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CHISLEHURST, AND ITS CHURCH.

As we approach Chislehurst Church, from the west, we see upon the Common a sunken circular pit, one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and four and a half feet deep. This, within the memory of men still living, was used as an arena for bouts of cudgelling and single-stick, in connection with an annual Fair. Its original purpose, however, is said to have been that of a cock-pit, and it is one of the very few perfect examples still existing.

The central portion of the pit is slightly raised, so that an inner circle is formed, about ninety-six feet in diameter, around which runs a broad circular margin or walk, about twelve feet wide, upon a slightly lower level.

Great is the contrast between the wildness of the Common, and the well-kept parish churchyard of Chislehurst. Seldom, if ever, can we find a better example of the beauty with which "God's acre" can be invested, by watchful care guided by good taste.

The pretty Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, in 1849, when its chancel was rebuilt, during the incumbency of the Rev. F. H. Murray, to whose courtesy I am indebted for much information, most cordially given. The north aisle, however, which has the tower at its west end, is ancient, as likewise are such internal fittings as the Font, the Chancel screen, the *benitura* in the south porch, and other minute features of the sacred edifice. At present, it consists of a nave, of five bays, with north and south aisles, a chancel having on its north side a vestry, a south porch, and a north-west tower surmounted by a low



A.D. 1857.



A.D. 1835.

CHISELHURST CHURCH.

Whitman & Bass, Photo-Litho London.

spire. The old Chancel, as seen by Sir Stephen Glynne, forty years ago, had two Early English windows; but it had no Chancel-arch. The mural painting, and the stained glass, in the new Chancel, and throughout the Church, are remarkably good.*

The oldest feature in this Church is the Font, which seems to have been erected late in the twelfth century. Its square bowl has, on each side, an arcade of shallow round-headed arches. It stands upon five round shafts, whereof one in the centre is ancient, of Purbeck marble, but the others are modern insertions.

The arches of the nave-arcades spring from piers, which take the form of four shafts united. The spandrels are chastely adorned with modern painting. Over the old arches, on the north, there is no hood-moulding, and their pier-caps take the form of four semi-octagons; while the new arches of the south arcade have hood-mouldings, and their pier-caps take the form of four semi-circles.

The north-west tower, of which the old spire was destroyed by fire on the 16th of March, 1857, opens to the nave, and to the north aisle, by pointed arches, each of three orders. Two of these orders die into the wall, while the third is supported at the south-east angle by engaged shafts, having octagonal caps and bases, but at the other angles by moulded corbels. In the tower are eight bells, cast by Warner, in lieu of three destroyed by the fire in 1857. There is a three-light window, and a turret-doorway, in the tower.

Within the modern south porch is a Holy-Water stoup, under an arch with continuous mouldings, probably made during the reign of Edward IV. The Rood-screen is good, and may perhaps be of the same date as the stoup. Two doorways which led to a rood loft, are still visible west of the Scadbury Chantry in the north aisle.

The SCADBURY CHANTRY has a low stone bracket in the

* Stained glass in the three Chancel windows, that in the E. and W. windows of the S. aisle, and the *Via Crucis* in N. aisle, is all by O'Connor; that in the W. windows of nave and tower, and mid-window of S. aisle, is by Lavers and Barrand; the entombment in N. aisle by Hardman; the S.E. window of S. aisle by Clayton and Bell.

east wall. Its late Perpendicular windows are, each, of two cinquefoiled lights. It is enclosed by good wooden screenwork, inserted probably during the reign of Edward IV, and similar to that of the rood-screen. In the upper portion of each panel there is arched tracery, of four cinque-foiled lights, each surmounted by two trefoils. On the south, are three panels, with twelve lights; on the west, are five panels, with nineteen cinque-foiled lights, and one of these panels, divided, forms entrance doors. A moulded cornice, ornamented with small gilded *estoiles*, crowns the whole. Within this chapel, on the south, that is on the north face of the nave's north arcade, are painted two dates and badges. One is the date 1422, surmounted by a red rose with a white centre; the other is 1460, surmounted by a falcon on a fetterlock. These are the dates of the accessions to the English throne of Kings Henry VI and Edward IV. Henry's accession-date is accompanied by his badge, of the house of Lancaster, a red rose. Edward's accession-date is surmounted by his badge, as Duke of York, a falcon and fetterlock.

