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candidacy was withdrawn and Dr. James Stanier Clarke, who could be tolerated, but not approved of, by Lord Liverpool, got the canonry instead. The twist was that Sumner could now give up the curacy of Highclere which he had held since September 1816 because he would be taking on all of the appointments which Clarke had previously held. These included the posts of historiographer to the Crown, chaplain to the household at Carlton House and Librarian to the King. In addition he was appointed private chaplain at Windsor on a salary of £300 per annum and use of a capital house opposite the park gate.

Charles Sumner was with the Earl of Mountcharles when he died in Nice on December 27th, 1824, at the age of 29. He became Bishop of Winchester in 1827 at the age of 37 and only fell from grace with King George IV when he supported the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829.\*

The Duke of Wellington wrote to Lord Liverpool on October 26th, 1821, confiding to him that since the King had not forgiven him for his opposition to Mr. Sumner he had objected to the accession of Canning to the government thereafter in retaliation and that although all of the Prime Minister's colleagues supported Lord Liverpool over this matter, they would all suffer with him.

### Perquisites

Greville went on to recount how Lady Conyngham and all the members of her family were supplied at their house in Marlborough Row (now Marlborough Place), Brighton, with horses and carriages from the King's stables.

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\* Henry Reeve, Registrar of the Privy Council, as editor of Greville's posthumously-published memoirs added that although Sumner's early advancement may have been questionable, his performance as Bishop of Winchester was excellent.

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