in the case of Nurcombe, no reference to his appointment is found in the Chapter Acts beginning in 1596. But he held the succentorship in 1607 and received a fee of 5s. as sub-chanter at the funeral of Canon King in 1607 [xi.B.38]. He was described as a "petti Canon" in the papers concerning the quarrel between his wife and Nathaniel Giles in 1608 [xi.B.50].

Thomas Lugge 1599-c. 1608. Admitted and sworn 22 January 1599. Mentioned in the lists of Minor Canons in the Treasurers' Rolls 1598-99 to 1607-08 [xv.59:18-25]. He signed the petition to the Chapter 16 July 1599. He was granted leave of absence on several occasions "by reason of his sutes in lawe" [*Chapter Acts*].

William Barnes 1592-1604. His name appears in the Treasurer's Roll for 1591-92, showing that he first received his stipend as a Minor Canon at Lady Day 1592 [xv.59:15]. His name is missing from the Treasurers' Lists for the years 1598-99 and 1599-1600 [xv.59:16, 17], after which it re-appears until 1602-03 [xv.59:20, 21]. He was sworn Gospeller at the Chapel Royal 11 October 1583 [Rimbault, *The Old Cheque Book*]. In 1592-93 he was paid by the Treasurer as one of the two Chaplains of the St. Leger Chantry Chapel [xv.59:16]. On 19 January 1598 "William Barnes one of the chanters of the free Chapel of the said College and of the foundation of Tho: Sentleger . . . is not Mr of arte or graduate in degree, and for that he is possessed of a benefice, and also for that he hath not performed his residence according to foundation conditions . . . is removed from the said chanterie". He was also deprived of his Minor Canonry [*Chapter Acts*, and xi.B.45]. He was re-appointed to the Minor Canonry and to the St. Leger

chaplaincy through royal influence 31 March 1601, described then as "one of the Queen's Chappell, by speciall mandate of her Majesty". He died in January 1604 and was succeeded as Chantry Priest by George Sharpe, and as Minor Canon by Anthony Harrison.

Anthony Harrison 1604-1622. Admitted and sworn 18 February 1604 in succession to William Barnes. Sworn a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal October 1583, and described as "from Winsore" [Rimbault, *The Old Cheque Book*]. A letter addressed to the Dean of Windsor, dated 23 January 1604, asking that Harrison might be appointed Minor Canon in succession to Barnes is mentioned in the Calendar of Domestic State Papers [1603-10, p. 70]. Harrison was given leave of absence for twelve weeks 3 June 1608. He died 20 February 1622. Succeeded by Philip Boles.

Barnardine Morris 1606-1642. Appointed 25 April 1606 "having been approved by the petie canons for his voyce and skill in musique". His name is variously given as Barnardine and Barnabye. Possibly he is to be identified with Benjamin Morris who matriculated from Christ's College, Cambridge, December 1589. [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*] B.A., 1592; M.A., 1596. Deacon and Priest (Peterborough) 1597. He died 15 March 1642; buried 17 March at St. George's Chapel.

Edward Stamp 1607-c. 1640. Appointed c. February 1607 in succession to Thomas Parker. Perhaps identical with Edward, son of Edward Stamp; B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, 16 February 1589; M.A., 9 July 1604 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Described as Succentor when appointed to succeed William Vines as Vicar of Datchet 28 November 1632 (D and C). Still Succentor 12 April 1638. Suspended from the Minor Canonry in 1640 on a suspicion of incontinance. Subsequently acquitted and restored. The initials "E. S." carved twice on the stone fire-place in No. 23 The Cloisters may be his.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Richard Boughton 1610-1641. Appointed 26 February 1610 "to a full place of a peticanon in the quire in regard of his service there". He had already served for several years as a Lay Clerk. Possibly he was already in Deacon's Orders; but on 12 April 1638 it was decreed by the Chapter that as he had not yet taken Priest's Orders he was no more than a Lay Clerk. He was described as "one of the Petty Canons" in the Register when his wife was buried 15 November 1635. He died 24 July 1641 and was buried 26 July at St. George's Chapel.

William Vines 1614-1632. Elected 5 September 1614, he was admitted and sworn 9 December 1614. He was Vicar of Datchet 3 October 1620 (D and C), till his death 22 November 1632. Buried at St. George's Chapel 24 November 1632. Succeeded by Tobias Burton.

Ralph Amner 1614-1663. Elected 5 September 1614, he was admitted and sworn 9 December 1614. At the same date he was appointed Dean's Curate, described as "Curate of the Castle". In 1622 he was appointed a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal and was deprived of his Minor Canonry by the Windsor Chapter for neglect of duty. He appealed to the Bishop of Lincoln, Keeper of the Great Seal, but the Bishop upheld the ruling of the Chapter, declaring his Minor Canonry void through the acceptance of another appointment without consent of the Chapter. However, Amner had influence and the support of the King; and "it having pleased the Prince his highness to mediate for Mr. Amner", he was restored to his Minor Canonry. He died 3 March 1663 and was buried 5 March at St. George's Chapel.

— **Jennings 1614.** Appointed and sworn 20 December 1614. Possibly identical with John Jennings [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*], B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Priest (Peterborough) 20 March 1614. Or perhaps with Alexander Jennings of Stoke Poges, co. Bucks [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*].

Philip Boles 1622-c. 1634. Elected 25 February 1622 in succession to Anthony Harrison. Admitted and sworn 22 November 1623. He was formerly a Lay Clerk, having been admitted and sworn 20 December 1614. Mentioned in the Treasurer's Account for 1631. Given a place in St. Anthony's Almshouse 1 July 1634, he seems to have retired at that date.

Thomas Brasfield 1622-1627. Elected 20 December 1617. Admitted and sworn 29 March 1622. When first elected he was "allowed to have the whole pay of a peticanon for this year of his probation although he be not a full minister". He exhibited his Letters of Orders to the Chapter 29 March 1622, and was then admitted Minor Canon with full stipend. He was formerly a Lay Clerk and had been sworn a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal 16 June 1611. He died 1627 and was succeeded by Philip Tinker.

Philip Tinker 1627-? 1632. Elected and installed 20 October 1627 in succession to Thomas Brasfield. Possibly son of Randall Tinker, Lay Clerk of St. George's Chapel. Matriculated from New College, Oxford, 2 November 1621; B.A. 21 June 1625; M.A., 3 July 1628. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral 1632. Precentor of Westminster Abbey 1661 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. He died 9 May 1673 and was buried at Westminster Abbey.

Edmund Harvey 1632-1638. Elected 15 June 1632. Appointed Dean's Curate 28 November 1632 (*ad officium curati infra castrum cum stipendio*). Resigned or died before October 1638. Succeeded by Thomas Pearce (or Peirce).

Tobias Burton 1633-1662. Elected 15 May 1633. At this date he was a Lay Clerk, but was elected "*ad locum minoris Canonici sive Vicarii in choro*" as soon as he should be ordained. He had been admitted and sworn a Lay Clerk 12 January 1625. Having been ordained before the Feast of St. John the Baptist 1633, he was then admitted and sworn a Minor Canon. He was buried at St. George's Chapel 16 November 1662. Will dated 23 October 1662.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Probate granted by Bruno Ryves (Dean) 2 January 1663 [xiii.B.2, p. 4].

Thomas Pearce (or **Peirce**) 1638-1666. Appointed 4 October 1638 in succession to Edmund Harvey. He had been appointed a Lay Clerk 18 May 1622 ; and was a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal 29 June 1620. He succeeded Harvey also as Dean's Curate, and he held the appointment of Succentor for some time before 1660. He was one of the signatories to an agreement as to the stipend of the Minor Canons 21 May 1666. He died 10 August 1666.

William Howes (or **How**) c. 1640-1676. Elected c. 1640. Born near Worcester, where he was bred up with the City Waits [Rimbault, *The Old Cheque Book*]. In the Civil War he followed the King from Windsor to Oxford and served for a time as a Lay Clerk at Christ Church. Elected a Lay Clerk at Windsor 14 November 1632, he was sworn 23 January following. He was already ordained and a Minor Canon before 27 January 1647, at which date his son John was baptized at St. George's Chapel. After the Restoration he returned to Windsor and died there 21 April 1676 ; buried two days later. His son, Burges Howes, or How, became a Minor Canon in 1672. Letters of administration granted by Bruno Ryves (Dean) 27 June 1676 [xiii.B.2, p. 89]. Succeeded by Thomas Collins.

Thomas Elford c. 1643-1672. There is no record of his appointment, but it may have taken place shortly before the Chapel was closed, when there is a gap in the Records until 1660. It is definitely stated that he was succeeded as a Minor Canon by Burges Howes 21 November 1672, and he must have been appointed before the Chapel closed. Possibly he was identical with Thomas Elford, son of Thomas Elford, of Montacuet, co. Somerset, who matriculated from St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 13 December 1633, aged 19 ; B.A., 6 June 1635 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Richard Elford, a notable singer, for whom John Weldon composed six solo anthems, was probably a near relation. He was sworn a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1702.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Zachary Irish 1660-1672. Appointed 9 October 1660. Irish was a Lay Clerk and not in Holy Orders at this date. He was appointed on condition of being ordained before Christmas. He was one of the Minor Canons who signed an agreement with the Chapter about their stipend 21 May 1666. He was buried at St. George's Chapel 13 June 1672. His wife Ureth was buried 23 June 1670. Succeeded by Thomas Cleaver.

George Taylor 1660-1662. Appointed 9 October 1660 with the stipulation that he should be ordained before Christmas. He may have been son of George Taylor who was appointed Lay Clerk in 1616. He became Vicar of Datchet in succession to Edward Stamp; but this could not have been before 1661, as he was not ordained; and it is likely that Stamp died earlier. There was probably a vacant period during the Commonwealth. Taylor was buried at St. George's Chapel 21 September 1662, and his widow 27 June 1664. Will dated 3 April 1660. Probate granted by Bruno Ryves (Dean) 2 January 1663 [xiii.B.2, p. 1]. Succeeded by Anthony Taylor.

