

Cobham Incumbents and Curates

by T. E. C. WALKER

INTRODUCTION

Why did Cobham, not a very rich living, attract such eminent rectors? Why did Chertsey Abbey continue to have rectors instituted long after it had papal permission (in about 1190) to appoint vicars? And where did the incumbents live? It is possible to give some sort of answer to the last question.

In 1465 the Abbot of Chertsey was licensed by Bishop Wainflete of Winchester to appropriate the church provided that he endowed a perpetual vicarage and distributed an annual sum among the poor of the parish.¹ The vicarage was endowed with the rectory house and garden, the barns excepted, and an annual sum of 14 marks.² It is reasonable to identify the rectory house with the 'parsonage,' which in 1536 was let to laymen, and had been so let (since 1465?) to 'former farmers,' indicating that the new vicars did not live there. A small cartulary relating to Chertsey Abbey and Cobham at the Surrey Record Office³ recites an indenture of 13 March 1536 between John Corderey, last Abbot of Chertsey, on the one part, and Nycholas Nycholls, clerk, and Nycholas Stanshall, gentleman of Dorking, on the other part, by which the abbey let the parsonage, the greater and lesser tithes, a barn to be built by the lessees, and pastures and all other profits belonging to the parsonage, in the same manner as former farmers had held and occupied it, but reserving the right of nominating the vicar. The lease was to start on 24 June and to last for 30 years, the rent of £21 to be paid by instalments at Christmas and Midsummer. Within three, or at the most five, years Stanshall was to build a barn of five bays, each bay of 12 feet, the barn to be 20 feet wide, and the posts 14 feet high. The building was to be covered with good tiles, and should be built on such ground as the abbot should appoint. It was to be built at the cost of Stanshall, but the timber could be taken from the lordships of Cobham and Bookham in such places as the abbot should decide, the abbot 'to have all the offall of the saide tymber tries.' Stanshall was to keep the barn in proper repair, and was to hand it over in good condition at the end of the lease. The abbot would 'beare all the costes and charges of the highe chauncell of the parish churche of Coveham' saving only 'brede waxe and wyne for masses to be Celebrated at the highe alter . . . the which shal be founde' by Nycholas Stanshall. The abbot would pay all tithes, subsidies, and other charges on the parsonage. The lessees were not to sublet without leave, and unless the quantity of tithe corn and hay were too great it should not be laid elsewhere

than in the barn. Rychard Heybourne, gentleman, and Edward Lusted, yeoman, both of Dorking, entered with the lessees into a bond of 100 marks to ensure that the conditions were carried out. In 1598 Agas⁴ referred to a lately-built parsonage barn adjoining Appletons (still a well-known property on Leigh Hill).

We get another landmark in 1717. Then, in exchange for the vicarage house and garden, together with the 14 marks a year, Mrs Weston, the lay impropriator's widow, gave the vicar an annuity of £25 and 'the parsonage house together with the gardens and the Little Barne . . . and all those lands (being part of the Glebe belonging to the Rectory Improprate of Cobham) containing 15 acres near the said parsonage house and the common called Cobham Tilt.' The trustees were to pay the £25 to the vicar out of the tithes of Cobham Court Farm placed in their hands by Mrs Weston, and out of the same tithes were to pay the annual sum due from the lay rector (as they had been from Chertsey Abbey) to the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Winchester and to the Archdeacon of Surrey, and should also repair the chancel of the church, the usual burden of the rector. The trustees were Henry Vincent, eldest son of Sir Francis Vincent of Stoke d'Abernon; John Butterfield, rector of Stoke d'Abernon; and Hugh Shortrudge of Slyfield, Doctor in Divinity, who made his mark instead of signing, 'he having the Gout in his Hands.'⁵ From the foregoing it is clear that this rectory, later parsonage, later vicarage, is the house where the vicar was living in present memory, and which is named as 'Vicarage' on fairly modern maps. The existing vicarage in Hollyhedge Road was first occupied by an incumbent in 1923, and the old vicarage was named Woodend.

From 1465 to 1717 most of the vicars seem to have lived to the south of the church. In 1593 the churchwardens paid 8s 4d for mending the 'vickeryge house,' and in 1631 we learn that the church 'paynes' (lengths of churchyard fencing) began at the 'vicaridge gate.' Buck's Corner (lately Corner Cottage) was not the vicarage although the court rolls of Cobham say that before 1766 it was called Church House. Agas refers to this Church House in 1598, indicating that the vicarage lay to the east of the property.⁶ The Smyth family was living at Church House in 1710 (burial register). At the same time there appears to have been another 'Church House,' perhaps really the vicarage which the Rev. William Weston, rector of Ockham, had possibly taken over for his own use. Weston, 'Impropriator at Church House,' is mentioned in 1695 (baptismal register), and was still there when he died in 1716 (burial register). It may be that Weston moved into the vicarage from Pyports after the death of his first wife in 1692, justifying Aubrey's remark that 'the Lay Impropriator sacriliginously fattens on the Revenues of the Church, and enjoys what neither in right, Reason, or Conscience was ever designed for or belongs to the Laity.'⁷ When Weston's widow made the new settlement in 1717 she was perhaps merely safeguarding her occupancy of a house she had long lived in. In 1699 Lionel Coles refers to the household of the vicar 'whether dwelling in the vicar's house or elsewhere' (see below p. 212). In 1700 William Tucker, Coles's successor, states that he did not reside until near five months after his institution though Coles had left the

'vicarage' on 24 June 1700 (see below, p. 212). Perhaps he could not at once find a house.

Our rectors appear to have been highly educated men of affairs, with unendowed vicars to do the local work. There were many exchanges of livings. 'This had become so common that brokers set themselves up to accommodate those who were anxious for an exchange, and the system of 'chop-churches' came under episcopal disfavour.'⁸ Owing to gaps in the records the following list of incumbents is hardly likely to be complete.

PART I.—RECTORS

(1) **1166. Aymer de Fureth** He was rector in the time of another Aymer who was Abbot of Chertsey about 1166. A group of Cobham documents recorded in the Chertsey Cartulary^a begins with a deed by which Aymer the rector sells to Aymer the abbot, and the abbey of Chertsey, for ten marks of silver, all the lay fee which he held of them in Cobham, Chertsey, Egham, and Thorpe. It is impossible to be certain in every case which parcel of property belonged to which parish, and in the following notes property known to be outside Cobham is not mentioned. There was 'in the vill of Cobham land of Odo de la Hulle (Odo of Leigh Hill?) with the appurtenances which is their *Vienagia* and five acres beyond the water and one messuage which was of Richard Emelot. And land which was of Aylwin Hickel with the appurtenances which is called Hucklecroft, and Wolcroft. And one other messuage which was of the mother of Siward the Merchant. And one dwelling (*haga*) which was of Elpeis, formerly wife of Maurice the Knight. And one dwelling next the house of the priest and land which lies before the church and one place which was of Edward the Smith (*Fabri*).'

