

MONUMENTAL MEMORANDA FROM CHEAM CHURCH.

I.—THE LUMLEY MONUMENTS.

II.—THE BRASSES.

III.—THE STONE COFFIN CONTAINING THE BODY OF A PRIEST,
DISCOVERED ON THE SITE OF THE OLD TOWER.

I.—THE LUMLEY MONUMENTS.

IN 1597, John Lord Lumley, a nobleman (to use Camden's words) "of entire virtue, integrity, and innocence, and in his old age a complete pattern of true nobility," having erected in a chapel forming a north aisle to the chancel of the old church of Cheam, three monuments, one in memory of each of his two wives, the third destined for himself, settled by deed, an annual rent-charge, partly for the benefit of the poor of the parish, and partly for that of the parish clerk, upon whom, under the supervision of the rector, who also shared in the gift, was laid the duty of keeping the monuments in a state of neatness.

Lord Lumley's connection with the parish of Cheam arose from his first wife, Jane, having inherited or acquired by gift from her father, Henry Fitzalan, 18th and last Earl of Arundel of that family, the manor of East Cheam; in addition to which, Lord Lumley himself obtained in 1585 a grant from the Crown of the manor of West Cheam¹ in reversion, and that manor appears to have vested in possession during his lifetime.

¹ These particulars are from Manning and Bray, vol. ii. 469, *et seqq.* It is there stated, however, that Antony Lord Montagu sold East

The present was not the only case in which Lord Lumley exhibited his solicitude for the preservation of the memorials of the illustrious house, of the senior line of which he was the last male representative; for he had some time previously collected and restored all such monumental effigies of his ancestors as he could find in Durham Cathedral, or in certain of the then lately dissolved monasteries in the North, placing them in the church of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, and supplementing the series by a few figures representing the earlier personages in the pedigree.

In placing his own memorial in the church of Cheam in preference to completing the series at Chester-le-Street, Lord Lumley was probably actuated by motives arising from the circumstance that this spot was already the resting-place of his first wife.

In the course of the year 1864 it was deemed advisable to pull down the old church at Cheam, and to erect, nearly on the same spot, a new edifice better accommodated to the increased population of the parish. The chapel or aisle containing the Lumley monuments has, however, been allowed to remain standing, having been completed as a separate building, by the erection of a west wall in plain brickwork, in the centre of which a pointed doorway now gives admission to the interior.

On entering this building, the first object which strikes the eye is the large altar-tomb of Jane, the first wife of the founder, built against a closed-up arch in the south wall, which appears originally to have communicated with the now destroyed chancel of the church.

At the north-east corner of the chapel, which is lighted by a large east window of very late Perpendicular work, stands the monument of Lord Lumley himself; that of

Cheam to Henry Earl of Arundel, in 25th of Elizabeth, 1583. Lord Arundel in fact died in 1579, so that there must be a mistake as to this date. A sketch of the life of John Lord Lumley will be found in the same place, in Collins's *Peerage*, article SCARBOROUGH, and in Surtees' *History of Durham*, vol. ii. under "Chester-le-Street," where a full account with engravings will be found of the remarkable series of monumental effigies noticed in the text.

his second wife, Elizabeth Darcy, being adjacent to it westwards, and nearly facing the tomb of her predecessor.

The handsome monument of Lord Lumley is formed by two columns of the Composite order in grey marble, rising from a slab of dark marble about nine feet in extreme length, itself supported by two white pilasters, which raise it about three feet from the ground. The richly moulded entablature of white marble carries a shield of eight quarterings,¹ ornamented by scroll-work, in the taste of the early seventeenth century, and flanked by "pelicans in their piety," the Lumley crest. Against the wall, in the recess formed by the architectural part of the design, is a large slab of veined white marble, which bears a long Latin inscription commemorating the deceased, his two wives and three children, and giving the entire direct pedigree of the Lumley family from father to son, with the names of their respective wives (three only being omitted), from Liulph, the first recorded ancestor, slain in 1080, down to John Lord Lumley himself, that is, for sixteen generations.

As a comment on this text, on either side of the inscription are placed, in a single vertical line, eight shields of arms, each party per pale, exhibiting the bearings of each of the male and female progenitors of John Lord Lumley mentioned in the epitaph; while at the foot his own plain coat appears, supported by two shields of his own arms impaling those of his two wives. His supporters, the two popinjays, are carved outside the three last shields and hold the laces, which pass through rings and appear to carry the shields. These shields are all carved in fine alabaster in excellent workmanship, and retain traces of the gold and colours with which they were originally adorned. The whole was once partly gilt and coloured.

A very accurate engraving of this monument will be found in Sandford's *Genealogical History*, at page 423 of the edition of 1707, where also the inscription is preserved at full length, besides being recorded by Manning

¹ Blazoned *post*, in description of the tomb of the first Lady Lumley.

and Bray. The whole of the genealogical portion of this epitaph was probably from the pen of Lord Lumley himself, being an absolute repetition of the family history inscribed on a tablet set up by him in connection with the monuments in Chester-le-Street church, the text of which will be found in Surtees' *Durham*. As, therefore, the whole of this inscription has been twice printed, and the greater part of it, namely the pedigree, three times, it seems unnecessary to reproduce it here. The armorial bearings, however, which accompany it not having been particularly described either by Sandford or by our county historians, we print at the end of this notice a table¹ containing as much of the pedigree as is necessary for the understanding of the shields in question, subjoining to each name the blazon of the coats assigned on the monument to the individual and to his wife.

The order in which the shields are arranged is alternate, from side to side; the coat attributed to Liulph, the patriarch of the family, occupying the uppermost shield on the left as you look at the monument, his son Uchtred enjoying the corresponding position on the right, while William, the grandson, is immediately under Liulph on the left. Thus, in the table the odd numbers will be found to refer to the eight shields on the left (the dexter) side, the even numbers to the eight on the right (the sinister) side of the monument.

Lord Lumley's death occurred in 1609. He devised Lumley Castle and the other family estates to his kinsman and heir male, Richard Lumley, ancestor to the present Earl of Scarborough. His property, however, at Cheam came to his sister and (after the death of another sister) sole heir-general, Barbara, married to Humphrey Lloyd, of Denbighshire, for whose arms, and the later Lumley pedigree, see vol. ii., part 3 of these transactions, in Mr. Howard's edition of the Visitation of 1623, under "LLOYD," where the descent is continued for two gene-

¹ This table has been compressed from the carefully compiled pedigree in Surtees' *Durham*, to which the reader desirous of further information is referred.

rations, to Henry Lloyd, aged nine at the time of the visitation. He was grandfather to Dr. Robert Lloyd, of Cheam, who in 1723 claimed the ancient barony of Lumley, as heir male of Barbara, heir-general as above to John Lord Lumley. As to this claim, which was disallowed on the ground that the attainder of George Lumley was unreversed, see Manning and Bray, and Collins's *Baronies by Writ*, p. 373, where the proceedings before the Lords' Committees are reported.

