

# ORPINGTON & DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## A Scadbury Manor Chronology

Version 2.0

February 2015

This chronology has been compiled from various sources including a number of existing date lists. Various errors have been corrected and much new material added. The items are sourced as far as possible. It is divided into a number of sections:

1. Owners of the Scadbury Estate
2. Plan of the Moat and its surroundings
3. Family Trees
4. Main Date List
5. The Tudor Gatehouse, later Scadbury Park Mansion
6. Growth of the off-island Building Complex
7. Doubtful Statements
8. Approximate Dates
9. Bibliography

In accordance with normal convention, pre-1752 dates are quoted 'New Style'.

## 1. Owners of the Scadbury estate

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Below is a list of the families that owned the Scadbury estate, albeit they were not always in residence. They also maintained houses in London and would have spent time there too.

The main residence at Scadbury would have been a house on the moated island - probably until c.1733 when Sir Edward Bettenson died. From that date the island has been unoccupied.

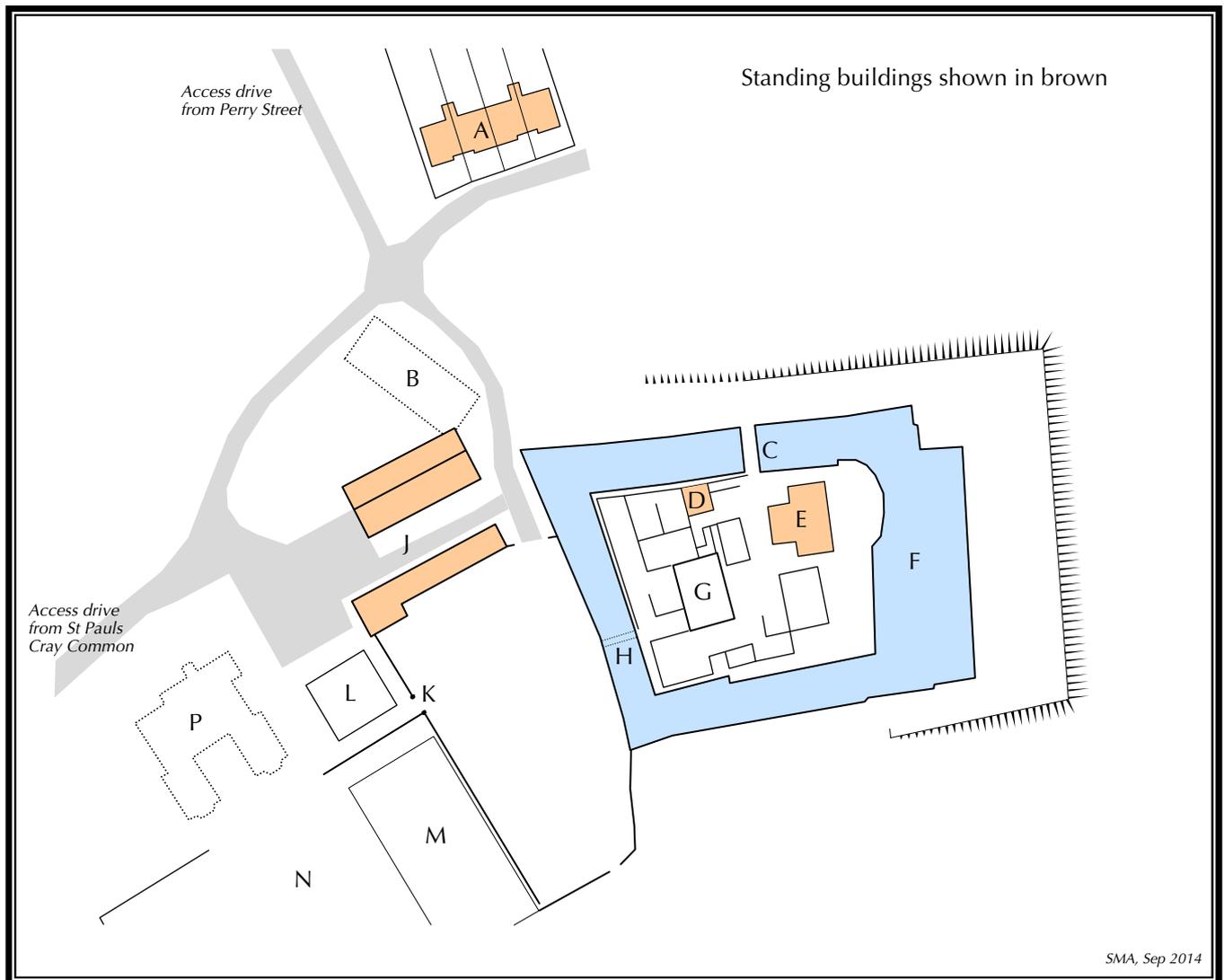
The owners of Scadbury from the mid 18th century were the Townshends, who soon started to add to their land holdings in the area. In 1749 they purchased Frognal which abuts Scadbury to the north, and in subsequent years added several more properties such as St Pauls Cray Manor, and land in Sidcup, Chislehurst and Blackfen. From the Selwyns they had also inherited the Matson estate (just outside Gloucester) which they later leased to tenants.

The Townshends lived at Frognal House rather than Scadbury, i.e. from c.1749 until the death of Robert Marsham-Townshend in 1914. Scadbury itself was re-occupied by the family in 1904 when Hugh Marsham-Townshend & family moved into Scadbury Park mansion, a house near the island that had previously been occupied by the estate managers.

The Matson estate was sold in 1912 and then Frognal was transferred to the government after 1915. This left just the Scadbury estate in Marsham-Townshend hands, where it remained until the death of the last resident owner Major John Marsham-Townshend in 1975.

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Notes</u>
c.13th cent - c.1345	De Scathebury family	Little is known of them, their names appear in deeds.
c.1345-1369+	Hadresham	Christina de Hadresham & husband Nicholas Herying owners 1345; John de Hadresham purchases Scadbury from them 1369.
c.1369-1424	Unknown	Just prior to the Walsingham purchase it was in the hands of a Thomas Dale, who evidently received it from an Alan Everard.
1424-1660	Walsingham family	Also owned the Manor of Chislehurst from 1611.
1660-1736	Bettenson family	In residence at Scadbury until death of Edward Bettenson in 1733; inherited by his three sisters.
1736-1742	John Selwyn	Owned Scadbury Manor but never in residence.
1742-1893	Townshend family (Lords Sydney from 1783)	Hon. Thomas Townshend acquires Scadbury 1742, and the Frognal estate in 1749.
1893-1983	Marsham-Townshend family	Robert Marsham-Townshend in residence at Frognal House 1893-1914. The Frognal estate sold 1915/17. His son Hugh & grandson John living at Scadbury Park mansion, 1904-1975 with one gap c.1912-19. The mansion destroyed Jan 1976.
1983-	London Borough of Bromley	Purchased from the Marsham-Townshend family. Scadbury Park Nature Reserve opened 1985.

## 2. The Moat at Scadbury and its Surroundings



### KEY

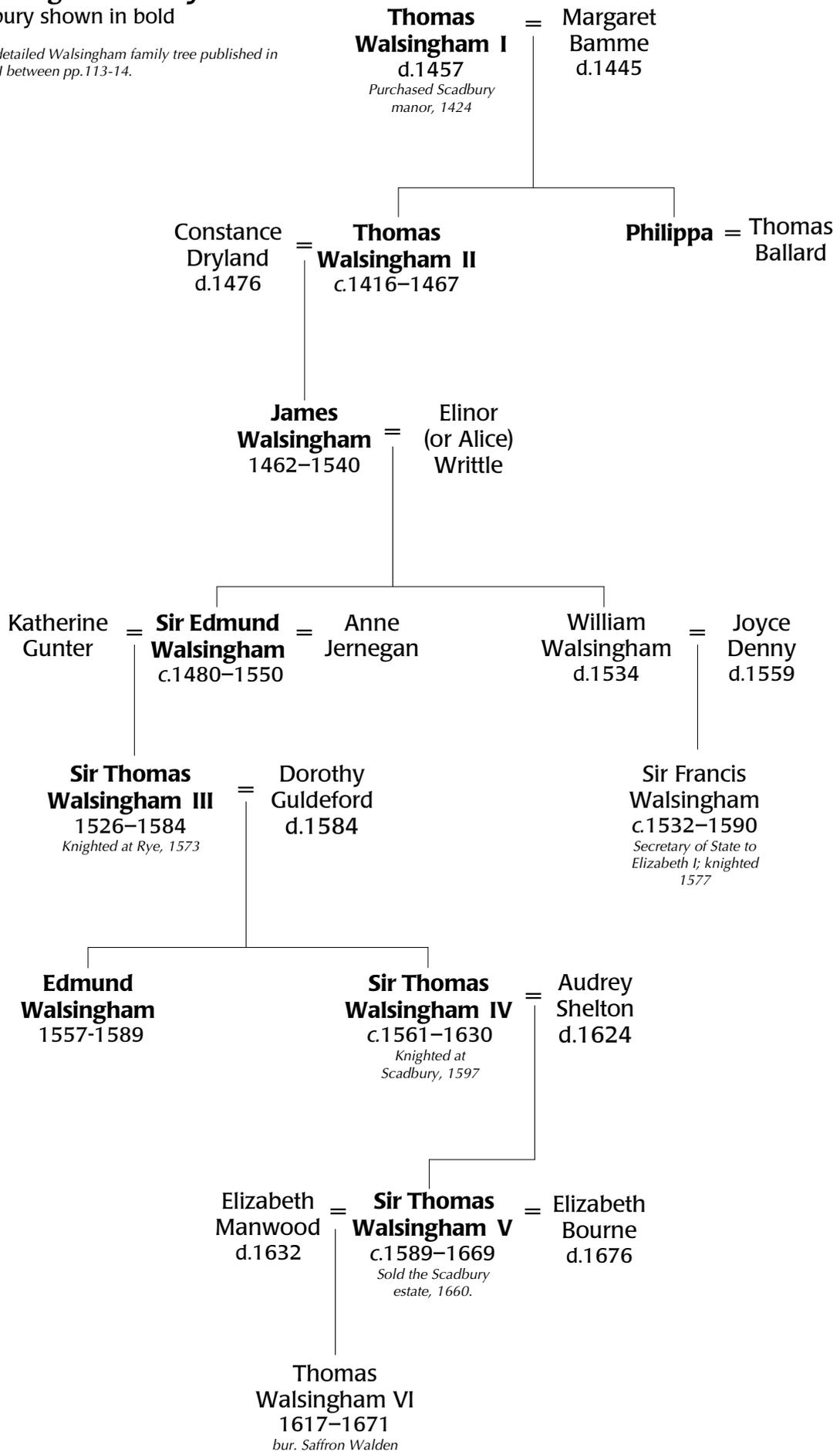
- A Estate cottages, built c.1904
- B Foundations of estate barn, destroyed by a V1 flying bomb 1945
- C Causeway — the current access to the island
- D Undercroft, part of the Tudor house
- E Apple store, erected in the early 1920's
- F Moat
- G Site of Great Hall (a timber hall stood here 1936/7 - 1987)
- H Site of former drawbridge
- J Outbuildings
- K Site of former Tudor archway (fell down 1982)
- L WW2 bunker, constructed c.1939
- M Site of former tennis court
- N Walled garden
- P Site of Scadbury Park mansion, destroyed by fire in 1976