William Burton 1660-1675. Elected 29 October 1660. Like Irish and Taylor, his appointment was made subject to his being ordained Deacon before Christmas. He was one of the five Minor Canons who signed the agreement with the Chapter as to stipend 21 May 1666. He died 2 September and was buried 13 September 1675 at St. George's Chapel. Letters of administration granted by Bruno Ryves (Dean) 9 October 1675 [xiii.B.2, p. 83]. Grace, his widow, was buried 6 December 1677. Succeeded by William Isaack.

James Garth 1660-c. 1666. Elected 29 October 1660; but "to have the pension of a Peticanon till a place be void", which was probably not until Tobias Burton died in 1662. At the date of his election he was appointed Curate of Datchet, and "sub-chanter of the Quire" the next year following. He was formerly chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1633-40; matriculated 27 April 1640, aged 18;

B.A., "ex regis gratia" 16 January 1643; M.A., 23 January 1666 [Bloxam, *Registers of Magdalen College*, i, 51; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*].

Anthony Taylor 1664-1673. Elected 12 May 1664¹ in succession to George Taylor. Son of Brian Taylor, Rector of Thorrington, co. Essex, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of William Langley, Rector of Prestwich, co. Lancs. Born at Horton in Ribblesdale, co. Yorks. Giggleswick School. Pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge, 18 May 1648, aged 17. B.A., 1652 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Admitted to the Curateship of Datchet 12 May 1664 "when Mr. Read lays it down". One of the five Minor Canons who signed the agreement with the Chapter as to stipend 21 May 1666. Died before February 1673. Succeeded by John Davis.

Alexander Reade c. 1664-1680. Appointed some time before 12 May 1664, at which date he expressed a desire to lay down the Curateship of Datchet and accept that of Windsor, and at the same time "to continue his petit canonry". Died 12 November 1680. Succeeded by Leonard Woodeson.

Edmond Slater 1667-1670. Elected 19 November 1667. Rector of Fulmer, co. Bucks (D and C), 1670. Gentleman of the Chapel Royal 13 October 1669. Described as "of Windsor, Berks, clerk", he was licensed 14 September 1669 to marry Catherine Paradine of St. Andrew's, Holborn, widow [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Edmond Slater, who matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, 16 October 1663, aged 17, was possibly his son. He died 11 January 1670, when he was succeeded at Fulmer by Robert Lester.

— **Holland, c. 1670-1672.** There is nothing in the Windsor Records to show when he was appointed; but the appointment of Thomas Kellaway to a Minor Canonry is dated

¹ Thomas Tudway, father of the composer, and a Lay Clerk at St. George's Chapel, applied unsuccessfully for the vacant Minor Canonry 22 April 1664. Among his colleagues at this date was Michael Wise, the well-known composer. This minute is quoted in error in Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (s.v. Tudway) as referring to Thomas Tudway the composer. By a further error it is there stated that by the terms of this minute the composer was appointed a tenor Lay Clerk.

in the Chapter Acts 9 April 1672 as being "in succession to Mr. Holland". Succeeded by Thomas Kellaway.

Thomas Kellaway (or **Kelway**) 1672-1718. Appointed and sworn 9 April 1672 in succession to Holland. Formerly a Lay Clerk. He had a large family and two of his sons were Choristers in St. George's Chapel. Thomas Kelway, Organist of Chichester Cathedral 1726, was his grandson. He was Dean's Curate, and signed many entries in the marriage register of the Chapel. Buried at St. George's Chapel 12 October 1718. Elizabeth, his widow, was buried 23 March 1721. Will dated 9 October 1718. Probate granted by Maurice Vaughan (Canon) L.T. for George, Lord Willoughby de Broke (Dean) 6 November 1718 [xiii.B.2.p.264]. Succeeded by John Amy.

Thomas Cleaver 1672-1728. Admitted and sworn 21 November 1672 in succession to Zachary Irish. Appointed a Lay Clerk 11 January 1668. Perhaps a son or grandson of John Cleaver, Vicar of Windsor 1633 and a Fellow of Eton College. Appointed Succentor, but the date is not recorded. Dean Hascard 19 December 1695 expressed his opinion to the Chapter that the Office of Precentor "became extinct under the 9th Injunction of Edward VI", and he desired to nominate Cleaver to be Chanter according to the said Injunction. Cleaver held some kind of confidential position under the Dean and Chapter; he acted as a sub-treasurer charged with the payments of various moneys. He was invited to inspect houses and other property of the Chapter. For example, 12 April 1709 certain repairs were proposed for a Canon's house, "it having been viewed by Dr. Wickart, Mr. Goddard (both of them Canons) and Mr. Cleaver". He received a fee 2 October 1680 "for reading prayers to His Majesty's family during the residence of the Court as appointed by the Chapter". He was granted a lease of a Bray tenement 12 December 1692, and of another at Maidenhead for nine years 5 December 1701. He inherited a farm in Sussex, and this he bequeathed to the

Minor Canons. He died 11 March and was buried at St. George's Chapel 14 March 1728. His widow was buried 5 October 1728. Succeeded by Thomas Plumbe.

Burges Howes (or How) 1672-1679. Elected 21 November 1672 in succession to Thomas Elford. Admitted and sworn 30 December 1672. He was formerly a Lay Clerk, having been so admitted in Kellaway's place 9 April 1672. Son of William Howes, Minor Canon c. 1640-76 Baptized in St. George's Chapel 27 January 1648. Buried at St. George's Chapel 12 January 1679. Letters of administration granted 13 July 1681 by John Durell (Dean) [xiii.B.2.p.150]. Succeeded by Richard Redding.

John Davis 1673-1674. Admitted and sworn 18 May 1673 in succession to Anthony Taylor. Son of Thomas Davis, of Lechlade, co. Gloucester. Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1662-70. Matriculated from Magdalen College 1 February 1667, aged 17. B.A. 1670; M.A., 1673 [Bloxam, *Registers of Magdalen College*, i.93; Wood's *Ashmole MSS.*, D.1; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Appointed Curate of Datchet on behalf of the Dean and Chapter 1673. Reprimanded, September 1674, "for showing Romish tendencies", and for general neglect of duty. Expelled 28 September 1674 and joined the Church of Rome. Succeeded by John Maidstone.

John Maidstone 1674-1682. Elected 7 October 1674 in succession to John Davis. Son of John Maidstone, of Horkesley, co. Essex. Admitted a sizar at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 12 March 1657, aged 16 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Succeeded Maidstone in the curacy of Datchet (D and C) 7 October 1674. Obtained a chaplaincy to H.M. Forces in Windsor 18 March 1678, and this involved neglect of his duties both as a Minor Canon and at Datchet. The Chapter filled his place at Datchet 7 April 1678 and requested him to return to his duties as a Minor Canon. After an unsatisfactory career, he died in 1682 and was buried at St. George's Chapel 13 March 1682. Succeeded by Thomas Jenkinson.

William Isaack 1676-1703. Admitted and sworn 3 January 1676 in succession to William Burton. Son of William Isaac, of Oxford, he matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, 14 December 1666, aged 16. B.A., 1670 [Foster *Alumni Oxon* :]. Being still only in Deacon's Orders 1 April 1681, he was warned by the Chapter to take Priest's Orders without further delay or forfeit his Minor Canonry. He was buried at St. George's Chapel 28 September 1703. Letters of administration granted by Gregory Hascard (Dean) 9 October 1703 [xiii.B.2.p.237]. Succeeded by Richard Blythman.

Thomas Collins 1676-1694. Elected 24 April 1676 in succession to William Howes. Admitted and sworn 31 May 1676. On 17 May 1677, "having lately fallen distracted", he was removed to Bedlam, travelling in charge of his colleague John Maidstone. On 16 May 1678, as he was still unfit to discharge his duties, his place was filled temporarily by Richard Berry. On 2 June his place was being supplied by the other Minor Canons. He continued to receive his stipend as a Minor Canon until his death in 1694, deductions being made to remunerate those who discharged his duties. Succeeded by William Husbands.

Richard Berry 1678. Appointed 16 May 1678 in a temporary capacity to discharge the duties of Collins. It is doubtful if he actually held the position of Minor Canon. He may be identical with Richard Berry, who matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 28 July 1651, and was at one time Minor Canon of Christ Church, Oxford [Foster, *Alumni Oxon* :].

Richard Redding (or Reading) 1680-1719. Admitted and sworn 3 February 1680 in succession to Burges Howes. Son of Richard Redding, of Powick, co. Worcester. Matriculated from New College, Oxford, 28 February 1673, aged 16. B.A., 22 February 1677 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon* :]. Being only in Deacon's Orders 1 April 1681, he was warned by the Chapter to be ordained Priest forthwith. Rector of

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Great Haseley (D and C) 3 December 1685, res. 1687. Vicar of Stoke Poges, co. Bucks, 1687. He was desired by the Dean and Chapter to make a copy of the Statutes for them 17 July 1686. He died 1719 [Lipscomb's *History of Bucks*, iv, 563]. Succeeded by Francis Warneford.

Leonard Woodeson 1680-1717. Elected 27 November 1680 in succession to Alexander Reade. Admitted and sworn 24 December 1680. When elected he was not yet in Holy Orders. He exhibited his Letter of Orders a month later, and was then admitted. He was warned by the Chapter 1 April 1681 to take Priest's Orders by the following Trinity Sunday. He was sworn a member of the Chapel Royal 15 August 1681. He died 14 March 1717. The family of Woodeson was long associated with St. George's Chapel. Leonard and George were admitted Lay Clerks 22 January 1598; and the surname still survives in Windsor. Ten children of the Minor Canon were baptized in St. George's Chapel between 1688 and 1701. Succeeded by Henry Warneford.