A portrait of John Lord Lumley, painted on panel, was formerly in Cheam church. It is figured in Sandford's engraving of the monument as if affixed to one of the pillars. According to Manning and Bray, it was, when they wrote, in the possession of the late Lord Scarborough.

With regard to the monument of Jane Fitzalan, Lord Lumley's first wife, there is not much to be said. It is of the altar shape, being formed by a very large slab of black marble fixed as above stated against the south wall of the chapel, and supported on the three free sides by pilasters, the spaces between which are filled by slabs of white marble, with embellishments in high relief.

At each end is a shield of the following arms:—Party per pale, baron and feme. I. Lumley. II. Fitzalan.

I. Quarterly of eight coats.

1. Thweng (or Lumley modern). 2. Lumley ancient. 3. D'Audre. 4. Morwic. 5. Argent a lion rampant azure. Brus of Skelton. 6. Argent 2 bars gules; on a canton of the last a lion passant guardant or. Lancaster. 7. Thornton. 8. A chevron, in base an annulet. Waunton.

II. Quarterly of four coats.

1. Gules a lion rampant or. Albini. 2. Barry of eight or and gu. Fitzalan. 3. Gules? a fess and canton argent. 4. 1 and 4 a fret. 2 a fess? 3 gules a chief—.

Supporters. Dexter, a popinjay vert accolloed or; Sinister, a white horse holding in his mouth an oak branch.¹

¹ The Lumley quarterings here displayed are identical with those on

On the slabs forming the north side of this tomb, Lady Lumley's son and two daughters are represented kneeling on cushions, in the interior of a building of debased architecture. A high relief of the lady herself in a similar posture is on another slab let into the wall above the tomb, adorned with the popinjay and white horse, and with the fret of Maltravers. A curious incised design on an oval stone about eight inches in its greatest diameter is introduced in the upper part of this slab. It appears to represent a mythological subject, possibly Hercules and the Hydra.¹

The epitaph which is inscribed on the margin of the altar-slab, and begins with the lines

Vixi, dum volui, volui dum Christe volebas,
Christe, mihi spes es, vita, corona, salus,—

will be found at length in Manning and Bray, who, from the parish register, state that this first Lady Lumley died in March, 1577, and give an account of her various literary performances, for she was a woman of considerable learning and classical knowledge.

the shield surmounting Lord Lumley's monument. The popinjays form supporters to that shield, which is ensigned with a close helmet facing to the dexter, and adorned with the crest of the pelican. For the blazon of the coats, to which the name only is given, see the Table. The 5th quartering is for Brus of Skelton, whose heiress married Thweng, and brought in the arms of Lancaster, Baron of Skelton. The 8th coat appears to be for Waunton, an heiress brought in by Thornton. In the MS. Peerage of Cooke, Clarenceux (*Add. MSS. Mus. Brit.* 5504), Lord Lumley's achievement is given, marshalled as in the text, but with the following variations; namely, 3 is assigned to "Morricke." 4. Azure semée of cinque-foils, a lion rampant or. "Dawtreay." 8. Argent, a chevron, in base a mullet (not an annulet), within a bordure engrailed sable. "Waunton." The last quarterings on the Fitzalan side are not very intelligible, and the difficulty of identifying them is increased by the fact that the colours on the monument have nearly gone. The fret is probably for Maltravers. The carving of the two coats counterquartered with it is inartistic and not to be relied on. The sinister supporter belongs to Fitzalan, and is used by the present dukes of Norfolk in allusion, as hence appears, to their succession to that family; and not in respect of Mowbray, as stated in the ordinary books.

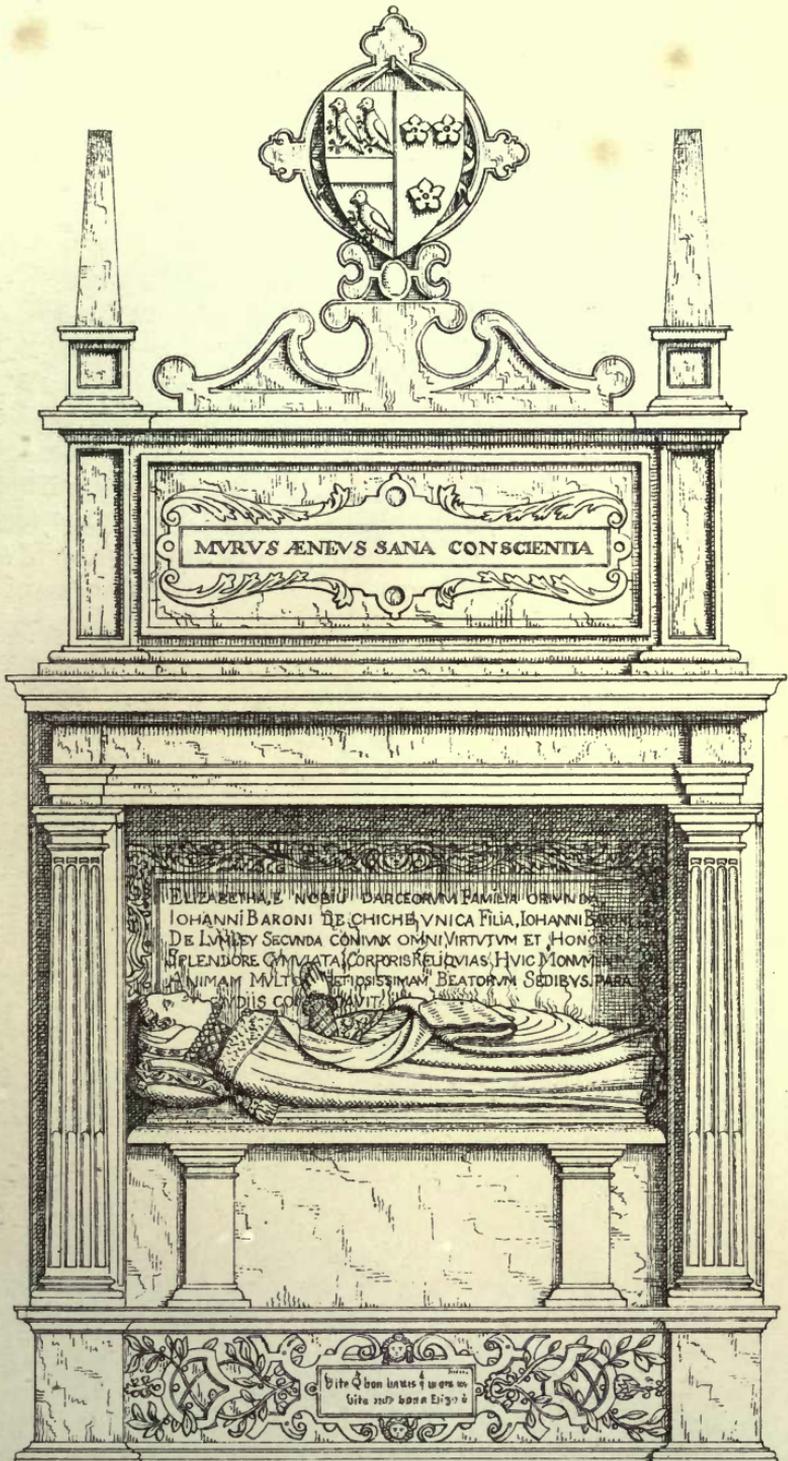
¹ Manning describes it as St. George on foot fighting the dragon.

