

## **Delineations ... of the Isle of Thanet and the Cinque ports / [E.W. Brayley].**

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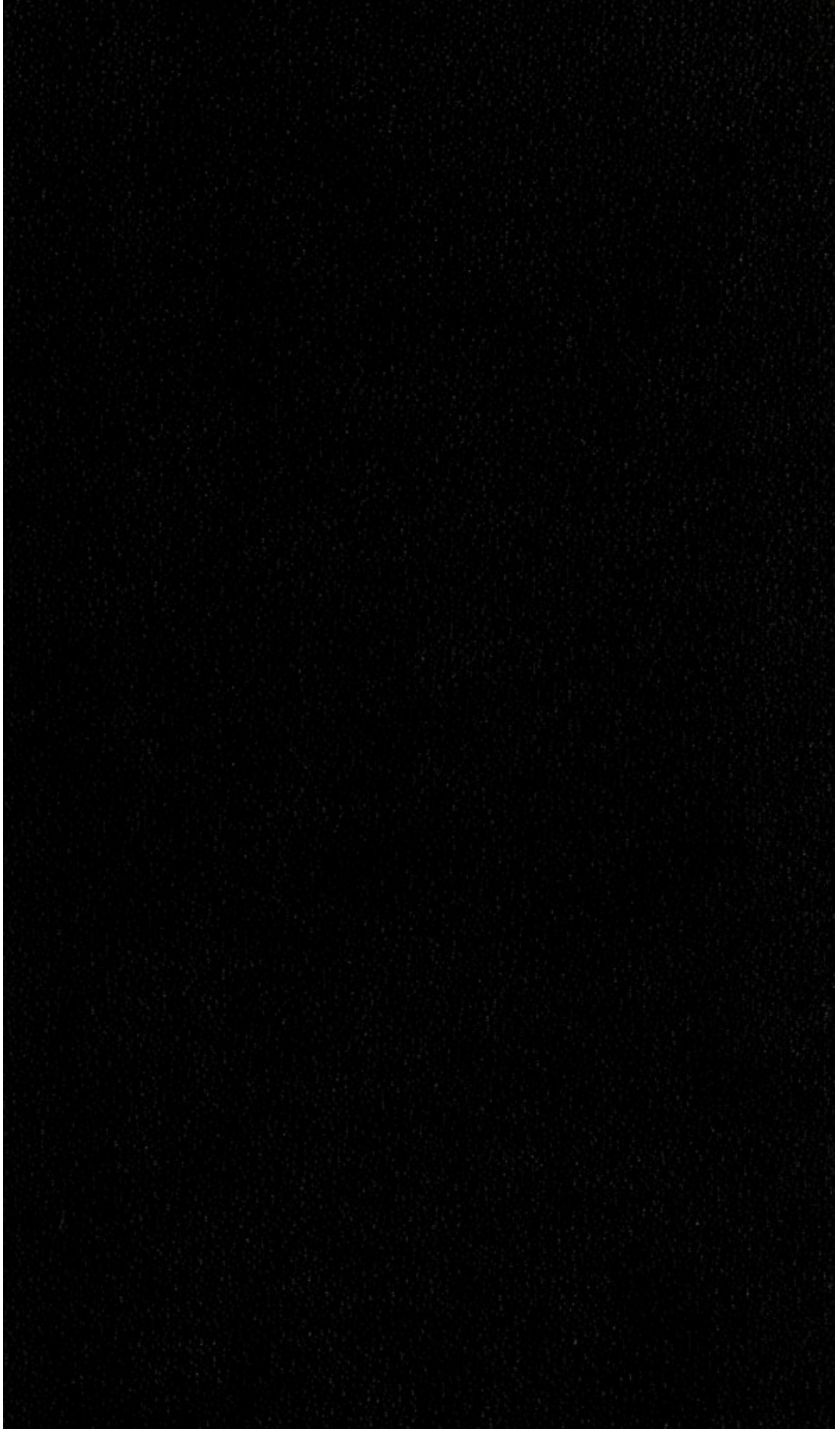
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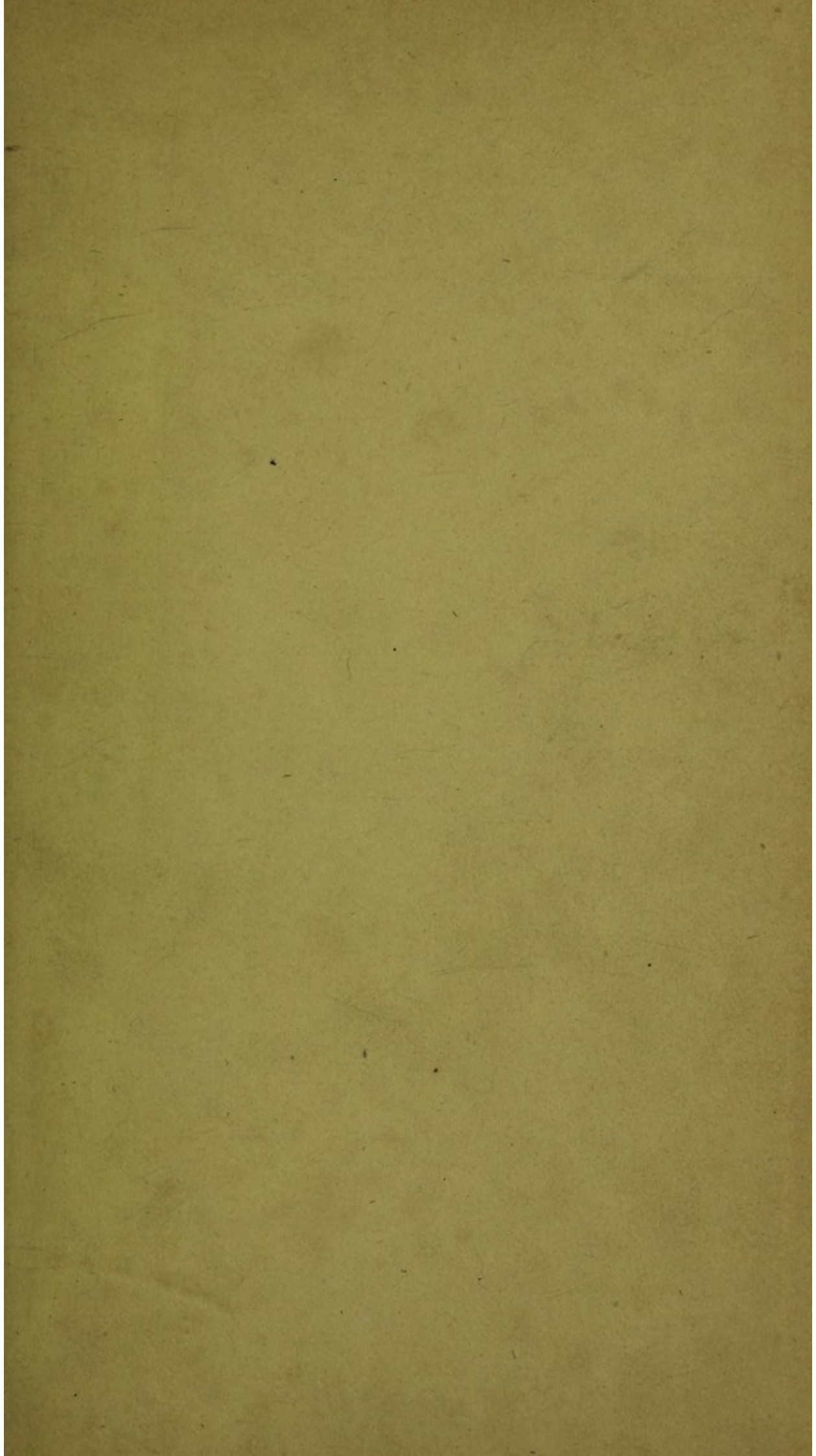