The numerous tombs and monuments within the Scadbury Chantry, and around the walls of the chancel and of the aisles, can best be illustrated, by a rapid chronological sketch of the owners of Scadbury, and of the early residents in Chislehurst.

During many centuries the manor of Chislehurst was appendant to the paramount manor of Dartford, to which, in A.D. 1253, rents of assize amounting to £5 4s. 10d. were annually payable from lands here.* Successive royal and noble owners of Dartford, however, seem to have had no personal connection with Chislehurst. The manorial connection with Dartford ceased in 1611, when Sir Thomas Walsingham of Scadbury purchased the manor of Chislehurst, which had previously been held on lease by him, and by his elder brother before him.

The advowson of the Church had no such connection with Dartford. It was given, *circa* 1100–1108, by Henry I, to Gundulf, bishop of Rochester, and the Priory of St. Andrew.

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, II. 312, Inquisitio.

Between the days of Gundulf, and the present time, the sacred site of this church, its ancient Font, and the old north aisle with its Scadbury Chantry, have been associated with the history of many generations of men, whose names were well known in the annals of their time.

Hither came to worship, successive generations of the De Scathebery family, lords of Scadbury manor, who for a long series of years were the principal residents in Chislehurst. John de Scathebery was in 1301-2 (30 Edward I) assessed, in the King's Subsidy Roll, upon the sum of £22 3s. 0d.,* an amount greater than the assessment of the neighbouring landowners, except those of Sir Peter de Huntingfield at West Wickham (£25 11s. 8d.), and Sir William de Hamilton at Codham (£22 8s. 8d.). Twenty-nine other persons in Chislehurst were assessed for the same Subsidy, but upon very small amounts.

Not long before A.D. 1347, male heirs failing, Anne de Scathebery became the heiress of her family. She married Osmund de Walsingham, and thenceforth, during three centuries, those descendants of De Scathebery who were presented at the old font in Chislehurst Church bore the surname of Walsingham. During the Middle Ages, they seem to have had no equals resident in the parish. The owners of the Kemenhole, Tonge, and Frognal estates were either non-resident, or of little importance.

The manor, sometimes called the castle, of KEMENHOLE, situated in the extreme north of this parish, was monastic property in 1301,† and it afterwards passed to members of the Poynings family, who resided elsewhere. TONGE manor, in the extreme south of this parish, formed part of the possessions of Lesnes Abbey, until Sir Thomas Walsingham obtained it, by exchange, in the reign of Henry VI. FROGNAL possessed very extended rights of free-warren, granted to Thomas le Barbur, in 38 Henry III. Hasted speaks of another owner named John de Cressel, in the reign of Edward III, whose arms were said to be emblazoned in a window of

* *Lay Subsidy, Kent*, 12³ in the Public Record Office.

† "Dom' Prior Monasterii Cornub' in manerio suo de Kemenhole, £6 10s. 2d." *Lay Subsidy, Kent*, 12³.

the church. Neither of these surnames, however, appears upon the Chislehurst Subsidy Roll of A.D. 1301. In Codham parish, Hugh le Barbour was assessed to that subsidy, upon 8s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; probably, therefore, the owner of Frognal did not then reside in Chislehurst. Consequently, the owners of Scadbury were, until the sixteenth century, the chief parishioners of the rector of Chislehurst.

For a few years, during the minority of James Walsingham (*circa* 1466-77), another name was powerful here. His mother, Constance, after the death of Sir Thomas Walsingham, married as her second husband John Green, who, in her right, occupied Scadbury and kept his shrievalty of the county there, in 1476. His tenure, however, was short. In the November of that year, the family burial place, in the north aisle here, was opened to receive the remains of his wife, who survived her first husband, Sir Thomas Walsingham, less than ten years. She was a daughter of James Dryland, of Davington, and over her grave here was placed a monumental brass (not now extant), which bore her effigy.