Of Lord Lumley's second wife, the daughter of John, second Lord Darcy, of Chiche, we have found no biographical particulars. On her death, in 1603, she was buried under the third and last of the three monuments which form the subject of this paper.

This tomb is, we believe, now engraved for the first time, and affords a good example of female costume of the end of the sixteenth century.

The recumbent effigy of this lady, carved in alabaster, reposes on an altar-tomb of black marble, relieved by pilasters of the same material, but white. This stands in a recess formed by two fluted pilasters, also of white marble, as is also the entablature which supports a slab of a grey stone, bearing the Lumley motto "*Murus æneus sana conscientia,*" and which is heightened by a shield bearing the arms of Lumley impaling arg. 3 cinquefoils gules for Darcy of Chiche, placed between two truncated pyramids. The lady is richly attired. Her mantle doubled with fur, opens in front, so as to show the embroidered stomacher, and the insertion into the waist-band of the plaits of the skirt; while the hands, joined in the attitude of prayer, escape from the opening. The crisped hair is confined by a cap of a material admitting of being folded twice to the shape of the head; while one broad fold descends from the crown of the head to the back, where it meets the gathering of the under garment round the neck, which is then encircled by a gorget trimmed with a fretwork of ribbon, out of which rises the open plaited ruff of the period. Two bands, with ornaments in relief, intended, to judge from the traces of colour which remain, for jewels set in gold, pass over the head; one immediately in front of the cap and under its sides; the other, which is the broadest of the two, comes over the crown of the head and keeps the cap in its place.

The three sides and the ceiling of the recess are in black marble. The slab at the back bears, in faded gold letters, the epitaph which in the drawing has been carefully reduced from a rubbing of the original. The slabs at the head and foot of the effigy are decorated with the



MVRVS ÆNEVS SANA CONSCIENTIA

ELIZABETHA, E NOBIS DARCEORVM FAMILIA ORIVNDA
 IOHANNI BARONI DE CHICHEVNICA FILIA, IOHANNI BARONI
 DE LANLEY SECUNDA CONIUX OMNI VIRTVTVM ET HONORVM
 SPLENDORE CVMATA, CORPORIS RELIQVIAS, HVIC MONIMENTVM
 ANIMAM VLTIMO REPOSISSIMAM BEATORVM SEDIBVS, PARATI
 DIIS COMMITTIT



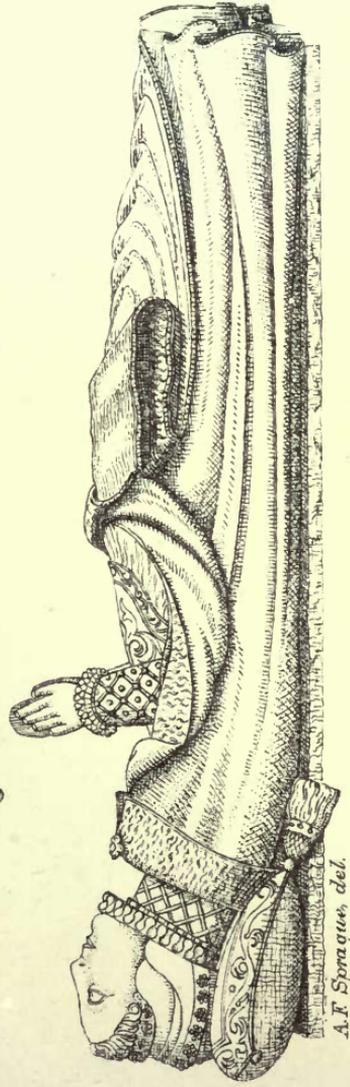
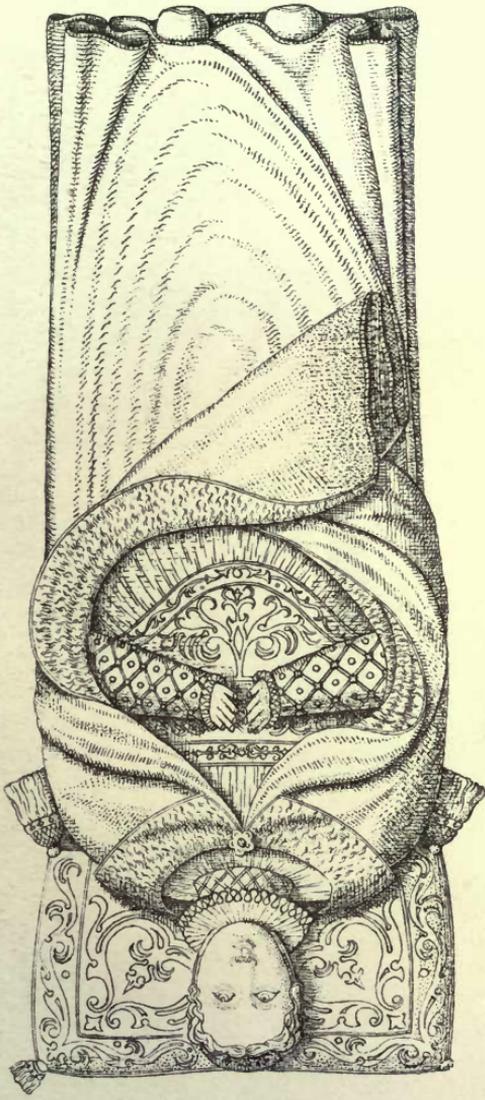
Vita Quam latius fovero in
 Vita non habeo Ergo ð

A. F. Sprague, del.

COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH

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CHEAM CHURCH, SURREY.



A. F. Sprague, del.

CHEAM CHURCH, SURREY.

Effigy of Monument at large.

shield of Lumley impaling Darcy, surrounded by elegant scrollwork, while the ceiling, or soffit, is covered with popinjays and cinquefoils placed in squares alternately, so as to form a diaper pattern. These last designs are not in relief, but are formed by incised outlines. It is, perhaps, right to observe, that Mr. Sprague's clever drawing, from which our illustrations are reduced, is inaccurate in one particular; namely, that he has restored the nose and tips of the fingers of the effigy, which, on the occasion of the visit of the present writer, in April, 1865, were mutilated, and evidently had been in that condition for years.

The Lumley chapel contains several other monumental slabs relating to the Lloyds and other families connected with the place. Some, at least, of these appear to have been transported from their original position in the old church, being affixed to the newly-built west wall.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the building has been left in thorough external and internal repair, and that generally, both here and in the churchyard, the parishioners of Cheam, in carrying out the reconstruction of their church, have shown greater respect for the preservation of the memorials of past generations than has of late years been exhibited by certain church "restorers" in various parts of England.

C. SP. PERCEVAL.

TABLE

OF THE PATERNAL DESCENT OF JOHN LORD LUMLEY, ILLUSTRATING
HIS MONUMENT IN CHEAM CHURCH.

