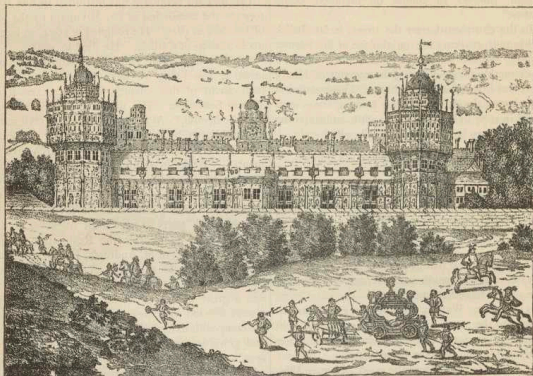


he made additions to Trinity College, Cambridge, at a cost of £1,206, and he left his valuable library and various other benefactions to the University. He died at Lichfield in 1670, and lies buried in the cathedral, under a handsome tomb erected by his son, Sir Andrew Hacket, Master in Chancery.

The rector of Cheam between Bishop Watson and Bishop Andrewes was Thomas Playfere, Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. He was instituted in 1605, died in 1609, and was buried in St Botolph's Church, Cambridge, "where there is

pally in the neighbourhood of Worcester Park. National and Sunday Schools for Cheam and the neighbouring parish of Cuddington were established here by voluntary subscriptions in the year 1826. Mr. Archdale Palmer, of Cheam Park, gave the ground, and was also a liberal contributor to the cost of the building.

In Brayley's "History of Surrey" it is stated that during the time of the Great Plague several persons sent their children to Cheam, to a gentleman who kept a small school in "Whitehall House."



NONSUCH PALACE IN 1582. (See page 230.)

an inscription to his memory full of the most extravagant praises."

Another noted rector of this parish was Edward Barnard, "a learned linguist, critic, chronologist, and astronomer." He was instituted in 1672, but resigned in the following year, and was appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He died in 1697, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's College.

The vicarage is old-fashioned, and has but little changed since the days of the Stuarts.

In 1874 a new church, St. Philip's, was built on Cheam Common. It is in the Early English style, and was intended for the use of a large working population which has sprung up within the last few years on the north side of the parish, and princi-

The school afterwards became eminent, and amongst those educated there were Dr. Charles Davenant, son of Sir William Davenant, the poet. The establishment appears to have existed continuously down to the time when the master, the Rev. Dr. Sanxay, built the present school on a lease of ninety-nine years, which expired about 1818. It stands in the main street of the village, and is a substantial residence, with large, lofty, and airy rooms. Dr. Mayo was his successor. The pupils were educated on the Pestalozzian system, and under him the school attained great celebrity. Henry Pestalozzi, the originator of this new system, was born at Zurich in 1745. His method "turned on the idea of communicating all instruction by immediate address to the sensations or conceptions, and