About 1189 Bertram, Abbot of Chertsey, had a dispute with 'A.', rector of Cobham, which dispute was settled by Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester. The abbot said that certain of the above-mentioned land belonged to the lay fee of the abbey, but 'A.' asserted that this property belonged to the church of Cobham. The dispute concerned one virgate which Odo de la Hulle held, and five acres in a certain island beyond the water. And two dwellings in the vill of Chobham which Richard Telarius (Weaver) and Aylwin hold. And 2s of rent yearly for one virgate which is called Hikellescroft and six acres at Wolcroft. It was agreed that 'A.' should pay 4s to Chertsey every Easter, and should be allowed until his death to hold all the tenements he was wont to hold in the manor of Cobham freely and quietly.

(2) **1218. Adam de Ivelcestre (Ilchester)** He became Dean of Salisbury on the resignation of Richard Poore in 1215. He was the dean who called the canons together to consult as to the removal of the see from Old Sarum. This was carried out in 1218, and the foundations of the present cathedral were laid in 1220 a few months before Adam died at Sonning in Berkshire where he had probably gone on a prebendal visitation. He was buried at

Salisbury.^a As rector of Cobham he had a tithe dispute with the Abbot of Chertsey in 1218.^b

(3) **1224. Michael** In this year the quarrel about Aymer de Fureth's property broke out again between the rector (Michael) of Cobham and the Abbot of Chertsey, the description of the parcels being practically the same as in 1189. The Bishop of Winchester adjudged most of the property to Chertsey. But the church of Cobham had long possessed Wolcroft, a ditched and enclosed alder grove called 'lehezemore,' and a land called Brembel acr' (Bramble Acre), and these were adjudged to be the right and property of the aforesaid Michael and his church of Cobham.^a

(4) **1280. Philip dictum Walensem** (Welshman) Described as parson on 16 May 1280 when Edward I nominated him and Hugh de Sancto Mario his attorneys in England until Christmas.^a

(5) **1286. Richard de Pichford** On 21 February 1286 the Archdeacon of Surrey was directed to induct Richard son of Geoffrey de Pichford, or his proctor Philip dictum Walensem, into the rectory of Cobham.^a Geoffrey de Pichford, Constable of Windsor Castle, was married in 1280 at Ankerwyke, dowering his wife, Alice, at the door of the priory church in the presence of Margery, the prioress.^b Richard was presumably their offspring. On 24 January 1315 the Barons of the Exchequer were ordered to allow Richard various sums owed by Edward II to his late father, Geoffrey.^c

(6) **1301. John de Certesey** (Chertsey) Admitted 17 June 1301.^a On 4 December 1307 a process against him for non-residence was inhibited, he having license from the bishop to attend the King's business.^b

(7) **1312. Ralph de Piperharghe** (Pyperhaugh i.e. Peper Harow.) Resigned for Ash on 9 November 1312.^a In 1325 he exchanged Ash for St Michael's, Crooked Lane, London.^b

In June 1309 he had been described as of the diocese of Winchester, and had reservation, at the request of Guy Ferrers, Seneschal of Aquitaine, whose chaplain he was, of a benefice, value 50 marks, in the diocese of Winchester.^c In the previous year he had royal protection when he went to Gascony with Guy.^d

(8) **1312. John de Malmesbury** A mandate for his induction was issued on 20 November 1312,^a and he was ordained deacon at Esher on 14 April 1313, Easter Eve.^b On 23 February 1314 he was ordained priest at St Cross near Winchester.^c Long before coming to Cobham he had been bishop's notary and judge ordinary,^d and on 8 June 1314 Hugo Leuykyn, chaplain, came before him at Esher, and promised to avoid suspicious places of meeting with a lady friend at Kingston.^e It was from this same year, until 1316, that John was rector of East Knoyle, Wiltshire.^f

On 25 October 1305 John was instituted to the rectory of St Mary of the Valley, Winchester, paying a chaplain there.^g On 18 December 1305 he was ordained subdeacon in the cathedral.^h

On 10 June 1316 John became rector of Mottisfont, Hampshire,ⁱ and on 10 October 1316 was commissioned to receive in the name of the new bishop the manual obedience due from all the clergy in the diocese.^j At midsummer 1320 he exchanged Mottisfont for Yelling, Huntingdonshire,^k which he exchanged for Puttenham on 25 January 1322.^l On 3 January 1322 he had received letters of protection on going to the papal court at Avignon in the suite of the Bishop of Winchester.^m On 30 June 1322 he resigned Puttenham, having been instituted to the rectory of Dorking on 31 March 1322.ⁿ On 2 April 1324 he appointed a concurrent vicar of Dorking, and on 8 October 1325 exchanged the rectory of Dorking for Herthill in the diocese of York.^o

His father was John de Gunelode de Malmesbury.^p

(9) **1314. William de Bourtone** (Bourghtone) Admitted August 1314.^a He was dead by 15 March 1316.^b In 1310, as rector of Epsom, he had been granted leave of absence for one year.^c

(10) **1316. John de Hoghtone** Admitted 15 March 1316.^a Master John was ordained priest by Walter de Langtone, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, at St Mary's Southwark, now Southwark cathedral, on 18 September 1316.^b He died in in 1335.^c

On 23 May 1316 he was commissioned with another to try a suit concerning a canon of Southwark.^d On 19 July 1316 a commission was directed to Master Peter de Poleyn and John de Hoghtone for the visitation of all the religious houses in the diocese.^e On 26 October 1318 a mandate for the execution of a writ was issued against Master John de Hoghtone, rector of Cobham, and Roger le Forester, to answer Master Richard Wodeloke as to a debt of 40 marks.^f

(11) **1335. Robert de Welle(s)** Admitted 24 September 1335.^a Exchanged for St Mary Abchurch, London, on 8 October 1363.^b

(12) **1363. Nicolas Waleys** (Woleye) Admitted on 8 October 1363 from St Mary Abchurch, London.^a He was dead on 8 December 1369.^b

(13) **1369. Stephen de Wyke** Instituted on 8 December 1369.^a On 18 March 1382 he exchanged for Bucknell near Bicester, Oxon.^b In 1372 he acted in a land deal for the Abbot of Chertsey.^c

(14) **1382. Robert de Somerton(e)** Instituted on 18 March 1382 from Bucknell.^a Exchanged on 21 September 1384 for Latchingdon near Maldon, Essex.^b On 10 April 1371, as a priest and Bachelor of Canon Law, he was included in the Cambridge University roll for papal graces, and was granted a benefice in the gift of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts., notwithstanding Bucknell. About 1388-9 he was pensioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

(15) **1384. John Ware** Instituted on 21 September 1384.^a He went up to Oxford from his home at Ugley, Essex, and was granted a papal indult to study civil law for five years in a university.^b On 13 April 1374 he was collated to South Hanningfield, Essex. On 4 October 1375 he resigned the

rectory of St Andrew Wardrobe, London, for that of Latchingdon, Essex. He resigned the latter on coming to Cobham.^c

