

Society." The *Archæological Journal* for 1865 contains a record of the discovery of a pewter chalice and paten, with some fragments of cloth of gold, under the floor of the tower. "These relics," observes the writer, "lay with a skeleton, possibly of one of the rectors of Cheam, as early as the thirteenth century, in a stone coffin, at a depth of only seven inches at the head. The chalice was at the left side of the skull, apparently its original position. The discovery of a chalice with the interment of a priest of a rural village is rare, though noticed in tombs of dignified ecclesiastics."

In the churchyard, near the tower, is an obelisk within rails, marking the burial-place of the Farmer family. On the south side of the churchyard is a black marble tomb, covering the remains of Henry Neal and his wife and daughter. The inscription records that the daughter, Eliza Dutton, "was murdered in 1687 by her neighbour, while endeavouring to make peace between him and his wife."

"Here lyes the best of wives, of mothers, and of friends,
Whose soul, too good for earth, in heaven attends,
With joy and comfort, till the day of doome,
When all her virtuous deeds shall thither come;
To save her neighbour she has spilt her blood,
And like her Saviour, died for doing good.
May that cur's'd hand forget itself to feed
That made its benefactor thus to bleed."

It is remarkable that of six successive rectors of Cheam, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, five should have become bishops.

(1) Anthony Watson, instituted in 1581, was advanced to the see of Chichester in 1596, and held Cheam till his death, in 1605, when he was Almoner to King James. He lies buried here.

(2) Lancelot Andrewes, the good Bishop of Winchester, was instituted in 1609 to the rectory of Cheam, but was soon promoted to Ely, and afterwards to Winchester. This prelate was celebrated both as a preacher and a writer. Quaint old Fuller remarks that "they who stole his sermons could not steal his manner." Queen Elizabeth conferred upon him the Deanery of Westminster, which laid the foundation of his promotion under her successor, King James. "Good" Bishop Andrewes had a considerable share in the translation of the Bible. He is said to have understood fifteen languages. The following lines were applied to him:—

"If ever any merited to be
The Universal Bishop, this was he:
Great Andrewes, who the vast west sea did drain
Of learning, and distill'd it in his brain;
Those pious drops are of the purest kind
Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind."

Bishop Andrewes died in 1626, and was interred in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.*

(3) George Mountain, or Mountaigne, Bishop Andrewes' successor in the rectory of Cheam in 1609, was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1611. He resigned Cheam on his translation to Lincoln, in 1617, and afterwards became successively Bishop of London and of Durham, and in 1628 Archbishop of York. He died in the same year, and was interred at the place of his nativity, Cawood, in Yorkshire.

(4) Richard Senhouse was instituted to this rectory on the translation of Dr. Mountain to the see of Lincoln, in 1617. He resigned in 1624, on being made Bishop of Carlisle. He died in 1628.

(5) The witty John Hacket, of whose appointment to this living we have spoken at the commencement of this chapter, was the successor of Bishop Senhouse. His motto was: "Serve God and be cheerful." At the breaking out of civil wars, he was chosen by the clergy to be their advocate against the Bill for taking away the Church government. "While in retirement at Cheam," writes Brayley, "he continued to read the Common Prayer until he was enjoined by the Surrey Committee to forbear, and found himself under the necessity of omitting such parts as were most offensive to the Government. Soon after the Restoration, while holding the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, having received notice for the interment of a fanatic, he committed the Burial Service to memory. As he was a great master of elocution, and was himself always affected with the propriety and excellence of the composition, he delivered it with such emphasis and grace as touched the hearts of every one present, and especially of the friends of the deceased, who unanimously declared that they never heard a finer discourse. But how were they astonished when they were told that it was taken from our Liturgy, a book which, though they had never read, they had been taught to regard with contempt and detestation!" Dr. Hacket, during his retirement with his pupil, Sir John Byron, at Newstead Abbey, wrote a Latin comedy, entitled "Loyola," which was twice acted before James I. He also published a folio biography of the friend and patron of his early years, Lord Keeper Williams, in which he writes: "Myself have been rector of Cheam now above thirty years." He resigned this rectory in 1662, after holding it nearly forty years. This was the year after he had been promoted to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. He expended £20,000 on the repairs and improvements of his cathedral,

* See "Old and New London," Vol. VI., p. 23.