Thomas Jenkinson 1682-1742. Elected 15 May 1681 in succession to John Maidstone. Son of Thomas Jenkinson of Oxford. Chorister at Magdalen College, Oxford, 1661-68. Matriculated from Magdalen College 20 June 1667, aged 17; Clerk, 1668-72; B.A., 1671; M.A., 20 January 1674. Chaplain at Magdalen College, 1672-82 [Bloxam, *Registers of Magdalen College*, i, 85; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Vicar of Datchet (D and C) 15 May 1682 until his death in 1742, aged 93. Buried at Datchet 12 May 1742. His tombstone is stated by Bloxam to be near the south door of the Church. Succeeded by Thomas Phillips.

William Husbands 1694. Elected 26 April 1694 in succession to Thomas Collins. Son of Charles Husbands, Lay Clerk of St. George's Chapel. Baptized there 5 March 1664. Matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 8 February 1682; B.A., 1685; M.A., 1688 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. His place was declared void by the Chapter July 1694. Succeeded by John Bush.

John Bush 1695-1698. Elected 2 February 1695 in succession to William Husbands. Son of William Bush of Bristol. Matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 27 March 1685, aged 16. B.A., St. John's College, Oxford, 1690; M.A., 1694. Licensed 15 April 1697 to marry Margaret Woodhouse, of Ickenham, co. Middlesex. Rector of Harmondsworth, co. Middlesex, 1698 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1698. Succeeded by Miles Stanton.

Miles Stanton 1698-1721. Admitted and sworn 3 November 1698 in succession to John Bush. Son of Miles Stanton of Oxford. Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1685-87, and 1688-96. Matriculated from Magdalen College 28 May 1691, aged 15. Clerk, 1696-98. B.A., 4 February 1697; M.A., from King's College, Cambridge, 1705 [Bloxam, *Registers of Magdalen College*, i, 121; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Rector of Hartley Westpall, co. Hants. (D and C), 27 October 1721. Conduct of Eton College 1701. Succeeded by Joseph Andrews.

Richard Blythman 1703-1705. Elected 10 December 1703 in succession to William Isaack. Son of Jasper Blythman, Recorder of Leeds, and Catherine, his wife, daughter of Richard Mountney, of Rotherham, co. Yorks. Born at Royston, co. Yorks, 1678. Scholar of Eton College. Matriculated from King's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1701. Fellow of King's. Priest (Ely) 20 December 1702. Assistant Master at Eton, and Conduct, 1702 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Died at Leeds 12 April 1710. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1705. Succeeded by Grent Jones.

Grent Jones 1705-1717. Elected 6 February 1705 in succession to Richard Blythman. Admitted and sworn 20 February 1705. Son of John Jones, of Heyford, co. Oxon. Matriculated from New College, Oxford, 14 January 1697, aged 20. Vicar of Ogbourne St. Andrew, co. Wilts., 3 February 1715 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Died before May 1717. Succeeded by Samuel Chittle.

Henry Warneford 1717-1720. Appointed 22 March 1717 in succession to Leonard Woodeson. Son of John Warneford,

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

of Misarden, co. Gloucester. Chorister at Magdalen College, Oxford, 1674-79. Matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, 18 February 1679, aged 19. Rector of Easington, co. Oxon, 1686; of Furley, co. Somerset, 1698; and of Freshford, co. Somerset, 1700 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Died before 28 November 1720. Francis Warneford, Minor Canon 1721-26, was his son. Succeeded by John Lister.

Samuel Chittle (or Chettle) 1717-1721; 1725-1755. Elected 23 March 1717 in succession to Grent Jones. The appointment was offered to him by the Chapter when he was one of the Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, having been admitted there 8 August 1715 [Rimbault, *The Old Cheque Book*]. He does not seem to have been in Holy Orders at this date and his resignation was recorded 19 April 1721. The Chapter at this period made strange appointments to the Minor Canonries, as will be seen in the case of Thomas Bell, another layman, who then succeeded Chittle. Chittle was elected a second time 25 January 1725 in succession to John Amy. He was admitted and sworn 9 July 1728, and must then have been in full Orders. After a very long tenure of office, the Chapter decreed 29 January 1755 that he "should continue to receive the full pay of a Minor Canon and be excused all duty in consideration of his age". He died a few days later and was buried at St. George's Chapel 15 February 1755. Anne, daughter of Samuel Chittle and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptized in St. George's Chapel 1733. Succeeded by Fretwell Vandernan.

John Amy 1719-1724. Admitted 22 January 1719 in succession to Thomas Kellaway (or Kelway). Son of Richard Amy, of Yarmouth. Admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge, from Yarmouth School 6 July 1713. Migrated to Peterhouse, 3 July 1714. Scholar 1714. B.A., 1717; M.A., 1723; Fellow, 1719. Deacon (London), 21 December 1718. Priest, 20 December 1719 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*].

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Vicar of Langley cum Wraysbury (D and C), 24 November 1724. Resigned the Minor Canonry 28 November 1724. Succeeded by Samuel Chittle on his re-appointment.

John Lister 1720-1729. Elected 28 November 1720 in succession to Henry Warneford. Admitted and sworn 24 February 1725. Vicar of Upton cum Chalvey, co. Bucks (D and C). Following a dispute with the Chapter as to his right to live in one of the Poor Knights' houses and to let his own, he was admonished and then dismissed from the Minor Canonry 26 May 1727. Subsequently he was re-admitted and was re-sworn 9 July 1728. A further dispute with the Chapter resulted in a final dismissal 12 February 1729. Succeeded by Richard Howe.

[**Thomas Bell 1721-1730.** Elected 19 April 1721 in succession to Samuel Chittle. Admitted and sworn 29 June 1722 "into a Clerk's place to enjoy the pay of a Petty Canon and all the perquisites belonging to that place". Being a layman his appointment was illegal, yet, strange to say, it had the special sanction of the Lord Chancellor as Visitor. Bell was to pay the other Minor Canons to do the work for which he was not qualified. The Minor Canons resisted the appointment and eventually took their case to the Courts. Meanwhile, in 1729, the two junior Minor Canons, Grosmith and Plumbe, were dismissed by the Chapter for refusing to submit. In the end the Minor Canons won their case, and Grosmith and Plumbe were reinstated.

Joseph Andrews 1721-1723. Admitted 27 October 1721 in succession to Miles Stanton. Son of Samuel Andrews, of Wantage, co. Berks. Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1709-14. Matriculated from Magdalen College 6 November 1713, aged 17. Demy 1714-23; B.A., 1717; M.A., 1730; B.D., 1731; D.D., 1736 [Bloxam, *Registers of Magdalen College*, i, 131; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. His place as a Minor Canon was declared void 25 May 1723, in which year he became a Fellow of Magdalen. He was

Vice-President of the College in 1737; Rector of Saltfleetby, 1737-38; Rector of Stanway, co. Essex, 1746. Buried at Stanway at the entrance to the south porch 26 February 1774. Succeeded by Isaac Chapman.

Francis Warneford 1721-1726. Elected 20 September 1721, probably in succession to Richard Redding. Admitted and sworn Sub-Chanter 17 November 1721. The line of succession is not clear at this point. The irregular appointments of Chittle and Bell may perhaps explain the gap that seems to exist between the death of Redding and the appointment of Francis Warneford. He was son of Henry Warneford, Rector of Easington, co. Oxon, and Minor Canon 1717-20. Matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 15 April 1714, aged 16. B.A., 27 January 1718; M.A., 1721 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Resigned the Minor Canonry 8 August 1726 on his appointment to the Vicarage of Hawkesbury. Succeeded by Adam Langley.

Le Neve Boughton 1723-1725. Elected 3 June 1723 in succession to Joseph Andrews. Son of Thomas Boughton, of Kingscliffe, co. Northants. School at Peterborough and Oundle. Admitted Pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, 15 April 1697. B.A., 1701. Rector of Offord Cluny, co. Hunts, 1725-30 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1725, but returned temporarily 9 December 1729 to fill the place of George Grosmith, wrongfully dismissed by the Dean and Chapter. Died 1730. Succeeded by his son, Henry Boughton.

Henry Boughton 1725-1728. Elected 5 July 1725 in succession to his father, Le Neve Boughton. Born in York. Educated at Sedbergh and Westminster schools. Admitted a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge, 22 February 1721, aged 18. B.A., 1725. Deacon, 21 February 1725; Priest, 24 December 1727. Rector of Barrow, co. Suffolk, 1728. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1739. Died 1739 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Appointed Librarian. Resigned before 2 July 1728. Succeeded by William Davenport.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Adam Langley 1726-1727. Elected 8 August 1726 in succession to Francis Warneford. Son of Adam Langley, of Camberwell and Westminster. Matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, 14 October 1718, aged 15. B.A., 1722. Rector of Horsley, co. Surrey, 1727-28. Rector of St. Matthew, Friday Street, London, 1742-58. Chaplain to the Countess of Aylesford. Rector of Everton, co. Northants, 1779-80. Buried there 6 April 1789 (Monumental Inscription) [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*] [Baker's *Northants*, I, 365]. Resigned the Minor Canonry before 6 September 1727. Succeeded by George Grosmith.

George Grosmith 1727-1754. Elected 14 September 1727¹ in succession to Adam Langley. Ordained priest by Bishop Waddington of Chichester, as a Minor Canon of Windsor, on 22 December 1727 (Chichester Subscription Book). Admitted and sworn 14 May 1728. Admitted a sizar at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 9 May 1720. B.A., 1723; M.A., 1728. Incorporated at Oxford 23 June 1736 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Curate of Datchet, co. Bucks (D and C), 1733. Vicar of Dorney, co. Bucks, 1735. Vicar of Upton cum Chalvey, co. Bucks, 1746-54. Rector of Hedgerley, co. Bucks, 1746-54. Succentor² and Dean's Curate, 14 May 1728. Received £5 from the Chapter 30 September 1728 "for his encouragement in the Office of Sub-Chanter". Succeeded Henry Boughton as Librarian 1728. Wrongfully dismissed by the Chapter in 1729 for resisting Bell's appointment, he was re-instated. Died before August 1754. Succeeded by Robert Powlett.