On 29 June 1387 William of Wykeham commissioned Lydeforde, his official, and John Ware to visit Selborne and other monasteries.^d Their serious report resulted in the bishop's visitation described by Gilbert White in his *Antiquities of Selborne* (Letter 14). On 29 October 1388 John Oclee, parson of Runwell, Essex, was pardoned of outlawry for not appearing to answer Master John Ware, parson of Cobham and warden of the hospital of Sandon (Esher), touching a debt of £20.^e

In 1405 Ware became rector of Hendon, Middlesex, and prebendary of the tenth stall of St Stephen's Royal Chapel at Westminster. He died in 1409^f and left £5 for a window still in Hendon church, and £10 for the repair of Sandon Hospital.^g

(16) **1390. John or Joseph Masonn (Masoun) alias Spicer** (Spiser) Exchanged for St Faith's, Winchester, on 8 March 1390.^a

(17) **1390. Thomas Lavington** (Lavyngtone) Instituted 8 March 1390 from St Faith's, Winchester.^a He received sub-deacon's orders at Esher on 19 March 1390,^b and was ordained priest there on the following 24 September.^c He exchanged for West Meon, Hants.,^d on 19 August 1395, and was rector of Meonstoke on 7 March 1402.^e (West Meon and Meonstoke were manors of the Bishop of Winchester.) In 1382 a Thomas Lavington sold his house to William of Wykeham who was then acquiring the site of Winchester College. Wykeham bequeathed £26 13s 4d to Lavington.^f

(18) **1395. Robert Keton** (Keeton, Keten(e)), DCL (See also nos. 21 and 24.) Instituted from West Meon on 19 August 1395.^a Nine days later Bishop William of Wykeham excused him from residing at Cobham or taking priest's orders for three years so that he might study.^b He was ordained priest at Esher on 16 June 1397,^c and resigned Cobham for Fawley on Southampton Water on 3 September 1401.^d

On 9 November 1393 Keton had been instituted to St Michael's, Southampton, and a week later obtained leave of absence for three years for purpose of study in any approved centre in England.^e In 1394 he was instituted to West Meon from St Michael's in exchange with Walter Aude, his successor at Cobham.^f In 1400 a Robert Keton, priest, was vicar of Hampton, Middlesex.^g In 1403 Robert Ketene exchanged Fonthill Gifford rectory, Wilts., for Dorking vicarage,^h and in April 1404 exchanged that with Henry Ketene for Farley Chamberlayne rectory, Hants.ⁱ

In 1400 Robert Keten and Walter Aude were two of the three commissioners employed by William of Wykeham to promulgate the final edition of his statutes for Winchester College and to administer the oath of fidelity and fealty, which they did on 11 September.^j In 1402 Robert Ketone then chancellor of the diocese, was appointed by the Bishop of Winchester to investigate, together with another official, a grievous rebellion at Christchurch Priory.^k Wykeham left Keton a legacy of plate to the value of £26 13s 4d,

and in turn Keton left his law library to Winchester College.¹ Keton was appointed penancer general in Winchester diocese in 1403, and vicar general to the bishop in 1426.

(19) **1401. Walter Aude** (Awde), Bachelor of Civil Law. Admitted 3 September 1401; resigned by 1 June 1404.

Scholar of New College, Oxford, 1385; fellow 1387-93; 3rd bursar 1390-1. Deacon 19 September 1394; priest 6 March 1395. In 1394 he left the rectory of St Leonard's chapel, Hastings, for the rectory of St Michael's, Southampton, which he continued to hold together with Cobham. On 22 May 1404 he became rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight. In 1400 William of Wykeham had appointed him one of his visitors of Winchester College, and Wykeham left him £20 in his will.^a

(20) **1404. Jocus Bayly** (Baily) Instituted 1 June 1404,^a From St Michael's, Southampton.^b Exchanged for Farley Chamberlayne near Winchester on 19 June 1404.^c Bayly had been instituted to St Michael's on 22 May 1404 on resignation of Walter Aude. The historian of Southampton remarks that 'It does not appear with which instituted vicar possession remained.'^d

(21) **1404. Robert Keton** (See also nos. 18 & 24). Instituted from Farley Chamberlayne on 19 June 1404.^a Resigned for prebend of Whitchurch in Wells Cathedral on 9 November 1410.^b On this date, in London, the Bishop of Bath and Wells 'collated to Master John Stokes, licentiate in laws, a canony and the prebend of Whitchurch in the cathedral church of Wells. . . and invested him in the same. At his command the said Master John then took the oath of canonical obedience to him. . . Then on the same day and at the same place the bishop, on receipt of a commission of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, for an exchange of benefices between Master Robert Keton, licentiate in both laws, rector of the parish church of Coveham [Cobham] in the diocese of Winchester, and the above Master John, instituted the latter in the church of Coveham, at the presentation of the abbot and convent of Certesey [Chertsey], and collated to Master Robert the aforesaid canony and prebend.'^c

(22) **1410. John Stokes** (Stiks, Stockes, Stokkes, Stokys, Stot), DCL (Oxon.) Admitted to Cobham by exchange (see no. 21) on 9 November 1410.^a Subsequently canon of Salisbury, York, St Paul's, St Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, and Lincoln. On mission to the King of Hungary 13 April to 31 October 1411, the first of the foreign missions which were to take up so much of his life. He was not ordained subdeacon until 1422.

(23) **1412. Henry Keten** (Ketten, Keton), Dominus (Cambridge) Admitted to Cobham on 1 October 1412,^a at which time he was also vicar of Dorking (see no. 18). In 1413 he exchanged Dorking for the vicarage of St Martha,^b and was rector of St Mary Abchurch, London, in 1423.^c In October 1392 he had exchanged the vicarage of Buckland Newton, Dorset, for Piddlehinton. On 11 April 1399 he became rector of Farley Chamberlayne, Hants, and exchanged for Dorking in 1404.