James Walsingham died in 1540, and the sepulchral brass, which formerly commemorated him here, shewed that by his wife Eleanor he had seven daughters and four sons. Through two of the sons whom James Walsingham presented at the Font in Chislehurst Church, the name of Walsingham acquired a distinguished place in the annals of our country.

His eldest son Sir Edmund Walsingham became Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and continued to hold that position, of high trust, during twenty-two years. Buried in the Scadbury chantry here, in February, 1549, he is commemorated by a tomb of Bethersden marble, which was erected thirty-two years after his death by his son Sir Thomas.

William Walsingham, younger brother of Sir Edmund, acquires distinction from the lustre reflected upon him by the career of his son, Sir Francis. Queen Elizabeth's celebrated Secretary of State, being the son of this William Walsingham, a non-resident younger brother of Scadbury's lord, could have had very little association with Chislehurst

Church, in his youth. Sir Francis Walsingham was probably brought up at Fooks Cray, where it is believed that his father, William Walsingham, resided. The great Statesman served long as an Ambassador in France, and did not attain his high position of Secretary of State until 1573. About that time, or before it, he cut off his connection with Kent by selling the manor of Fooks Cray.* In Parliament, he never sat for any Kentish constituency. From 1562 to 1567 he represented Lyme Regis; and from 1572 to 1589, he sat for the county of Surrey. His wife's estate fixed his country residence at Barne-Elms (now Barnes) on the Thames, where Queen Elizabeth visited him, in 1589, for three days, May 26th, 27th, and 28th. His London house was in Seething Lane, where he died in 1590. The gossiping annalists add that, from his lack of wealth, his friends buried him late at night, in a most private manner, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Night funerals were, however, by no means unusual at that period, nor were they an indication of poverty, but rather the reverse. His daughter, Frances, was the mother of that Earl of Essex, who was General of the Parliament's Army.

Although Chislehurst Church cannot claim much association with the person of Sir Francis Walsingham, it was closely connected with the youth of another statesman of that period, Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the Great Seal, father of the illustrious Lord Bacon. It is probable that Scadbury was let to the parents of Sir Nicholas, perhaps during the time that Sir Edmund Walsingham was Lieutenant of the Tower of London. At all events, there, we believe, Sir Nicholas Bacon was born, and probably he was christened at the old font in Chislehurst Church.

The owner of Scadbury, during the whole manhood of Secretary Sir Francis Walsingham, was his first cousin Sir Thomas, who married Sir John Guldeford's daughter Dorothy. In his person, during 1563-4, Chislehurst Church continually received the Sheriff of Kent, for the first time since 1497, when his grandfather James served that office.

* Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, ii. 137.

Sir Thomas died before his cousin the statesman, and was buried in the north aisle here in 1583; his widow was interred beside him in the following year. Two years before his death, he erected a remarkable monument to his father,* which is dated 1581; but above that date, was afterwards inscribed the epitaph of his own son, who died in 1630.

The tomb closed over his two elder sons, Guildford and Edmund, before either of them had male issue. Their younger brother Sir Thomas, who married Elizabeth Manwood, thus inherited Scadbury. He sat for Rochester, in three Parliaments, between 1597 and 1604. It is amusing to read the description of a New Year's Gift, which was presented to Queen Elizabeth by this Sir Thomas Walsingham and Dame Elizabeth his wife, in January, 1600. Each of them gave a moiety of a petticoat, of clay-coloured satin, embroidered with silver. When Queen Elizabeth paid a day's visit to Scadbury, Her Grace is said to have planted here some fig-trees, which had come from Marseilles. These trees were pointed out to Queen Victoria, in April, 1872, when her Majesty honoured Lord Sydney with a visit. In the old house at Scadbury two rooms retained to the last, in the eighteenth century, names commemorative of Queen Elizabeth's visit. One was called "the Queen's apartment," another that of the Maids of Honour.

The burial-place, in the north aisle of Chislehurst Church, received the mortal remains of Sir Thomas in 1630, and he probably was the last Walsingham there interred. His son, Sir Thomas Walsingham junior, who represented Rochester in seven Parliaments, between 1620 and 1653, sold Scadbury to Sir Richard Bettenson about, or just before, the time of the Restoration of Charles II. Sir Thomas had acted, like the majority of Kentish landowners, on the side of the Parliament. His grandson James Walsingham, of Little Chesterford, Essex, had no male issue, and the senior branch of this family became merged in the noble family of the Brownes Viscounts Montague, by the

* "Which Thomas, now knight, this erected the rather
In memory of Sir Edmond his father."