¹ The practice of appointing Minor Canons on probation for as long as a year or more, began at this period, and it was continued for about 200 years. It has been dropped by the Chapter as being unreasonable and contrary to the Statutes to invite candidates to resign former appointments, to reside in Windsor for a year and to furnish a residence on the uncertainty of probation. The term has become meaningless. The Founder's Statutes of 1352 §15, provide for eight or ten days of probation, a reasonable provision that might be observed without hardship to any candidate.

² After the death of Grosmith all the Minor Canons refused the Succentorship; and to this day the office has not again been held by a Minor Canon.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Thomas Plumbe 1728-1735. Elected 28 May 1728 in succession to Thomas Cleaver. Admitted and sworn 4 June 1729. Perhaps identical with Thomas Plumbe, son of John Plumbe of Liverpool. Matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 16 January 1720, aged 17. B.A., 1723. Rector of Aughton, co. Lancs [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. With Grosmith he was wrongfully dismissed by the Chapter in 1729 and re-instated; but his place was ultimately declared void 20 June 1735 "he having taken a second living". Children of Thomas and Anne Plumbe were baptized in St. George's Chapel. Succeeded by Thomas Dolben.

William Davenport 1728-1734. Elected 20 July 1728 in succession to Henry Boughton. Admitted and sworn 3 December 1730. Buried at St. George's Chapel, 7 November 1734. Succeeded by John Willis.

Richard Howe 1729-1734. Elected 12 March 1729 in succession to John Lister. Admitted and sworn 3 December 1730. Sizar of King's College, Cambridge, 1722. B.A., 1726; M.A., 1730. Deacon (Lincoln), 19 September 1725. Priest, 22 February 1730 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Buried at St. George's Chapel 1 December 1734. Admon granted by Dean Peniston Booth 25 February 1735. Succeeded by John Bostock.

Isaac Chapman 1733-1781. Elected 5 September 1733 in succession to Joseph Andrews. Admitted and sworn 5 November 1733. Eton College 1703-08. Sizar of King's College, Cambridge, Easter 1709. B.A., 1715; M.A., 1734. Priest, 23 September 1716 (Bristol). Rector of Church Knowle, co. Dorset, 24 September 1716 till his death in 1781 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Appointed Librarian 5 November 1733. Awarded 5 guineas by the Chapter 24 July 1734 "for his trouble about placing the books in the Library and making Catalogues". Curate of Datchet (D and C) 25 June 1742. Died 9 February and buried at

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

St. George's Chapel 16 February 1781. Left a legacy in perpetuity to the Minor Canons, who erected a monumental tablet to his memory at the West end of the North wall of the Cloister. Succeeded by Thomas Champness.

John Willis 1734-1778. Elected 3 December 1734 in succession to William Davenport. Admitted and sworn 1 September 1743. Vicar of Fulmer (D and C) 3 February 1743. Died January 1778. Succeeded by Weldon Champness.

John Bostock 1735-1757. Elected 2 January 1735 in succession to Richard Howe. Son of John Bostock, of Malbury, co. Cheshire. Matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, 28 February 1727, aged 16. B.A., 1730; M.A., 1738. B.D. and D.D., 1761 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Conduct at Eton 1733-50. Offered by the Dean and Canons £5 a quarter to serve the Cure of Datchet temporarily, 17 November 1736. Admitted and sworn a Canon of Windsor 1 March 1757. Buried at St. George's Chapel 25 February 1785. Succeeded as Minor Canon by Thomas Milward Key.

Thomas Dolben 1735-1754. Elected 18 July 1735 in succession to Thomas Plumbe. Admitted and sworn 1 September 1743 (the long delay being due apparently to neglect). Son of Thomas Dolben (formerly Dalby), a schoolmaster at Buckingham, and afterwards Vicar of Wendover, co. Bucks. Eton College 1707-11. Matriculated from Lincoln College, Oxford, 14 January 1713, aged 18. B.A., 1716. Vicar of Stoke Poges, co. Bucks, 1726-54 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*: Lipscomb's *History of Bucks*, iv, 563]. He was appointed to the Minor Canonry on condition of obtaining licence of non-residence at Stoke Poges. Died 5 September 1754. Succeeded by John Hand.

Thomas Phillips 1742-1745. Elected 24 June 1742 in succession to Thomas Jenkinson. Admitted and sworn 1 September 1743. Son of Thomas Phillips of Burton-on-Trent. Repton School. Admitted a sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, 8 March 1710, aged 16. Scholar, 1713; B.A., 1714. Rector

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

of Burstow, co. Surrey, 1745-57 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. On being appointed to Burstow leave was granted to him by the Dean and Canons 6 November 1745 to hold his Minor Canonry until Christmas. Succeeded by Roger Huggett.

Roger Huggett 1746-1769. Elected 1 February 1746 in succession to Thomas Phillips. Admitted and sworn 7 April 1746. Eldest son of Robert Huggett, of Stone, in the Isle of Thanet. Born 8 October 1710. Matriculated from Hart Hall, Oxford, 8 April 1731, aged 20. B.A., from Christ Church, 1734; M.A., 1739 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Conduct of Eton College 1737-64. Vicar of Hartley Wespall, co. Hants (D and C), 1761. Married Dorothy, daughter of Herbert Randolph, of Canterbury. Died 27 July 1769. By his will, proved at Doctors' Commons 5 August 1769, he left copious documents and memoranda, concerning St. George's Chapel and Eton College, compiled by himself, to the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. Succeeded by William Chilcott.

Fretwell Vandernan 1754-1803. Elected 1 April 1754 in succession to Samuel Chittle. Admitted and sworn 18 August 1755. Son of Fretwell Vandernan of Southwell, co. Notts. Born at Southwell and at school there. Admitted a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge, 25 June 1735, aged 19. B.A., 1739. Deacon (Lincoln) 23 September 1739; Priest (Norwich) 24 May 1741. Vicar of Puriton cum Woolavington, co. Somerset, 21 September 1757-63 (D and C) [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Vicar of Wraysbury, co. Bucks (D and C), 1763-1803. Died 24 January 1803. Buried at Wraysbury [Gyll's *History of Wraysbury*]. Thomas Vanderman, elected Lay Clerk at Windsor 14 May 1739, was probably a relation. Succeeded by Thomas Weldon Champness.

Robert Powlett 1754-1766. Elected 3 September 1754 in succession to George Grosmith. Admitted and sworn

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

18 August 1755. Son of William Powlett of Aldgate. Matriculated from Merton College, Oxford, 2 June 1743, aged 18. B.A., 1747 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Conduct of Eton College 1751. Died before 15 March 1766. Succeeded by Thomas Pulton.

John Hand 1754-1809. Elected 10 October 1754 in succession to Thomas Dolben. Admitted and sworn 18 August 1755. Vicar of Ogbourne St. George (D and C) 5 January 1774-94. Rector of Fulmer (D and C) 4 March 1794-1804. Exchanged the benefice of Fulmer for that of Adstock, co. Bucks, 25 July 1804. Died before 16 March 1809. Succeeded by Richard Webb.

Thomas Milward Key 1757-1760. Elected 12 April 1757 in succession to John Bostock. Admitted a Pensioner at Queen's College, Cambridge, 14 December 1745. Matriculated 1746. B.A., 1750; M.A., 1758. Priest (Lincoln), 22 December 1751 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Vicar of Upton, co. Bucks (D and C), 1754. Chaplain of the 12th Foot. Buried at Eton College 4 June 1760, aged 32. Succeeded by Henry Duckworth.

Henry Duckworth 1760-1794. Elected 15 July 1760 in succession to Thomas Milward Key. Admitted and sworn 3 May 1766. Vicar of Ruislip, co. Middlesex (D and C), 1755-78. Rector of Fulmer, co. Bucks (D and C), 23 May 1770. Died January 1794. Succeeded by Daniel Carter Lewis.

Thomas Pulton 1766-1778. Elected 24 April 1766 in succession to Robert Powlett. Admitted and sworn 31 December 1766. Son of Thomas Pulton of Gloucester. Matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, 26 March 1753, aged 17. B.A., 1756; M.A., 1759 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Conduct of Eton College 1764. Resigned 12 October 1778. Rector of Hitcham, co. Bucks, 1784. Died 1810. Succeeded by William Clarke.

William Chilcott 1769-1788. Elected 31 August 1769 in succession to Roger Huggett. Admitted and sworn

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

3 December 1770. Son of the Rev. William Chilcott, D.D., St. Paul's School. Admitted a Pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge, 30 June 1755, aged 19. Matriculated Easter 1756; Scholar, 1756. B.A., 1759. Deacon (London), 23 September 1759. Priest, 23 December 1759 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Conduct of Eton College 1764-86. Died 1788. Three children of William and Sibellar were baptized in St. George's Chapel between 1770 and 1773. Succeeded by Arthur Edward Howman.

Weldon Champness (or Champneys) 1778-1810. Elected 24 February 1778 in succession to John Willis. Admitted and sworn 29 August 1788. Son of Thomas Champness, of Westminster. Born 24 April 1736. Westminster School. Admitted a Pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge, 16 June 1756, aged 20. Matriculated Easter 1757. Scholar 1757; B.A., 1760; M.A., 1767; D.D., Deacon (London) 2 March 1760. Priest 1 June 1760. Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral 1760 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Vicar of Kensworth, co. Herts, 1765-67. Vicar of Cardington, co. Beds, 1767-95. Vicar of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln, 1777-1810. Vicar of Ruislip, co. Middlesex (D and C) 25 August 1778-1794. Rector of Langdon Hills, co. Essex, 1792-97. Vicar of Ogbourne St. George, co. Wilts (D and C) 1794-1810. Vicar of St. Pancras, London, 1797-1810. Chaplain of the Goldsmiths' Company and of the Cutlers' Company. Married, as his second wife, Frances Porter. Died 26 October 1810. Succeeded by Francis Roper.