In 1397 John Brymmesgrave and Henry Keten, clerk of Cobham, released to Richard Symond of Cobham and Alice his wife a cottage in Cobham which they had at the grant of Nicholas at the Merche of Cobham. The cottage was between the churchyard gate on the east and the tenement of the said Richard on the west.^d

[1417-47 - Bishop's register lost]

(24) **1429. Robert Keton** (see nos. 18 and 21). Robert died in August 1429 having made his will at Cobham on 11 August (proved 25th). He is described as canon of Wells and rector of the parish churches of Fallegh (Fawley on Southampton Water) and Coveham. He left five marks (£3 6s 8d) for the poor of Cobham, and masses were to be said for his soul for two years in Cobham church. He was to be buried in St Mary's, Southwark, now Southwark cathedral, to which he left a coconut cup.^a

(25) **1445. John Gorsuche** (Gorsech, Gorsich(e), Gorsych(e), Gorsyth, Gosrich, Goursuche, Gursuch), MA and DTh (Oxon.) Admitted 1445^a from Kemsing, Kent. Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, 1424-25. Chancellor's Commissary between 1438 and 1443. One of the preachers of the Bohemian crusade in the Canterbury diocese, 1428. At his death he was holding Cobham with the rectory of Cheriton, Hants. He was probably the John Gorsuch, warden of Lovekin's chantry chapel, Kingston-upon-Thames, who died in 1448.^b

(26) **1453. John Southill** (Suthwell), Decr. Bac. (Bachelor of Canon Law) Cited for non-residence on 9 April 1453,^a and received leave of absence on 6 March 1454.^b He was dead on 9 January 1460.^c

On 17 October 1447 a papal dispensation to hold additional benefices was granted to John Suthwell, MA, canon of Chester and of Southwell, and prebendary of Beckingham, rector of Kneesal, almoner and member of the household of Cardinal John Kempe.^d

(27) **1460. William Westcar** (Westcarre, Weskare, Westkarre), DTh Admitted 9 January 1460.^a In 1451 he was an Augustinian canon of Burscough, Lancashire, and received a dispensation to hold a benefice.^b It was at Burscough in 1454 that the prior, Robert Woodward, one of the canons, Thomas Fairwise; and the vicar of Ormskirk, William Bolton, were accused of practising the black art with the Host. Fairwise, later prior of Selborne, was sent away to Mottisfont Priory, Hampshire,^c to which house Westcar was elected prior in 1456.^d In that year William Waynfilete was made Lord Chancellor, and Westcar became his suffragan, largely relieving his superior of the duty of taking ordinations.^e He was given the title of Bishop of Sidon (Lamia in Greece) *in partibus infidelium*. (The recapture of the Holy Land by the infidels involved the exile of a whole hierarchy, and Rome was unwilling to accept this loss as final. Hence there grew up a body of prelates who never saw their dioceses, and were used as assistants.)^f

On 17 March 1464 Westcar was rector of All Saints, Southampton, and held an ordination there on that date.^g His successor at All Saints was appointed on 7 May 1465.^h Westcar was still rector of Cobham on 29 July 1465,ⁱ when it was stated that vicars would henceforth be appointed to Cobham. He was preferred to St Martin's, Ludgate, on 30 October 1465,^j and retained this living, and apparently the priory of Mottisfont, until his death. From 1471 to 1481 he seems to have lived in London.^k He died in the summer of 1486 about five weeks before Bishop Waynfilet. Westcar is thought to have been buried in Winchester cathedral near the shrine of St Swithin, where the indent of a bishop's brass can still be seen on a large stone let into the floor to the east of the Holy Hole at the back of the High Altar. The grave was opened in 1797 during a search for the bones of St. Swithin. There was the skeleton of a little man with hands crossed below his ribs. A cowl of black serge seems to have covered the whole body, and reaching above the knees were leather boots with pointed toes.^l

Knowles refers to the 'Benedictine house of studies at Cambridge, later known as Buckingham College.' The first prior, William Westkarr, helped to establish the good name of the college. . . he was a doctor of distinction who often acted as commissary for the chancellor and was recommended by the university to the pope for promotion. . . he acted as suffragan to the archbishop of Canterbury and several other bishops.^m

PART II—VICARS

- (1) **1466. William Clerk** Admitted 1 May 1466.^a Resigned 1 August 1471.^b
- (2) **1471. William Keton (Ketyn)** Admitted 1 August 1471.^a Resigned for Tichborne, Hants, on 4 April 1475.^b
- (3) **1475. John Curteys** Admitted 4 April 1475, from Great Bookham.^a Resigned for Leatherhead on 18 March 1476.^b Died 1486.^c
- (4) **1476. Thomas Pawlyn** Admitted 18 March 1476.^a Was dead on 21 June 1486.^b
- (5) **1486. Christopher Sutton** Admitted 21 June 1486.^a
- (6) **1508. John Clerk** Resigned 19 January 1508.^a
- (7) **1508. Henry Potter** Admitted 19 January 1508.^a Witnessed will 1517.^b
- (8) **1528. George Sehdart** 'Clerke Veker.'^a Also witnessed will 1532.^b
- (9) **1533. Henry Symonds (Symondes)** Inducted 29 May 1533. Was dead in 1534.^a
- (10) **1534. Fulk Symonds (Symonde, Symon)** Was dead on 12 March 1541. Was also incumbent of Great Bookham from 1530 until his death.^a
- (11) **1541. Thomas Norberye** Admitted 12 March 1541.^a Was dead on 5 January 1546.^b Mentioned in the will of John Norberye, priest, of Stoke d'Aberton, 1541.^c Witnessed will as curate in 1537 and 1539.^d

- (12) **1546. Ralph Felde** (Fielde, Fylde) Admitted 5 January 1546.^a
 (13) **1553. Otwell Gyles** Compounded for first fruits on 12 July 1553.^a
 (14) **1558. John Cardell** Admitted 28 April 1558 on resignation of previous vicar. Presented by William Hammond, MP, of Guildford.^a
 (15) **1564. George Lister** (Lyster) Admitted 21 June 1564.^a Died 1586,^b and buried at Thursley on 9 May.^c Curate of Leigh in 1562.^d

In the visitation call book for 1567 at the Hampshire Record Office is no mention of Lister but Henry Abram and Robert Jennings are named as curates. In the visitations for 1569 and 1570 Lister is named as curate, vicarage vacant.^e

- (16) **1586. Richard Williamson** Admitted 24 October 1586.^a Died 1597.^b
 (17) **1597. John Wilkinson** Instituted 5 October 1597.^a Died 1599.^b
 (18) **1599. Thomas Jones** (Johnes) The registers say he was instituted on 7 September 1599 and was buried on 21 April 1610. His daughter Hannah was buried on 5 April 1611. When John Abot of Cobham died in 1599 he bequeathed to Jones one of his best shirts 'and one Stall of bees and also one swarm of bees that standeth at William Steedwell his house.'^a
 (19) **1610. Patrick Tullock** (Tulloh, Tulloke) Instituted 2 May 1610.^a Born about 1584 to Robert Tullock of Tannachie. MA (Edinburgh) 29 July 1600. The King presented him to the archdeaconry of Moray, and he was admitted before 26 July 1613. He married twice, and the registers record the baptism of his daughter Elizabeth on 11 August 1611, and her burial on 26 December 1611. One of the children of his second wife was Magdalene who married William Fullarton, minister of Rafford, ancestor of the late Sir Fullarton James, Bt., of Sunninghill, Berks, who kindly provided particulars of Tullock.^b In April 1614 Tullock witnessed the will^c of Roger Bellow of Church Stile House, Cobham, from whom he was to receive 'all my bookes whatsoever.'