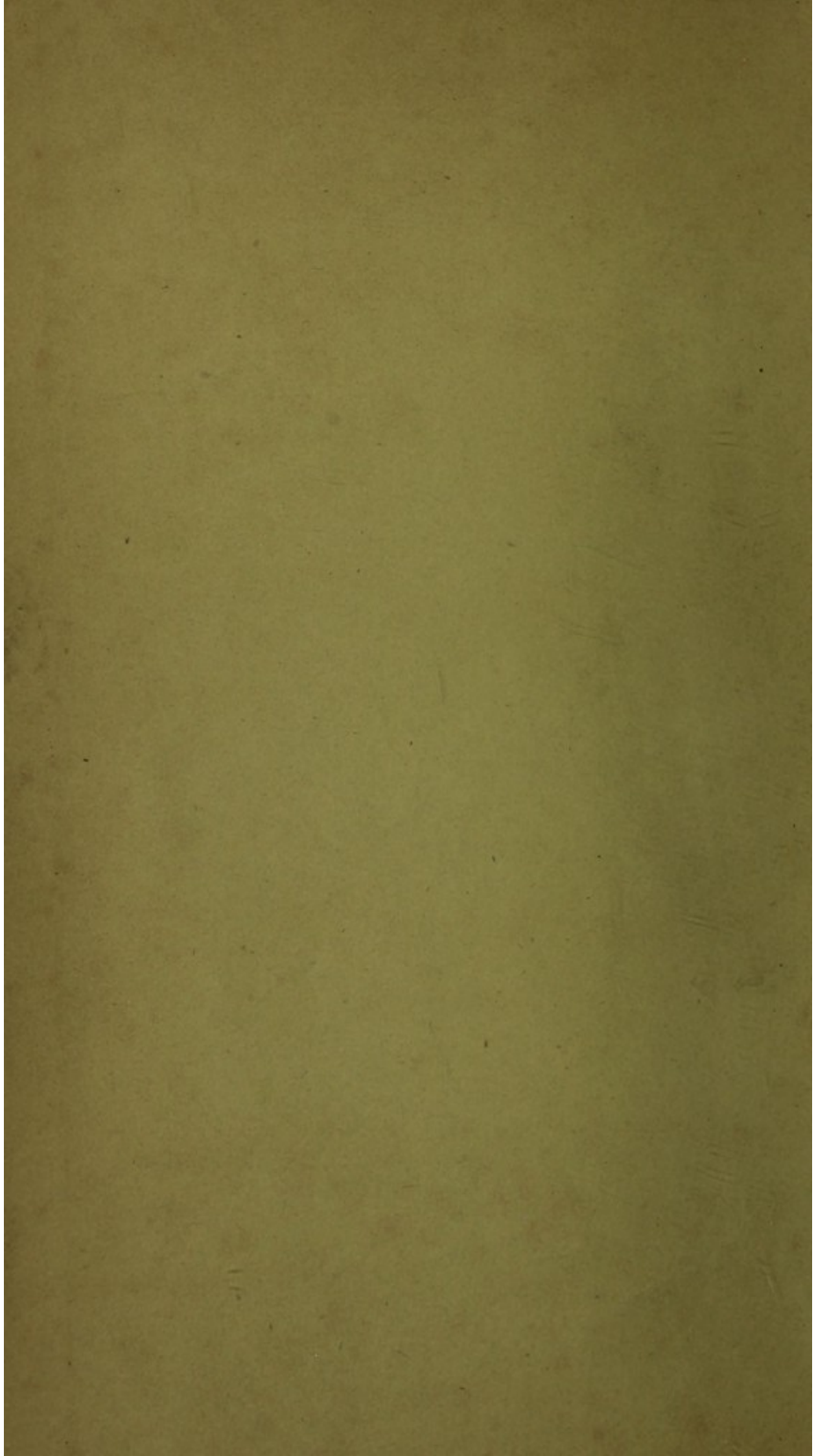
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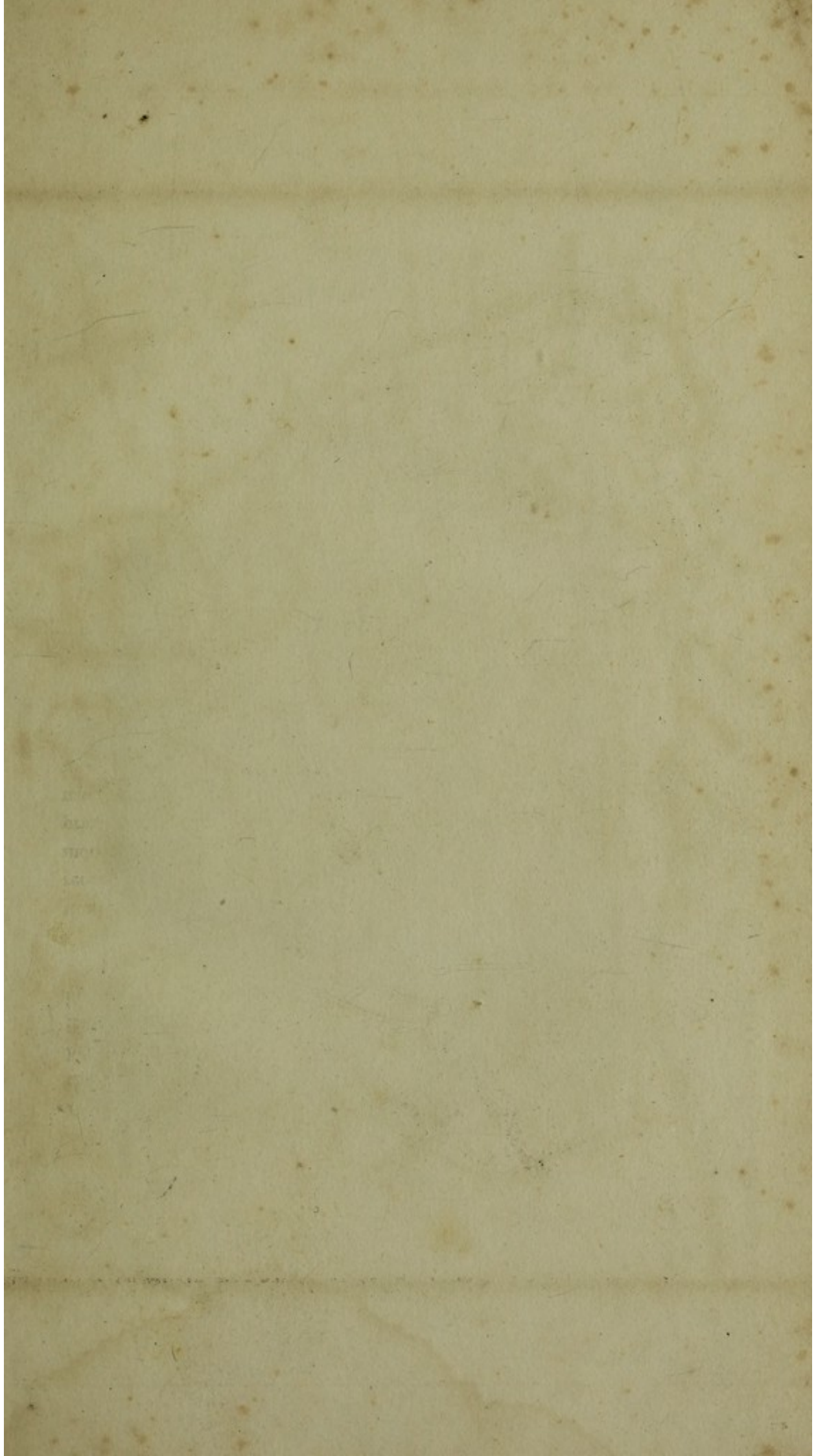