William Clarke 1778-1820. Elected 12 November 1778 in succession to Thomas Pulton. Son of Edward Clarke, of Nuneham Courtney, co. Oxon. Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1752-56. Matriculated from Magdalen College 2 December 1756, aged 18. B.A., 1760. He became a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1765. Priest in Ordinary to the King in 1771. Vicar of Monksilver, co. Som, 20 May 1789-1803. Vicar of Willesden, co. Midd., 1795. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral 1797;

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Vicar of Langley cum Wraysbury (D and C) 18 April 1803-1820. James Hakewill in his *History of Windsor* (1813), p. 153, gives Clarke's name at the head of a list of Minor Canons as Dean's Curate. As an enthusiast for the music of Handel he was brought to the notice of George III by Lord Harcourt, and under the King's patronage he was appointed sinecure Rector of Orpington, co. Kent [Bloxam, *Registers of Magd. Coll.* : i.164 ; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Died 3 December 1820, aged 81. Buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. M.I. Succeeded by Christopher Packe.

Thomas Champness (or Champneys) 1781-1782. Elected 24 April 1781 in succession to Isaac Chapman. Died 17 May 1782 before being admitted and sworn. Son of Thomas Champness, of Westminster. Born 1738. Westminster School. Admitted a pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge 24 May 1758, aged 20. Matriculated 1759. Scholar 1759. B.A., 1762 ; M.A., 1768. Priest (London) 19 September 1762. Minor Canon St. Paul's Cathedral 1764-82 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Vicar of Mucking, co. Essex, 1772-82. Succeeded by John Gibbons.

John Gibbons 1782-1797. Elected 1 July 1782 in succession to Thomas Champness. Vicar of Ruislip, co. Middlesex, 12 July 1794-97 (D and C). He is styled M.A. in his presentation [ix.B.10], but not either of Oxford or Cambridge by Venn. Marie, daughter of Rev. John Gibbons, and Anna, his wife, was baptized in St. George's Chapel 30 January 1784. Succeeded by Henry Blenkinsop.

Arthur Edward Howman 1788-1814. Elected 7 July 1788 in succession to William Chilcott. Admitted and sworn 3 December 1789. Admitted a pensioner at Queen's College, Cambridge, 22 December 1781. Matriculated Michaelmas 1782. Scholar and Exhibitioner 1786. B.A., 1786 ; M.A., 1789. Deacon (Norwich) 23 December 1787. Rector of Burstow, co. Surrey, 1790-1844. Prebendary of Salisbury, 1842 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Vicar of Shiplake, co.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Oxon (D and C) 2 December 1799-1848. Died 28 September 1848, aged 84. He resigned the Minor Canonry in 1814. George Ernest, son of the Rev. A. E. and Louisa Jane Howman, was baptized in St. George's Chapel, born 31 July 1797. Succeeded by Charles Champness.

Daniel Carter Lewis 1794-1834. Elected 4 March 1794 in succession to Henry Duckworth. Son of Joseph Lewis, of Gloucester. Matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, 26 March 1781, aged 16. B.A., 1784; M.A., 1787. Perpetual Curate of Colnbrook, co. Bucks, 1788 [*Foster Alumni Oxon.*]. Vicar of Ruislip (D and C) 29 July 1797 until his death 21 March 1834. Succeeded by Charles William Knyvett.

Henry Blenkinsop 1797-1823. Elected 29 July 1797 in succession to John Gibbons. Admitted and sworn 30 September 1798. Son of Richard Blenkinsop, of Oxford. Matriculated from Hertford College, Oxford, 14 May 1782, aged 16. B.A., Lincoln College 1786; M.A., 1789 [*Foster Alumni Oxon.*]. Conduct of Eton College 1799-1812. Vicar of Sutton Courtney, co. Berks (D and C), 28 December 1799. Rector of Fulmer, co. Bucks (D and C), 10 May 1809-23. Succeeded by John Addison Carr.

Thomas Weldon Champness (or Champneys) 1803-1841. Elected 28 February 1803 in succession to Fretwell Vandernan. Admitted and sworn 15 March 1804. Son of Samuel Champness of London, nephew of Weldon, Minor Canon 1778, and of Thomas, Minor Canon 1781. Westminster School. Admitted a pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge, 6 January 1792, aged 19. Matriculated Michaelmas 1792. Scholar 1793. B.A., 1796; M.A., 1799 [*Venn, Alumni Cantab.*]. Vicar of Sutton Courtney, co. Berks (D and C) 16 June 1806. Vicar of Upton cum Chalvey, co. Bucks (D and C) 3 July 1807. Minor Canon of Westminster 1790. Vicar of Ogbourne St. George, co. Wilts (D and C) 11 April 1811-20. Rector of Cottisford,

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

co. Oxon, 10 July 1820. Vicar of Wraysbury, co. Bucks (D and C) 1821-29. Rector of Fulmer, co. Bucks (D and C) 1823-41. Conduct of Eton College 1810-19. He married first, Mary, daughter of John Macnamara; secondly a daughter of Dr. William Langford (Canon 1787-1814), 11 January 1825. He died 21 December 1841. No successor. This was the first step in reducing the number of Minor Canons from seven to four.

Richard Webb 1809-1829. Elected 25 April 1809 in succession to John Hand. Son of Richard Webb, of Gloucester. Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1782-90. Matriculated from Magdalen College 15 May 1787, aged 16. B.A., 1791; M.A., 1796. Chaplain of New College, Oxford. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey and Priest in Ordinary to the King, [Bloxam *Registers of Magd. Coll.* : i.200; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* :]. Conduct of Eton College 1812. Vicar of Langley cum Wraysbury (D and C) 2 January 1824-29. Died 13 April, buried 20 April 1829 at St. George's Chapel. The tombstone of his daughter Harriet (buried 30 January 1812) is in the south-west corner of the Cloisters. Succeeded by John Gore.

Francis Roper 1810-1817. Elected 27 December 1810 in succession to Weldon Champness. Admitted a pensioner at Peterhouse, Cambridge, 11 October 1790, aged 18. Educated at Eton College. Deacon (London) 17 April 1796. Conduct of Eton College 1812 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.* :]. Vicar of Sutton Courtney, co. Bucks. (D and C) 30 May 1811-17. Buried at St. George's Chapel 24 October 1817. Succeeded by Benjamin Pope.

Charles Champness (or Champneys) 1815-1855. Elected 9 January in succession to Arthur Edward Howman. Admitted and sworn 19 April 1816. Son of Samuel Champness of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and nephew of Weldon, Minor Canon 1778, and of Thomas, Minor Canon 1781. Matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford,

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

19 June 1807, aged 20. B.A., St. Alban Hall, 1811; M.A., 1825. Rector of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, with St. George, Botolph Lane, London, 1824 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Conduct of Eton College 1810. Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. Vicar of Ogbourne St. George, co. Wilts (D and C), 7 August 1820. Vicar of Langley with Wraysbury, co. Bucks (D and C), 20 May 1829-55. Elected Librarian 10 January 1821. Married 1821 Mary Harris. Died at his residence at Feltham, co. Middlesex, 1 June 1855 [*Gentleman's Magazine*]. His wife was buried at St. George's Chapel 8 November 1822, aged 40. He had no immediate successor, and the number of Minor Canons was thus reduced from six to five.

Benjamin Pope 1817-1867. Elected 25 November 1817 in succession to Francis Roper. Admitted and sworn 27 November 1818. Son of Thomas Pope of All Saints', Worcester. Matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 15 January 1801, aged 18. B.A., 1804; M.A., 1807. Chaplain at Christ Church 1807. Vicar of Caversham, co. Oxon, 1809 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Conduct of Eton College 1823. Dean's Curate 1820. Vicar of Nether Stowey, co. Wilts (D and C), 11 February 1824-71. Vicar of Ogbourne St. George, co. Wilts (D and C), 3 December 1825-71. Retired with a pension of £115 per annum from the Dean and Chapter 1 July 1867. Stated to be Honorary Canon of Windsor c. 1864 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*: and the *Worcester Journal* obituary notice November 1871]. Died 22 November 1871. Succeeded by William Henry Bliss.

Christopher Packe 1821-1867. Elected 10 January 1821 in succession to William Clarke. Admitted and sworn 26 March 1822. Son of Dr. Herbert Packe, of Edinburgh. Matriculated from Worcester College, Oxford, 7 May 1810, aged 18. B.A., 1814; M.A., 1825. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral 1817. Preacher in Ordinary to Queen Caroline 1821 and Priest in Ordinary to the King [Foster,

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Alumni Oxon :]. Vicar of Ruislip, co. Middlesex (D and C) 3 September 1834 until his death in 1878. Resigned the Minor Canonry 7 June 1867 with a pension of £115 per annum from the Dean and Chapter. Died 4 June 1878. Succeeded by Edward Tapsfield.

John Addison Carr 1823-1828. Elected 30 September 1823 in succession to Henry Blenkinsop. Admitted and sworn 30 September 1825. Admitted a Pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 6 May 1812. Matriculated Michaelmas 1812. Scholar; B.A., 1816; M.A., 1819. Deacon (London) 17 May 1818; Priest 6 June 1819. Curate of Twickenham 1820-28. "Riding from Twickenham to Windsor on a severe winter's night to officiate in St. George's Chapel, he caught a cold owing to the extreme cold of the building, from the effects of which he did not recover [Venn, *Alumni Cantab* :]. He died 6 January 1828, aged 33. Monumental inscription in Twickenham Church [R. S. Cobbett's *Memorials of Twickenham*]. Succeeded by Henry Butterfield.