(All the epitaphs are printed in *Regist. Roff.*, 929-935.)

marriage of Barbara daughter of James Walsingham, to Henry Browne Viscount Montague.

Meanwhile, among the forms familiarly seen upon Chislehurst Common, had been one whose name is indelibly impressed upon the annals of his country. In 1609, William Camden, the prince of English Antiquaries, retired to a residence, upon Chislehurst Common, which still bears his name. His *Magna Britannia* was first issued in 1586, while he was second master of Westminster School. Soon afterwards, he was promoted to the position of Head Master, being the only layman who has ever occupied that honourable office. He had been appointed Clarenceux King at Arms, in 1597, and his vast historical researches fully entitled him to that *otium cum dignitate* which he enjoyed, during the last fourteen years of his life, at Chislehurst. From his house here, probably, he sent to Oxford, in May 1622, the gift of endowment for a History Lecture in that University. There, his name is still commemorated by the Camden Professorship of Ancient History, for which his endowment fund is now supplemented by grants from the University Chest. At Camden Place he died, on the 9th of November 1623, in the seventy-third year of his age. Not in Chislehurst Church, however, but in Westminster Abbey were his honoured remains deposited.

It is extremely remarkable that Camden's name, which even now still clings to his house at Chislehurst, has from that circumstance found a place upon the Roll of the Peers of England. Considerably more than a century after Camden's death, the form of a great lawyer, Sir Charles Pratt, became familiar to worshippers in Chislehurst Church, as he came thither from Camden's house on the Common. His father, who resided at Wilderness, in Seale, was Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1718-23. Sir Charles, the son, having been Attorney General, 1757-62, was himself Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1761-6. While filling that high position, he was created a peer, in 1765, and he chose for his title the honoured name of the Prince of Antiquaries. The Roll of Peers thus became inscribed with the words, Charles Pratt, Baron Camden, of

Camden Place in Chislehurst. When advanced to an Earldom in 1786 this nobleman, who had been Lord Chancellor in 1766-70, adhered to the Antiquary's name, and became Earl Camden, of Camden Place. Early in the present century the peaceful sojourn of William Camden at Chislehurst during his last years of life was further commemorated, when the second earl, being created a marquess, adhered to the old title. Very fitly indeed did it happen, afterwards, that the second Marquess Camden, bearing a title which perpetuates the connection with Kent of the Prince of English Antiquaries, became the first President of the Kent Archaeological Society.

Camden Place, which in 1813 was the scene of the sad murder of the Bonars by their footman, has since acquired a wider and pleasanter celebrity. The closing years of an Imperial antiquary, who wrote the *Vie de César*, were peacefully passed in the spot where the great English Antiquary had died. But the residence, and the funeral at Chislehurst in 1873, of Napoleon III., did not shed so lustrous a halo around Camden Place, as did the memory and the obsequies, in 1879, of his lamented son and heir, the Prince Imperial. Then, universal sympathy sought the gentle widowed Empress, in Camden Place, whither came all the Royalty and Chivalry of England, to testify respect and regard.

After the Restoration of Charles II, the Bettensons occupied in Chislehurst that position which for three centuries had been held by the Walsinghams. Scadbury and Chislehurst manors were both purchased by Sir Richard Bettenson, of Laver de la Haye, who was created a baronet in 1666, and whose wife Anne was a Kentish lady, daughter of Sir William Monyns, of Waldershare. Sir Richard and his wife resided here for nearly twenty years, and he kept his shrievalty at Scadbury in 1679, in which year he died. His widow survived until 1681, when she was laid beside him here. Their second son Edward, ancestor of the baronets of Bradbourne, in Malling, was well known at Chislehurst; but very little did Chislehurst see of their eldest son Richard, and his fair wife Albinia, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, a descendant

of Queen Catherine Parr by her husband Lord Latimer. This young lady had been a maid of honour to Charles the First's queen, Henrietta Maria.* She derived her name Albinia from her mother, who was daughter and co-heir of Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon. Richard Bettenson, being an invalid, sought the soft climate of Montpellier, in France, where he died in 1677, two years before his father. His son Edward, then an infant two years old, and four daughters, were with Richard Bettenson and his wife in France, where one of them, named Dorothy, died. She was greatly admired by King Louis Quatorze, because she resembled Mlle. de la Vallière.†