### 3. Family Trees

**Table 3a: Walsingham Family**

Owners of Scadbury shown in bold

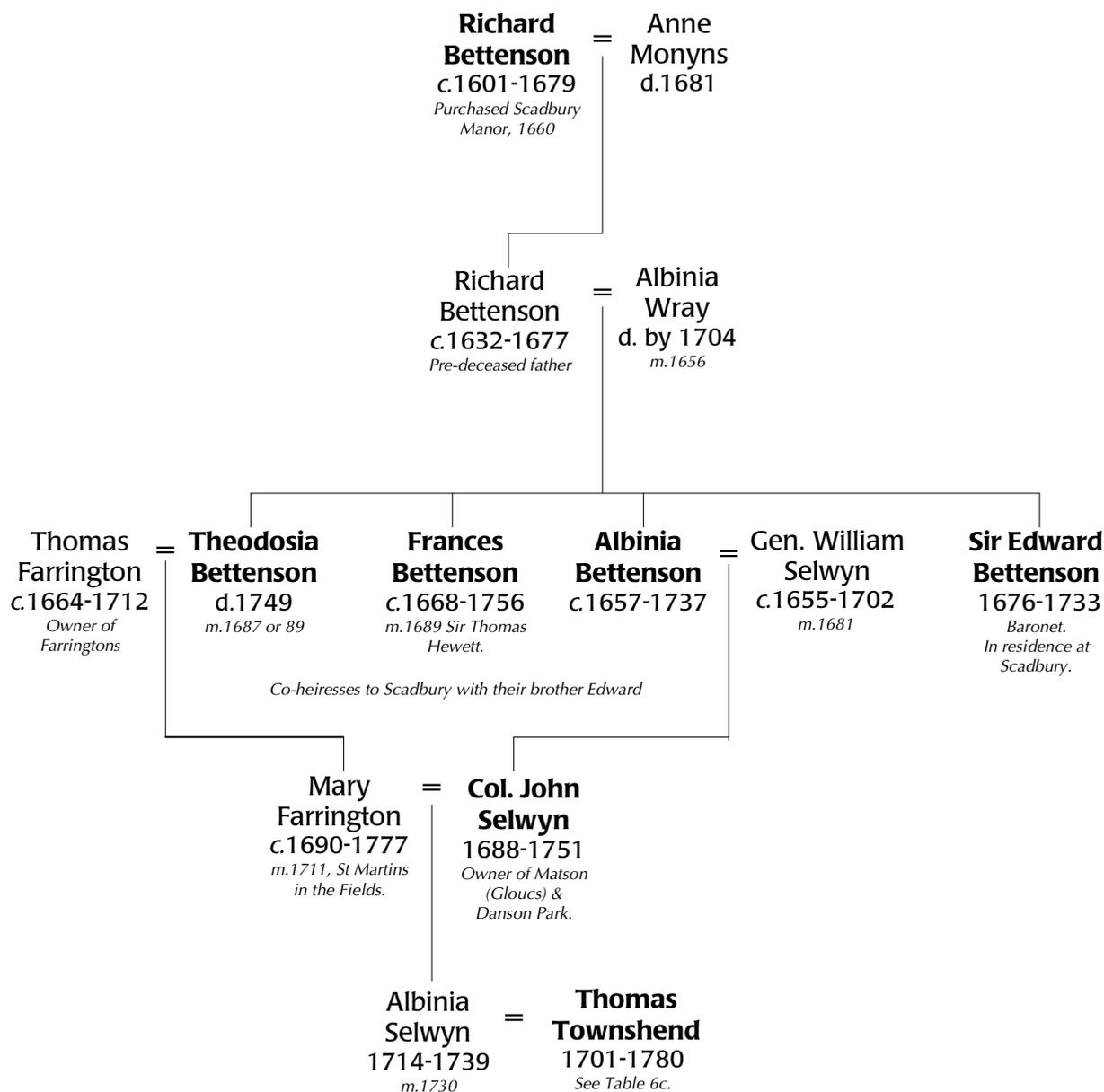
*Adapted from the more detailed Walsingham family tree published in Webb (1899), Chapter VI between pp.113-14.*



### Table 3b: Bettenson & Selwyn Families

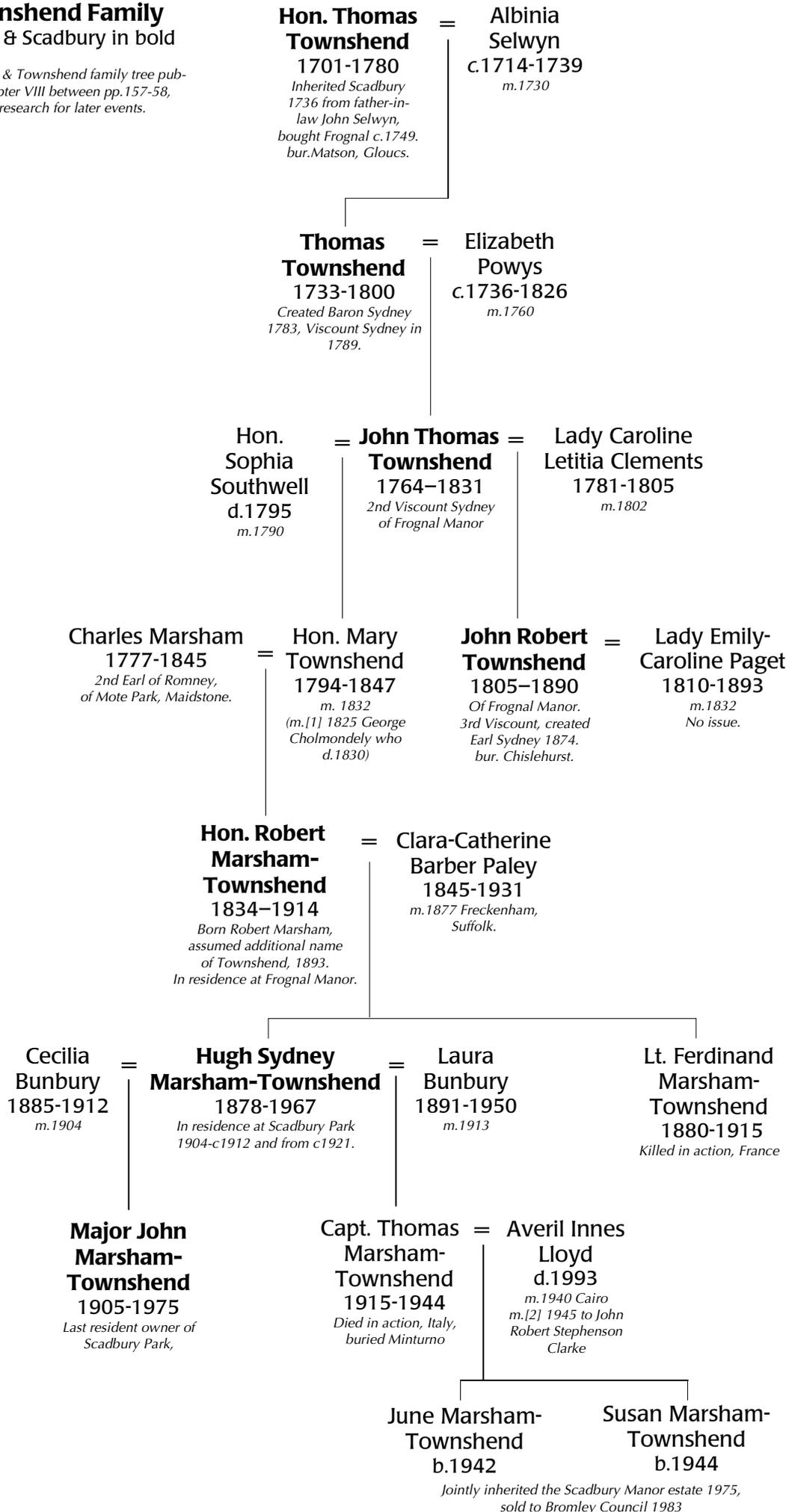
Owners of the estate shown in bold

Adapted from the more detailed Bettenson & Townshend family tree published in Webb (1899), Chapter VIII between pp.157-58; & online research.



**Table 3c: Townshend Family**  
 Owners of Frognal & Scadbury in bold

*Adapted from the Bettenson & Townshend family tree published in Webb (1899), Chapter VIII between pp.157-58, supplemented with original research for later events.*



## 4. Main Date List

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This covers those events that particularly concern the Scadbury Manor estate, with a more limited selection of facts pertaining to the people who lived there. The public careers of the Walsingham and Townshend families are largely omitted as they are well-documented elsewhere. Approximate dates based on archaeological excavation are shown in italics.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
1086	Domesday Book compiled, though neither Scadbury nor Chislehurst appears. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Early 13th century</i>	Probable period when Scadbury first settled – the moat is dug and a timber-framed house probably constructed. <sup>2</sup>
1250	Kemnal manor is first mentioned. Scadbury seems to have been leased from Kemnal. <sup>3</sup>
1254	Scadbury recorded as ‘Scadhebir’. <sup>4</sup>
Mid-13th cent.	Earliest records of the De Scathebury family at Scadbury: <sup>5</sup> c.1257 – Daniel de Scathebury witnesses a deed c.1261 – John de Scathebury witnesses a deed
<u><i>Edward I (1272-1307)</i></u>	
1292	Scadbury recorded as ‘Scathebury’ <sup>6</sup>
1301/02	John de Scathebury assessed at £22 3s in the Lay Subsidy, the wealthiest person in the parish. <sup>7</sup>
1311/12	A complaint is recorded against John de Scathebury snr. & jnr. for assault and theft of goods from the property of William de Cray at St Pauls Cray. <sup>8</sup>
<u><i>Edward II (1307-1327)</i></u>	
1325	John de Scathebury purchases more land in Chislehurst - one messuage & 10 acres of land. <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Webb p.3 says “We are inclined to the opinion that there was probably, even then, a clearing in the Chislehurst forest at Scadbury, where some adventurous Saxon thegn had, with king’s permission, built himself a house of timber and fortified the court in which it stood with a moat and stockade”. However, there’s no evidence of this and modern scholarship is sceptical of moats dug prior to the 12th/13th centuries.

<sup>2</sup> The dating is based on archaeological evidence (see ‘Hart’ in Bibliography).

<sup>3</sup> Webb mentions that an Alexander of Chomenhole witnessed a deed, now at New College Oxford (p.251). Scadbury seems to have been leased from Kemnal by the 13th century, and was still paying an annual rent of 20s to Kemnal as late as 1630 (I.P.M. of Thomas Walsingham IV, quoted by Webb, p.365). This subject is discussed in some detail by Roy Hopper (see Bibliography).

<sup>4</sup> Judith Glover, ‘The Placenames of Kent’ p.167. Source not stated.

<sup>5</sup> Webb pp.9-10: the names appear in deeds of the nearby Kemnal Manor, now in the archives of New College Oxford. ‘Three members of the family appear in these deeds in the years 1259-61, John, Daniel and Alicia, the two former as witnesses on several occasions, and the latter as vendor of a small piece of land to Hornchurch Priory.’

<sup>6</sup> Glover op cit; source not stated.

<sup>7</sup> Webb p.107, quoting a Lay Subsidy (30 Ed. I); a full transcript in Webb, p.367.

<sup>8</sup> Webb p.107.

<sup>9</sup> Purchased from ‘Philip le Hot’: Feet of Fines 19 Ed. II No.878, quoted in Webb p.107 with full transcript p.352.

Edward III (1327-1377)

- 1343 Probable marriage of John de Scathebury the younger and Christina de Hadresham.<sup>10</sup> Scadbury consists of one house, 43 acres of land and 6½ of meadow, with appurtenances in Paulynscray, Leuesham and Bixle.<sup>11</sup>
- c.1346/47 Death of John de Scathebury the younger.<sup>12</sup>
- 1348 A record of 'Mabel de Skatchebery' widow & executrix of John de Skatchebery'.<sup>13</sup>
- 1369 Scadbury sold by Nicholas Heryng & his wife Christina to John de Hadresham, probably her nephew.<sup>14</sup>

Richard II (1377-1399)

- Apr 1391 Kemnal manor is sold by its owners (Hornchurch Priory) to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester who uses the revenue to support his foundation of New College, Oxford.<sup>15</sup>

Henry V (1413-1422)

- Pre-1424 Scadbury Manor in the possession of Alan Everard, mercer & citizen of London and sheriff in 1415. He later transfers the manor to a Thomas Dale.<sup>16</sup>

Henry VI (1422-1461)

- Oct 1424 Thomas Walsingham I buys the manor of Scadbury from Thomas Dale, and also acquires 'Champeyns' in St Pauls Cray.<sup>17</sup> In subsequent years he buys more land in the area: 120 acres in Plumstead in 1429-30<sup>18</sup>, Tonge (Town Court) in 1433.<sup>19</sup>, and 2 messuages & 45 acres in St Mary Cray (1440).<sup>20</sup> Walsingham is a wealthy city of London merchant and a member of the Vintners Company.
- c.Apr 1457 Death of Thomas Walsingham I, succeeded by his son Thomas Walsingham II (c.1416-1467). The will mentions his London home, a rented property in the precincts of St Katherine's by the Tower; also a private chaplain.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Webb p.107-08.

<sup>11</sup> Webb p.108, the deed is transcribed on pp.352-53.

<sup>12</sup> Webb p.108.

<sup>13</sup> Bishop of Rochester's Register[?] p.1007, seen at the Society of Genealogists Library 1991. "19 May 1348: Chiselherst – Mabel de Skatchebery, widow and executrix of John de Skatchebery, admits being indebted to her daughter Alice, wife of Robert Wakelyn, in £5, to be paid £2 on St Margaret's day (July 20), £1 6s 8d at Allhallowtide, and £1 13s 4d at Easter."

<sup>14</sup> Webb p.110, full transcript on p.353. Date 42 & 43 Ed. III.

<sup>15</sup> Tony Allen, 'Kemnal Manor, Chislehurst – an 850 year History' (2007), p.5-6.

<sup>16</sup> Webb p.111.

<sup>17</sup> Webb p.111 & 114, quoting a deed in the Close Rolls dated 5 Oct 1424 (3 Hen VI), memb.4, No.282. The deed was evidently first discovered by Mr Greenstreet around 1880, first appearing as a footnote to an article by Canon W. A. Scott Robertson in Arch. Cant. 13, p.403 (1880). J. Beckwith in the 'History of Chislehurst' chapter in Webb (p.12) gives '1425', presumably in error.

