

of Edward IV., and similar to that of the rood-screen.

Within this chapel, on the south side, 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 King Henry VI. and King Edward IV. respectively, together with the respective badges, or cognizances, of the rival Houses of Lancaster and York.

In the chancel is a brass, with half-length effigy, commemorating Alan Porter, rector, who died in 1452. The monument of Sir Edmund Walsingham, who died in 1549, and of Sir Thomas, who died in 1630, and by whom it was erected in 1581—or, as the inscription puts it:—

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

comprises an altar-tomb, with a canopy supported by Corinthian columns and decorated with gilt foliage. In the south aisle is the monument of Sir Philip Warwick, who died in 1683, "an acceptable servant to King Charles I. in all his extremities, and a faithful one to King Charles II." Warwick settled down at Chislehurst on his retirement from public life in 1667, and here wrote his "Memoirs of Charles I." The south aisle also contains a monument, removed from the old chancel, to the memory of William Selwyn, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, grandfather of Bishop Selwyn. He was buried here in 1817, and his monument, an alto-relievo, was executed by Sir Francis Chantrey. In the "Chislehurst Directory" the following note is made of a curious omission in this monument:—"The monument to William Selwyn was sculptured by Chantrey, in the detail of which a singular error may be noted—viz., the omission of a button-hole in the coat, on the left breast of the figure, which should have corresponded with an existing button on the right. This omission was discovered by a local tailor—parish clerk at the time—who also pointed out the defect to the distinguished sculptor himself."

The churchyard is beautifully shaded by some fine trees, which give to it a pleasing rural appearance. Not far from the antique lych gate, which forms the entrance to the churchyard, is the tomb of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, who were murdered at Camden Place in 1813, and of which we have more to say presently. According to the inscription over the grave, the aged pair had often expressed the desire during their lives that "they might leave this world together"—a wish terribly fulfilled by the cowardly hand of the assassin.

Not far from the parish church, about a hundred yards from the south edge of the Common, stands

the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary, containing the remains of the Emperor Napoleon III. It is a Gothic building of stone, and was erected in 1854, chiefly at the expense of the Anderdon family. In its graveyard are many tall and beautiful elms. The edifice consists of a small chancel, nave, mortuary chapel, and entrance porch. Over the arch of the chancel is a Sanctus bell. The exterior is neatly finished in the French Decorated style, with a pierced parapet surmounting the walls. The interior, with the exception of the altar, is without ornament. There are three or four bays on either side, and a small



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chancel, and the east window is filled with stained glass. The Empress built an elegant mortuary chapel on the north side of the chancel, for the reception of the Emperor's remains. This is reached from the chapel by two steps through a double bay, divided by jasper columns. The mortuary is very carefully and neatly finished, the outer walls being of Bath stone and the interior of Caen stone; it has three windows at the side and a rose window at the end. The interior has a groined roof, and the capitals and tracery show much delicate work. At the end is an altar; in the centre, on a tessellated pavement, stands the sarcophagus, of polished Peterhead granite, the gift of Queen Victoria, with the inscription:—

"Napoleon III.  
R. I. P."

In this, the coffin containing the late Emperor's