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THE ISLE OF  
THANET.



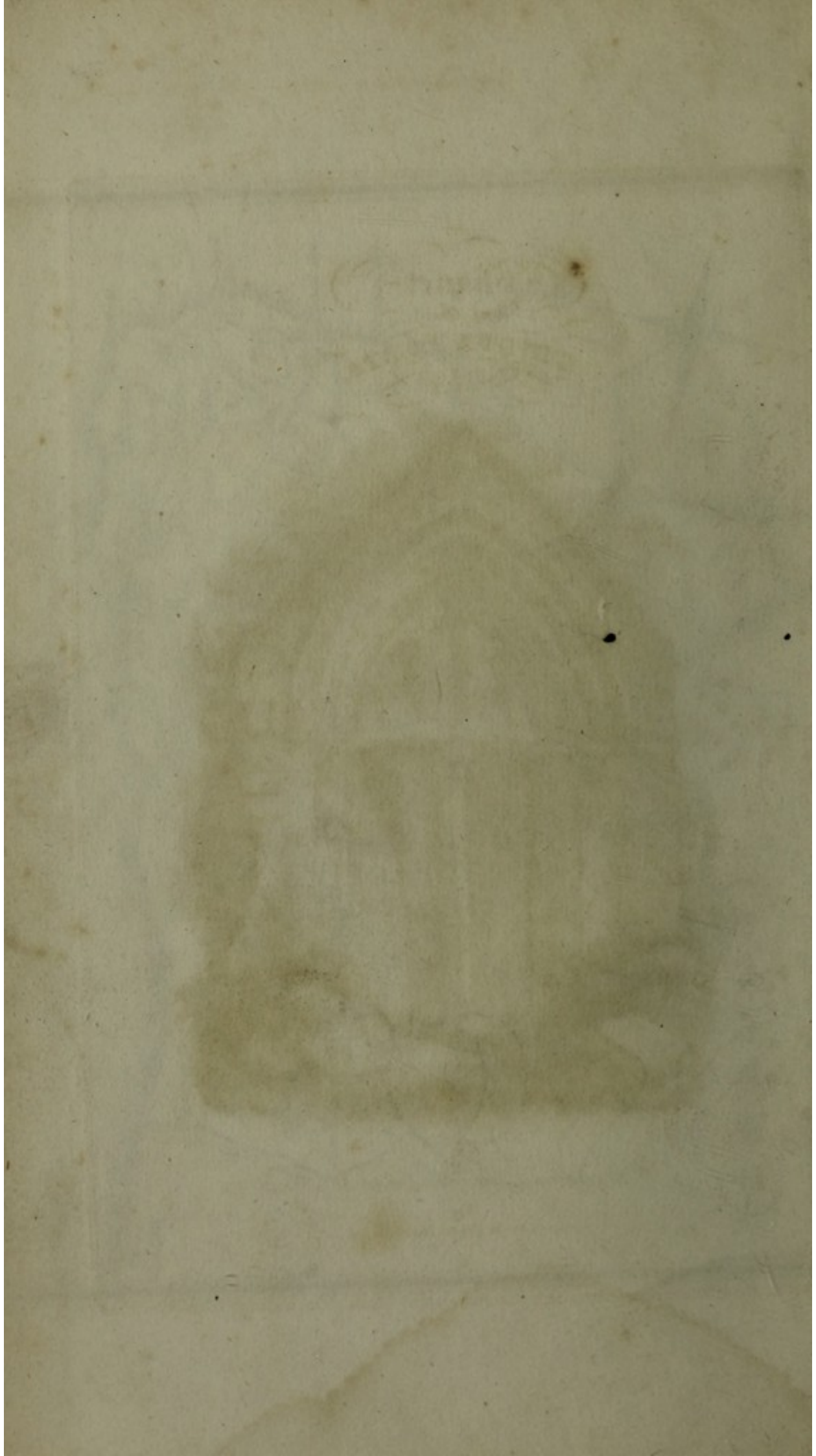
Chanet  
and the  
CINQUE PORTS.  
Vol. I.