<sup>18</sup> Full transcript in Webb p.353.

<sup>19</sup> Webb p.114.

<sup>20</sup> Full transcript in Webb p.353.

<sup>21</sup> Webb p.115: wills dated 30 Mar 1448 and 15 Mar 1457 (proved PCC 17 May 1457). Transcripts on pp.374-75.

- Mar 1467 Death of Thomas Walsingham II <sup>22</sup>. His widow Constance remarries to a John Green and they continue to live at Scadbury. <sup>23</sup>
- 1476 Death of Constance, widow of Thomas Walsingham II. Scadbury is inherited by their son James Walsingham (c.1462-1540).
- c.1480 Birth of Edmund Walsingham, son of James Walsingham & Eleanor née Writtle. <sup>24</sup>
- c.1460-1550 Period during which the moated manor house is rebuilt, partially or wholly in brick. The walled garden and archway brickwork are probably also constructed during this period. <sup>25</sup> See also below, '1540'.

Henry VII (1485-1509)

- 1496-97 James Walsingham serves as sheriff of Kent. <sup>26</sup>

Henry VIII (1509-1547)

- Sep 1513 Edmund Walsingham (son of James) is knighted after the battle of Flodden. <sup>27</sup>
- 1529 Edmund's brother William purchases Fooks Cray manor from Christopher Heron. <sup>28</sup>
- Jun 1520 James Walsingham appointed as a representative of Kent among the 100 nobles and gentleman to attend Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. His son Edmund is also in attendance. <sup>29</sup>
- c.1526 Birth of Thomas Walsingham III, son of Edmund. <sup>30</sup>
- 1528 Sir Edmund Walsingham is appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London. <sup>31</sup>
- c.1532 Birth of Francis Walsingham (son of William and therefore first cousin of Thomas Walsingham III). This may have taken place at Scadbury but more likely at Fooks Cray manor. <sup>32</sup>
- 1540 Date that apparently once appeared on the brick archway at Scadbury. <sup>33</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Webb p.116-17; transcript of IPM dated 8 Oct 1467 (7 Ed. IV), p.355-56.

<sup>23</sup> Webb p.117.

<sup>24</sup> Webb p.119 has "Sir Edmund must have been born about 1480", a date estimated from his father's marriage date. The *History of Parliament* article on Edmund has his birth "by 1480", and in a footnote, "date of birth estimated from family history".

<sup>25</sup> Archaeological evidence. Bushell (1974) p.16-17 believed that the house was rebuilt in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>26</sup> Webb p.118.

<sup>27</sup> Webb pp.119-20. He was knighted by Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey (later Duke of Norfolk).

<sup>28</sup> Webb p.127

<sup>29</sup> Webb pp.118-19, 120.

<sup>30</sup> Webb p.133 footnote 1 references his father's Inquisition Post Mortem (1550) where Thomas is stated as being 24 years old, hence b.1525-26..

<sup>31</sup> Webb p.120-21, quoting Index to the State Papers.

<sup>32</sup> Webb p.128. He believed that Francis was born in 1526 and probably at Scadbury since the purchase of Fooks Cray by his father William didn't take place until 1529. Bushell (1974) says that Scadbury was occupied for a time by Francis' father William Walsingham while Edmund was Lieutenant of the tower of London, and that Francis may have been born at Scadbury at this period. Modern scholars prefer c.1532 for Francis' birth, which makes Fooks Cray more likely.

<sup>33</sup> The footnote in Webb p.285 states "Mr Kenderdine tells us that an old man named Dean, who worked on the estate all his life, remembered that there was formerly a stone over the arch bearing the date 1540. This fell down with a portion of the superstructure many years ago; and although Dean was under the impression that the stone had been replaced when the rebuilding took place, it cannot now be seen; but it may be concealed by the dense mass of ivy stems which have covered the gateway". This date was quoted in the John Parsons date list and assumed to represent the date of the 'Tudor' house on the island, and has since been re-quoted in several books & websites. Its reliability as a date for the 'Tudor' house rebuilding isn't

Dec 1540 Death of James Walsingham<sup>34</sup>, succeeded at Scadbury by his son Sir Edmund Walsingham (c.1480-1550).

Edward VI (1547-1553)

Feb 1550 Death of Edmund Walsingham<sup>35</sup>, succeeded by his son Thomas Walsingham III (c.1526-1584).

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

c.1563 Probable date when Francis Walsingham moves to Parkbury Manor, Herts.<sup>36</sup> The Fooks Cray estate passes to his cousin Thomas Walsingham IV of Scadbury and remains in the family until all the Walsingham estates are sold in 1659/60.<sup>37</sup>

Aug 1573 Thomas Walsingham III knighted.<sup>38</sup>

Dec 1577 Francis Walsingham knighted.<sup>39</sup>

Jan 1584 Death of Sir Thomas Walsingham III<sup>40</sup>, succeeded by his son Edmund Walsingham (1557-1589).

c.1589 Approximate birth date of Thomas Walsingham V.<sup>41</sup>

Nov 1589 Death of Edmund Walsingham<sup>42</sup>, succeeded by his brother Thomas Walsingham IV (c.1561-1630).

Apr 1590 Death of Sir Francis Walsingham in London.<sup>43</sup>

May 1593 A warrant is issued for the arrest of Christopher Marlowe, who was to be sought at "Mr Walsinghams" (presumably Scadbury).<sup>44</sup>

known.

<sup>34</sup> Webb p.119, transcript of his will pp.377-78, proved PCC 21 Apr 1541.

<sup>35</sup> Webb p.126, 'The date of his death was the 9th February 1549 (O.S.)'. The memorial inscription from his tomb in Scadbury chapel (Chislehurst St Nicholas) has his date of death as '9<sup>th</sup> February 1549'. A transcript of his Inquisition Post Mortem (dated 14 May 1550) is on pp.359-60; transcript of his will (proved PCC 8 Nov 1550) on pp.378-79.

<sup>36</sup> John Cooper, *'The Queen's Agent: Francis Walsingham at the Court of Elizabeth I'* (2011), p.54.

<sup>37</sup> Oliver Wooller 'The Great Estates' (2000), p.41, quoting Hasted.

<sup>38</sup> Webb, p.133 says he was knighted during a progress by Elizabeth I through Kent. The detail is given by Nichols (1823) p.334: "Thence to Rye; where the Queen remained three days, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Guilford, Thomas Walsingham, and Alexander Culpepper, Esquires." Working through the sequence of stops (pp.332-36) where the Kent progress is described in detail, the stay in Rye is approximately 11-14 August 1573.

<sup>39</sup> Wikipedia, quoting various sources such as Robert Hutchinson, *'Elizabeth's Spy Master: Francis Walsingham and the Secret War that Saved England'* (2007).

<sup>40</sup> Webb p.136, 'Sir Thomas Walsingham III died on the 15th January 1584 [N.S.]...his will was proved on the 22nd May of the same year'. A transcript of his will (proved PCC 22 May 1584) is in Webb on pp.381-82

<sup>41</sup> The 1630 Inquisition Post Mortem of his father gives Thomas V as "of the age of 30 years and upwards" (Webb p.365), suggesting a birth date c.1600 as given by Webb. However, according to the *History of Parliament* article on Thomas V (also available on-line), "this would mean that he was six on his admission to university, and eight when George Chapman dedicated *The conspiracie and tragedie of Charles, Duke of Byron* to him and his father. The historian of Rochester preferred the date 1594, but Walsingham was actually born in about 1589, for in 1602 his father, offering to compound for his wardship and marriage from the Court of Wards for £50, gave his age as 13".

<sup>42</sup> Webb p.137, a transcript of his will (proved PCC 22 Nov 1589) on pp.382-83.

<sup>43</sup> Various sources give his death date, e.g. Webb p.131. Various modern biographies say he died at his house in Seething Lane near the Tower of London.

<sup>44</sup> Webb p.142-43. Marlowe was accused of 'expressing atheistical opinions and for using blasphemous words'. A warrant for his arrest was issued on 18 May, ordering Henry Maunder "to repaire to the house of Mr Tho: Walsingham in Kent, or to anie other place where he shall understand xtofer Marlow to be remaying, and by vertue hereof to apprehend and to bring him to the court ...". Marlowe appeared on 20th May but was instructed to "give his daily attendance on their Lordships, until he

Jul 1597 Elizabeth I visits Scadbury and knights Thomas Walsingham IV.<sup>45</sup>

### James I (1603-1625)

Jun 1611 Thomas Walsingham IV purchases the manor of Chislehurst, already held on a lease from the Crown. Thus the Walsinghams become lords of the manor of both Chislehurst and Scadbury. He also purchases the manors of Dartford, Cobham, & Combe.<sup>46</sup>

Nov 1613 Thomas Walsingham V knighted at Royston by James I.<sup>47</sup>

### Charles I (1625-1649)

Aug 1630 Death of Thomas Walsingham IV, buried in the Scadbury chapel in Chislehurst church<sup>48</sup>. He is succeeded by his son Thomas Walsingham V (c.1589-1669).<sup>49</sup>

Mar 1660 The Scadbury estate is sold with the other Walsingham lands to Sir Richard Bettenson (c.1601-1679).<sup>50</sup> Thomas Walsingham V may have moved to Fulham.<sup>51</sup>

### Charles II (1660-1685)

Mar 1664 Sir Richard Bettenson's house has 15 hearths recorded in the Hearth Tax of Kent.<sup>52</sup>

Apr 1669 Death of Thomas Walsingham V, no longer living at Scadbury but buried at Chislehurst.<sup>53</sup>

1675 Kent Hearth Tax: Sir Richard Bettenson's house has 18 hearths, exceeded only by that of Sir Philip Warwick (24 hearths).<sup>54</sup>

Aug 1679 Death of Sir Richard Bettenson<sup>55</sup>, succeeded by his grandson Edward (1676-1733).

shall be licensed to the contrary". On 30th May, he was killed in a tavern brawl at Deptford.

<sup>45</sup> Webb p.138. See also in the Bibliography: Bushell (1955), Clayton (1997 & Nov 2003), Eileen Hart (2003).

<sup>46</sup> Webb p.19, p.143. He doesn't name his source though the same fact appears in Hasted. The History of Parliament article on Thomas (also online at [www.historyofparliamentonline.org](http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org)) has the month as June, but no source.

<sup>47</sup> Webb p.144, footnote 5, quoting Metcalfe's "Book of Knights" p.164. The precise month is given in Andrew Thrush *The History of Parliament 1604-1626* (2010).

<sup>48</sup> Webb p.143. His tomb in Scadbury chapel carries his date of death as 11 Aug 1630. A transcript of the memorial inscription appears in Webb p.420, a transcript of the IPM (dated 21 Oct 1630) on pp.363-66, and a transcript of his will (proved PCC 25 Aug 1630) on p.384.

<sup>49</sup> The Inquisition Post Mortem gives Thomas Walsingham V as "of the age of 30 years and upwards", hence born c.1600 (Webb p.365). However, according to the History of Parliament article on him (also on-line), "this would mean that he was six on his admission to university, and eight when George Chapman dedicated *The conspiracie and tragedie of Charles, Duke of Byron* to him and his father. The historian of Rochester preferred the date 1594, but Walsingham was actually born in about 1589, for in 1602 his father, offering to compound for his wardship and marriage from the Court of Wards for £50, gave his age as 13."

<sup>50</sup> Conveyancing documents dated 5/6 March 1659 (i.e. 1660 New Style) in the Marsham-Townshend Papers. See also below in the section on Approximate Dates.

<sup>51</sup> Webb p.151 quotes a deed of Jun 1663 where he is described as 'Sir Thomas Walsingham of Fulham in the county of Middlessex, Knight, and formerly of Scadbury'.

<sup>52</sup> Duncan Harrington (ed.), *Kent Hearth Tax, Lady Day 1664* (1999), p.64 (also available on-line).

<sup>53</sup> Webb p.151-52, buried Apr 1669 in Chislehurst church. Transcript of his will (proved PCC 4 Feb 1677) p.385.

<sup>54</sup> Webb p.15 prints 'a list prepared by the overseers for the purposes of the hearth-tax in the twenty-fifth year of Charles II', i.e. 1675. The resulting return doesn't seem to be listed on the websites of the National Archives or Kent History Centre, nor is it in Gibson J.S.W. 'The Hearth Tax and the Association Oath Rolls' (FFHS, 1985).

<sup>55</sup> Webb p.156. The memorial inscription on his tomb in the Scadbury chapel (Chislehurst St Nicholas) is in Webb pp.420-21 and has date of death as 29 Aug 1679. His wife Anne died 19 Feb 1681.