- (20) **1615. Henry Nye** (Ney) Instituted 11 May 1615.^a Instituted 7 July 1620 rector of Clapham, Sussex, 'where he probably died and was buried.' His will was proved at Chichester on 29 July 1645, and refers to his wife Lettice.^b

Henry was baptized on 4 February 1588 at Slinfold, Sussex, being fifth of the eleven children of John and Dorothy Nye.^c He was made BA of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1611. Cobham register records the baptism of his daughter Mary on 28 September 1617, and his son John on 26 March 1620. John went up to Oxford at the age of 14, and duly took Holy Orders.

- (21) **1620. George Bryan, MA** (King's Coll., Cambridge) Instituted 20 November 1620, aged 30.^a He became vicar of Send in 1626. In the Greater London Record Office is a glebe terrier of Stoke d'Abernon dated 1616 signed by John Reeve, the rector, and 'Geo: Brian, curat.'^b

- (22) **1626. William King(e).** Instituted on 14 July 1626.^a He was the 'William King, of Surrey, pleb.,' who matriculated from Magdalen College,

Oxford, on 26 June 1621, then aged 19; BA 1622. According to the register his son Edward was baptized on 7 July 1633, his daughter Elizabeth on 2 August 1638, and his daughter Hannah on 18 December 1642. According to a note dealing with the year 1644, in the marriage register:

'Mr KING, Vicar of Cobham, did about the beginning of Sep. leave this Parish, being afraid lest that he should have been taken by some of the King's party and punished for speaking against His Majesty and justifying the proceedings of the Parliament whose Forces were about this time totally defeated in Cornwall. [*Battle of Lostwithiel, 2 Sept. 1644.*] And having left his Vicarage he never returned to it again, but was in a short time prepar'd to the Rectory of Asheed [*Ashtead*]. And there was no Minister settled here till the year 1656. . .'

King was admitted Rector of Ashtead on 20 September 1643, Robert Quinnell whom he was to have ejected having died four days before. About 1652, according to the court rolls of Ashtead, his wife Elizabeth was admitted to lands called Longe Merry and Picked Close beside the lane leading from Dorking to Kingston. John Evelyn noted in his Diary on 26 September 1658 that he had heard King preach at Ashtead, and that 'a Quaker would have disputed with him.' He was ejected in 1662, and Pepys wrote in his Diary that on 26 July 1663 at Ashtead church 'we had a dull Doctor, one Downe, worse than I think ever Parson King was, of whom we made so much scorn.' In 1669 King was preaching at Ewell and Dorking.^b He made his will^c when living at Pirbright in 1671. To his son Edward (baptized at Cobham 1633) he left money and land, 'my Beere bowle and two silver spoones,' some of the books 'which are in my Trunck in the Garrett,' and also some of 'my Trunckes and Chests with the linnen that is in them.' 'But if my sonne Edward (which God avert) should give any trouble to my daughter Elizabeth. . . I will and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth that one hundred pounds which is in my sonne Edward's hands, and all that my Freehold lands in Leatherhead field and also my copyhold lands att Patesham in Leatherhead.' This daughter was Elizabeth Bradfold (baptized at Cobham 1638), and to her daughter 'little Betty Bradfold' King bequeathed 'my joynd Chest att Guilford,' and £10. King also made bequests to various 'loving brethren in the worke of the Lord,' among whom was Richard Bures, 'a very valuable man of the old Puritan stamp,' who had married Mary, daughter of Sir Humphrey Lynde. (Through his connections, the Gavells, Bures seems to have had an interest in Chilbrook and Cold Norton. He was once imprisoned in Windsor Castle for preaching at Guildford, but was unexpectedly released one day by sending an urgent message to Dr Lowen his old Oxford tutor, who had come to visit the Governor, another former pupil. On repeating the offence at Guildford he was again arrested at the instigation of the rector of St Nicholas, who had professed a great liking for him.)^d

One of the non-resident ministers who officiated at Cobham after King's flight is mentioned in a volume of the parish register of Walton-on-Thames now in Guildford Muniment Room. It is there stated that 'John Halley

minister of Cobham married to Alice Harding of this parish before Francis Drake Esq. the last of July 1654.'

(23) **1656. Edward Carter** (Peterhouse, Cambridge). As we have seen, William King's successor did not come to Cobham until 1656. His wife Mary was buried in 1658. An Edward Carter was presented to the vicarage of Thorpe on 8 October 1661.^a

When William James was vicar he noted on the front cover of No. 1 register that after the flight of William King in 1644 'the Parish was for 12 years without a regular Pastor. During this interval there is then no Register of Marriages and Burials; but the new Vicar in 1656 continued the account of Baptisms, collecting the names of the children, as he could, from their parents; yet those of the first two years of his own incumbency had been completely obliterated in Mr Tucker's time.' William Tucker, the vicar who copied the registers in the early 18th century, noted of the year 1656 that 'The names of such as were baptiz'd in this and the next year are all lost; the register being by accident so very much defaced that not a name of 'em is to be read.' One of the baptisms collected by Carter, that of James Parish on 6 September 1646, is annotated thus: 'James the son of Thomas was baptiz'd at the Desk and not at the Font on the 6th of Sep. He was the first child that was baptiz'd in this Church without Godfathers and Godmothers according to the order of the Directory having only his father as Sponsor or Surety that the child should be educated in the Christian Faith.'

Among the Augmentation returns at Lambeth Palace is the following mention of Carter:

'August 15^o 1656. Cobham. Ordered that the yearely summe of twenty poundes be and the same is hereby graunted unto the Minister of Cobham in the County of Surrey to and for increase of his maintenance His Highness and the Councell having approved of the sayd graunt. And that the same be from tyme to tyme paid unto Mr Edward Carter Minister of Cobham aforesayd approved according to the Ordinance for approbation of publique preachers out of the profitts of Tenthes arising within the sayd County the same to be accompted from the 13 day of August instant and to be from tyme to tyme continued unto him for such tyme as he shall discharge the duty of the Minister of the said place or untill further order of these Trustees ...'^b

(24) **1662. Richard Carter**. Cobham registers record that on 18 January 1657 he married Mrs Grace Peck., and in this year he appears to have been vicar of Great Bookham. On 2 January 1661 his sons Edward and William were baptized at Cobham, and were buried on 18 January. By 1662 Carter was vicar of Cobham, and was licensed to preach.^a His daughter Elizabeth was baptized on 5 November 1662, his daughter Margaret on 15 May 1664, his son Thomas on 8 May 1666, and his son Edward on 29 December 1667. Thomas was buried on 9 August 1668, and a daughter Sarah baptized on 26 August 1672. Another Thomas was baptized on 6 June

1676. In the same year Catherine Sutton, widow, bequeathed to the vicar £10 for a funeral sermon, and a black coffin cloth, Carter to keep the cloth after the funeral: Mrs Carter was left £1. ^b On 7 April 1677 the vicar was buried in the 57th year of his age. A Latin epitaph once in the church described him as a felicitous teacher of languages. ^c

Carter's will ^d is dated 6 September 1676. To his son Richard he left £150 on the expiration of his apprenticeship, and to his son Thomas £200 at the age of 21. To his daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, and Sarah £100 each at 21 or at their several respective marriages with their mother's consent and good liking. Residue to wife Grace, sole executor. William Inwood of Cobham to be supervisor, and to have a ring of 20s price.