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- I.—LIULPH, murdered before 1080. = Alghitha, dau. of Aldred, E. of Northum-
berland.
Arms, Gu. 6 popinjays arg. (Lumley
ancient) impaling a saltire for Aldred.
- II.—Uchtred, before 1080. =
Arms, Lumley ancient, impaling at
Chester-le-Street a plain cross, the im-
palement blank at Cheam.
- III.—William, assumed the local surname = Judith, or Juetta, dau. of Hesil-
of Lumley, living temp. Pudsey, Bishop den, of Hesilden.
of Durham.
Arms, Lumley ancient, impaling at
Chester-le-Street also a plain cross;
impalement blank at Cheam.
- IV.—Sir William de Lumley, Knt. =
Arms, Lumley ancient, impaement
blank.
- V.—Sir William de Lumley, Knt., living = d. and coh. of Walter d'Audre,
c. 1260. of Morton d'Audre, Co. Pal. Durham,
Arms, Lumley ancient, impaled with
3 cups for D'Audre, Knt.
- VI.—Sir Roger de Lumley, Knt., living = Sibilla, dau. and coh. of Hugh de Morwic,
1275. Baron of Chevington, Northumber-
Arms, Lumley ancient, with gu. a land.
saltire vair, for Morwic.
- VII.—Sir Robert de Lumley, Knt., ob. = Lucy, eldest dau. and coh. of Marmaduke
1338. Thweng, Baron of Kilton, co. York.
Arms, Lumley ancient, with arg. a
fess gu. betw. 3 popinjays (vert) col-
lared (or) for Thweng.
- VIII.—Sir Marmaduke Lumley, of full = Margaret, dau. of Holland.
age 1339, assumed his mother's arms
as above. (Lumley modern.)
Arms, Lumley modern, with az. se-
mée de fleur-de-lis, a lion ramp. guard-
ant or, for Holland.
- IX.—Sir Ralph Lumley, Knt., heir to his = Eleanor, dau. of John Lord Nevill, of
elder brother Robert, who died without Raby, sister of Ralph, E. of West-
issue 1374. Sum. to Parl. 8 Ric. II., moreland.
to 1 Hen. IV. Slain at Cirencester
1 Hen. IV., and attainted.
Arms, Lumley modern, with (gu.) a
saltire (arg.) Nevill.

- X.—Sir John Lumley, Knt., slain at ^a Felice, dau. of Sir Mathew Redmayne.
Bauby, 1421.
Arms, Lumley modern, with gu. a chevron engr. betw. 3 garbs . . . , for Redmayne.
- XI.—Sir Thomas Lumley, Knt., had sum=
mons to Parl. (after reversal of his Margaret, dau. of Sir James Harington,
grandfather's attainder, 1 Ed. IV.) till bro. to Will. Lord Harington, K.G.
12 Hen. VII., ob. 1485.
Arms, Lumley modern, with (sa.) a fret (arg.) a label . . . , for Harington.
- XII.—Sir George Lumley, a knight banne=
ret, bore title of Lord Lumley, ob. 1507. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Roger Thorn-
ton, a merchant of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Arms, Lumley modern, with (sa.) a chev. and a chief indented (arg.), for Thornton.
- XIII.—Thomas Lumley, ob. v. p. 1487. = Elizabeth, nat. dau. of K. Ed. IV. by
Arms, Lumley modern, with Quar- the Lady Elizabeth Lucy.
terly—1. France modern quartered with England. 2 and 3. Or a cross gules, Burgh E. of Ulster. 4. Mortimer. Over all a bendlet sinister. For the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet.
- I V.—Richard Lumley. Sum. to Parl. = Anne, dau. of Sir J. Conyers, of Hornby
1 Hen. VIII., ob. 1511. Castle, K.G.
Arms, Lumley modern, with (az.) a maunch (or), for Conyers. [From his second son, Antony, descends the present Earl of Scarborough.]
- XV.—John Lord Lumley, ob. 1544. = Joan, dau. of Henry, Lord Scrope, of
Arms, Lumley modern, with az. a bend or, for Scrope. Bolton.
- XVI.—George Lumley, engaged in Aske's = Jane, dau. and coh. of Sir Rich. Knight-
insurrection; attainted and beheaded ley.
1537, vitâ patris.
Arms, Lumley modern, with Quar-
terly 1 and 4 ermine, 2 and 3 paly of 6 or and gu., all within a bordure, for Knightley.
- 1
Jane, dau. and coh. of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.
Arms, Gules a lion ramp. or.
- = John Lumley, restored in blood
1 Ed. VI. 1547, and cr. Baron Lumley. Ob. Apr. 11, 1609,
s. p. superst.
Arms, Lumley modern.
- 2
= Elizabeth, dau. of John Lord Darcy, of Chiche.
Arms, Arg. 3 cinque-foils gules.

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

1. The arms are blazoned from the monument itself; where the tinctures have perished, they have been supplied (within parentheses) from other sources.

2. As to the alleged original arms of Lumley, Gules, six popinjays argent. It will be seen that this coat is attributed to the first seven persons in the pedigree. At the present day it is hardly necessary to remind the reader that neither Liulph nor his son, at all events, can have used armorial bearings properly so called. The popinjay, according to Mr. Surtees, first appears on one of the effigies at Chester-le-Street, the right hand of which "grasps the tail of a parroquet," in allusion, as he supposes, to some romantic crusading adventure. This effigy was named by John Lord Lumley, William, son of Uchtred, by what authority does not appear; but the monument is a genuine one, and from the costume (*see* the figure in Surtees) must belong either to this William or to his son of the same name. Mr. Surtees again finds the popinjay on a remarkable seal of the same period; namely, that of Matthew de Lumley, probably a nephew of William, son of Uchtred. The seal represents a gentleman on horseback, clad in a long gown and hood, with a bird on his fist with a long forked tail, which the learned historian takes for a parrot, though in the woodcut of this seal, at page 77 of "The History of the Priory of Finchale" (Surtees Society), the bird, to my eye, is more like a hawk. These two instances, or the first at all events, show an early use of the popinjay as a device. That such a device, developed, as in numberless other cases, into a regular coat of arms, the six popinjays namely, is perfectly possible; but I have not found any monument or seal to prove it positively, and neither the name of Lumley nor this shield of six parrots occurs in the contemporary Rolls of Arms. It is true that a seal of six birds is engraved in plate 10 of Surtees; but the accompanying letter-press refers it to the Fitz-Marmaduke family, though, as will appear lower down, I suspect that in fact it belongs to a Lumley. In Sandford and elsewhere the coat is blazoned six martlets; on the monument at Cheam the birds are unquestionably parrots. Lord Lumley, therefore, must have so considered them.

3. The saltire impaled with the popinjays on shield 1 is, of course, an imaginary bearing, equally with the two crosses which, at Chester-le-Street, occupy the wife's side of the two next shields, of which the sinister sides are left blank at Cheam.