George II (1727-1760)

May 1727	Detailed inventory of Scadbury house & contents - created during the ownership of Sir Edward Bettenson. <sup>56</sup>
Oct 1733	Death of Sir Edward Bettenson <sup>57</sup> , the last owner to live in the house on the moated island. He leaves the estate heavily mortgaged.
May 1734	An estate map drawn by Daniel Scatliffe shows that an Edward Hawes is farming part of Scadbury Manor farm, probably occupying the farmhouse outside the moat (i.e. the site of the later Scadbury Park mansion). <sup>58</sup>
Aug 1734	A valuation of the estate describes the " <i>Mansion House being a large Old Timber Building of no value more than as old materials</i> ". <sup>59</sup> Edward Hawes the tenant farms 85 acres. <sup>60</sup>
Apr? 1735	A court for the manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury is held in the names of the three Bettenson sisters, co-heiresses of Sir Edward Bettenson. <sup>61</sup>
May 1736	Scadbury Manor is transferred to John Selwyn (nephew of Edward Bettenson), partly by inheritance and partly by purchase. <sup>62</sup>
1738	The house on the moated island at Scadbury is demolished. <sup>63</sup>
Sep 1739	Death of Albinia Townshend (b.1714), wife of the Hon. Thomas Townshend (1701-1780). <sup>64</sup>
Dec 1742	Transfer of the manors of Chislehurst & Scadbury from John Selwyn to Thomas Townshend. <sup>65</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Headed 'An inventory of the household goods & furniture of the dwelling of the Honbl. Sr Ed Betenson at Scadbery in Kent, May 26th 1727'. This now exists only as a photocopy at Bromley Local Studies (ref L78.4). For a full transcript and commentary, see Alan Hart, 'Transcription of the 1727 Inventory of Scadbury Manor House' in ODAS Archives Vol 19 No.2 (May 1997), pp.30-36. He suggests that the house may have been unoccupied at the time.

<sup>57</sup> Webb p.159, his tombstone inscription in the Scadbury chapel is given in Webb p.421; date of death 17 Oct 1733.

<sup>58</sup> See Bibliography (Scatliffe).

<sup>59</sup> Drawn up by John Southgate, see Marsham-Townshend Papers Ref 1080/1/1/3/7/9. Presumably this valuation and the estate map were drawn up as part of the same exercise, at a time when the heirs of Edward Bettenson were deciding what to do with the Scadbury estate.

<sup>60</sup> The valuation states: "Edwd. Haw's a little House in very good Repair with Out houses belonging to the Mansion house...this Tenant on Lease for 4 yrs from Xmas 1733..."

<sup>61</sup> Webb p.208 says that this court roll was shown by Robert Marsham-Townshend to Webb & Miller. This is possibly the same as one of the items in the Marsham-Townshend Papers ref.1080/1/1/2/4/2/6 dated '17 October 1726 [sic]-28 April 1735', described as 'Court leet and court baron roll of the court of Albinia Selwyn, Theodosia Farrington and Dame Frances Hewett, Ladies of the Manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury and Chislehurst before John Humphreys, gentleman, steward.' Webb mentions another court of 1738, also held in the names of the three Bettenson sisters (which is odd since the manors had been transferred to John Selwyn by then).

<sup>62</sup> Webb say "a family arrangement was effected, whereby John Selwyn, Albinia's son, purchased the lordship of both manors for £16,085, discharging the mortgage" (p.159). The original conveyance is in the Marsham-Townshend Papers, ref 1080/1/1/1/1/21. Bargain and sale dated 25 May 1736, purchase price £10,040.

<sup>63</sup> The date of demolition has previously been stated variously as '1727' (Wraight p.257), 'about the year 1751' (Bushell 1955), 'about the year 1730' (Bushell 1974 p.23), 'in the middle of the last century' (Webb p.285), etc. The true date came to light in 2011 with the discovery of a letter written in March 1738 by Frances Bettenson, an aunt of the then owner John Selwyn. Of Scadbury, she reports that "they are pulling it down". See Stephen Archer, "Scadbury Manor: New Light on an Old House", in ODAS 'Archives', May 2012, pp.287-91.

<sup>64</sup> Webb p.163; also his pedigree (between pp.157 & 158). Date of death "7 Sep 1739 at Matson" from www.selwyn-family.me.uk

<sup>65</sup> Lease & Release dated 23/23 Dec 1742, in the Marsham-Townshend Papers; ref 1080/1/1/1/1/23. This conveyance seems to have been unknown to Webb. Purchase price £11,797, which includes £6045 to pay off the mortgage.

- Oct 1744 A court baron for the manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury is held in the name of Thomas Townshend.<sup>66</sup>
- Aug 1749 Thomas Townshend purchases the Frognaal estate from the heirs of Thomas Tryon.<sup>67</sup> He was in residence by July 1751.<sup>68</sup>

### George III (1760-1820)

- 1778 *'The ancient mansion of Scadbury has been many years in ruins, and there remains now only a farm house, built out of part of them'*.<sup>69</sup>
- May 1780 Death of the Hon. Thomas Townshend, buried at Matson, Gloucestershire.<sup>70</sup> He is succeeded by his son Thomas Townshend II (1733-1800).
- Jul 1782 Thomas Townshend II appointed Home Secretary.<sup>71</sup>
- Mar 1783 Thomas Townshend II created 'Baron Sydney of Chislehurst'.<sup>72</sup>
- Jan 1788 Sydney in Australia is founded, named after Lord Sydney.<sup>73</sup>
- Jun 1789 Thomas Townshend II created Viscount Sydney.<sup>74</sup>
- Jun 1800 Death of Thomas Townshend II (1st Viscount Sydney) at Frognaal.<sup>75</sup> Succeeded by his son John Thomas Townshend (1764-1831), the 2nd Viscount.
- 1804 Jeffrey Wyatt (later Wyatville) creates a plan for a proposed redevelopment of the Scadbury farmhouse, this was probably never executed.<sup>76</sup>
- Aug 1805 Birth of John Robert Townshend (1805-1890), later 3rd Viscount Sydney & Earl Sydney; son of the 2nd Viscount Sydney.<sup>77</sup>
- 1808 *'Scadbury, the ancient residence of the Walsinghams, has long been dilapidated, and the estate is occupied as a farm'*.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>66</sup> Webb p.208; the court roll appears in the Marsham-Townshend Papers; ref 1080/1/1/2/4/2/12.

<sup>67</sup> The date of transfer to Townshend is given in most sources as 1752 (e.g. Webb p.278; Bushell 1974 p.23), but the conveyance documents in the Marsham-Townshend Papers at Bromley Local Studies (Refs.1080/1/1/1/3/18 and 1080/1/1/1/3/19) are dated 14/15 Aug 1749. He is recorded

<sup>68</sup> Thomas Townshend writes to George Augustus Selwyn from Frognaal in Jul 1751 [from John Heneage Jesse, *George Selwyn and his contemporaries* (1882), Vol1 (letter from Thomas Townshend to G Selwyn)]. The Chislehurst Society website says that Thomas' son (the 1st Viscount) was the first member of the family to live at Frognaal but don't quote a source.

<sup>69</sup> Hasted's *'History of Kent'* (First Edition, 1778) – see Bibliography.

<sup>70</sup> Webb p.164. Thomas' brass coffin plate was removed when the Selwyn vault at Matson was filled in (20th cent.), and can now be found on the wall of Matson church. This gives his date of death as 21 May 1780, aged 79.

<sup>71</sup> In office Jul 1782-Apr 1783 and again Dec 1783-Jun 1789 (Wikipedia).

<sup>72</sup> Burke: 'Baron Sydney of Chislehurst', 6 Mar 1783.

<sup>73</sup> The original name was intended to be 'Albion', but Arthur Phillip (Governor designate) named the settlement in honour of the then British Home Secretary, Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney. This was in recognition of Sydney's role in issuing the charter authorising Phillip to establish the colony.

<sup>74</sup> Burke has the creation as 'Viscount Sydney of St Leonards, Co. Gloucester', 11 Jun 1789.

<sup>75</sup> Webb p.167. The memorial inscription on his tomb in the Scadbury chapel (Chislehurst St Nicholas) is transcribed in Webb pp.421-22 and has his date of death as 30<sup>th</sup> June 1800, aged 67.

<sup>76</sup> Photocopies of these plans can be found at Bromley Local Studies, currently filed with their photocopied estate maps; the original plans probably don't survive.

<sup>77</sup> Burke

<sup>78</sup> Edward Wedlake Brayley & John Britton, *'The Beauties of England and Wales, or, Delineations, Topographical Historical &*

1810 Date of a map of the Sydney estate (including Scadbury) drawn by J. Gudsell.<sup>79</sup>

#### George IV (1820-1830)

1824 Date of a set of maps of the Sydney estate - which includes Scadbury Farm.<sup>80</sup>

#### William IV (1830-1837)

Jan 1831 Death of John Thomas Townshend (2nd Viscount Sydney) of Frogna. <sup>81</sup> Succeeded by his son John Robert Townshend (1805-1890), 3rd Viscount.

Nov 1834 Birth of Robert Marsham, son of Charles Marsham (2nd Earl of Romney) & Mary daughter of John Thomas Townshend. See also below, 1893.

#### Victoria (1837-1901)

by 1825, to 1861+ George Golding & family in residence at the Scadbury 'gatehouse' as estate manager.<sup>82</sup>

1844 Scadbury appears in some detail on the Chislehurst tithe map.<sup>83</sup>

1859 Earliest reference traced so far to the public house in (Old) Perry Street being called the 'Sydney Arms'.<sup>84</sup>

Apr 1872 Queen Victoria visits Lord Sydney at Frogna House and is driven through Scadbury Park.<sup>85</sup>

*Descriptive of Each County* (1808), p.1356.

<sup>79</sup> Bromley Local Studies (see Bibliography).

<sup>80</sup> Bromley Local Studies (see Bibliography).

<sup>81</sup> Webb p.168. The memorial inscription on his tomb in the Scadbury chapel (Chislehurst St Nicholas) is transcribed in Webb p.422 and has his date of death as 20 Jan 1831, aged 66.

<sup>82</sup> George Golding appears in various documents among the Marsham-Townshend Papers from the 1820's, the earliest item being some farm accounts for 1825. Another is a list of 'Repairs Required at Scadbury' (May 1831). Other documents range in date from 1837 to 1859, these are mainly letters from George Golding to Lord Sydney. Census returns show that he was still in residence at Scadbury in 1861. The latest document to mention his name is a letter of Apr 1869 where he is described as 'of Masons Hill', Bromley.

<sup>83</sup> Bromley Local Studies has a large hand-coloured original, and various smaller photocopies & hand-drawn extracts.

<sup>84</sup> A Court Baron for Chislehurst (in the Marsham-Townshend papers) was held at the Sydney Arms and the name also appears in the 1871 census. This conflicts with the Chislehurst Society website which says 'It was renamed in the 1880's in honour of John Robert Townshend, 3rd Viscount Sydney', [www.chislehurst.co.uk/history/perry-street/](http://www.chislehurst.co.uk/history/perry-street/). Also from the Chislehurst website: 'It was previously known as The Swan, and in Pigot's Directory of 1832 known as the White Swan naming a Matthew Tester as landlord.'

<sup>85</sup> Webb p.286 says "Her present Majesty has also visited Scadbury, in 1872, under the escort of the late Earl Sydney". On p.138, he says that the fig trees planted by Elizabeth I 'were pointed out to Queen Victoria in April 1872, on the occasion of her visit to Lord Sydney, and have only recently died.' Bushell (1974, p.90) only mentions a visit to Frogna that year. This must have been on 20 April when she visited the deposed Emperor Napoleon III & Empress Eugenie at Camden House, followed by tea at Frogna House with Lord and Lady Sydney. The *Morning Post* (22 Apr 72) says that the party arrived at Chislehurst railway station at 3.55pm departing again at 5.26pm, hence they only had 1½ hours in Chislehurst. Queen Victoria's own journal is now on-line at [www.queenvictoriasjournals.org](http://www.queenvictoriasjournals.org). Though she visited Camden House several times, the only mention of a visit to Frogna is the occasion on 20 Apr. There's no mention of Scadbury or fig trees, though she says "Ld Sydney's park is very pretty, with fine trees & undulating ground, & a fine extensive view towards the Thames." A short-lived newspaper The Cray has the following in its first issue for 1 May 1872: 'after leaving Camden House, her Majesty drove through the village to Scadbury Park, which she passed through to Frogna, where Lord and Lady Sydney received her at tea, about 5pm...a great number of people were collected at either entrance to Scadbury Park...her Majesty looked well and the Princess Beatrice who with Prince Leopold accompanied her, presented an enjoyable contrast to the unsightly headdresses of most of the lady spectators...'