Before marrying her second husband, Samuel Oldfield, Mrs. Albinia Bettenson probably came with her three daughters, and her son, to reside with her aged mother-in-law Lady Bettenson, at Scadbury. The daughters were quickly married, but the son remained single. Albinia Bettenson in 1681 became the wife of Brigadier-General William Selwyn, of Matson in Gloucestershire. Theodosia Bettenson married her neighbour here, Lieut.-General Thomas Farrington, heir of a small estate on the east side of Frognaal. The third sister, Frances, married Sir Thomas Hewett of Shire Oaks Park, Notts.

As the young lad, Sir Edward Bettenson, grew in years he developed a passion for "play." He possessed estates at Wimbledon in Surrey, and in Essex, as well as Scadbury, and lands at Greenwich and in London, but the exigencies of his losses at "play" caused him to dispark Scadbury, and sell the timber. When he died in 1733, at the age of fifty-eight, unmarried, he was buried in Chislehurst Church, and his estates became the property of his three sisters, in equal shares. All of them were at that time widows, Mrs. Selwyn, Mrs. Farrington, and Lady Hewett.

Albinia, Mrs. Selwyn, who had been married at Westminster Abbey‡ to General William Selwyn, on the 26th of May, 1681, lost her husband in April, 1702.

* *Selwyn MSS.*, in the possession of Admiral Jasper Henry Selwyn.

† *Selwyn MSS.*, in the possession of Admiral Jasper Henry Selwyn.

‡ *Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey*, p. 20, note.

He had served long in the army; and among the incidents of his career, we notice that he was on guard in Lincoln's Inn Fields, at the execution of William Lord Russell, in 1683; and that he joined in escorting Princess Anne, from St. James's Palace to Lord Dorset's house, in Epping Forest, on the 25th of November, 1688.* Letters written by him to his wife, when he was with the army before Namur, in 1695, are still extant. Colonel successively of the 2nd Regiment in 1691, and the 22nd in 1701, he was meanwhile made governor of Tilbury Fort. Thence in 1701, he was promoted to be governor of Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut.-General. He had represented Gloucester in the second Parliament of William III, and was again elected in 1701. He died in Jamaica in April, 1702, but his wife brought home his remains to be buried at Matson. In that place she, after some time, took up her permanent abode until her death in 1737; and there this Kentish lady rebuilt the parish church, at her own sole cost. General Selwyn left six children, three sons, John, Charles, and Henry; and three daughters, Frances, Albinia, and Margaret.

The eldest son, John, who served in the army, was an aide de camp of the Duke of Marlborough, and attained the rank of Colonel. He was born at Scadbury, on the 20th of August, 1688, in the house of his uncle, Sir Edward Bettenson, who was then a lad of thirteen years. John Selwyn, before he was twenty-one years of age, married his first cousin, Mary Farrington, daughter of Sir Edward Bettenson's second sister, Theodosia. The Colonel and his wife attained the high regard of King George II and Queen Caroline. He served with the King in some action, probably at Dettingen; in memory of which the Queen gave to Mrs. Selwyn a small service of Dresden china, which Earl Sydney still preserves. The city of Gloucester, which Colonel John Selwyn represented in the House of Commons, from 1727 to 1751, was in the habit of entrusting to him, for delivery, the lamprey-pie which that city periodically presented to the Prince of Wales.

* Rev. Wm. Bazeley's *Records of Matson*, in *Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Transactions*, vol. ii., p. 261.

