



Extracts from the Chapter minutes from 1701 onwards
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JOSCELINE

Robin and I have been having a discussion about Archbishop Thomas Beckett who seems to have been a complete 'pain in the neck'. In fact he would have gone down in history as such but his reputation was saved by his murder. Beckett, whilst in self-imposed exile, even had the nerve to excommunicate our Bishop Josceline de Bohon for assisting in the coronation of Henry II's eldest son Henry who died. The Pope pardoned Josceline two years later.

As you know Beckett was in conflict with Henry II who, despite all his faults, did his best to lay down a firm legal structure for the country. As I understand it, it was Henry (at the Assize of Clarendon in 1166) who, before Magna Carta, gave precedence to trial by jury as opposed to trial by ordeal.

APPRENTICES



I have reported before how choristers were offered apprenticeships once their voices broke. These were the usual local trades. However I have noticed that as we progress through the Victorian period, the candidates have been looking further afield and in more adventurous occupations. Left, *courtesy of Library of Congress*.

October 1852 Edward Osmond apprenticed to

Mr. Richardson, Organist.

March 1855 John Edward Waller apprenticed to Edward Waller Hair Dresser and Perfumer.

February 1857 Alfred Stanley apprenticed to Thomas Davis, Winchester, Chemist and Druggist.

February 1861 *Apprenticeship fee of Chorister Joseph Thomas Young should be expended in continuing his education at the Cathedral School.* Engraving (above) of 1842 showing apothecary and apprentice.

January 1866 Edmund Rogers apprenticed to Edward Brind, Highnam Gloucestershire, Organist.

April 1867 Sidney Williams to become a pupil of Mr Herbert, Sherborne Abbey, Organist.

July 1867 Thomas Augustus Stanley apprenticed to Samuel Cowell, Brighton, Grocer and Tea Dealer.

December 1867 Mr Stott requests that the Apprenticeship payment should go to his father as Mr Goddard, Grocer, Peterborough has agreed to teach him the business without payment.

December 1868 Apprentice fee paid to Mrs Jane Jackson as her son Godfrey is to be employed by South western Railways.

First instalment of gratuity for George Bennett in lieu of apprenticeship *as the Traffic Manager of the London & Southwestern Railway Company that the said George Bennett was in the employ of the company and was conducting himself satisfactorily.*

June 1871 £30 each agreed to be paid to mother of Eccles and Willoughby Carter for further education in lieu of apprenticeship.

December 1872 Albert Ernest Ford apprenticed to Edwin Dyer, Organist of Weston-Super-Mare.

March 1873 David Churchill apprenticed as Pupil Teacher to Mr Foreman, Master of St. Martins National Schools.

March 1873 Late chorister William Henry Miles apprenticed to James Soppitt, Architect and Surveyor, Shaftesbury.

February 1874 £10 plus £5 expenses to mother of Frederick James Shilton in lieu of apprenticeship provided he remains at Hurstpierpoint College.

July 1874 John Alexander Colbourne clerkship on the London and Southwestern Railway in London.

September 1874 £10 in lieu of apprenticeship to Charles E Cripps now at Granville Collegiate School, Ramsgate. £10 in lieu of apprenticeship to Charles Albert Line now employed as Clerk in the office of Messers Thomas Strong, Brewers of Romsey (do you remember the poster boards that you encountered on entering the New Forest 'You are now entering the Strong country?'). £10 in lieu of apprenticeship to George Burnett now Schoolmaster and organist at Charlton Mackerell, Somerset.

March 1875 Master Shilton obtained a situation in the offices of Messers Armitage, Australian Merchants, London so paid gratuity instead of apprenticeship.

January 1876 gratuity in lieu of apprenticeship to Henry Oliver in the employ of Henry Parr, Grocer of Greenwich. Edwin Burnett apprenticed to Henry Spanner, Grocer of Ryde.

August 1876 Henry William Young apprenticed to John Buxton Payne, Chemist and Druggist, Manchester.

T.T.

September 1874: £1.1.0 donation towards memorial brass tablet in *Saint Alphege, Greenwich*, as a record of the internment of the late Thomas Tallis in that church. Tallis lived from c1505 to 1585, latterly near the Royal Palace of Greenwich.

Right, engraving by Niccolo Haym after a portrait by Gerard van der Gucht. William Byrd was his pupil.