- Feb 1874 John Robert Townshend (3rd Viscount Sydney) created Earl Sydney.<sup>86</sup>
- Apr 1877 Robert Marsham marries Clara Catherine Paley at Freckenham, Suffolk.<sup>87</sup> They set up home at 5 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair.<sup>88</sup>
- Feb 1878 Birth of Hugh Sydney Marsham (later Marsham-Townshend), son of Robert & Clara Marsham.<sup>89</sup>
- Feb 1890 Death of John Robert Townshend (Earl Sydney), at Frognaal aged 85.<sup>90</sup> No children, so the Earldom becomes extinct.
- Mar 1893 Death of Emily Caroline, widow of John Robert Townshend (Earl Sydney)<sup>91</sup>; succeeded at Frognaal by Earl Sydney's nephew Robert Marsham (1834-1914) who adds 'Townshend' to his surname under the terms of Robert's will.
- 1896 The five Orchard Cottages in Perry Street are built by Robert Marsham-Townshend.<sup>92</sup>
- 1890s-1904 Charles Kenderdine in residence at Scadbury Park as land agent to the estate.<sup>93</sup>

#### Edward VII (1901-1910)

- 1904 The four 'Scadbury Cottages' built just north of the moat, for estate workers.<sup>94</sup>
- Apr 1904 Marriage of Hugh Marsham-Townshend (1878-1967), elder son of Robert Marsham-Townshend to Cecilia Bunbury.
- Aug 1904 Hugh & Cecilia Marsham-Townshend move into Scadbury Park mansion.<sup>95</sup>
- Jan 1905 Birth of John, elder son of Hugh Sydney & Cecilia Marsham-Townshend. See also 1975.

#### George V (1910-1936)

- 1912 Robert Marsham-Townshend sells the Matson estate in Gloucestershire.<sup>96</sup>
- Nov 1912 Death of Hugh Marsham-Townshend's first wife Cecilia, by then living at 'Capesthorpe near Christchurch, Hampshire'.<sup>97</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> Webb p.169; date given as 27 Feb 1874 in Burkes Peerage & Baronetage; also announced in 'The London Gazette', 3 Mar 1874, p.1453.

<sup>87</sup> Webb p.169.

<sup>88</sup> Waymark p.14. Website: [www.thepeerage.com](http://www.thepeerage.com)

<sup>89</sup> Website: [www.thepeerage.com](http://www.thepeerage.com)

<sup>90</sup> Webb p.169: died at Frognaal 14 Feb 1890. A transcript of his tombstone inscription in Scadbury chapel in Webb p.423.

<sup>91</sup> Her name appears on the same tombstone as Earl Sydney, deare of death 9 Mar 1893.

<sup>92</sup> Waymark p.27, the total cost of the cottages was £1,200.

<sup>93</sup> Webb p.285. The house had 'been enlarged and otherwise much improved in recent years'. The period of Kenderdine's occupation of Scadbury Park can be traced in trade directories, e.g. Kellys (Bromley) & Bush's (Bromley) at Bromley Local Studies, 1890-1905.

<sup>94</sup> ODAS 'Archives', Feb 2012 p.271. There appears to be no mention of their building in the Marshm-Townshend Papers, but two visitors to the 2011 Scadbury Open Weekend recalled that their grandparents George & Elizabeth Hutcherson had moved into the newly built No.3 after their marriage (?Dec qtr 1904).

<sup>95</sup> Bush's & Kellys directories show Hugh Marsham-Townshend at Scadbury Park in their 1906-11 editions; a Visitors book in the Marsham-Townshend Papers (Ref.1080/2/9/3) says "Arrived at Scadbury August 15th 1904", with entries running to 30 Sep 1912. Charles Kenderdine later moves to Knowles Bank nr. Tonbridge (found online in *The Courier*, 4 Nov 1904, p.7)

<sup>96</sup> Waymark p.4; web page on Matson in 'British History Online'.

<sup>97</sup> Administration of 27 Aug 1913 noted in the National probate index. She died at Bournemouth, 30 Nov 1912; effects £1283.

- c.1912-19 Charles H. Kenderdine back in residence at Scadbury Park<sup>98</sup>; Hugh Marsham-Townshend & family living at their London address (5 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair) during the war.<sup>99</sup>
- Dec 1913 Hugh Marsham-Townshend re-marries, to Laura Bunbury (sister of Cecilia).
- Dec 1914 Death of Robert Marsham-Townshend (at Frogna?).<sup>100</sup>
- Feb 1915 Birth of Thomas Marsham-Townshend, son of Hugh & Laura.
- May 1915 Ferdinand (b.1880) younger son of Robert Marsham-Townshend, killed at the Battle of Festubert, serving as a 2nd lieutenant in the Scots Guards.<sup>101</sup>
- Sep 1915 The Frogna & Scadbury estates offered for sale in 85 lots, but only 12 are purchased. .<sup>102</sup>  
Frogna is later sold to the War Office for development as a military hospital.<sup>103</sup>
- Jul 1917 Queen's Hospital opened at Frogna, the mansion becoming the residence of medical officers.<sup>104</sup>  
In 1930 it becomes Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup.<sup>105</sup>
- c.1921 Hugh Marsham-Townshend & family return to live at Scadbury Park mansion.<sup>106</sup>
- early 1920s The Scadbury estate developed as a commercial orchard and planted with fruit trees<sup>107</sup>; an apple store built on the island.<sup>108</sup> [see also 1960s/70s, below]
- 1923-26 Sidcup by-pass constructed, cutting through the Frogna & Scadbury estate.<sup>109</sup>
- 1925-c.1930 Hugh Marsham-Townshend conducts excavations on the island and re-excavates the moat.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>98</sup> Kellys (Bromley) directories at Bromley Local Studies, 1912-19.

<sup>99</sup> Waymark p.20.

<sup>100</sup> Gravestone in Chislehurst churchyard and a brass plaque in Scadbury chapel.

<sup>101</sup> Died 16 May; will proved 30 Jul 1915; effects £49,425. Home address given as 5 Chesterfield St, Mayfair.

<sup>102</sup> Waymark p.23, quoting the Bromley & District Times, 1 Oct 1915. The auctioneers were Knight, Frank & Rutley at 20 Hanover Square. Neither Frogna nor Scadbury were sold. Copies of the printed sale catalogue can be found at Bromley Local Studies and Bexley Local Studies.

<sup>103</sup> Bexley website [www.bexley.gov.uk] says that 'In 1915 Sir Charles Kendarine, a founder of Queen Mary's Hospital (Roehampton) suggested the building of a hospital in the grounds of Frogna. The government purchased the land...'

<sup>104</sup> 'Building commenced in February, 1917, and the hospital was completed in five months, the first patient being admitted on the 16 of July, 1917. Later that year, it was decided that the Queen's Hospital should be the central military hospital for facial and jaw injuries, not only for the United Kingdom, but for all the Imperial Expeditionary Forces. The buildings were enlarged to accommodate 560 beds, and six smaller hospitals containing 450 beds, became affiliated to it.'

[www.bexley.gov.uk/]

<sup>105</sup> Waymark p.32.

<sup>106</sup> Waymark p.33, source Kellys directory.

<sup>107</sup> A valuation of fruit trees from Michaelmas 1921 (Marsham-Townshend Papers) lists purchases of various fruit trees in 1920 and 1921 – apples, pears, cherries & soft fruit; letters from Anthony Biggs of New York state in ODAS possession (dated 11 Feb & 19 Aug 1984) mention that his father Joseph was employed to lay out the fruit orchards.

<sup>108</sup> Exact date not known, but the building appears in a photograph of ?1928.

<sup>109</sup> Waymark p.32 quotes the construction period as May 1923-Mar 1926, and a report of the opening on 31 Mar 1926 in the Chislehurst & Kentish Times (2 Apr 1926).

<sup>110</sup> T.A. Bushell, 'Scadbury Manor, Chislehurst' in *Archaeologia Cantiana* 69 (1955), p.219-21.

- Oct 1928 Plans of the moated island created for Hugh Marsham-Townshend<sup>111</sup> by a Kettering-based firm of architects, Gotch & Saunders.<sup>112</sup>
- c.1928 'Archway Cottages' built at the entrance from Sidcup bypass.<sup>113</sup>
- Jan 1936 Grays Farm, St Pauls Cray (part of the Marsham-Townshend estate) is sold to the builder J. W. Ellingham<sup>114</sup>. A few houses are put up, but little further building takes place during the war. See also 1947.

### George VI (1936-1952)

- 1936-37 Hugh Marsham-Townshend has a 'manor hall' reconstructed on the site of the Great Hall on the moated island, using timbers taken from the dismantled Manor Farm in St Mary Cray.<sup>115</sup> These timbers included a 14th century crown post roof. See below (1987) for the dismantling of this building.
- 1938 Work begins on constructing the Scadbury Park air-raid shelter.<sup>116</sup>
- 1940 The Home Guard is based at Scadbury ("P" sector, 54th Kent battalion). A blockhouse and bunker are constructed near Scadbury Park mansion.<sup>117</sup> See also Dec 1944.
- Jan 1940 Marriage in Cairo of Thomas Marsham-Townshend (b.1915), younger son of Hugh Marsham-Townshend, to Averil Innes Loyd. Two children follow, June Marsham-Townshend (b.1942 Alexandria), & Susan Marsham-Townshend (b.1944 Cairo).<sup>118</sup>
- Jan 1944 Thomas Marsham-Townshend killed on active service in Italy, buried Minturno.<sup>119</sup>
- Dec 1944 The local Home Guard disbanded.<sup>120</sup>
- Mar 1945 Scadbury Park mansion badly damaged by a V1 flying bomb, which also destroys the [Tudor?] estate barn.
- c.1946 John Marsham-Townshend takes over management of the Scadbury estate from his father Hugh.<sup>121</sup> Hugh later moves to his London residence(?)

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<sup>111</sup> Versions of the plan are held by both Bexley Local Studies and Bromley Local Studies. The former (Bexley) version is not dated, and was seen there by ODAS in 1982 and c1990. It is currently mislaid (Oct 2013). The Bromley version was deposited in 2001 as part of the Marsham-Townshend Papers (Ref 1080/3/2/28/15/6), and includes draft versions and a fair copy dated Oct 1928.

<sup>112</sup> Gotch & Saunders are still in practice in Kettering as GSS Architecture. Their website [www.gssarchitecture.com](http://www.gssarchitecture.com) includes a biography of their founder John Alfred Gotch (1852-1942).

<sup>113</sup> Dyer, Son & Creasey sale particulars, 1982.

<sup>114</sup> Waymark p.36, quoting conveyance of 7 Jan 1936 between Hugh Marsham-Townshend & J.W.Ellingham Ltd. In archive of Dyer, Son & Creasey.

<sup>115</sup> Street (c1939) – see Bibliography. The building may have been finished slightly later, since in May 1938 Hugh Marsham-Townshend had a poster printed ('Manor Hall at Scadbury Park') describing the building (copy at Bromley Archives). Note that an incorrect date of 1921 for the erection of the Manor Farm timbers appears in Wraight.

<sup>116</sup> Alan Hart, 'The Crenellations near the Air Raid Centre at Scadbury' in *Archives* Vol..31 No.4 (Nov 2009), p.132, quoting documents in the Marsh-Townshend Papers (payments to local firm Love).

<sup>117</sup> For a discussion of Scadbury in WW2, see Toy (2009) in the Bibliography.

<sup>118</sup> Various sources, e.g. Christ Church Oxford website.

<sup>119</sup> Thomas was killed while the allies were trying to breach the Gustav line. Sources include the website of Oxford University, [www.chch.ox.ac.uk/cathedral/memorials/ww2/](http://www.chch.ox.ac.uk/cathedral/memorials/ww2/)

<sup>120</sup> Bushell p.123?: 'The Home Guard finally "stood down" on 3rd December 1944, the Chislehurst battalion holding its last parade in the drive of Camden Place and then dispersed.'

<sup>121</sup> Waymark p.41, quoting a 'vesting deed' mentioned in the 1982 sale correspondence of Dyer, Son & Creasey, agents for

1947 LCC compulsorily purchases the former Grays Farm for development, it becomes the St Pauls Cray housing estate.<sup>122</sup>

1948 The Marsham-Townshends sell Frogpool & Beaverwood farmhouses.<sup>123</sup>

### Elizabeth II (1952- )

Sep 1952 Visit to Scadbury by the American theatre critic & author Calvin Hoffman, looking for evidence of Christopher Marlowe.<sup>124</sup>

Jun 1953 Village sign unveiled at Chislehurst Common on Coronation Day, showing a representation of Elizabeth I knighting Thomas Walsingham IV at Scadbury.<sup>125</sup>

May 1956 Another visit to Chislehurst by Calvin Hoffman - to search for a chest in St Nicholas church that might contain plays written by Marlowe and now attributed to Shakespeare. The chest tomb over the family vault is opened, but only sand is found.<sup>126</sup> See also above (1952) and below (1984).

1960 Perry Street is widened and straightened. Part of it is by-passed, creating the loop of Old Perry Street.<sup>127</sup>

May 1967 Death of Hugh Marsham-Townshend.<sup>128</sup>

1960s/70s Scadbury's orchards are removed.<sup>129</sup>

Nov 1975 Death of John Marsham-Townshend (1905-1975), the last resident owner of the estate and of Scadbury Park mansion.<sup>130</sup> Buried in Chislehurst churchyard.<sup>131</sup>

The Scadbury estate is inherited by June & Susan, the two daughters of John's late brother Thomas who are not resident locally. The elder daughter June becomes 'Lord of the Manor'.