The will ^e of Carter's widow was made and proved in 1678

At a visitation in 1674 Carter was called upon to exhibit his orders. It appears that he was ordained deacon and priest on 8 May 1652 by the bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe. ^f This would have been Thomas Fuller, later Archbishop of Cashel, who in 1652 was acting as shadow bishop of Lincoln. Carter's contemporary at Stoke d'Abernon had been ordained by the same man a year later.

(25) **1677. John Baker**, MA (Cantab.) Instituted 25 September 1677. ^a From Merrow. Cobham registers record the following: on 23 August 1682 his daughter Arabellah was baptized, and on 4 December 1683 his daughter Catherine was baptized. On 5 November 1686 Mrs Taylor, his mother-in-law, was buried, and the vicar himself was buried on 6 June 1688 aged 53. His son John was buried on 24 March 1690, and Priscilla his wife was buried with a funeral sermon on 25 October 1708.

Baker was born in 1635, and was educated at Coventry School and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Manning and Bray, on the authority of the Archdeacon's Register, record the institution of a John Baker to the rectory of Weybridge on 4 August 1687.

(26) **1688. Lionel Coles**, MA (Cantab.) Instituted 9 July 1688. ^a He left the vicarage on 24 June 1700 according to a note in the baptismal register by William Tucker, his successor. He then became vicar of Bassingbourne in Cambridgeshire, resigning in 1704 for the rectory at Abington Pigotts close by. There he was buried on 30 March 1718.

Born in 1664 Coles was educated at Oakham School and Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was a chaplain of the Hospital of the Savoy in London until 31 July 1702 when, on the dissolution of the Hospital, he and his three fellow chaplains were deprived as non-residents. ^b Clare College had a valuable copy of John Eliot's Massachusetts Red Indian Bible, *Up-Biblum God*, with an inscription in the handwriting of Coles on the title page, which page is reproduced in Volume II, page 337, of M. D. Forbes's *Clare College*, 1930. Forbes stated that the college was fortunate in possessing two copies of this book, and goes on to say (p. 338): 'Clearly if either copy (and one of them, as a *spare* copy, is probably unique) were ever sold, it should not be this one, 'ex dono Lionelli Coles'.' But the college has parted with the book.

A note by Coles in the churchwardens' book of Cobham under date 1699 reads:

'Impensis solius Lionelli Coles hujus ecclesiae vicarii ingressus suggesti ampliatus est sedicula a Gulielmo Weston et Elizabetha uxore ejus concessa ut sit subsollium pro familia vicarii seu domum vicariam seu alibi inhabitat, et nemine preterea.'

('At the sole expense of Lionel Coles, vicar of this church, the way into the pulpit was enlarged by the granting of a pew by William Weston and Elizabeth his wife so that there might be a 'vault' for the household of the vicar whether dwelling in the vicar's house or elsewhere, and for no one else besides.')

Coles's 'subsollium' may have been a ground-floor pew, perhaps over a vault. 'Room was often found in the three-storeyed pulpit for the parson's family . . . at Whitby the bottom storey is the vicarage pew.'^c

(27) **1700. William Tucker, MA** (Cantab.). Born at Walton-upon-Thames in 1653, Tucker was instituted on 4 August 1700,^a and he confirms this in a note in the baptismal register. He goes on to say that he 'did not reside there till Christmas 1700.' He performed his first marriage on 25 August 1700, stating that the couple 'were the first that ever were married by me, Wm TUCKER, in Cobham or elsewhere.' Apparently he did not come to Cobham for the first three baptisms of his incumbency, and notes in the register under date 14 January 1700/1 that 'Robert, sone of Robert Porter, Farmer of Cobham Court was baptized Jan 14, and was the first of this parish that was baptized by me . . . ' He made his last entry in the registers in 1711/2, a burial on 14 March, and his own burial is recorded on 9 February 1712/3. Aubreys *Surrey* refers to his stone in the church. There seems no reason for supposing that the impropiator, William Weston (already rector of Ockham), was vicar from 1710 to 1713 as stated by Manning & Bray on the authority of 'Mr Gough's MS,' though it is reasonable to suppose that Weston sometimes officiated when Tucker was ill

Written on the inside of the front cover of register no. 1 is a note of 1831 stating that: 'This book is a copy of all the old Registers from 1562 made by Mr Tucker, who was Vicar in 1700 . . . ' The churchwardens' book records a resolution passed by the vestry on Easter Monday, 21 April 1712. It runs:

'Whereas it hath been an ancient custom in this our Parish of Cobham for those, who cause the Ground to be broken up in the Church, the Church Porch, or the Belfry, to pay Six shillings and eight pence, into the hands of the Churchwardens for the use of the Parish We the Parishioners in Vestry have agreed and do hereby testifie and acknowledge our agreement, to renounce and quit claim to the Benefit of breaking the Ground for the burial of any Corps, and declare that we in the behalf of the Parish, have given and granted the whole Benefit of breaking the said Ground to the Vicar and his successors for ever, in consideration of what the present Vicar Wm. Tucker hath done in transcribing all the Old Registers into one Book, and also on condition the

Vicar for the time being, does at the end of every year hereafter, fairly record the Baptisms Marriages and Burials of the Parish in the same method. For this consideration and upon this condition we have given and granted the whole benefit of breaking the Ground to the Vicar and his Successors for ever.'

The Gavells' 'North Isle' or 'side Chancel' was excluded from this arrangement.

(28) **1713.** Henry Bannaster, BA (Cantab.) Instituted 27 May 1713.^a Buried at Cobham 29 November 1728. He may have been the son of Thomas Bannaster incumbent of Wonersh, baptized there in 1686. It was during the incumbency of Henry Bannaster that the vicarage was moved to the Tilt.

(29) **1729.** John Brett, MA (Cantab.) Instituted 31 January 1729.^a His writing starts in the baptismal register in the summer of 1726. On 1 April 1734 he christened Catherine, born to him by Catherine his wife. On 18 July 1738 he christened his daughter Loetitia. He resigned in 1745^b for the rectory of Barnston and the vicarage of Asheldam, Essex, which livings he held till his death at Wye, Kent, in 1776.