According to Wikipedia he was buried (with his wife Joan) in Saint Alphege's but his remains may have been discarded by labourers during rebuilding between 1712 and 1714. A brass plate was supposedly found in 1720 which read:



Thomas Tallis

· THOMAS : TALLIS : ·

*Entered here doth ly a worthy wyght,
Who for long tyme in musick bore the bell:
His name to shew, was THOMAS TALLYs hyght,
In honest virtuous lyff he dyd excell.*

*He serv'd long tyme in chappel with grete prayse
Fower sovereygnes reygnes (a thing not often seen);
I meane Kyng Henry and Prynce Edward's dayes,
Quene Mary, and Elizabeth oure Quene.*

*He mary'd was, though children he had none,
And lyv'd in love full thre and thirty yeres
Wyth loyal spowse, whose name yclypt was JONE,
Who here entomb'd him company now beares.*

*As he dyd lyve, so also did he dy,
In myld and quyet sort (O happy man!)
To God ful oft for mercy did he cry,
Wherefore he lyves, let deth do what he can.*

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY

There are quite a few references to QAB in the Chapter Minutes. For example, January 1856: Consent given to Reverend William Alfred, Rector of Folke, Dorset for a mortgage of the rectory to QAB for the purpose of borrowing £750 for repairs.

April 1864: Chapter approves plans to alter and enlarge Cricklade St. Sampson vicarage. *Incumbent should now start applying under the Gilbert Acts to the governors of QAB to borrow five hundred pounds upon the security of the living.*

June 1869: Agree to Vicar of Bishops Cannings *borrowing £150 from QAB for the purpose of building stables on the Glebe land.* Ditto £172 for Alton Pancras for a labourer's cottage.

The bounty was founded in 1704 and originally funded by the annates monies: "first fruits" (the first year's income of a cleric newly appointed to a benefice) and "tenths" – a tenth of the income in subsequent years traditionally paid by English clergy to the Pope until the Reformation, and thereafter to the Crown. Henry VIII, on becoming the recipient of these monies had had them carefully valued and specified as sums of money. The bounty money was to be used to increase the income of livings yielding less than £80 a year. It was not paid directly to incumbents, but instead used to purchase land (generally £200-worth) whose income augmented the living. The livings to be augmented were selected by lot from those with an annual income less than £10, or (in the early years of the Bounty) those where augmentation by a third party was offered conditional upon augmentation by Bounty funds. Parishes worth less than £20 a year



ANNO PRIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

C A P. XX.

An Act for the Consolidation of the Offices of
First Fruits, Tenths, and Queen *Anne's* Bounty.
[11th April 1838.]

WHEREAS Her most gracious Majesty Queen *Anne*, in Her Royal Bounty to the Poor Clergy of the Church of *England*, and pursuant to and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for making more effectual Her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling Her Majesty to grant in perpetuity the Revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths, and also for enabling other Persons to make Grants for the same Purpose*, did, in and by Her Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the Third Day of *November* in the Third Year of Her said Majesty's Reign, make, nominate, constitute, and appoint the Persons therein named to be One Body Politic and Corporate by the Name of "The Governors of the Bounty of Queen *Anne* for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy," with such Powers and Authorities as are therein mentioned and expressed; and did in and by the said Letters Patent give and grant unto the said Governors of the Bounty of Queen *Anne* for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, and their Successors, all the Revenues of the First Fruits and

2 Anne, c.11.

3 C

were included in the ballot in 1747, those worth less than £30 a year in 1788, those under £50 in 1810. Left is part of an Act for the consolidation of the Offices of First Fruits, Tenths and Queen *Anne's* Bounty 1838 (Open Government Licence v3.0.).

Augmented parishes came to find it more convenient to not actually purchase land, but to leave the purchase money deposited with the Bounty, who paid a guaranteed but moderate rate of interest. The money held by the Bounty was invested at higher rates of interest, the difference between interest paid the

Bounty on their investments, and that paid by the Bounty to parishes going to meet the running costs of the Bounty and to increase the funds available for augmentation. In 1829 the purchase money deposited with the Bounty amounted to over £1m, which was invested in bank annuities (financial instruments of fluctuating value, then worth over £1.3m); by 1900 the Bounty was holding over £7m credited to various augmented livings.

The original (first fruits and tenths) income and that from interest rate differences on money on deposit with the Bounty, had by 1815 allowed the allocation of nearly £1.5m of capital (securing nearly £0.5m of third-party benefactions) to augment the income of 3,300 livings. To accelerate augmentation, between 1809 and 1820 Parliament made annual grants to the Bounty of £100,000; £1.1m in total. As a result, by 1824 all livings under £30 a year had been augmented and there were funds in hand to permit the augmentation of all livings worth under £50 a year. By 1841, it was estimated, the operations of the Bounty (discounting the effects of the Parliamentary grants of 1809-20) had secured additional church income over ten times that of the first fruits and tenths.

REREDOS

As I am sure you know, this is an altarpiece or screen placed behind an altar. In July 1878, Lord Beauchamp was thanked for his gift of a reredos. It was designed by George Gilbert Scott and was removed in the 1960s. The 1904 photo shows how it fitted between the two columns.

On the left of the picture you can see the south wall of the Audley chantry (1524) with its *Easter Sepulchre*. The Sepulchre is usually an arched recess in the north wall of the chancel in which the crucifix and sacred objects were placed from Good Friday to Easter day in commemoration of Christ's entombment and resurrection.