4. The coat of Thweng, of Kilton Castle, in Cleveland, appears first in the Roll of Arms temp. Hen. 3, published by Nicolas, as argent a fess gules, between three popinjays vert, with the name of Marmaduke de Tweng, and is repeated with the name of a descendant of the same Christian name in the subsequent rolls down to that temp. Edw. 2, also printed by Nicolas. In the Roll temp. Ric. 2, published by Willement, the same coat is assigned to Sir Rauf de Lumley, grandson, that is, of Lucia de Tweng, the heiress of that family.

The seals of Sir Marmaduke de Lumley, Sir Ralph his son, and of John Lord Lumley, his grandson, all bearing the fess and popinjays, are figured in the plates to Surtees' Durham: the first will be found in plate 10, the two latter in plate 9. That of John Lord Lumley is also engraved in Bysshe's notes to Upton, p. 58. The evidence as to the assumption of this coat is therefore very clear.

5. There was another family settled at Hordene, or Horden, in the county of Durham, the great similarity of whose arms to those of Thweng has occasioned some perplexity. John FitzMarmaduke, Lord of Horden, was at Carlaverock in 1301, and his arms, as blazoned in the poem, were Gules a fess between three popinjays argent. The same coat was borne by Geoffrey Fitz-Geoffrey de Hordene, grandfather¹ of this John, as appears from his seal figured in Laing's "Scottish Seals," No. 438, from a charter *circa* 1230; and, with the addition of a baton or bendlet azure, is assigned, in the Roll temp. Hen. 3, to a Richard FitzMarmaduke, whose precise place in the pedigree does not appear, though, from the date of the compilation of that Roll (*circa* 1245), it should belong to the generation intermediate between Geoffrey and John. The fact that the coat in question differs in tincture only from that of Thwenge, and that the uncommon name of Marmaduke is found in both families, leads to a strong inference that they were closely connected. Such connection, however, has, so far as I am aware, never been made out. The investigation of it may be worthy the attention of Durham and Yorkshire genealogists. Surtees, in plate 9, gives the seal of Richard Fitz-John Fitz-Marmaduke (otherwise called Richard Fitz-Marmaduke, or as in the legend of the seal in question, Ricardus Marmaduc), from a document dated 1318, the year of the death without issue of this Richard, who was son and heir of the John of Carlaverock. This seal exhibits a shield supported by two wyverns, and bearing the fess and popinjays. The next plate, No. 10 in Surtees' Durham, contains two other seals, the first bearing a strong resemblance to the seal last described, and also displaying the shield with the fess and popinjays between two wyverns. The legend, with the exception of the letters IO., has unfortunately perished. The second seal has also lost its legend, all but the letters ..DV.. The device is a shield bearing six birds, and is the same to which I have alluded on the last page. The letter-press description of these plates was compiled or finished after the death of Mr. Surtees, and his editors have not always felt quite certain as to the correctness of their attribution of the seals to their owners. In the present case the first seal is said to be that of "John de Lumley;" but no reference is given to the document from which it comes, but merely to the Lumley pedigree, which does not, however, identify it. The second seal is called "the seal of — Marmaduke," with no further reference than to the Horden pedigree, where, however, it is not mentioned. Now I have already shown that the coat Gules a fess between three popinjays argent, belonged from the earliest date to the Horden family; so that, *à priori*, it is improbable that this second seal of the six birds should be rightly assigned

¹ See the Pedigree, Surtees, vol. i. page 24.

to a member of that house ; while from the resemblance of the first seal to that of " Ricardus Marmaduc," it might be concluded that it in fact belonged to his father John, which conclusion the only remaining letters IO render the more likely. I am, on the whole, therefore, disposed to think that there is a confusion in the letter-press references, and that the second seal is that of a MarmaDVke Lumley, and the first that of IOhn FitzMarmaduke. If this conjecture should turn out, on examination of the deeds, to be true, it will also probably be found that the Marmaduke Lumley in question was the person of that name who afterwards took the Thweng arms, and that this is an early seal of his, prior to his mother's death. Though averse to printing conjectures in cases where by searching the evidence positive facts may be arrived at, yet in the present instance, having no immediate opportunity of collating the seals in question, I trust that I may be pardoned for offering a possible solution of a difficulty which has puzzled myself and may perplex others.

On the death of Richard FitzMarmaduke of Horden, as above mentioned, without issue, his sister Mary became his heir. She was married to a Lumley ; not, however, one of the direct line of Lumley Castle ; and her son, Robert Lumley of Ravenshelm, appears to have adopted her arms, but with a difference ; for in the Roll temp. Edw. 2, Sir Robert Lumley bears gules a fess between three popinjays argent, on the fess three mullets sable, which coat¹ is repeated in the Roll temp. Ric. 2, as belonging to Monsr. Marmaduke Lumbney. According to the pedigree, Marmaduke succeeded Robert of Ravenshelm, being twenty-one years old in 1384. The Roll temp. Edw. 2 gives also the name and arms of Sire Richard FitzMarmaduke, gules a fess between three popinjays argent, surtout a bendlet (baston) azure, among the knights of Northumberland and Cumberland. It will be observed that both name and arms are identical with those previously quoted from the Roll temp. Hen. 3. I cannot trace this individual's connection with the family.

The fact of two distinct marriages having occurred, about the same date, between two men of the same surname and two ladies whose paternal coats bore so close a resemblance, and were both adopted by their respective issue, is calculated to create some confusion. The wish to clear this up is my apology for the length of this note.

¹ The mullets, however, being blazoned gules. From the circumstance of the red colour in the old rolls turning black from age, discrepancies of this kind often arise.

II.—THE BRASSES.

THE destruction of an old church not unfrequently brings to light monuments which the carelessness of a past age buried beneath an accumulation of pews. Such was the case at Cheam, where two brasses were discovered in addition to the four previously visible.

The slabs in which the metal was set were broken by the workmen, but the rector, with a care for the preservation of the brasses which one is only too pleased to acknowledge, communicated with some of the members of this society upon the subject. On a careful examination of the plates, it was found that the whole of one monument, and three shields being accessories of two other monuments, were of the class known as Palimpsest, having been previously engraved on the contrary side to form part of earlier monuments. The particulars are mentioned in detail in the following descriptive list, arranged in order of date.

No. I. A civilian, c. 1360: inscription wanting.—The effigie measured 4 ft. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; but unfortunately a piece $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long had been lost from the middle. The costume is a rather loose tunic, reaching a little below the knees, and girded round the hips by a baldrick, having an ornamental termination and suspending an anelace, or short sword, in front; the sleeves quite tight and short, not reaching to the wrist; but beneath are short closely-buttoned mittens. Round the throat is a small hood, fastened by buttons. The shoes are slightly pointed, and have a strap over the instep. The face is very good; it is that of an elderly man, with curt hair and short bifid beard.

The plate is in good preservation; the slab shows that there was a short inscription beneath the feet of the figure. It lay in the floor of the south aisle, near the west end.