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DELINEATIONS,  
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL,  
OF THE  
**ISLE OF THANET**  
AND THE  
CINQUE PORTS:

BY  
E. W. BRAYLEY.

---

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS, BY  
WILLIAM DEEBLE.

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*Insula rotunda Thanetos, quam circuit unda  
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.*

*Monkish Rhyme.*

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VOL. I.

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London:

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1817.

DELINATIONS  
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL  
OF THE  
ISLE OF THAMET  
AND THE  
CINGUL PORTS

BY  
R. W. GRAYLEY

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS BY  
WILLIAM DICKINSON

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London: W. Wilson, 4, Greville Street, 1861.



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**THANET**  
**AND**  
**THE CINQUE PORTS.**

**VOL. I.**

**B**

THANK

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS



ISLE OF THANET.

ETYMOLOGY OF ITS NAME, AND PARTICULARS OF ITS  
AGRICULTURE, SOIL, PRODUCE, TRADE, COMMERCE,  
POPULATION, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c.

Tradition, and a few scanty notices of history, represent

the Wantsume as navigable throughout, and that vessels of considerable burthen sailed through it in their passage from the Straights of Dover to the river Thames : thus, we learn from the Saxon Chronicle, that when Earl Godwin, in revenge for being outlawed, ravaged the English coast, and plundered the maritime towns, he sailed into the harbour of Sandwich, and afterwards took his course through the Wantsume towards *Northmuth* and *Lundene*. Harold, Earl Godwin's son, is likewise stated to have pursued the same tract in his way to London : but the strongest presumptive evidence of the fact of the channel and estuary of the Wantsume having been anciently used as the regular course for vessels sailing between the Continent and the Thames, is to be inferred from the conduct of the Romans, who during their occupation of Britain, erected two strong and extensive fortresses, namely, Richborough and Reculver, at the opposite extremities of this passage. These, from their situation, were evidently intended to guard this inlet to the Thames, which, for the slight-built vessels of that early period, must have been a far more commodious route than over the boisterous waves by the North Foreland. Venerable Bede, speaking of the Wantsume, describes it as about three furlongs broad, and passable over only in two places, namely, Sarre and Sandwich. In his time, therefore, it must have been an important stream ; but in the days of the historian Twyne it had so far decayed that he speaks of the passage as existing only within memory. " There were then living," he states, " eight men of good credit who said they had seen, not alone lesser boats, but also greater barks and merchants'



vessels often sail backward and forward betwixt this isle and the main land."

