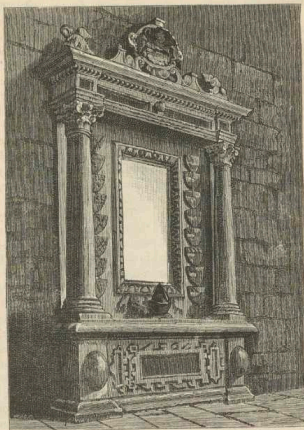


lands, and open fields—were enclosed under an Act of Parliament passed in 1806. In a court roll of the Manor of East Cheam occurs a notice of a place called Lynce's Corner, where stood a cross, marking the concurrence of the three hundreds of Kingston, Cophthorne, and Wallington, and of the parishes of Cheam, Cuddington, and Maldon. Such crosses are not uncommon in many parts of England.

The author of Unwin's "Croydon and the North

was built, and the scene of gay revels in the days of his daughter Elizabeth; but of this we shall have more to say in the next chapter.

Manning, in his "History of Surrey," says :—"In 1018 *Cheyham* was given by King Athelstan to Christchurch, Canterbury;" and for this statement he refers to Somner's "Canterbury," and to a Chartulary of Canterbury in the Bodleian Library. With reference to this statement, Brayley remarks :—



MONUMENT TO THE LUMLEYS, CHEAM CHURCH.

Downs" remarks that Cheam is "a village which the speculative builder has not yet invaded, and the shopkeepers of which are, therefore, not yet threatened with ruin by the reckless competition of rivals, who, laying themselves out for the supply of London clerks, offer their goods at the smallest percentage upon cost price!" The village is fourteen miles from London; it has a station on the railway between Croydon and Epsom, and a population of about 20,000.

Near it is the modern Nonsuch Park (the seat of Mr. W. G. Farmer), which still continues the memory of the old royal palace of Nonsuch, the favourite residence of Henry VIII., by whom it

"Here, however, is a mistake which requires some explanation. King Athelstan died in 940, and therefore could not have been the donor of this manor. Some extracts from a Chronicle of Gervase of Canterbury, in manuscript in the Cottonian Library, are published in Dugdale's "Monasticon," where it is stated that in 1018 *Mestcham* and *Cheyham*, two 'vills' in the region of Surrey, were given by Ethelstan to the monastery of Christchurch. No title distinguishes the donor, but there can hardly be a doubt but that he was Ethelstan, or Athelstan, a younger son of Ethelred II., and brother of Edmund Ironside, whose name and designation ('Ethelstan Filius Regis') appear