(30) **1745.** James Smith, BA (Cantab.) Instituted 11 April 1745.^a On 24 April 1747 the register records that the Rev. Mr Smith from Hackney, rector of Lidgiard Trigose in Wiltshire, and son of the Rev. Mr Smith, vicar of Cobham, was buried in a vault. The vicar's own burial took place on 18 August 1750 in the same vault as his son. Col. B. P. Tyrwhitt-Drake of Effingham is a descendant of this vicar, and I am indebted to Mrs Tyrwhitt-Drake for the information that before coming to Cobham Smith was curate at Battersea, hence a link with the Bolingbroke family who had the gift of the livings of Battersea and Lydiard Tregoze. It appears that the vicar had a daughter, Marie Ann, who married James Skene, an active Jacobite.

(31) **1750.** Stanhope Ellison, MA (Cantab.) Instituted 6 September 1750.^a Son of a Wigan grocer, he was born in 1718/19, and after schooling at Manchester obtained a BA degree at Oxford in 1744/45, and an MA at Cambridge in 1761. He resigned from Cobham in 1755,^b and became vicar of St Benet, Paul's Wharf, in 1757, and of Thorpe, Surrey, in 1765. He died in 1778 when rector of Wittersham and vicar of Boughton Blean, Kent.

(32) **1755.** John Fullerton, LLB (Cantab.) Born 1730. Educated at Westminster School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Instituted to Cobham 18 October 1755, and to West Horsley 25 May 1758. Resigned both livings in 1770, his brother Weston Fullerton succeeding him at West Horsley.^a Brayley's *History of Surrey*, (2, 89) says he was the eldest son of John Fullerton of Ayrshire and Gillingham, Dorset whose wife was Judith, daughter of John Weston of Ockham. In 1769 our John Fullerton was left estates in Warwickshire and elsewhere by his mother's sister, Jenny, widow of James Kendall of Stratford-on-Avon. It was Mrs Kendall who lent David Garrick the house called the College at Stratford in which to prepare decorations for the great Shakespeare Jubilee, and Deelman records that when Fullerton visited Stratford after his aunt's death he was shocked at the state in which

the building had been left. Deelman also mentions that Fullerton was rector of All Cannings in Wiltshire.^b He married Rebecca, daughter of John Garth, MP and Recorder for Devizes, and, dying at Stratford, left an only son who was proprietor of Thrybergh Park near Rotherham as heir to his uncle Weston Fullerton. Brayley sets out this vicar's forbears to the time of William the Conqueror.

During at least part of his incumbency of Cobham Fullerton seems to have lived at Chertsey.^c

(33) **1770. Richard Hannot Bennett, MA, DD (Aberdeen)** Formerly curate to Fullerton. Instituted 30 August 1770.^a Died 17 February 1778 aged 50, and was buried under a table tomb outside the east wall of the chancel.

(34) **1778. John Healy (Hely), LLB^a (Dublin)** Born 1738. Son of Jeremiah Healy of Co. Cork.^b His earliest entry in the registers is a burial on 11 November 1777. Healy reported in 1788 that in this parish of about 1200 souls he (one year with another) performed 10 marriages, 37 baptisms, and 30 burials.^c On 10 February 1790 his wife Mary was buried. Healy omitted to enter some baptisms in the register, and they had to be sworn to later. According to a letter (at the Church Commissioners)^d from his successor he died insolvent, and the new incumbent had to spend £400-£500 at the vicarage on making new buildings and repairing old ones.

(35) **1797. John Simpkinson, MA^a (Oxon.)** Son of the Rev. Roger Simpkinson of Kingsland, Herefordshire. John was a pluralist since he was collated to Cliffe at Hoo rectory, Kent, in August 1778, and retained it until he died (aged 80) on March 17, 1815. By ancient custom, the rector of Cliffe at Hoo 'was bound to give, to each applicant at the rectory, on St James's Day, a mutton pie and a loaf. About AD 1795, however, the incumbent found means of compounding permanently for this dole, which had sometimes cost £15 per annum.'^b

In December 1811 Miss Jane Moore of Brook Farm wrote in her diary: 'On Sunday I went to church. I suspect that the bulk of our Rector's treasures is in this world — he recommended in his sermon fervent piety and all the moral virtues. His congregation would do well to follow his precepts, and shun his example.' Simpkinson was buried at Cobham on 23 March 1815, his abode being given in the register as Cobham. On 17 June 1831 was buried at Cobham 'Renee Simpkinson, 86, of Stoke; formerly of the Vicarage, Cobham.'

(36) **1815. Samuel Martin, BA (Cantab.)^a** Born in Antigua in 1792 he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was curate at Egham.^b From the registers he appears to have resided at Cobham from the end of May 1815 until November 1816, after which time a curate seems to have lived in the vicarage. In September 1823 Martin exchanged with William James for Coleby, Lincolnshire, in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford.^c Martin died on 7 March 1828 aged 36, and being a minor canon of Lincoln was buried in the cloisters of that cathedral.

(37) **1823. William James, MA (Oxon.)** Admitted and instituted 18 October 1823.^a According to the census of 1851 he was a bachelor, and lived at the vicarage on the Tilt with a cook-housekeeper, a housemaid, and a groom-footman. He signed the burial register from 30 June 1852 to 29 March 1853 as rector of Bilton, Warwickshire, and left Cobham for that living (near Rugby) on 18 June 1853. He died rector of Bilton in 1861.

William was third son of the Rev. Dr Thomas James, 1748-1804, the headmaster of Rugby who increased the number of boys from 50 to 300, and expelled Walter Savage Landor. William duly entered the school, and became Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford. He was Proctor of the University in 1821, and was Oxford Examiner at Rugby 1812-13. He was the author of some volumes of sermons.^b

(38) **1853. Edward Henry Loring, MA (Cantab.)**^a Born at sea off Cape Town in 1823 he was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He first signed the burial register on 10 April 1853. He resigned for Gillingham in Norfolk, and died on 25 August 1879 aged 56, being buried in Cobham churchyard outside the east wall of the chancel. Loring, described as a widower at the census of 1861, must have married again since his son William, classical scholar and archaeologist, was born at Cobham in 1865.

(39) **1867. Gerard Bancks, BA (Cantab.)** He became curate of Cobham in 1861, leaving after three years for Newton Abbot, Devon. Returning to Cobham as vicar in 1867 he resigned in 1884 owing to ill health, and for two years assisted at Stoke d'Abernon. He then went to Topcliffe in Yorkshire, and died on 27 June 1890, aged 60, at Stanground Manor House near Peterborough.^a Bancks's testimonials in possession of the patron repeatedly refer to his clear and powerful voice.

(40) **1884. Cecil Beadon Young, MA (Oxon.)** Born in 1848 he died on 27 May 1889, and was buried in Cobham cemetery. In 1869 he was a student of Lincoln's Inn.^a

(41) **1889. Thomas Jervis Edwards, MA (Cantab.)** He came from Gaddesby in Leicestershire,^a and exchanged for Downham Market in Norfolk. He died at Great Malvern on 5 November 1919 aged 79.

