

legatee named in the will, no executor being appointed. With reference to the fact that, out of the total property left by the deceased, a considerable portion would have to be deducted for liabilities, the actual oath taken by the Empress, on proving the will, was that "the whole of the personal estate and effects in England, without deducting anything on account of the debts due and owing by the said deceased, are under the value of £120,000;" so that the probate duty (in this case £200), as in all other cases, had to be paid on the gross value of the property to be administered. In accordance with the usual practice where no executor is appointed, the Empress had to give a bond, with two sureties, in double the amount under which the personal estate was sworn—viz., £240,000—first to pay the debts of the deceased, so far as his property extended, and then to pay the remainder according to the provisions of the will.

The residence and the funeral at Chislehurst in 1873 of Napoleon III. were followed after an interval of only six years by the obsequies of his lamented son and heir, the Prince Imperial, as previously recorded.

Views of the house and of the room in which the Emperor breathed his last, and of the church where his body now lies, were given in the illustrated papers in 1873. Few or no souvenirs of the story of the Imperial family remain at Camden Place, the furniture, library, pictures, &c., of the Emperor having been removed by the Empress when she went to Farnborough.

The widowed Empress removed from Camden Place shortly after the death of the Prince Imperial, and the house became once more the residence of its owner, Mr. Nathaniel W. J. Strode, who purchased the property about twenty years ago.

Among the noted residents at Chislehurst in recent times was Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Dean of the Arches, who delivered the first judgment in the celebrated Gorbham case.

Another resident of Chislehurst was Lord Wynford, better known by his former name of Lord Chief Justice Best, and who lived and died here in 1845.

Scadbury—anciently called Scathebery—is a subordinate manor lying on the eastern side of the parish, on the road towards the Crays. It was a place of some note in former times, and had owners of the same name residing there. Horace Walpole, in a letter to the Earl of Ossory, in June, 1771, compares it to Houghton in style and construction. It now belongs to Lord Sydney, one of whose titles is derived from this place.

From an article published in the "Archæologia Cantiana" by Canon Robertson, it may be well to extract the following passage relating to this place:—"Between the days of Gundulf (its first owner) 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 (30th Edward I.) assessed, in the King's Subsidy Roll, upon the sum of £22 3s. od., 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 the year 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 C. 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 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. 8½d.; 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.