The Gloucestershire home, at Matson, being his mother's residence, until her death on the 29th of December, 1737, the Colonel hired a seat called Danson Hill, in Bexley, of which he was the tenant when his uncle Sir Edward Betteson died in 1733. His London house, in Cleveland Court, now called Cleveland Square, where Colonel Selwyn died in 1751, is still the residence of his descendant, the Earl Sydney. When his mother, Albinia, widow of General Selwyn, died, in 1737, Colonel Selwyn, who inherited her share of the Scadbury estate, acquired also the two shares of his aunts, Lady Hewett, and Mrs. Farrington mother of his wife. He thus united the whole of Scadbury in his own possession. Soon after this arrangement was satisfactorily made, the Colonel had the grief of losing his only daughter, Albinia Townshend, who died in 1739, aged 24, and was buried at Matson.

She had married, in 1730, the Hon. Thomas Townshend, a son of the second Viscount Townshend, and an uncle of the first Marquess Townshend. He was an accomplished scholar, who represented the University of Cambridge in six Parliaments, and in conjunction with the Hon Edward Finch, originated in 1752 the University Annual Prizes called "Members' Prizes." To him, Colonel Selwyn sold Scadbury, and the manor of Chislehurst. Some years later, Mr. Townshend purchased Frognal, and removing thither, for a time, he pulled down the old house at Scadbury, for the purpose of rebuilding it for his residence. This intention however was never fulfilled; and nothing now remains of the Ancient Scadbury Manor House, but the Gateway, the moat, and part of a bridge over the moat. Mr. Townshend died at Frognal, in 1780, and was buried in Chislehurst Church. By his young wife, Albinia Selwyn, whom he lost so early, he had five children, of whom the eldest son was, in 1789, created Viscount Sydney. His descendants the Viscounts, and the Earl Sydney, have occupied Frognal ever since; and to them the Scadbury estate and the Scadbury Chantry in Chislehurst Church, have continued to belong. Earl Sydney, who received the Kent Archæological Society, with such kindly hospitality at Frognal, in 1879,

is the direct descendant, and heir, of two of the sisters and coheireses of Sir Edward Bettenson, of Scadbury.

When Mrs. Albinia Townshend died, in 1739, her parents had two sons living:—John Selwyn, who became M.P. for Whitchurch; and George Augustus Selwyn, of Matson, the noted wit, who for some time represented Gloucester in Parliament. Neither of these gentlemen married; so that the children of Mrs. Townshend were the only grandchildren of Colonel Selwyn, and his wife Mary Farrington. John Selwyn, the member for Whitchurch, died shortly before his father the Colonel, in 1751. Then, persuaded by his wife, Mary Farrington (who survived him for twenty-six years), Colonel Selwyn, and his second son George Augustus, united in cutting off the entail of the Gloucestershire estate, at Matson, and settling it upon Mrs. Townshend's heirs male.

The heirs of entail had been Colonel Selwyn's two brothers, Charles and Henry; but the former, although twice married, had died without issue in 1749, and the latter, Henry Selwyn, had died young, in 1734, and been buried at Matson. Thus, Colonel Selwyn had survived them both. Henry, however, had left a wife and nine children, one of whom became the grandfather of three distinguished brothers, whose memories are universally honoured. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop first of New Zealand and then of Lichfield; Lord Justice Charles Jasper Selwyn; and Professor William Selwyn, canon of Ely, were great grandsons of Henry Selwyn, the third son of General Selwyn by his wife Albinia Bettenson of Scadbury. Their great-grandmother Ruth, daughter of Anthony Compton, was buried at Chislehurst in 1761. The Bishop's grandfather William Selwyn (a King's Counsel, and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn) was likewise interred in Chislehurst, in 1817, and to his memory was erected in the old chancel a monument, now in the south aisle, by Sir Francis Chantrey, which arrests the attention of every visitor to Chislehurst Church. Of William Selwyn's seven sisters, two were also buried here; Louisa Selwyn in 1787, and Frances Selwyn in 1797. The monument here also commemorates George, the eldest son of the King's Counsel William Selwyn; he died young in the year 1800.

This gentleman however, William Selwyn the King's Counsel, was but the second son of Henry and Ruth Selwyn. Their eldest son, Charles Jasper, kept up no connection with Chislehurst. He, if the entail had not been cut off in 1751, would have inherited the Matson Estate in 1791, on the death of the great wit George Augustus Selwyn. Among his descendants are the present Rector of Pluckley, the Rev. Edward John Selwyn (to whom I am indebted for much information), and the two Admirals Frederick L. Augustus and Jasper Henry Selwyn, the latter of whom has kindly favoured me with extracts from the family manuscripts.