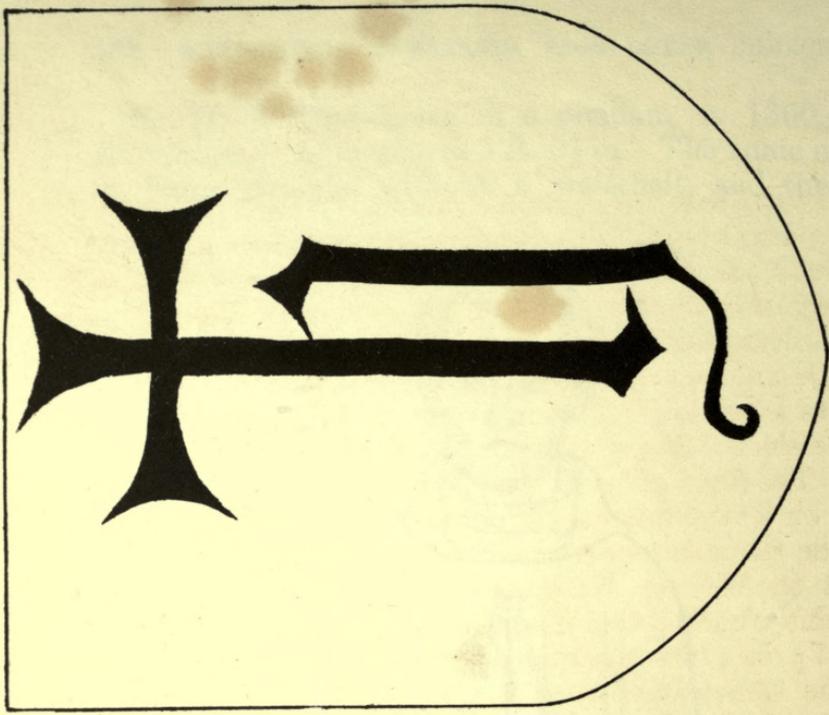
No. II. A demi-figure of a civilian, c. 1360.—(See illustration.) It measures 1 ft. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. The tunic appears to hang straight without a waistbelt, and the arms



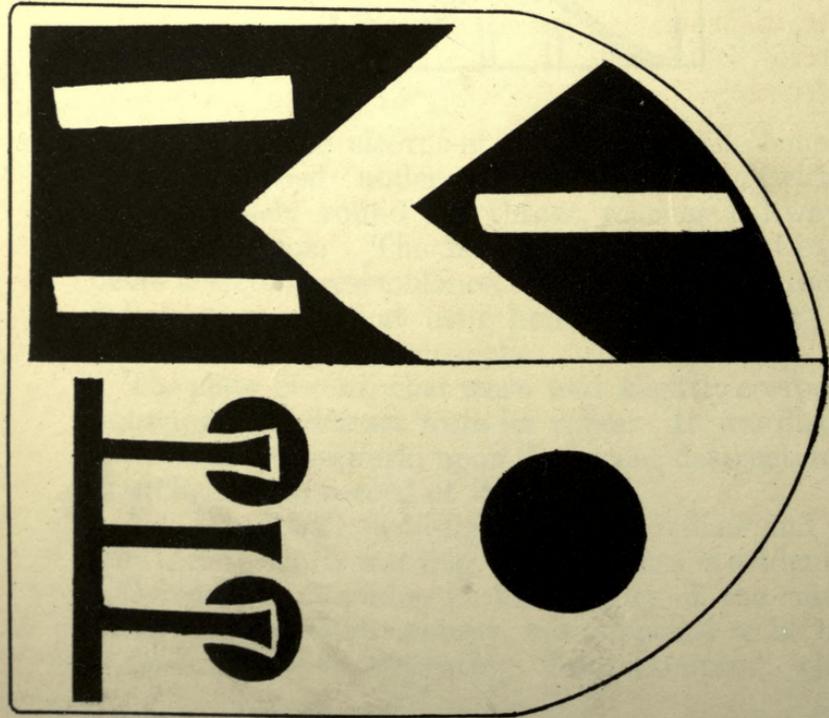
escape from the sleeves at the elbow, while beneath are closely-buttoned under-sleeves. A cape, with hood setting loosely round the throat, reaches halfway down the upper arms. The face is very good, and in design bears a strong resemblance to No. I.; it represents an elderly man, with but little hair, and that short; a very small beard, and no moustache.

The plate is somewhat worn and slightly corroded, but not enough to detract from its value. It was discovered beneath the woodwork, upon the recent destruction of the church, and no record of it existed.

No. III. Small demi-figures of a civilian and wife.—The inscription is wanting, but the brass is evidently that referred to by Manning in his History of the county, as being mentioned by Aubrey, but supposed to be beneath a pew, and commemorating John Compton, who died



REVERSE.



OBVERSE.

16th January, 1450, and his wife Johanna, who died 6th September, 1458. The man wears an ample tunic fastened by a belt, and rolled back at the throat; small bishop sleeves, and tight under-sleeves. Face good, rather full; hair very short, and ears large. The woman is on his left; she has a somewhat similar costume, but with a very short waist, and her sleeves are tighter; head-dress flattened heart-shape; square face. Height of effigies $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The brass is somewhat worn; it lay at the west end of the north aisle.

No. IV. The demi-effigy of a civilian.—The inscription, which was on a very narrow slip, is wanting; but it would appear to be the monument mentioned by Manning, with inscription to William Wodeward, the brother of the rector of this church, who died 9th January, 1459. The height is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the costume somewhat similar to the last, but the sleeves are tighter and guarded (as is also the collar) with fur. It is somewhat worn.

Manning says it was near the south door, and had had two coats of arms; but it must have been afterwards covered over, and remained concealed until the destruction of the church.

No. V. A man in armour, standing sidewise, measuring only $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, being probably the smallest known full-length brass figure of an adult. The date is c. 1480. He is bareheaded; has a short skirt of taces and tuiles; mitten gauntlets; a long heavy sword suspended perpendicularly on the left; round the neck a collar, with badge. The figure is designed with the long legs and awkwardness characteristic of the particular date ascribed, and is exceedingly worn. The effigy of his wife was on his right hand, but is lost; it had a large butterfly head-dress.

There are two shields of arms. Dexter bears—per pale, three roundlets surmounted by a label of three points (Courteney?); imp. a chevron between three measuring-yards (Yerde). Upon cleaning from the back the pitch in which it had been imbedded, there appeared a merchant's mark (see illustration) of a simple character, and not unlike one found on the back of a shield at Betch-

worth, in this county, described by Mr. Albert Way, and engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1855 ; in the present case the lines, which are deeply cut, are so sharp as to raise a presumption that it could not have been actually in use as a brass.

The sinister shield bears the first coat (Courteney ?), imp. (apparently, for the brass is almost defaced by wear), Chequey ar. and sa., Ellenbrege, imp. erm. a chief

Lysons mentions a much-worn brass, with small effigies of John Yerde, who died in 1449, and his wife Anne, who died in 1453 ; and Manning gives an imperfect inscription to — Fromond and his wife Anne, daughter of — Yerde. He describes the lady's head-dress as resembling that of Margaret Gaynesford at Carshalton (which is a large example of the butterfly form), and states that it lay in the south aisle. The description therefore appears to correspond with this brass, and there is no other to which it could apply ; but, on the other hand, the date of costume and execution is clearly between 1475 and 1480, and the arms of neither Fromond nor Yerde appear.