Henry Butterfield 1828-1869. Elected 13 February 1828 in succession to John Addison Carr. Admitted and sworn 27 April 1829. Son of John Boddy Butterfield. Born in Surrey. School at Streatham. Admitted a Pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, 7 October 1820. Matriculated Lent 1821. B.A., 1825; M.A., 1837. Deacon, 1825. Priest (Chichester), 1826. Rector of Brockdish, co. Norfolk, 1826-42 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab* :]. Rector of Fulmer, co. Bucks (D and C), 26 January 1842 till his death in 1875. Dean's Curate 1829 in succession to Benjamin Pope. Resigned the Minor Canonry 5 July 1869 with a pension of £50 per annum from the Dean and Chapter. Died before 2 November 1875. He had no successor. The number of Minor Canons was thus reduced from five to four, and the scheme for reduction completed.

John Gore 1829-1871. Elected 20 May 1829 in succession to Richard Webb. Admitted and sworn 5 January 1831.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

- Son of Israel Gore, who was elected a Lay Clerk of St. George's Chapel 19 April 1784 and a member of the Chapel Royal. Born in London. St. Paul's School. Matriculated Cambridge University Michaelmas 1820. B.A., 1824. Deacon (Lincoln) June 1828. Priest 14 June 1829 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Appointed Librarian 9 November 1832. Dean's Curate and Lecturer 5 November 1841-45. Vicar of Shalbourne, co. Bucks, 8 June 1842 till his death 7 December 1871. Succeeded by Thomas Marsh Everett.
- Charles William Knyvett 1834-1848.** Elected 7 May 1834 in succession to Daniel Carter Lewis. Admitted and sworn November 1835. Son of Charles Knyvett, of Marylebone, London. Westminster School. Matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 8 May 1815, aged 18. Student, 1815-20. B.A., 1819; M.A., 1821. Usher of Westminster School 1823-27. Perpetual Curate of Maiden Bradley, co. Wilts, 4 July 1829-42 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Appointed Divinity Lecturer, St. George's Chapel, 30 September 1845. Rector of West and East Heslerton, co. Yorks, 1847-81. Resigned the Minor Canonry 13 April 1848. Seven of his children were baptized in St. George's Chapel between 1837 and 1848. Succeeded by Seymour Neville.
- Seymour Neville 1848-1867.** Elected 1 May 1848 in succession to Charles William Knyvett. Son of the Hon. George Neville-Grenville, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Dean of Windsor. Eton College. Admitted a Pensioner at Magdalene College, Cambridge, 23 June 1841, aged 18. B.A., 1845; M.A., 1848. Fellow 1845-48. Deacon 1846; Priest 1848 [Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*]. Elected Dean's Vicar, 8 September 1848, and Librarian 30 September 1848. Vicar of Wraysbury (D and C) 19 March 1856-69. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1 October 1867 with the offer of a pension of £150 per annum from the Dean and Chapter, "until he gets a better living than Wraysbury". In 1869 he accepted the Rectory of Ockham, Ripley, co. Surrey, and retired in 1899. He died 14 December 1905. Succeeded by Henry Francis Limpus.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Edward Tapsfield 1867-1873. Elected 8 July 1867 in succession to Christopher Packe. Appointed in the first place 6 November 1861 as a supernumary Minor Canon "to discharge the duties of a Minor Canon in the place of Benjamin Pope", who wished to be relieved from them owing to his advanced age. Dean's Curate 1867. M.A., Durham University. Assistant Master at Bradfield College. Vicar of Nether Stowey, co. Wilts (D and C), 22 December 1871 until his death in 1895. Succeeded by John Swire.

William Henry Bliss 1867-1874. Elected 22 July 1867 in succession to Benjamin Pope. Son of John Bliss of St. Mary's, Oxford. Matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, 22 October 1859, aged 25. B.A., 1862; Mus.Bac., 1863; M.A., 1871. Assistant Master at the King's School, Sherborne, 1864-67 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Dean's Vicar 4 November 1873. Rector of West Ilsley, co. Berks (D and C) 13 December 1873-81. Curate in charge of Wexham, co. Bucks, 1882-85. Vicar of Kew, co. Surrey, 1885-1915. Honorary Chaplain to Queen Victoria 1874. Chaplain in Ordinary 1876-1901. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1874. Died 15 February 1919. Succeeded by Richard Tahourdin.

Henry Francis Limpus 1867-1874. Elected 12 December 1867 in succession to Seymour Neville. Son of Richard Limpus, of Isleworth, co. Middlesex. Matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 6 November 1858, aged 24. B.A., 1861; M.A., 1871. Minor Canon of Llandaff 1867-68 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Appointed Librarian 4 November 1873. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1874. Vicar of Twickenham, co. Middlesex (D and C) 7 May 1874-88. Died April 1893. Succeeded by William Gilbert Edwards.

Thomas Marsh Everett 1872-1878. Elected 2 February 1872 in succession to John Gore. Admitted and sworn 16 March 1875. Son of James Everett, of Wold, co. Northants. Matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, 30 January 1865, aged 21. Academical Clerk 1864. B.A., 1870;

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

M.A., 1871 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Appointed Dean's Curate 4 November 1874. Vicar of Ruislip, co. Middlesex (D and C) 2 July 1878 until his death March 1900. Succeeded by James Edgar Sheppard.

John Swire 1873-1881. Elected 17 January 1873 in succession to Edward Tapsfield. Admitted and sworn 16 March 1875. Eldest son of Rev. John Swire, of Rothwell, co. Yorks. Chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1857-63. Matriculated from Magdalen College 4 November 1864, aged 17. Academical Clerk 1864-68. B.A., 1869 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Rector of Peasemore, co. Berks, 1881. Priest in Ordinary to Queen Victoria. Died 13 May 1902. Succeeded by Stephen King Tahourdin.

Richard Tahourdin 1874-1888. Elected 15 July 1874 in succession to William Henry Bliss. Admitted and sworn 16 March 1875. Son of Charles Tahourdin, of Brompton, co. Middlesex. Matriculated from St. John's College, Oxford, 16 October 1866, aged 19. B.A., 1870; M.A., 1873 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Appointed Dean's Curate 5 December 1878. Resigned the Minor Canonry July 1888. Vicar of Twickenham, co. Middlesex, 4 April 1888-95 (D and C). Vicar of Send, co. Surrey, 1895-98. Chaplain at Costabelle, Alpes Maritimes, France, 1898-1900. Priest in Ordinary 1899-1905. Honorary Chaplain to King Edward VII 1905. Chaplain of the Memorial Church, Cannes, 1905. Succeeded by Walter Marshall.

William Gilbert Edwards 1875-1894. Elected 27 April 1875 in succession to Henry Francis Limpus. Admitted and sworn 9 June 1876. Eldest son of Rev. William Edwards, of Bighton, co. Hants, cler. Matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 15 February 1864, aged 18. Servitor 1864. B.A., 1868; M.A., 1872 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. Minor Canon of Chester 1874-75. Appointed Dean's Curate 25 October 1888. Entrusted by the Chapter, 4 December 1891, with the general supervision of the Choir School. Lecturer, jointly with the other Minor Canons, 1884-94. Rector of

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Great Haseley, co. Oxon (D and C) 10 August 1894-1922.
Honorary Canon of Christ Church. Died 5 March 1936.
Succeeded by Lionel D'Arcy Hildyard.

James Edgar Sheppard 1878-1884. Elected August 1878 in succession to Thomas Marsh Everett. Admitted and sworn 23 February 1880. Only son of Edgar Sheppard, M.D., of Worcester. Matriculated from St. John's College, Oxford, 17 October 1868, aged 20. B.A., 1873; M.A., 1875 [Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*]. B.D. and D.D., 1900. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1884. Priest in Ordinary 1882-84. Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal 1884. Honorary Chaplain to Queen Victoria 1886. Domestic Chaplain to Kings Edward VII and George V. Domestic Chaplain to Queen Alexandra. C.V.O., 1902. K.C.V.O., 1914. Canon of Windsor 23 March 1907. Died 30 August 1921. Succeeded by Charles Albert Treherne.

Stephen King Tahourdin 1881-1910. Elected 1 February 1881 in succession to John Swire. Admitted and sworn 7 June 1882. Son of Charles Tahourdin, of Brompton, co. Middlesex. Matriculated from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 10 July 1870. B.A., 1875; M.A., 1879. Dean's Curate 15 November 1894 till his death. Lecturer, jointly with the other Minor Canons, 1884-95. Died at Windsor 11 August 1910; buried at Clewer. M.I. in the north choir aisle of St. George's Chapel. Succeeded by Edward Howard Parke Muncey.

Charles Albert Treherne 1884-1895. Elected 24 July 1884 in succession to James Edgar Sheppard. Admitted and sworn 14 October 1885. Matriculated from Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, 1 July 1875. B.A., 1879; M.A., 1882. Priest Vicar of Hereford Cathedral 1882-84. Lecturer, jointly with the other Minor Canons, 1884-95. Vicar of All Saints, Hereford (D and C), 30 July 1895 until his death 16 November 1919. Prebendary of Hereford 1918. Succeeded by Alfred George Langdon.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Walter Marshall 1888-1900. Elected 2 July 1888 in succession to Richard Tahourdin. Admitted and sworn 16 January 1890. Admitted a Choral Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, 8 July 1883. B.A., 1886; M.A., 1890. Deacon (Oxford) 1886. Priest 1887. Appointed Librarian 15 November 1895. Lecturer, jointly with the other Minor Canons, 1888 to 1895. Resigned the Minor Canonry October 1900. Rector of Ewhurst, co. Sussex, 1900-04. Perpetual Curate of St. Patrick's, Hove, 1904-19. Vicar of Christchurch, co. Hants, 1919 till his death 6 March 1921. Succeeded by Edmund Horace Fellowes.

Lyonel D'Arcy Hildyard 1894-1908. Elected 16 November 1894 in succession to William Gilbert Edwards. Admitted and sworn 27 February 1896. Son of Rev. Charles Frederick Hildyard, of Bury, co. Lancs. Matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, 19 October 1883, aged 22. Academical Clerk 1883-87. Oxford University Cricket XI 1884-85. B.A., 1887; M.A., 1890. Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, 1893-94. Lecturer, jointly with the other Minor Canons, 1894-95. Resigned the Minor Canonry July 1908. Rector of Rowley, co. Yorks, 1908 until his death April 1931. Succeeded by Lancelot George Reed.

