

among those of the witnesses to the charter granted by Etheldred himself to the monastery of Burton-on-Trent, in 1004. (See Stow, Chron., page 115.) Prince Athelstan also bestowed on the monks of Canterbury Holingburne, in Kent, towards the support of their table."

The grant of the Manor of Cheam to the monks of Canterbury, according to the Great Charters above referred to, "exempted them from the payment of all taxes, except for the repairing of bridges and fortresses, and defraying the expense of the king's expedition."

According to Somner's "History of Canterbury," the Archbishops held the estates of the church, in common with the monks of Christchurch, till near the close of the eleventh century, when Lanfranc built a palace for himself, and made a division of the revenues, in consequence of which, Cheam was separated into two portions, which are called West Cheam and East Cheam, and constituted distinct manors, the former being appropriated to the prior and convent of Canterbury, and the latter to the Archbishop. In the reign of Henry VIII. both manors were "confiscated" to the Crown.

With reference to the manors of West Cheam, the subjoined extract from Manning's "Surrey" will be found to contain some curious information as to the "customary services" of tenants under the feudal system:—"Amongst the records in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury is the following account of the services to be done by their customary tenants here, of whom there are seven; and each was to plough half an acre or give 5d.; every one having a horse was to harrow oats one day; they were to perform in the whole 602 days' work, or to pay, if the lord pleased, 25s. 1d., the price of two works being 1d., except two weeks at Christmas, one at Easter, and one at Pentecost, in which weeks no works were to be required; each was to work two days in a week during the five weeks of harvest, if it lasted so long. The Cottars (Cotmanni, the number not mentioned) were to do 688 works (except in the weeks above mentioned), or to give, if the lord pleased, 19s. 2d., the price of three works being 1d. In harvest they were to do 150 works; the mowing one acre of wheat or oats was to be considered as two works, and one acre of barley, pease, or tares as four works. From certain seven acres of land were to be paid yearly three quarters and a half of barley, which is called *Cherchshot*. The customary tenants were to thrash nine bushels for eight of every kind of grain. The Bailiff was to be allowed his rent and works which were due from

him, because he received no wages, except by favour of the lord. The customary tenants were also to have one bushel of rye or barley, when they did their services, herrings to the value of 12d., and cheese 3d.; the harrowers to have one bushel of barley, and in herrings to the value of 6d. The land of the Smith was discharged because it was part of the demesne, value 2s. 6d."

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, the Manor of East Cheam is valued at £10, and the other manor at £6 13s. 4d. This manor, as we learn from Brayley's "Surrey," "continued to form a part of the estates of the archiepiscopal prelates until the reign of Henry VIII., who, wishing to annex it to the honour of Hampton Court, obtained it from Archbishop Cramer in exchange for Chislet Park, in Kent, and the transfer was accordingly made by a deed dated 1539. In the beginning of the reign of Philip and Mary a grant of the estate was made to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague, who in 1583 sold it to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, from whom it passed to John, Lord Lumley, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of Lord Arundel."

The monks of Canterbury retained possession of the manor of West Cheam until the dissolution of monasteries, when, as above stated, it became vested in the Crown. Henry VIII. granted it on lease, at a reserved rent of £5, to one Ralph Goldsmith. In 1585 Queen Elizabeth granted "the reversion of the premises, formerly belonging to Christchurch Priory, and afterwards annexed to the honour of Hampton Court, together with the reserved rent of £5 and the manor of West Cheam, with all the rents, services, and emoluments belonging to it, with the exception of the lead and bells, and the advowsons of the churches, of the yearly value of £9 16s. 2½d., to John, Lord Lumley, to hold of the honour of Hampton Court in free socage, and not in *capite*, by fealty only for all services."

Lord Lumley having, as above shown, acquired the manor of East Cheam by marriage, thus became owner of both these estates. On his death, in 1609, without surviving issue, his estates passed to his nephew, Henry Lloyd, son of the distinguished antiquarian Humphrey Lloyd, whose descendant, Dr. Robert Lumley Lloyd, who subsequently owned the property, claimed the barony of Lumley, which had been forfeited by the attainder of George Lumley, his maternal ancestor, and, as he alleged, had been "restored by the grant to that personage in 1547." The committee of the House of Lords, however, decided against the claim, on the ground that when Lord Lumley was restored in blood (after the attainder of his father) by Edward VI.,