Jan 1976 Scadbury Park mansion destroyed by fire.<sup>132</sup>

### Scadbury.

<sup>122</sup> Waymark pp.36-38. The *Kentish Times* records that the first tenants moved in on 19 Dec 1948.

<sup>123</sup> Waymark p.33, quoting tenants' rent cards in hands of Dyer, Son & Creasey.

<sup>124</sup> Evidence from two photographs dated 19 Sep 1952, one of which shows Hoffman on the moated site at Scadbury. These were taken by (or for) United Press, and were subsequently acquired by the Rogers Photo Archive (Little Rock, Arkansas); both purchased for ODAS via eBay website, Nov 2013.

<sup>125</sup> Bushell in *Arch. Cant.* Vol.69 (1955), p.219-21. The image of Scadbury in the village sign is based on Ightham Mote. On the same day as the unveiling a pageant "Elizabeth and Walsingham" was produced at Sidcup Place.

<sup>126</sup> Various sources including newspaper reports.

<sup>127</sup> Spurgeon (2007), p.15

<sup>128</sup> Died 17 May 67. Buried in the churchyard of Chislehurst St Nicholas, the same grave as his father Robert (just inside the Manor Park Rd entrance). National probate calendar describes him as 'Hugh Sydney Marsham-Townshend of 5 Roehampton Gate, London .SW15'. Effects £97,196.

<sup>129</sup> The Scadbury Park website has a photograph of two JCB-like diggers at Scadbury, apparently there to remove the orchards. The caption says '*The Government made grants available to farmers to clear old orchards. After the trees were removed, most of the land was used for grazing cattle or growing hay. Here the orchard in the background has already been cleared and ploughed.*' The date is not given though two cars also in the photo look like models from the late 1960s or early 1970s.

<sup>130</sup> Chislehurst Times, 6 Nov 1975. The national Probate Calendar describes him as 'John Marsham-Townshend of Scadbury Park Chislehurst died 5 November 1975'. Effects £350,347.

<sup>131</sup> His name appears on the same gravestone as his father Hugh & grandfather Robert (just inside the Manor Park Rd entrance to Chislehurst St Nicholas).

<sup>132</sup> Various local newspapers, including Chislehurst Times and Bromley Times, 22 Jan 1976. Believed to be arson.

Feb 1982	ODAS starts to investigate the history of Scadbury Manor <sup>133</sup> and subsequently seeks permission to survey the moated island. <sup>134</sup>
Jun-Jul 1982	ODAS conducts a survey of the surviving structures on the island. <sup>135</sup> An existing survey drawn in the late 1920s is found at Bexley Local Studies. <sup>136</sup>  The remaining brickwork of the 'Tudor' archway is observed to have collapsed during the period of the survey work.
Mar 1983	The Scadbury estate purchased by Bromley Council from the two Marsham-Townshend sisters. <sup>137</sup> The elder sister June Rankin retains some land and the title 'Lord of the Manor'.
Mar 1984	Ruins of Scadbury Park mansion levelled. <sup>138</sup> [see also Jan 1976 above].
Nov 1984	A further visit by Calvin Hoffman to St Nicholas' church, Chislehurst [previously visits in 1952, 56]. Permission is granted by the chancellor of Rochester Diocese to drill through the floor of the church and inspect the vault below, but only stacked coffins are seen and the search is abandoned. <sup>139</sup>
Apr 1985	Scadbury Park Nature Reserve opened to the public. <sup>140</sup> Part of the estate continues to be farmed.
Apr 1986	The Mayor of Bromley officially opens ODAS' excavations at Scadbury. <sup>141</sup>
Sep 1987	First Scadbury open day arranged by ODAS, for members of affiliated societies. Subsequent open days have been held over one weekend every September and are open to any member of the public.
Nov 1987	The severely damaged 'manor hall' building on the moated island is dismantled and the surviving medieval timbers transferred to Weald & Downland Museum (Singleton, Sussex). <sup>142</sup>
Spring 1995	The current farm tenants take up residency at Scadbury <sup>143</sup> ; the farm now run as stables.
1999	Two auction sales of Townshend family archives. <sup>144</sup>

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<sup>133</sup> ODAS committee minutes, 24 Feb 1982

<sup>134</sup> In the belief that no earlier survey existed.

<sup>135</sup> See Alan Hart, 'Surveying at Scadbury' in ODAS 'Archives' Vol.4 No.3 (Aug 1982), pp.26-27.

<sup>136</sup> The 'Gotch & Saunders' survey - see Oct 1928.

<sup>137</sup> Various sources such as newspaper reports, e.g. Chislehurst Times 14/21 Apr 1983.

<sup>138</sup> Demolition recommended by Bromley Council (Finance & Scrutiny Committee, 2 Feb 1984); demolition reported to be in progress 19 Mar (ODAS committee minutes); the contractors were Sid Bishop.

<sup>139</sup> Various sources, e.g. Kentish Times 6 Dec & 13 Dec 1984. A full report appears in *Arch Cant* (see 'Tester' in the bibliography). Calvin Hoffman died in 1986 aged 79/80.

<sup>140</sup> Various sources including local newspapers; photographs & personal recollections; invitation card to the opening. The ceremony is conducted on 30 Apr 1985 by the Mayor, Councillor Richard Foister. ODAS publishes a short booklet on the history of the estate to coincide with the opening.

<sup>141</sup> The excavations proper commenced 1 June 1986, initially all day every Sunday during the summer. Since the 1990s work has also taken place on Thursday afternoons (still in progress as of 2013).

<sup>142</sup> The dismantling and transfer was arranged by ODAS in collaboration with Bromley Council, there are photographs taken at the time by ODAS members. The timbers (which had come originally from Manor Farm, St Mary Cray), were later dated by dendro-chronology to c.1370. See the report by Tony Grey on a talk given by Richard Harris of the Weald & Downland Museum in ODAS 'Archives' Vol.12 No.3 (Aug 1990), pp.37-38.

<sup>143</sup> ODAS 'Archives' Vol.18 No.1 (Feb 1996), p.3.

<sup>144</sup> Information from Christies website, [www.christies.com](http://www.christies.com) : [1] Sale 6125 (2 Jun 1999), lot 188: Townshend correspondence, 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> cent., price realized £28,750. [2] Sale 6188 (17 Sep 1999), lot 58: journals of Robert Marsham-Townshend, price

Apr 2001	The Marsham-Townshend Papers are acquired by the London Borough of Bromley. <sup>145</sup>
2010-12	ODAS carries out a photographic survey of the surviving walls, on and off the island. <sup>146</sup>
Nov 2013	The site of Scadbury Manor scheduled as a monument by English Heritage. <sup>147</sup>
Oct 2014	Publication of the 'Heritage At Risk Register 2014' by English Heritage, featuring Scadbury Manor on the front cover of the London section. <sup>148</sup>
Feb 2015	A LiDAR survey is carried out, taking in the Nature Reserve / Farm and surrounding areas of Chislehurst. <sup>149</sup>

## 5. The Tudor Gatehouse, later Scadbury Park Mansion

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The house that later became Scadbury Park mansion stood some distance west of the moat and was probably built in Tudor times. At some point, perhaps around 1700, the building became a farmhouse occupied by tenant farmers.<sup>150</sup> They ran the farm on behalf of the Bettenson and later the Townshend families, though we have traced no names of tenants prior to 1733, the year when Edward Bettenson died. Could Bettenson have already vacated the moated manor house and was occupying the farmhouse himself? The 1734 valuation implies that the moated manor house was unfit for habitation.

The house evolved later in the 19th century into Scadbury Park Mansion. For a building history see Alan Hart, 'Excavations at Scadbury' Part 4: A Tudor Gatehouse becomes a Modern Mansion' (see Bibliography).

The 19th century occupants of Scadbury Park are variously described as 'farm bailiff', 'estate steward', 'land agent' etc. After the four Scadbury Cottages were built c.1904, the working farmer probably lived in one of them rather than in the mansion. The current farm tenant lives in one of the cottages.

Next follows a partial list of references to Scadbury Park and its occupants, with some comments from various sources:

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realized £5175. One or both of these lots apparently purchased by the Huntington Library, California but not located on their website. More detail needed.

<sup>145</sup> Auctioned by ????. For more detail see the Bibliography below.

<sup>146</sup> As a precursor to a full professional survey of the walls - to include an estimate of the cost of conservation & repairs.

<sup>147</sup> See <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk>, List Entry Number 1409786, dated 22 Nov 2013. Area scheduled includes the moated island and its surrounding area, also the fishponds to the east.

<sup>148</sup> Downloadable as a PDF document from <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/har-2014-registers/> The Scadbury listing appears on p.11. Following the publication a short radio interview about Scadbury was conducted and broadcast live on BBC Radio London 94.9, The Breakfast Show, between Paul Ross and Michael Meekums (ODAS), Thursday 23rd October at 6.40am.

<sup>149</sup> LiDAR is a remote sensing technology, carried out from a aircraft. This survey arranged by ODAS with grant funding from the Chislehurst Society, and conducted on 11 Feb by NM Group.

<sup>150</sup> Hart (2008) p.24.

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Details</u>
Dec 1733	Scadbury leased to Edward Hawes. <sup>151</sup>
Aug 1734	Edward Hawes had ' <i>a little House in very good Repair with Out houses belonging to the Mansion house.</i> ' <sup>152</sup>
May 1734	Edward Hawes' name appears on the 1734 Scadbury estate map. <sup>153</sup>
Jun 1738	'Scadbury Farm' leased again to Edward Hawes. <sup>154</sup>
Oct 1755	'Scadbury Farm' leased again to Edward Hawes. <sup>155</sup>
Aug 1764	'Scadbury Farm' leased to John Anderton, 'late in the occupation of Edward Hawes'. <sup>156</sup>
Aug 1776	'Scadbury Farm' leased to Thomas Tyler [Taylor]. <sup>157</sup>
c.1778	' <i>The ancient mansion of Scadbury has been many years in ruins, and there remains now only a farm house, built out of part of them.</i> ' <sup>158</sup>
Mar 1803	Thomas Tyler buried at Chislehurst, aged 69. <sup>159</sup>
1804	Plans are drawn up by Jeffrey Wyatt (later Wyattville) for a proposed redevelopment of Scadbury farmhouse. These include drawings of the northern and western aspects of the house. The plans were probably never executed. <sup>160</sup>
c.1808	' <i>Scadbury, the ancient residence of the Walsinghams, has been long dilapidated, and the estate is occupied as a farm.</i> ' <sup>161</sup>
1810	Scadbury Farm is described as ' <i>in hand</i> '. <sup>162</sup>
1825	A watercolour painting of this date shows the farmhouse amongst trees. <sup>163</sup>

<sup>151</sup> Marsham-Townshend Papers Ref 1080/1/1/3/1/1/4 & 6. For 4 years at 14s per acre a year.

<sup>152</sup> Valuation of the estate in the Marsham-Townshend Papers, Ref .1080/1/1/3/7/9.

<sup>153</sup> Scatliffe Estate map, 1734 (see Bibliography).

<sup>154</sup> Marsham-Townshend Papers, Ref 1080/1/1/3/1/1/7. For 7 years at £84 2s 6d a year.

<sup>155</sup> Marsham-Townshend Papers, Ref Ref 1080/1/1/3/1/1/11. The lease is for 11 years at £84 2s 6d a year. Edward Hawes died in 1763 - Webb (p.430) notes a gravestone inscription in Chislehurst churchyard (still there?), also to his wife Sarah in 1773. These gravestones were recorded in more detail by Leland Duncan in 1890: Mr Edward Hawes late of this parish d. June 14 1763 aged 63 (Flat, engraved on top with skull, bones, etc); Sarah Hawes late of this Parish d. March 26 1773 aged 75 (flat) (from KAS website listing). Edward Hawes left a will proved PCC 25 Jun 1763, ref. PROB11/888 fol.328.

<sup>156</sup> Marsham-Townshend Papers, Ref 1080/1/1/3/1/1/21. The lease is for 11 years at £84 4s 6d a year. John Anderton died 1773 and was buried 18 Apr (Chislehurst parish register). No gravestone is noted by Webb or Leland Duncan, but John Anderton left a will proved PCC 26 Jun 1773, ref. PROB11/988 fol.xxx. He leaves the remainder of his Scadbury Farm lease to his niece Mary Tyler and her husband Thomas Tyler.

<sup>157</sup> Marsham-Townshend Papers, Ref 1080/1/1/3/1/1/23 & 24. The lease is to 'Thomas Taylor' for 11 years at £84 4s 6d a year. Other sources suggest his surname should be spelt Tyler.

<sup>158</sup> Hasted (1778), see Bibliography.

<sup>159</sup> Transcript of Chislehurst parish register. No gravestone noted by Webb or Leland Duncan, but e left a will proved PCC 29 Dec 1803, ref. PROB11/1402 fol.413?

<sup>160</sup> These drawings exist only as photocopies and were discovered in Bromley Local Studies in 1997, now filed with 'Bromley Historical Maps'.