Alfred George Langdon 1895-1901. Elected 22 August 1895 in succession to Charles Albert Treherne. Admitted and sworn 19 May 1897. Admitted a Choral Scholar at King's College, Cambridge, 1 July 1887. B.A., 1890; M.A., 1911. Deacon (Exeter) 1891. Priest 1892. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1 January 1901. Rector of Hartley Wespall, co. Hants (D and C), 2 January 1901. Rector of Great Munden, co. Herts, 1905 until his death 1 May 1928. Succeeded by Bernard Charles Spencer Everett.

Edmund Horace Fellowes 1900. Elected 28 June 1900 in succession to Walter Marshall. Admitted and sworn 11 January 1906. Son of Horace D. Fellowes, of London. Born 11 November 1870. Winchester College. Matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford, October 1889. B.A., 1892;

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

M.A., 1896; Mus.Bac., 1896; Deacon (Rochester) 1894; Priest 1895; Mus.Doc., Trinity College, Dublin, *Honoris causa*, 1917; Mus.Doc., Oxford, *Honoris causa*, 1939. Hon. Fellow of Oriel College, 1938. M.V.O., 1931. C.H., 1944. Minor Canon and Precentor of Bristol 1897-1900. Appointed Dean's Curate in succession to S. K. Tahourdin 1910-17. Director of the Choir of St. George's Chapel and Master of the Choristers, March 1924 till September 1927.

Bernard Charles Spencer Everett 1901-1932. Elected 18 December 1900 in succession to Alfred George Langdon. Admitted and sworn 11 January 1906. Born 7 May 1874. Son of Rev. Arthur Joseph Everett, Rector of Sutton Veny, co. Wilts. Newton College, S. Devon. Admitted to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, 1 July 1894. Stewart of Rannock Scholar 1894. B.A., 1897; M.A., 1902. Deacon (Bristol) 1899; Priest 1900. Dean's Curate 1923-32 in succession to L. G. Reed. Served as Chaplain with the Mediterranean and East African Expeditionary Forces in the Great War (Dispatches) 1915-18. M.V.O., 1931. Resigned the Minor Canonry 15 April 1932. Chaplain to the British Legation at Copenhagen, 1932-36. Chief Organizing Secretary to the S.P.C.K. 1939. Died 28 August 1943. Succeeded by Cyril Theodore Henry Dams.

Lancelot George Reed 1908-1922. Elected 15 July 1908 in succession to Lyonel D'Arcy Hildyard. Admitted and sworn 31 May 1910. Admitted to King's College, Cambridge, 21 August 1902. Choral Scholar 1902. B.A., 1906; M.A., 1912. Deacon (Carlisle) 1906. Priest 1907. Deputy Minor Canon of Carlisle 1907-08. Dean's Curate 3 November 1917-22 in succession to E. H. Fellowes. Served as Chaplain to the British Expeditionary Force in France in the Great War (Dispatches and Military Cross) from 1915-18. Resigned the Minor Canonry 1922. Chaplain to the Nitrate Companies at Iquique, Chile, 1923-29. Chaplain in Persia to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, 1929. Succeeded, after an interval of three years, during which there were only two Minor Canons, by Sheffield Grace Betham Exham.

Edward Howard Parke Muncey 1910-1911. Elected 24 September 1910 in succession to Stephen King Tahourdin. Matriculated from St. John's College, Cambridge, 1905. Choral Scholar. Winchester Reading Prize. B.A., 1908; M.A., 1912. Deacon (London) 1909. Priest 1910. Resigned the Minor Canonry July 1911. Priest-Vicar and Master of the Choir School, Chichester Cathedral, 1911-13. Chaplain of Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1913-15. Assistant Master at Wellington College 1915-30. Head Master of the King's School, Gloucester, Minor Canon and Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral 1930-42. Succeeded by Gerald George Payne Cook.

Gerald George Payne Cook 1911-1916. Elected 8 May 1911 in succession to Edward Howard Parke Muncey. Matriculated from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1902. Choral Exhibitioner and Spencer Scholar. B.A., 1905; M.A., 1909. Deacon (Liverpool) 1906. Priest 1907. Resigned the Minor Canonry 31 December 1916. Vicar of Northam, co. Devon, 11 December 1916 (D and C). Rector of Clewer, co. Berks, 1932-42. Succeeded by Maurice Frederic Foxell.

Maurice Frederic Foxell 1917-1921. Elected 11 December 1916 in succession to Gerald George Payne Cook. Admitted and sworn 9 November 1918. Son of Rev. William James Foxell, Minor Canon of Canterbury. Christ's Hospital. Matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, 1908. Exhibitioner of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, 12 December 1908-09. Deacon (London) 1911. Priest 1912. Resigned the Minor Canonry 29 September 1921. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral 1921; Succentor 1923-39. Rector of St. James', Garlickhithe, and St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal, 1939. No successor. The number of Minor Canons was thus reduced to three.¹

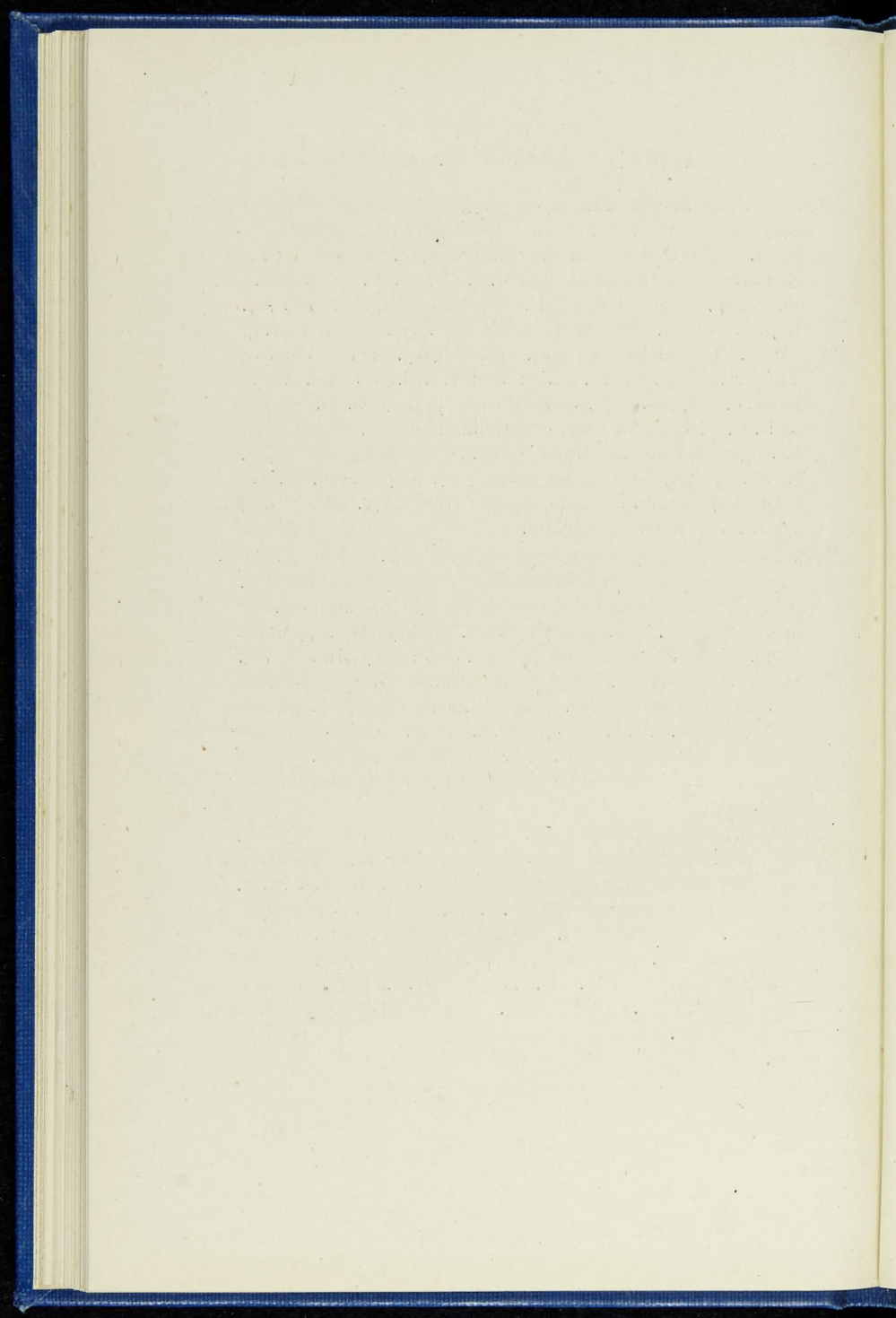
¹ This reduction was made by agreement between the Chapter and the Minor Canons as a measure of expediency in the interests of all parties. It had no legal force, but it enabled the Chapter to pay a stipend that more adequately met the requirements of the Minor Canons in relation to post-war expenses. At the same time their obligations for attendance at the Chapel services were reduced.

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Sheffield Grace Betham Exham 1925-1936. Elected 4 November 1925 in succession (after an interval) to Lancelot George Reed. Admitted and sworn 1 March 1928. Son of Arthur Richard Frederick Exham, M.D., of Market Drayton, co. Salop. Chorister of St. George's Chapel 1898-1904. Repton School. Practised as a Civil Engineer on leaving school. Deacon (York) 1914. Priest 1915. Priest-Vicar of York Minster 1916-26. Rector of Huntington, co. York, 1921-26. Appointed Dean's Curate 1932-36 in succession to B. C. S. Everett. Vicar of Collingham, co. York, 1936, having resigned the Minor Canonry 31 December 1936. Rector of Holy Trinity, Richmond, co. York, 1940. Rural Dean 1940, and Proctor in Convocation 1941. Succeeded by Hubert Woodham Dunn.

