

he was "not restored to the ancient barony held in fee, but made a baron by a new creation, which dignity was limited to the heirs of his body, and could not, therefore, descend to the posterity of his sister."

The Lumleys—now represented by the Earl of Scarborough—are one of the few Anglo-Saxon families who attained the rank of nobles under our Norman and Plantagenet sovereigns. Sir Ralph de Lumley, however, in spite of his Saxon blood, obtained leave from Richard II. to erect his northern manor-house near Durham into a castle, and he and his son and grandson were powerful alike in the tourney and in the field during the French wars of Henry IV. and V. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Lord Lumley was one of those nobles who seconded the king's efforts to obtain from the Pope a divorce from Catherine of Arragon; but he afterwards took a leading part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and his son was executed for high treason. The title, however, was revived, and the next Lord Lumley held his castle in the cause of King Charles, and his son held a command under the royal standard at Sedgemoor.

The pedigree of the Lumleys is well known to be one of the oldest in the kingdom, and at Lumley Castle, in Durham, there is a fine collection of all the earliest members of that house. Pennant relates that when James I., on his way south from Scotland, paid a visit to Lumley Castle, he was wearied by long details of the family told him by the Bishop of Durham. "Oh, mon!" said the king, "pray, gang na further; let me digest the knowledge I ha' gained; for, by my saul, I did na ken Adam's name was Lumley."

The Lumleys would seem to have been a literary as well as a noble house. Lady Jane Lumley, daughter of Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and first wife of John, Lord Lumley, translated several speeches of Isocrates and the "Iphigenia" of Euripides. The celebrated library collected by Lord Lumley was sold to King James I.

Dr. Lloyd died in 1729, having bequeathed his estate at Cheam to John, Duke of Bedford, to whom he had been indebted for preferment in the Church. About the middle of the last century the

duke sold the manors of East and West Cheam to Mr. Edward Northey, with whose descendants the property has since continued.

The manor-house of East Cheam—now called Lower Cheam Park—appears to have been held on lease from the Crown by a family named Fromond, before the manor was granted to Viscount Montague. It is situated about half a mile east of the village, and was built towards the end of the last century, on the site of the ancient Elizabethan mansion of the Fromonds. West Cheam manor-house has long disappeared.

Cheam is passed by almost unnoticed by Horace Walpole; it is, however, mentioned, though briefly, by John Evelyn, in his "Diary," under date Sunday, September 16, 1658, as the place "where the family of the Lumlies lie buried." On the afternoon of that day the worthy gentleman tells that he heard a sermon preached in the church by the above-mentioned Dr. Hacket.

The parish church, dedicated to the great St. Dunstan, is modern, dating only from 1864. Its predecessor consisted of nave, north and south aisles, a chancel, and a low square tower, embattled, at the west end. According to a note on a pane of glass taken out of the old palace at Croydon, "the church of Cheme was burnt by lightning in 1639."

The destruction, however, as Brayley remarks, could have been only partial, as the tower and part of the chancel walls, built of flint and stone, and of a far more ancient date, remained.

The new church is built of stone, in the Early English style, the walls of the interior being faced with red brick, relieved with bands of black brick and stone. Purbeck marble columns separate the nave and aisles, and support lofty pointed arches and a clerestory. The chancel is apsidal, lighted by four lancets, with a rose window above.

The chancel of the old church has been left standing. Such a place, in his "Idylls of the King," Tennyson describes as—

"The place of tombs,
Where lay the mighty bones of ancient men."

Within its walls are some interesting monuments to the Lumley family, notably one to the memory



OLD CHEAM CHURCH.