Other monuments, and tombs, in Chislehurst Church remind us that Sir Edward Bettenson's second sister and coheiress, Theodosia, had by her husband General Farrington of Chislehurst, another daughter, besides Mary who married her cousin Colonel Selwyn. This lady, named Albinia Farrington, in July, 1705, became the second wife of Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, afterwards Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, by whom she had five sons. The duchess survived her husband twenty-three years, and was buried in Chislehurst Church in 1745. Four years later, her fourth son Lord Thomas Bertie, Captain R.N., was likewise interred here, having died at the early age of twenty-nine. Her second son Lord Montague Bertie was buried here in 1753. Her fifth son, Lord Robert Bertie, inherited the estate of the Farringtons in Chislehurst from his mother's brother Thomas Farrington, who died in 1758. Twenty-four years later Lord Robert was buried here, in 1782. A monument in the church commemorates him, and his wife, Mary daughter of Viscount Blundell, widow of Lord Raymond, who died in 1798, aged eighty.

As Lord Robert Bertie had no children, he bequeathed the Farrington estate here to Mr. Charles Townshend, his first-cousin-once-removed, whose mother was Albinia Selwyn, daughter of Colonel Selwyn by his wife Mary Farrington. Mr. Charles Townshend (whose elder brother was the first Viscount Sydney) was buried at Chislehurst in 1799, having lived to the age of sixty-five. His house here was pulled

down in 1820, after the death of his sister Miss Mary Townshend.

A first cousin of the first Viscount Sydney was Charles Lord Bayning of Foxley, three of whose daughters were buried at Chislehurst, in 1854, 1862, and 1866 respectively.

Other monuments in the church commemorated Alan Porter, a rector of Chislehurst who died in 1452 (a brass); John Rands, who died in 1714; Rowland Tryon of Frogna, who died in 1720, aged 53; Sir Richard Adams, a Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1774, aged 65; and his wife Dame Mary Adams, who was interred in 1771; Sir Philip Warwick, who died, in 1682, aged 74; his wife Joan Fanshaw, and their son Philip, Envoy to Sweden; Lucy daughter of Thomas Webb, wife of William Dutton Colt, who, with her daughter Lucy, aged six, died in 1681; Richard Carmarden died 1603, aged 67; his first wife, Alice More, died 1586, aged 42, and his daughter Mary's husband Thomas Wigg, who died 1602, aged 49; Katherine, wife of Richard Poyntell, ob. 1649; Edmond Poyntell, ob. 1634; Judith, his widow, *née* Shatterden, ob. 1677, *æt.* 77; Bridget, his daughter, wife of Walter Peiling, ob. 1649; Elizabeth, another daughter, wife of Robert Hickes, died 1655, aged 31; Francis Fox, M.A., died 1686, aged 43; Hellen Watkins, ob. 1649; Ellis Cunliffe, ob. 1672, *æt.* 80; his son Nicholas, ob. 1677, *æt.* 44; Isabella, eldest daughter of Nicholas, ob. 1678, *æt.* 12; Martha Golding, daughter of Gregory Wescomb, granddaughter of Ellis Cunliffe, ob. 1744, *æt.* 73; Robert Osborne, ob. 1678-9, *æt.* 53, and his daughter Anne, ob. 1686, *æt.* 10; Faith Phillips, ob. 1689, and her sister Mrs. Anne Adeane, ob. 1701; Mary, widow of John Stevens, of Bromley, ob. 1689, *æt.* 54; George Owen, of the Middle Temple, ob. 1710, *æt.* 49, and his daughter Elizabeth, ob. 1707, *æt.* 11; Hester, sole daughter of Robert Shard, ob. 1738-9, *æt.* 24; Thomas Farrington, ob. 1694, and his wife Mary, ob. 1717, *æt.* 71; and the Hon. Roger Townshend, a son of Charles Viscount Townshend, ob. 1760, *æt.* 52.

In the following pedigrees the names printed in capital letters are those of persons known to have been buried at Chislehurst.