(42) **1902. William Beaufoy Stillman, MA (Oxon.)** From Downham Market, Norfolk. Inducted 13 July 1902.^a Died 12 October 1903, and buried in Cobham cemetery.^b Born in 1857, he was in 1884 successor of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

(43) **1904. William Leighton Grane, MA (Cantab.)** Rector of Bexhill 1889-1900. Prebendary (Canon) of Chichester.^a Instituted to Cobham 18 January 1904 at Winchester cathedral by the Bishop of Guildford.^b Select preacher at Cambridge 1904-05 and Hulsean lecturer 1913-14. Author of some religious books. Died 28 August 1952 aged 97.^c Canon Grane was grandson of James Dallaway, the antiquarian vicar of Leatherhead, who was son of another James, a Stroud banker.

(44) **1923. John du Vallon Brunton, MA (Cantab.)** Born 1869. Curate of

Cobham 1903-17. Vicar of Hale near Farnham 1917-23.^a Retired 1944. Died 12 November 1962.^b A member of the Cambridge University XI in 1894. Captain of the Cobham Village Cricket Club for 14 years.

(45) **1944. James Armitage** Resigned for Shirland, Derbyshire, in July 1952. To Matlock 1957. Died at Matlock rectory 13 November 1961.^a

(46) **1952. Frederick Walter Crooks, MA** (Trinity College, Dublin). From St Paul's, Dock Street, London, E. 1. Instituted 8 October 1952. Resigned for Haslemere, Surrey, in December 1962.^a

(47) **1963. Sidney Everard Biss Barrington.** From St Paul's, Battersea. Inducted and instituted 18 March 1963.^a

PART III — ASSISTANT CLERGY

(1) [1207-23] **R** In the time of Adam, Abbot of Chertsey, 1207-23, 'R. Chaplain' witnessed a charter relating to land at Bookham.^a

(2) [1223-61] **Henry** In the time of Alan, Abbot of Chertsey, 1223-61. Henry, Vicar, apparently lived on the site of Church Stile House.^a

(3) **1562. William Tubman.** Curate. Presumably the vicar was non-resident since Tubman, a moderately learned bachelor, dispensed hospitality at Cobham. He was unbeneficed and had no licence to preach. He was presumably the William Tubbman who, according to Manning and Bray, was instituted to Fetcham on 7 June 1564 and to Woodmansterne in 1565, dying in 1586.^a

(4) **1780, Feb. John Bainbrige, BA** (Cantab.) Son of the Rev. Richard Bainbrige. Born 13 November 1753 at Chapel Allerton, Leeds, and baptized there on 13 December. Curate at Abinger from 28 May 1776. Stipend at Cobham £40.^a

(5) **1794. Francis Wrangham** Born 1769, died 1842. Classical scholar, miscellaneous writer, book collector and friend of Wordsworth. *The Dictionary of National Biography* says:-

'During 1794 and 1795 he served as curate of the parish of Cobham in Surrey, and in conjunction with Basil Montagu took pupils at 200 l. per annum each. Sir James Mackintosh said of their long prospectus: 'A boy thus educated will be a walking encyclopaedia.' At this period in his life Wrangham was a constant figure in the most illustrious society of London. Towards the close of 1795 he was presented by Humphrey Osbaldeston . . . to the rectory of Hunmanby-with-Muston, near Filey . . .'

Basil Montagu, born 1770, died 1851, was a legal and miscellaneous writer and philanthropist.^a Venn says he was an illegitimate son of the 4th Earl of Sandwich 'and Martha Ray, a well-known singer and beauty, shot dead, when leaving Covent Garden theatre, Apr. 7, 1779, by the Rev. James Hackman, R. of Wiveton, Norfolk, who was in love with her.'

(6) **1808, 18 Dec.** **Bennett Hoskyns**, MA (Oxon.) Son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bt., and Catherine. Born 1 May 1782 at Harewood, Herefordshire, and baptized there 5 May. Stipend at Cobham 50 guineas.^a

(7) **1810, 16 March.** **William Berry**, BA (Cantab.) Son of Bennis [sic] and Elizabeth Berry. Born 4 April 1785 at St Pancras, and baptized there 23 November 1786. Stipend at Cobham 50 guineas.^a

(8) **1812, March.** **John Edgar Gibson**, BA (Oxon.) Son of John and Elizabeth Gibson. Born 20 October 1778 at St Laurence in Thanet, and baptized there on 22 November. Stipend at Cobham 50 guineas.^a

(9) **1813, June.** **Charles Alfred L'Oste**, BA (Cantab.) Son of Charles and Mary L'Oste. Born 15 December 1789 at St Mary Colechurch, London, and baptized there on 17 January 1790. Stipend at Cobham £70 and £80.^a

The registers record his first baptism at Cobham on 4 October 1813, and the last on 22 May 1815.

Names of other curates are known, but biographical details are lacking.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

In the following notes 'Malden' refers to MS transcripts from episcopal registers made by H. E. Malden, and deposited with the Surrey Archaeological Society at Castle Arch, Guildford.

'M and B' refers to the section on Cobham in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. 2, 739-41

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- 4 GMR 29/3. Ralph Agas's Survey of Cobham, 1598, f. 24v
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 (b) *Chertsey Cartularies*, 1, pt. 1, 84-6
 3 (a) *Chertsey Cartularies*, 2, 169-70
 4 (a) *CPR, 1276-1281*, 370
 5 (a) *Pontissara's Register*. (SyRS) 1, 20-1
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 (c) Hope, Sir W. St.J. *Windsor Castle, an architectural history*, 1913, 2, 85
 6 (a) *Pontissara's Register*. (Canterbury and York Ser.) 110
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 7 (a) *Woodlock*, as above, 596, 736
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 (d) *CPR 1307-1313*, 56
 8 (a) *Woodlock*, as above, 596
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 (c) *Ibid.*, 865
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 (f) *Simon de Gandavo's Register*. (Canterbury and York Ser.) 2, 826
 (g) *Woodlock*, as above, 89
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 (i) *Ibid.*, 747
 (j) *Registers of John de Sandale and Rigaud de Asserio*. (HantsRS) 124
 (k) *Ibid.*, 435-6
 (l) *Ibid.*, 464-5
 (m) *Ibid.*, 576-7
 (n) *Ibid.*, 480
 (o) M and B, 1, 590, note s
 (p) *Woodlock*, 170
 9 (a) *Ibid.*, 741
 (b) *Ibid.*, 746
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- 10 (a) Ibid., 746
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(d) *Woodlock*, as above, 673-4
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(f) Ibid., 220-1
- 11 (a) Orlton, II, 49d (Malden)
(b) Edingdon, I, 121 (Malden)
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(b) *Wykeham's Register*. (HantsRS) 1, 27
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(c) Newcourt, E. *Repertorium*, 1708, 2, 354
(d) *VCH Hants*, 2, 177-8
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