Cyril Theodore Henry Dams 1932-1942. Elected 27 February 1932 in succession to Bernard Charles Spencer Everett. Admitted and installed 3 October 1932, on first coming into residence. Son of the Rev. Henry Dams, Minor Canon and Precentor of Carlisle. Born 17 June 1906. Westminster School. Matriculated from University College, Oxford, October 1925. Academical Clerk, Magdalen College, 1928. B.A., 1929; M.A., 1935. Deacon (Liverpool) 1929. Priest 1930. Rector of Theale, co. Berks, 1942, having resigned the Minor Canonry 30 September 1942.

Hubert Woodham Dunn 1937. Elected 26 July 1936 in succession to Sheffield Grace Betham Exham. Admitted and installed 28 January 1937 on first coming into residence. Son of Hugh Percy Dunn, F.R.C.S., of Wimpole Street, London. Chorister of St. George's Chapel 1919-23. Westminster School. Matriculated from King's College, Cambridge, 9 October 1928. B.A., 1932; M.A., 1938. Deacon (Rochester) 1933. Priest 1934. Appointed Dean's Curate 22 May 1937.



INDEX

Acton, —. ..	1384	Browne, —. ..	1541
Adam, —. ..	1384	Brysewode, W. ..	1468
Adene, —. ..	1541	Burton, T. ..	1633
Alcock, R. ..	1483	Burton, W. ..	1660
Amner, R. ..	1614	Burton, —. ..	1384
Amy, J. ..	1719	Busbey, J. ..	1547
Andrew, W. ..	1461	Busch, R. ..	1377
Andrews, J. ..	1721	Bush, J. ..	1695
Annes, J. ..	1489	Butler, T. ..	1498
Anton, J. ..	1461	Butterfield, H. ..	1828
Arnold, R. ..	1479	Byble, T. ..	1472
Aschbury, —. ..	1377	Bydnam, H. ..	1541
Aylmer, J. ..	1362	Bygode, R. ..	1469
Ayno, T. ..	1384	Byrkehede, J. ..	1475
Barber, R. ..	1547	Carr, J. A. ..	1823
Barksted, —... ..	1586	Cawode, N. ..	1477
Barnes, W. ..	1592	Chamberlain, —. ..	1558
Bell, T. ..	1721	Champness, C. ..	1815
Bell, —. ..	1575	Champness, T. ..	1781
Belynge ..	1384	Champness, T. W. ..	1803
Berford, —, or Bedford	1384	Champness, W. ..	1778
Berry, R. ..	1678	Chapman, J. ..	1733
Bexwyke, —... ..	1477	Chapman, J. ..	1377
Blackwood, —. ..	1547	Chaudel, N. ..	1377
Blenkinsop, H. ..	1797	Chichester, J... ..	1377
Bliss, W. H. ..	1867	Chilcott, W. ..	1769
Blomeley, —... ..	1473	Chilton, N. ..	1541
Blowcotre, J... ..	1399	Chittle, S., or Chettle ..	1717
Blythman, R. ..	1703	Clarke, W. ..	1778
Boles, P. ..	1622	Cleaver, T. ..	1672
Bolton, —. ..	1384	Clepton, J. ..	1483
Bostock, J. ..	1735	Collins, T. ..	1676
Bothe, P. ..	1541	Combe, J. ..	1362
Boughton, H. ..	1725	Combe, R. ..	1494
Boughton, Le N. ..	1723	Comberton, W. ..	1393
Boughton, R... ..	1610	Cook, G. G. P. ..	1911
Bowle, A. ..	1475	Copland, T. ..	1473
Brancote, R. ..	1370	Cranace, R. ..	1370
Brasfield, T. ..	1622	Crowe, R. ..	1479
Brother, —. ..	1558	Croydon, W. ..	1415

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Dams, C. T. H.	..	1932	Hand, J.	..	1754
Darell, —	..	1468	Harding, C.	..	1385
Davenport, W.	..	1728	Harrison, A.	..	1604
Davis, J.	..	1673	Harvey, J. E.	..	1632
Dawne, —	..	1377	Heynson, R.	..	1514
Derby, W.	..	1476	Hildyard, L. D'A.	..	1894
Dixon, T.	..	1474	Holderness, R.	..	1483
Dobynson, R.	..	1483	Holland, —	..	1670
Dolben, T.	..	1735	Horne, T.	..	1362
Drury, E.	..	1563	Howe, R., or How	..	1729
Duckworth, H.	..	1760	Howell, J.	..	1547
Dulard, —	..	1474	Howes, B., or How	..	1672
Dunn, H. W.	..	1937	Howes, W., or How	..	1640
Dyer, J., or Drere	..	1366	Howman, A. E.	..	1788
Edwards, J.	..	1547	Huggett, R.	..	1746
Edwards, W. G.	..	1875	Hull, A.	..	1362
Egelstone, H.	..	1563	Humbrestone, —	..	1471
Elford, T.	..	1643	Husbands, W.	..	1694
Elys, T.	..	1377	Hyll, J.	..	1478
Elys, T.	..	1473	Hyll, —	..	1469
Everett, B. C. S.	..	1901	Ingeler, W.	..	1516
Everett, T. M.	..	1872	Irish, Z.	..	1600
Exham, S. G. B.	..	1925	Isaac, W.	..	1676
Felbrigge, —...	..	1575	James, J.	..	1468
Fellowes, E. H.	..	1900	Jaye, T.	..	1483
Fluyd, J., or Fludd or			Jenkinson, T...	..	1682
Lloyd	..	1558	Jennings, —	..	1614
Foster, —	..	1558	Jones, G.	..	1705
Foxell, M. F...	..	1917	Jones, W.	..	1468
Garth, J.	..	1660	Jones, —	..	1384
Gedding, R.	..	1377	Kailmersch, —	..	1377
Gerneys, R.	..	1396	Kellaway, T., or Kelway	..	1672
Gibbons, J.	..	1782	Kelly, J.	..	1406
Gloucester, J.	..	1384	Kenrede, J.	..	1483
Gore, J.	..	1829	Kettel, —	..	1377
Gossyp, T.	..	1478	Key, T. M.	..	1757
Grosmith, G.	..	1727	Knyvett, C. W.	..	1834
Gyffoorde, H.	..	1507	Koke, S.	..	1498
Gyles, —	..	1558	Langdon, A. G.	..	1895
Hale, G.	..	1531	Langley, A.	..	1726
Hall, J.	..	1475	Lathom, H.	..	1483

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Ledys, W.	1476	Parker, T.	1558
Leonard, M.	1595	Paynell, W.	1468
Lewis, D. C.	1794	Pearce, T., or Peirce..	1638
Limpus, H. F.	1867	Pensell, J.	1468
Lister, J.	1720	Pentrich, A.	1366
Lloyd, J., or Fluyd ..	1558	Perye, J.	1384
Lugge, T.	1599	Perys, —.	1468
Lyster, R.	1541	Pese, W.	1477
		Philipp, T.	1489
Maidstone, J... ..	1674	Philipps, T.	1477
Marreys, J.	1370	Phillips, T.	1742
Marshall, W.	1888	Plumbe, T.	1728
Martyn, J.	1475	Poole, R.	1423
Martyn, —.	1541	Poope, J.	1498
Mason, N.	1377	Pope, B.	1817
Matthew, H.	1469	Pounger, W.	1406
Meryhurst, R.	1476	Powlett, R.	1754
Michelson, J... ..	1491	Prince, T.	1563
Molder, —.	1541	Prudd, R., or Prutt ..	1468
More, J.	1471	Pulton, T.	1766
More, W.	1366	Pynd, —.	1541
Morres, W.	1489		
Morris, B.	1606	Rayner, —.	1541
Moyle, —.	1558	Raynes, T.	1483
Muncey, E. H. P. ..	1910	Reade, A.	1664
Myln, —.	1541	Redding, R.	1680
Mylner, —., or Miller..	1562	Reed, L. G.	1908
Mustarder, W.	1478	Richmond, W.	1476
		Rogers, J.	1474
Neville, S.	1848	Rolygh, J.	1468
Newman, J.	1474	Roper, F.	1810
Newton, T.	1468	Rowe, T.	1591
Newton, —.	1496		
Normanton, J.	1415	Sclater, —.	1468
Nurcombe, —.	1595	Scofield, —.	1386
		Seward, J.	1468
Oldum, —.	1477	Sheppard, J. E.	1878
		Skelhorne, —.	1541
Packe, C.	1821	Slater, E.	1667
Palmer, R.	1547	Smyth, —.	1563
Palmer, W.	1483	Stamp, E.	1607
Palmer, W.	1586	Stanlake, W.	1367
Panlyn, —.	1483	Stanton, M.	1698

THE VICARS OR MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Stayns, W.	1471	Wakford, T.	1489
Steel, R.	1385	Walker, H.	1586
Stevyns, W.	1470	Walpole, —.	1384
Stowe, H.	1469	Warneford, F.	1721
Stuckye, R.	1591	Warneford, H.	1717
Swire, J.	1873	Webb, R.	1809
		Whytchurch, R.	1371
Tahourdin, R.	1874	Whyte, —.	1377
Tahourdin, S. K.	1881	Whytehorne, G.	1541
Tapsfield, E.	1867	Wilkinson, T... ..	1474
Taylor, A.	1664	Willis, J.	1734
Taylor, G.	1660	Woodward, H... ..	1541
Thorpe, T.	1423	Woodeson, L... ..	1680
Tinker, P.	1627	Wright, J.	1475
Toft, W.	1489	Wybbe, W.	1476
Treherne, C. A.	1884	Wyborne, T.	1371
Tudor, G.	1476	Wyddon, N.	1534
Tyme, M.	1498	Wyllwys, A.	1468
		Wynde, A.	1462
Vandernan, F.	1754	Wyther, J.	1385
Veale, R.	1415		
Veale, W.	1558	Yonge, W.	1406
Vines, W.	1614	Yonge, —.	1384