No. VI. A mural brass to Thomas Fromond, Esquire, and his wife Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of John Yerde, Esquire ; he died 21st March, 1542, and was buried on the 24th, as appears by the parish register. They are kneeling, each at a desk, which is in indifferent perspective, and panelled with the linen pattern ; the one having an open book, and the other a rosary, and behind them are groups of children, six sons and four daughters.

Thomas, though called Esquire, is in civil costume, wearing a coat cut square at the neck, having a waist-belt, and close ill-fitting sleeves. Over it is a "merchant's coat," with false sleeves and fur collar and lining ; hair very long. The sons, similarly attired, kneel behind him.

The wife wears a tight dress, with quite tight sleeves and fur cuffs, turned back off the hands ; over the neck, shoulders, and bosom, a quaker-looking cape cut away



OBVERSE.

Shield on Brass to Thomas Fremont.

1542.



REVERSE.

Reverse of Shield.

from the arms, and a habit-shirt beneath : she has a pedimental head-dress. The group of daughters kneeling behind differ from her in costume only in having close Queen of Scots caps, and in wanting the cape. An entry in the register mentions the burial of one of them, named Joanna, on the 27th March, 1550.

Over each group was a shield, long lost, and between them one bearing per pale ; I. quarterly, 1 and 4 per chevron ermine and gules, three fleurs-de-lis or, Fromond ; 2 and 3 chequy argent and sable, Ellenbrege ; impaling, II. gules, a chevron between three measuring-yards, Yerde. The tinctures still remain.

Thomas, the father of the present Thomas Fromond, was the son of Richard Fromondes, of Hadlow, Kent, who married Joan, the daughter and heiress of John Elinebrygge, Esq. (who died 8th February, 1473), by his wife Isabella, daughter of Nicholas Jamys, Lord Mayor of London, both of whom are commemorated by a brass at Merstham. Joan, or Johanna, after the death of Richard Fromondes, married Henry Burton ; she died 23rd December, 1523, and is represented on a brass at Carshalton. (See some notes on the family, in the present vol., pp. 11—13, *ante*.)

Over the shield is a rather larger plate, engraved with the conventional mode of representing the Holy Trinity ; viz., the Everlasting Father as the Ancient of Days, crowned and seated on a throne ; the right hand in benediction and the other supporting the Son stretched upon the cross, and accomplishing the salvation of the human race ; and the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove. The nimbus of the Saviour is not cruciform. This conventional representation appears on various brasses in different counties, and dating in the 15th and 16th centuries.

On detaching from the stone the plates composing this monument, it was found that the whole of them had been prepared (and probably used) to commemorate some persons at an earlier date. The effigy of the man had been cut out of a figure of a lady kneeling at a desk, while the effigy of the woman had been formed from the

companion figure of a man with a rosary, the original figures having been about double the size of the last. On the reverse of the figures of the daughters (a separate plate soldered on) are a few engraved lines only; but on the back of the effigies of the younger sons is a fragment, being three-quarters of a figure (under a canopy) of St. John the Evangelist holding a chalice, from which the evil spirit is flying, in accordance with the tradition that upon an attempt being made to kill him by means of poison in the sacred chalice, the poison was, by the sign of the Cross and invocation of the Holy Trinity, expelled in the form of a winged serpent. The nimbus of the saint has cruciform rays. (See illustration.)



The plate engraved with the conventional representation of the Holy Trinity was discovered to be cut from



*Conventional representation of the Holy Trinity, on
Brass to Thomas Fremnd Esq. 1542, at Cheam, Surrey.*



Palimpsest Engraving on back of Brass, representing the H. Trinity. Cheam, Surrey.

a plate (a shield apparently) on the reverse of which is engraved a heart between two hands issuing from clouds, and rays proceeding from the latter form a background. Upon the heart is inscribed—

Ih̄c (Jesus) est Amor mē) (meus).

Over it is a scroll bearing the legend from the Litany—

Libera me dn̄e (domine) de morte (æterna or improvisa);

while the upper angles have the words “Ihū m̄cy” (Jesu mercy). (See illustration representing the obverse and reverse of this plate.) Two examples of somewhat similar design occur in Norfolk, one at Loddon, 1462, and the other at Southacre, c. 1450, the latter being engraved on a plate the reverse of which had previously formed the head of a civilian, c. 1400. At Elmstead, Essex, c. 1530; and at Caversfield, Bucks, 1533, are similar designs.

Upon clearing the pitch from the back of the shield of arms, there was discovered another coat; viz., Gules, two lions passant guardant in pale, or; on a chief azure our Lady crowned, sitting on a tombstone issuant from the chief; in her dexter arm a sceptre, in her sinister the Infant Jesus, all or: the arms of the see of Lincoln. (See illustration.)

The Fromond chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The whole of these fragments, except the last, which is earlier, appear to be from one monument dating c. 1490, and are well designed for that period.

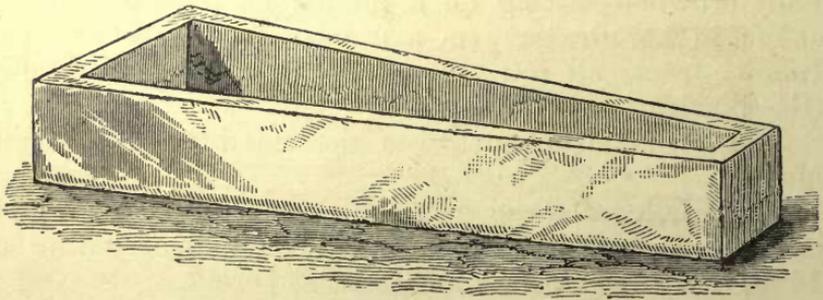
No. VII. A large rectangular plate with a very long inscription in Roman letters to “a saint departed, Edmvdn Barret Esq. seriant of y^e Wine cellar to King Charles,” who died 17th August, 1631, having married, 1st, Dorothy Apsley, by whom he had three sons and a daughter; and, 2nd, Ruth Causten, who had three sons and two daughters. Thomas, the eldest son, was Clerk of the Wardrobe to King Charles, and died 28th April, 1632.

No. VIII. There are also two shields, alike, and engraved on both sides, each bearing on the obverse the arms of Fromond, and on the reverse two bends.

ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A.