<sup>161</sup> Edward Wedlake Brayley & John Britton, '*The Beauties of England and Wales, or, Delineations, Topographical Historical & Descriptive of Each County*' (1808), p.1356.

<sup>162</sup> Gudsell estate map, see bibliography.

1825	George Golding is first mentioned in documents. <sup>164</sup>
Jun 1841	George Golding in residence, as 'land steward'. <sup>165</sup>
Mar 1851	George Golding in residence as ' <i>Bailiff &amp; steward managing 25 lbsrs employed ....</i> ' <sup>166</sup>
Apr 1861	George Golding in residence as ' <i>land steward</i> '. <sup>167</sup>
1870	' <i>Victorian house constructed</i> '. <sup>168</sup>
Apr 1871	George Caustin in residence, described as ' <i>Estate Steward</i> '. <sup>169</sup>
Apr 1881	Garrod Sage in residence, described as ' <i>Land steward &amp; bailiff</i> '. <sup>170</sup>
1883	An engraving shows the house from the north-west. <sup>171</sup>
1890's-1904	Charles Kenderdine in residence as ' <i>land agent to the Marsham-Townshend family</i> '. <sup>172</sup>
Apr 1891	Scadbury Park not found in the census. <sup>173</sup>
Mar 1901	Charles Kenderdine, wife Henrietta & three children in residence. <sup>174</sup>
Aug 1904- c.1912	Hugh Marsham-Townshend & family in residence. <sup>175</sup>
Apr 1911	Scadbury Park not found in census. <sup>176</sup>
c.1912-c.1919	Charles Kenderdine back in residence at Scadbury Park as ' <i>land agent to the Marsham-Townshend family</i> '. <sup>177</sup>

<sup>163</sup> Acquired by ODAS from a local resident, April 2014.

<sup>164</sup> Various documents among the Marsham-Townshend Papers show that George Golding was in residence somewhere on the Scadbury estate by the 1820's, the earliest item being some farm accounts for 1825. Another is a list of 'Repairs Required at Scadbury' (May 1831). Other documents range in date from 1837 to 1859, these are mainly letters from George Golding to Lord Sydney. The census shows that he was still in residence in 1861. The latest document to mention his name is a letter of Apr 1869 from George Golding 'of Masons Hill', Bromley, probably the same man. A George Golding appears in the 1871 census at Masons Hill, Bromley, aged 73, probably died Dec qtr 1878 aged 81. There are six baptisms at Chislehurst St Nicholas 1825-36 of children born to George & Mary Golding, farmer.

<sup>165</sup> Census Return HO107/481/6 fol.8.

<sup>166</sup> Census Return HO107/1606 fol.508.

<sup>167</sup> Census Return RG9/464 fol.56.

<sup>168</sup> From the Scadbury date list compiled by John Parsons (see Bibliography). His source is unknown – possibly just a guess based on comparing Ordnance Survey maps.

<sup>169</sup> Census Return RG10/876 fol.50.

<sup>170</sup> Census Return RG11/857 fol.120. There's more than one house on this return and the precise location of each isn't given. Presumably the land steward occupied the main house, but there's also a Charles Jeal & family, head gamekeeper, and (in 'Scadbury cottage'), a Charles Mourley, poultry man.

<sup>171</sup> In Edward Walford, '*Greater London*' (1883) – see bibliography.

<sup>172</sup> From census returns & trade directories.

<sup>173</sup> Charles Kenderdine is in Gloucester (Southgate St., parish of St Mary de Crypt), occupation 'Agent for Countess Sydney', presumably on business in connection with the Matson estate [RG12/2014 p.8]; his wife Henrietta is with her two brothers-in-law William and Robert Kenderdine, at 'Marlings', St Pauls Cray [RG12/634 page 1].

<sup>174</sup> Census Return RG13/693 fol.?, page 42.

<sup>175</sup> Bush's & Kellys directories in their 1906-11 editions show Hugh Marsham-Townshend at Scadbury Park; a visitors' book in the Marsham-Townshend Papers (Ref.1080/2/9/3) is inscribed "Arrived at Scadbury August 15th 1904". Entries run to 30 Sep 1912. But he & family are not listed at Scadbury in the 1911 census, and so far not located elsewhere in England.

<sup>176</sup> Charles Kenderdine & family are living in Arundel, Sussex.

<sup>177</sup> Source - trade directories. According to Waymark, p.xx Hugh Marsham-Townshend & family were apparently living at

1915	The Scadbury sale catalogue has a photograph of the southern aspect of the house.
1919	A detailed architect's ground plan shows the house before modifications. <sup>178</sup>
c.1919-21	Two large wings added to the southern side of the house. <sup>179</sup>
c.1921	Photographs from the collection of the Sidcup Literary & Scientific Society show the house etc; these are now available on-line. <sup>180</sup>
c.1921-?1946	Hugh Sydney Marsham-Townshend in residence, succeeded by his son Major John Marsham-Townshend.
July 1934	Photographs from the Aerofilms collection show the moat and building complex from the air. <sup>181</sup>
Mar 1945	A V1 flying bomb destroys the estate barn and causes severe damage to the house. <sup>182</sup>
Nov 1975	Death of Major John Marsham-Townshend, the last resident owner of Scadbury. <sup>183</sup>
Jan 1976	Scadbury Park mansion, now vacant after the death of Major John Marsham-Townshend, is largely destroyed by fire – believed to be arson. <sup>184</sup>
c.1976	Rough survey of the ground plan made by John Parsons. <sup>185</sup>
Mar 1984	Remains of the mansion levelled. <sup>186</sup>
May 97- Jun 99	Excavation of the mansion site by ODAS. <sup>187</sup>

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their London address during the war.

<sup>178</sup> Hart, *Excavations at Scadbury* Part 4, 'A Tudor Gatehouse becomes a Modern Mansion (2008), pp.3-5

<sup>179</sup> Hart, op cit., pp.5-6, referencing a detailed ground plan of 1919 showing the house before the wings were added. The wings were evidently complete by Oct 1921, the date of several photographs of Scadbury Park (exteriors & interiors) in the English Heritage archive, at [www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

<sup>180</sup> Bexley Local Studies & Archives Centre website, [www.bexley.gov.uk](http://www.bexley.gov.uk)

<sup>181</sup> Available from the 'Britain from Above' website, [www.britainfromabove.org.uk](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk)

<sup>182</sup> Alan Hart, *Excavations at Scadbury* Part 3, 'The Estate Barn (2003), pp.3-6.

<sup>183</sup> Chislehurst Times, 6 Nov 1975.

<sup>184</sup> Various local newspapers, including the Bromley Times, 22 Jan 1976.

<sup>185</sup> Bromley Local Studies

<sup>186</sup> By Bromley Council (Finance & Scrutiny Committee, 2 Feb 1984); demolition reported to be in progress (ODAS committee minutes 19 Mar 1984); the contractors were Syd Bishop.

<sup>187</sup> Hart (2008), p.3.

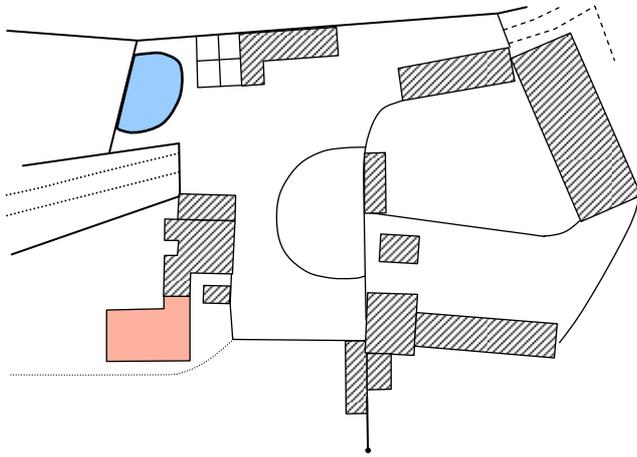
## 6. Growth of the off-island building complex Scadbury Park mansion & associated farm buildings

The main house is shown in pink, other buildings hachured. The moated site is just off the map to the right.



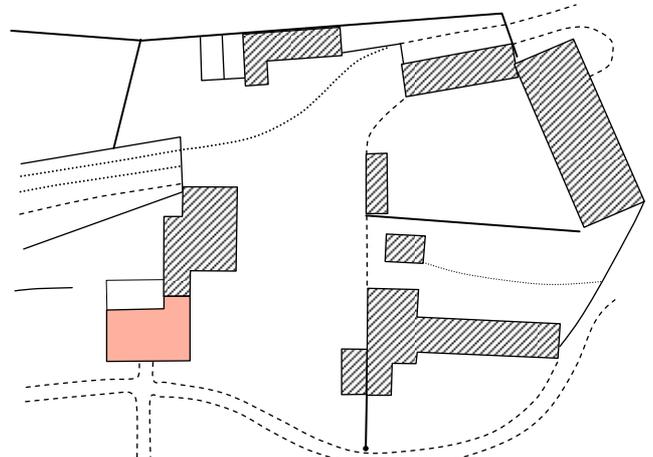
1810

Source: Gudsell's 1810 estate map. Note that the size and position of buildings is not as accurate as later maps.



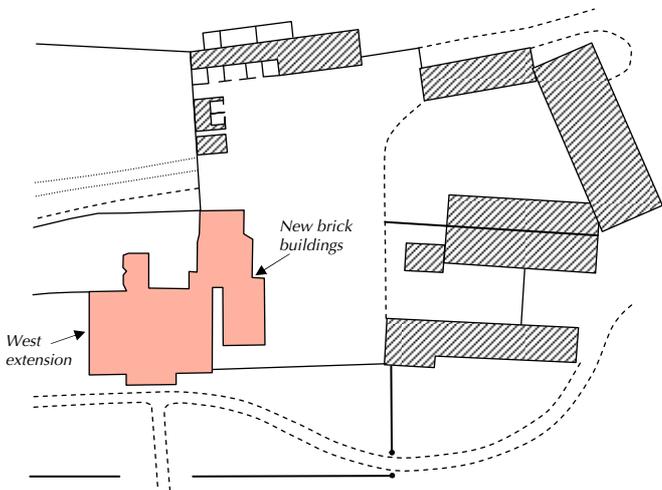
1843

Source: Chislehurst Tithe map



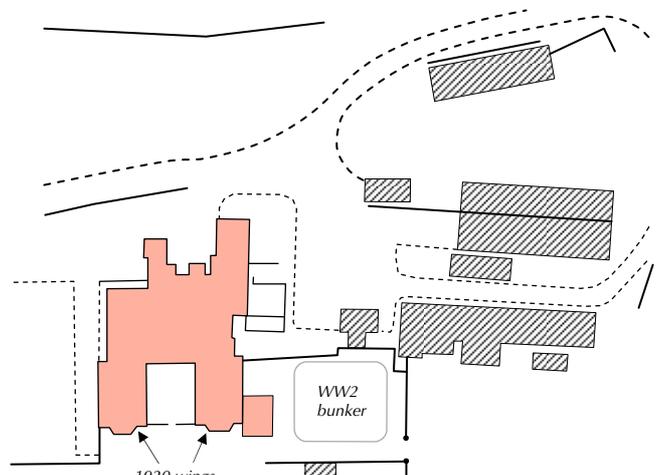
1860

Source: 6" Ordnance Survey map



1908

Source: 6" Ordnance Survey map



1959

Source: 6" Ordnance Survey map

## 7. Doubtful Statements

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A number of doubtful statements appear in the literature on Scadbury, including various websites. Details of a number of these are given below.