III.—THE STONE COFFIN CONTAINING THE BODY OF
A PRIEST, DISCOVERED ON THE SITE OF THE
OLD TOWER.¹

ON the 23rd February, 1865, the Rector of Cheam discovered a stone coffin, apparently in its original position, on the site of the last century tower of Cheam church. The coffin was of Bath stone, and the lid Purbeck marble; this, however, was very friable. The dimensions were as follows:—external length, 6 ft. 5½ in.; width at the

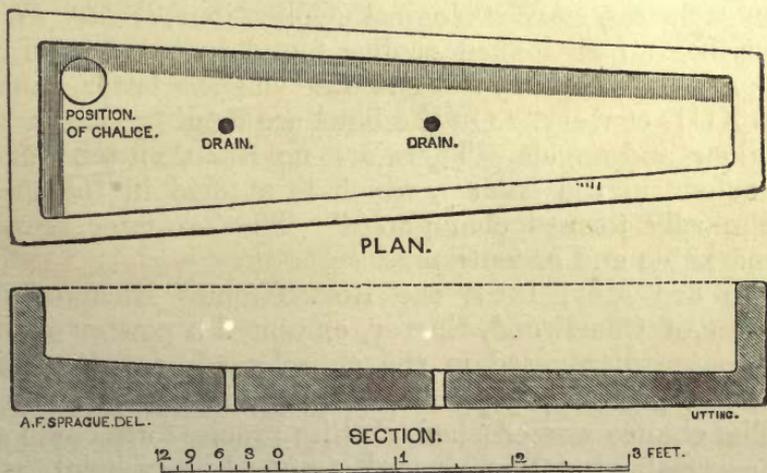


head, 24½ in.; at the foot, 13¾ in.: the depth at the foot is greater than at the centre or head. The bottom of the coffin was furnished with two drain-holes. The skeleton (that of an old man) when discovered was complete and undisturbed, lying with the feet towards the east; the

¹ The Society is indebted to Mr. W. Warwick King for the woodcuts illustrating this paper.

hands were not crossed, but placed on either side. The only vestiges of any woven or other fabric were the remains of a leather girdle covered with silk, on which gilt was laid; a buckle, much corroded, had been attached to this. On the left-hand side of the head a pewter chalice and paten were placed. On one side of this interment a skeleton was found, and beneath the coffin another; both of these were uncoffined, thus evidencing burial without coffins to which the rubric in the English burial service doubtless refers when it orders earth to be cast upon the body. On the following Monday I examined the coffin, and found everything in accordance with the Rector's statement; but regret to say that in spite of his precautions the bones had been disturbed. The coffin is of the thirteenth century. Having thus described the discovery, I will pass on to the consideration of its contents seriatim.

The chalice and paten found in the coffin clearly show that the deceased was a priest, doubtless one of the



former Rectors of Cheam. In the Middle Ages it was a liturgic rule that every cleric should have the sign of the order which he bore in life buried with him. " Clerici

vero si sunt ordinati, illis instrumentis induti sint quæ requirunt ordines quos habent.”—(Durandus, *Ration. Divin. Off.*, lib. vii. c. 35.) Further on Durandus says, “Veruntamen licet in aliis ordinibus propter pauperitatem hoc sæpius omittatur, in sacerdote tamen et episcopo nullo modo prætermittendum est.” Hence, as a pastoral staff is the especial sign of a bishop or an abbot, a chalice with a paten is that of a priest; for when ordained the bishop gave him his priesthood thus, as in the Exeter Pontifical of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter 15th cent., ed. Barnes, fol. 90:—“Episcopus manus lavet et post tradet cuilibet calicem cum vino et aqua, et patenam superpositam cum hostia, quem accipiant inter indices et medios digitos, primo videlicet pedem calicis, at post hostiam in medio patene, dicens cuilibet, Accipe potestatem offerre sacrificium Deo missaque celebrare, tam pro vivis quam pro defunctis in nomine Domini.”

The chalices buried with priests were generally made of pewter; but Mr. Albert Way, in the “Archæological Journal,” vol. iii. p. 136, mentions two chalices of silver being found at Byshbury, in Staffordshire. Dr. Rock has also a silver chalice found in a coffin. In vol. ix. of the “Sussex Archæological Collections,” Mr. Way describes an enamelled chalice found in a coffin on the site of Rusper Priory: “The date was the latter half of the XIII. century. On the bowl are demi-figures of the Saviour and angels. There are no less than ten shades of colour in the enamel, which is applied in the mode technically termed *champlevé*.” That example is very remarkable and exceptional.

On 3rd May, 1861, the Rev. Thomas Burningham, Rector of Charlwood, Surrey, exhibited a pewter chalice and paten discovered in the churchyard of that parish, near the priest’s door, on the north side of the chancel. “The chalice was crushed, and its precise form could not be ascertained. It measured about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the bowl, which is wide and shallow, measured 4 in. in diameter, the paten $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. The stem of this chalice is plain, without any knop.”

At another meeting of the Archæological Institute on

7th March, 1862, Mr. Shurlock exhibited a chalice and paten found in a stone coffin on the site of Chertsey Abbey.

The chalice found at Cheam (see p. 346) bears a resemblance to that at Charlwood, but the workmanship is somewhat rude. The stem, though without a knop, has still a projection round its centre; thus being apparently of a different make, although no doubt pewter chalices were kept ready for purposes of burial only.

The chalice and paten were, as before stated, on the left side of the head, and that discovered at Chertsey occupied the same position.

The learned and painstaking archæologist, M. l'Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, in his "Sépultures Gauloises, Franques et Normandes," page 323, writes as follows:—"Un auteur du XIII siècle a écrit que les Grecs reprochaient aux Latins de ne pas croiser les mains ni les bras de leurs morts. Mais c'est là une erreur, car nos morts de Bouteilles, couchés sur le dos et face au ciel, avaient les avant-bras pieusement croisés sur la poitrine." The Abbé's statement does not hold good in the present and following instances, for here the hands were lying on the sides of the body; and Mr. W. Wilmer Pocock, in vol. i. of our Society's proceedings, page 120, states "that the whole of the skeletons at Chertsey Abbey which were not disturbed lay on their backs, with their feet to the east, their arms and hands not crossed or joined, but lying straight by their sides." Mr. F. J. Baigent gives me similar evidence with respect to the bodies seen by him during the recent restoration of the church of St. Cross Hospital, in Winchester. These facts would seem further to prove that the custom of interring the clergy in the opposite direction to that of the laity is modern.

I have already described the remains of the girdle, but I may also say that probably it was very similar to that represented on the brass of John Stodeley, Over Winchedon, Bucks, engraved in Messrs. Waller's splendid work on Monumental Brasses.

The priest at Cheam was doubtless buried simply in an alb, and there were no remains of any other vestment.

The girdle was less liable to be destroyed by damp or other decomposing element; hence the preservation of its fragments.

The girdle confined the alb round the waist, and was flat. The following prayer was said by the officiating priest when putting on the alb:—"Præcinge me Domine zona justitiæ et constringe in me dilectionem Dei et proximi."

The discovery, though of no great importance, possesses additional interest from its adding one more fact to our imperfect knowledge of the so-called Dark Ages.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Rev. P. Carteret Maule, Rector of Cheam, for giving me early notice of the discovery, and his great courtesy and attention. He has evinced the deepest interest in the antiquities of his church, and afforded every assistance for their investigation. I have also to acknowledge some valuable suggestions offered by the Very Rev. Canon Rock and other gentlemen.

WILLIAM WARWICK KING.



CHALICE AND PATEN FOUND AT CHEAM.