Subject	Doubtful Statement & Comment
Original settlement and digging of moat	<p><i>"A moated Saxon manorial site"</i></p> <p>From Weinreb &amp; Hibbert, <i>'The London Encyclopedia'</i> (p.775), source unknown. There's no archaeological evidence that Scadbury was occupied as long ago as Saxon times, though the placename itself could date from that period.</p>
Construction of the medieval manor house.	<p><i>"In 1314 John de Scathebury built a moated manor house which is archaeologically significant"</i></p> <p>This item still appears on the Wikipedia page "Scadbury Park" and was added in 2011. Its source is given as "Capital Woodlands", a page created by the Forestry Commission but which has since disappeared from the internet. Attempts to find its origin by contacting the Forestry Commission have failed and therefore its source is unknown. The fact that a de Scathebury is mentioned is intriguing since this is the right family for the period. But when it comes to a medieval building it's very rare to find such a precise fact so this statement must be regarded as extremely doubtful. It doesn't appear in Hasted, Philipott, Harris, Ireland, Webb, Bushell, or in any of the original documents that have come to light since Webb (1899).</p>
Reconstruction of the moated manor house in brick.	<p><i>"Tudor house constructed 1540".</i></p> <p>This is from the John Parsons date list (see list of unpublished sources, below), who didn't give a source. But it must surely be derived from the footnote in Webb (p.285): <i>'Mr Kenderdine tells us that an old man named Dean, who worked on the estate all his life, remembered that there was formerly a stone over the arch bearing the date 1540. This fell down with a portion of the superstructure many years ago; and although Dean was under the impression that the stone had been replaced when the rebuilding took place, it cannot now be seen; but it may be concealed by the dense mass of ivy stems which have covered the gateway'.</i></p> <p>There must have been some sort of house on the moated island in the time of the De Scatheburys, but this was evidently rebuilt in brick in Tudor times. Webb was presumably doubtful about the reliability of this anecdote which is why he puts it in a footnote, but it has since appeared in the literature as a solid date for the house rebuilding. The archway described in Webb is part of the early brickwork <i>outside</i> the island, and even if the date had been remembered correctly it may not apply to all of the work undertaken in Tudor times. The date also appears as a building date for the house in Weinreb, <i>'London Encyclopedia'</i>.</p> <p>There is a second, more recent, source for a date appearing over the archway, in the reminiscences of Mrs Audrey Holding whose mother worked at Scadbury from 1922 until 1960. Mrs Holding was interviewed by ODAS in October 1989 and this interview was tape-recorded. This is what Mrs Holding recalled, probably from a period in the 1930s when she was a teenager and used to visit Scadbury during the school holidays: <i>"The archway which is now in a state of disrepair was intact when I was a child, and I did do a holiday hobby article on the actual moat, and the date 1540 was definitely</i></p>

*inscribed over the archway in what I would call an Elizabethan italic style of numbering if you know what I mean, and to the right of that was a fig tree planted against the wall."*

Was this the same carving that Webb mentions? Or was Hugh Marsham-Townshend attempting to re-create something that had disappeared, on the basis of the information from Webb?

The true rebuilding date of the moated island house may never be known (see the 'Main Date List', above).

Building date of the 'Victorian House' (Scadbury Park mansion)

*"1870 - Victorian house constructed"*.

This appears on the Scadbury date list compiled by John Parsons c.1976 and seen by ODAS at Bromley Local Studies in 1982. He doesn't give a source, perhaps he estimated it by comparing OS maps?

*'the 1st Viscount Sydney...built a new house at Scadbury in 1870 adjacent to the moat'*

This is from the article on Scadbury Manor in Weinreb & Hibbert, 'The London Encyclopaedia' (1st edn, 1983), p.775. The article quotes no sources, but is this date taken from the John Parsons list? The statement taken as a whole is clearly in error since the 1st Viscount Sydney died in 1800. In the 3rd edition of the same book, '1870' has been changed to '1780', but on what grounds isn't clear.

Note that a house appears on the same site on maps of various dates – the Gudsell estate plan of 1810, the Tithe Map of 1844 and the OS map of c.1860. It seems to be the same size on these maps, and also seems to match the Walford engraving (the north-west aspect). So there seems to be little or no building work until after 1881 at the earliest. By the date of the next available OS map (1908) a west wing has been added.

## 8. Approximate Dates

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This section lists a number of Scadbury-related events whose dates were approximate or slightly in error in various printed and on-line sources, but which have since been clarified by new information.

<u>Event</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Transfer of the estate from Walsingham to Bettenson	<i>"..the Walsinghams lived here from 1425 to 1655"</i> . This is from Weinreb & Hibbert, 'The London Encyclopaedia'. The 1425 date may have come from p.12 of Webb (chapter written by J. Beckwith), although the more precise date of Oct 1424 occurs elsewhere in Webb (p.111). As regards the transfer from Walsingham to Bettenson, earlier authors say this happened ' <i>about the time of the Restoration</i> ', Hasted (1778) and Ireland (1830). The '1655' date is widely quoted in the literature on Scadbury and must derive ultimately from Webb, who makes it clear that it's only an approximation based on the evidence available to him: 'It was probably at this time, 1655, that Walsingham sold Scadbury and Chislehurst manors to Sir Richard Bettenson, and retired, because his granddaughter Mary, who was born in 1653, was baptized in Chislehurst, but his granddaughter Arabella, born in 1658, was baptized at Saffron Walden' (p.151). And despite being shown some of the Scadbury archives by

Robert Marsham-Townshend at Frognaal in the 1890s, Webb evidently didn't see an important series of deeds which would have answered the question. The crucial conveyances remained with the family and didn't emerge until 2001 when the Marsham-Townshend Papers were acquired by Bromley Borough. There's a 'Lease and Release' dated 5/6 March 1659/60 (i.e. 1660 New Style), Ref. 1080/1/1/1/1/2, a 'Bargain and Sale' of 6 March 1659/60, Ref.1080/1/1/1/1/3, and a 'Final Agreement' of 22 June 1660 (Ref. 1080/1/1/1/1/5). These are also mentioned in Clayton (2003) - see bibliography.

Demolition of the moated manor house.

*"In 1727, upon the demolition of Scadbury Manor..."*

This phrase appears in Wraight (1965), *In Search of Christopher Marlowe* (p.257). 1727 happens to be the date of an inventory of the contents of Scadbury, of which a photocopy survives at Bromley Local Studies. This document was mentioned on a poster prepared by Hugh Sydney Marsham-Townshend in 1938, as follows: *'In 1727 it is known that there was a half-timbered building at Scadbury on this site, that it was demolished and the materials disposed of'*. Could it be that Wraight has misinterpreted this statement, linking the date of the inventory to the subsequent demolition of the building? The incorrect date has been repeated in Samuel Blumenfeld, *'The Marlowe-Shakespeare Connection: A New Study of the Authorship Question'* (2008), p.241.

In the *History of Chislehurst* by Webb, Miller & Beckwith the precise date of demolition is not stated because the authors didn't have any direct evidence, but it's linked to the acquisition of Scadbury by Thomas Townshend. Two passages are relevant, one of these is by G. W. Miller and alludes directly to the demolition: *"It is said that Mr Townshend on becoming master of the Scadbury property pulled down the ancient manor house with the intention of rebuilding it in a more commodious style, but that upon the death of his wife he abandoned the project. A few years later he purchased Frognaal"* (p.164). Since Miller has already dated the Selwyn/Townshend transfer to c.1736 (p.159) and Townshend's wife Albinia died in 1739, the implication is that the demolition occurred around 1736-39.

The situation is confused though by a passage that appears in an earlier chapter, this time authored by Webb himself. This states, *'..and on the marriage of his [i.e. Selwyn's] daughter Albinia to the Hon. Thomas Townshend in 1751, the manor became the property of the distinguished family in whose hands it has remained ever since'* (pp.106-07). In this untypically clumsy passage Webb has confused later historians. Firstly 1751 is *not* the date of Townshend's marriage to Albinia but the year that John Selwyn died. And secondly, Webb evidently believed that Townshend took ownership of Scadbury *after* the death of his father-in-law. Bushell may have relied on Webb's account and so in his 1955 article in *Arch. Cant* he dates the demolition to "about 1751" Perhaps becoming aware later of the error, in his *'Imperial Chislehurst'* (1974) he revised the date to "c.1730".

The true date of demolition (1738) only came to light recently (see the Main Date List, above). This means that it must have happened *before* the transfer of Scadbury from Selwyn to Townshend – which was in 1742 judging from deeds in the Marsham-Townshend papers. But presumably Selwyn and Townshend acted together.

Scadbury moat

*"..the moat (re-excavated in 1938)"*

re-excavated	Also from Weinreb & Hibbert, 'The <i>London Encyclopedia</i> ' (1st edn. p.775). Their source is possibly the Parsons date list (see Bibliography). But this date is wrong by around 10 years. The moat must have been re-excavated during the work carried out on the island in c.1925-30 by Hugh Marsham-Townshend (see Bushell, 1955), and confirmed by various photos, the Biggs letters (bibliography) etc.
Manor Farm timbers moved to Scadbury	The account in Wraight (p.254) is badly garbled. She describes an 18th century farmhouse at Footh Cray demolished in 1921 and the timbers moved to Scadbury. In fact the timbers came from Manor Farm at St Mary Cray which was demolished in 1936. They were originally much older than the 18th century. They were re-erected on the moated island by Hugh Marsham-Townshend in 1936-38 - see Street (in bibliography).

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Archer	Stephen Archer, 'Scadbury Manor: New Light on an Old House', in ODAS 'Archives', 34, 2 (May 2012), pp.287-91.
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Clayton (1997)	Janet Clayton, 'Queen Elizabeth's Visit to Scadbury, 20-21 July 1597' in ODAS 'Archives' 19, 3 (Aug 1997), pp.42-48.
Clayton (May 2003)	Janet Clayton, 'The Marsham-Townshend Archive' in ODAS 'Archives' 25, 2 (May 2003), pp.23-28.
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Spurgeon	Darrell Spurgeon, <i>Discover Chislehurst and its Environs</i> (2007)
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Walford	Edward Walford, <i>Greater London</i> (1883), reprinted 1983 as <i>Village London</i> .
Webb	E.A. Webb, G.W. Miller and J. Beckwith, <i>The History of Chislehurst</i> (1899), reprinted 1999 for the Chislehurst Society.
Weinreb	Ben Weinreb & Christopher Hibbert (eds.), <i>The London Encyclopedia</i> (1st edn 1983, 3rd edn. 2010).
Wooller	Oliver Wooller, <i>The Great Estates, Six Country Houses in the London Borough of Bexley</i> (2000). The chapter on the Foots Cray Place estate includes information on Francis Walsingham.
Wraight	Annie Doris Wraight, <i>In Search of Christopher Marlowe</i> (1965) The account of Scadbury Manor in this book contains a number of errors.

## (b) Unpublished Material

Biggs	Two letters written in 1984 by Anthony Biggs who grew up on the Scadbury estate 1924-c.1948; now in the possession of ODAS.
Marsham-Townshend Papers	An archive of 120 boxes of estate, household and family papers that remained in the hands of the Marsham-Townshend family until 2001 when it was put up for sale and bought by the London Borough of Bromley - see also ODAS 'Archives' Vol.23 No.2 (May 2001) p.15 which reproduces the Bromley Central Library news release of 25 Apr 2001. Two catalogues were subsequently compiled, the first by ODAS during late 2002- end 2003 (copies held by the Society, see report in 'Archives' Vol.25 No.2 May 2003 pp.23-29). The archive was then catalogued 2004-05 by Victoria Perry on behalf of the Borough. This was launched on 8 July 2005 with archive ref 1080, as part of the Bromley Library Archives on-line catalogue; reported in ODAS 'Archives' Vol.27 No.3 (Aug 2005), p.38.
Parsons	' <i>Scadbury Manor</i> ' a date list compiled by John Parsons c.1976. Seen at Bromley Local Studies in 1982 (Ref. 78.4), but apparently uncatalogued and seems to have disappeared since. Collection also includes a rough ground plan of Scadbury Park made after the fire.
Street (c.1939)	Philip E.W. Street, <i>Architectural notes: St. Mary Cray : Manor Farm</i> (n.d., c.1939, library catalogue says '1936'). Part of a series bound in 9 vols, series title: 'Architectural notes :

Chislehurst, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, St. Pauls Cray'. This bound typescript describes the author's observations and measurements when Manor Farm was dismantled in 1936 and its timbers re-erected at Scadbury under the supervision of Hugh Marsham-Townshend (1936-38). The associated b/w photographs were deposited in the National Monuments Record (now the 'English Heritage Archive' at Swindon), where they may still be seen.

Waymark Janet Waymark, *The Frogna and Scadbury Estates, Chislehurst, 1893-1985* (1985).  
Unpublished thesis, copy held by ODAS.

### (c) Estate Maps

- '1824 Map'. A book of plans & schedules for the whole Sydney estate, the surveyor not stated. The map of each farm has an accompanying schedule listing its fields and plots. There is also a list of farms, and a separate list of tenants dated 1824. The original book doesn't seem to survive, it may have been destroyed in the Scadbury Park fire of 1976. But black-and-white photographs had already been made, probably by a member of the Bromley Library staff. These photographs are now at Bromley Local Studies, stored in a cupboard in the main public search room. Access is via the library's 'Illustrations Index' (currently indexed only under 'Scadbury Prints'). The maps are not mentioned in Bergess (1992), nor do they appear yet in the Bromley Local Studies on-line catalogue.
- Gudsell Two maps of the estate of Viscount Sydney by James Gudsell, 1810. The originals of these maps apparently no longer exist, they may also have been destroyed in the Scadbury Park fire of 1976. But they had already been photocopied in sections. The better and more detailed of the two maps has been mounted on two large sheets of linen-backed paper. Both are now at Bromley Local Studies, currently stored with 'Bromley Historical Maps'. Seen 1982 & 2013, and catalogued in Bergess (1992), p.87 & 106.
- Scatliffe 'A plan of part of the estate of Sir Edward Betenson, Bart., deceased, situate at Scadbury...surveyed in October 1733 and May 1734 by Daniel Scatliffe... Photocopy'. This is from Bergess (1992), p.106, describing a photocopy at Bromley Local Studies, currently stored with 'Bromley Historical Maps'. The original of this map no longer seems to exist, again it was probably destroyed in the Scadbury Park fire.

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