Various causes contributed to the decay of the Wantsume ; the principal of these appear to have been the gradual filling up of the channel, the inning of the marshes, and the subsiding of the sea in this part, through the overflowing of the Low Countries of Flanders and Holland, in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry the Second, and Third. Lewis, in his "History of the Isle of Tenet," (2d edit. 4to. Lond. 1736) speaking on the authority of more ancient writers, says, "Although these lands were a kind of flat or shallow, yet until so much of the water found a vent and outlet into the neighbouring parts of Flanders and the Low Countries, just over-against them (where it took up more than the space of thirty miles of ground on that shore) they were always so far overflowed that they never lay dry;—but from thenceforth, for want of that store of water which formerly overlaid them, they became a kind of dry land, which being in-banked, and thereby kept from the high water and spring tides, in process of time grew quite dry, being entirely deserted of that water's surface in which they were before immersed." "The inning of the land as the water left it," he further remarks, in the same work, "still more contributed to the lessening of the stream of the Wantsume, and weakening its force; which gave room to the sands to increase at the mouth of the harbour by Ebbs-Fleet, till, at length, the latter was so perfectly choaked up that a wall was made to prevent the sea at high water overflowing the land on which is now the road to Sandwich. This perhaps was done about

the time when Tenderden Steeple was built, when Sandwich Harbour seems to have been brought towards the condition in which we now see it ; in which state, it is probable, it hath been preserved by the remains of the Wantsume and the river Stour's running into it ; which serve still, especially after great rains, to scour the harbour, and to keep it from being quite stopped up by the sands. As to that part of the Wantsume which runs betwixt the Yenlade or Northmouth, and where the Stour intermixed with it, it is now no continued stream, but dispersed among the lands for the convenience of watering the cattle kept on them."

The etymology of the name of the Isle of Thanet has never been distinctly traced. The Britons are stated to have called it *Ruim*, (so Sim. Dunelmensis, '*Insula quæ Saxonica lingua Tened dicitur Britannico sermone Ruim appellatur ;*') or *Ruochim Inis*, from the contiguity of its situation to the port of Richborough. Solinus, who is quoted by Camden, calls it *Athanatos*, and in some copies *Thanatos* ; from which, probably, arose its Saxon appellations of *Tanet*, *Tanet-land*, and *Tenet* ; though Lewis has derived the latter word from *Tene*, 'a Fire or Beacon,' which again he deduces from the British *Tân*, or 'Fire ;' and he supposes the Isle to have been called *Tenet*, on account of the Beacons or Fires which were here kept to give notice of Danish or other pirates, to whose ravages it lay so greatly exposed.

"Julius Solinus, in his description of Britain," says Lambard in his Perambulation of Kent, 'saith thus of TANET, '*Thanatos nullo serpitur angue, et asportata inde terra angues necat ;*' that is, 'There be no snakes in Thanet,



and the earth that is brought from thence will kill them.' But whether he wrote this of any sure understanding he had of the quality of the soyle, or onely by coniecture at the word Θάνατος, which, in Greek, signifies *death* or *killing*, I wote not ; and much lesse dare I determine ; bycause hitherto neither I myselfe have heard of any region hereabout, onely Ireland excepted, which beareth not both snakes and other venomous wormes ; neither am I persuaded that this place borrowed the name out of the Greeke, but rather tooke it out of the propre language of this oure native cuntry ; for *Thænet*, in the Saxon, or olde Englishe tongue, soundeth as much as *moysted*, or *watered*, whiche derivation, howe well it standeth with the situation of Tanet, being peninsula, and watered in manner round about, I had rather, without reasoning, referre to every man's iudgement than by debate of many wordes, eyther to trouble the reader, or interrupt mine owne order."

The extreme length of the Isle of Thanet, from west to east, or from Sarre to the North Foreland, is rather more than ten miles ; its general breadth is about five miles : its form is very irregular, but it more nearly approaches to that of the equilateral triangle than to any other figure. The whole of this district is in a very high state of cultivation, and of remarkable fertility ; through which latter circumstance it has been frequently eulogized, both by ancient and modern writers. This blessing of fruitfulness, according to Rad. Higden's *Poly-Chronicon*, was first communicated to the soil on the landing here of St. Augustin, the apostle of the English, about the end of the sixth century ; but more profane au-

thors attribute its fertility to the inexhaustible store of manure that has been found in the *alga*, or *sea-waur*, as it is called in Thanet, which, during many centuries, has been used to improve the land. The soil was originally a light mould on a chalky bottom ; and hence the more luxuriant produce which attends a wet summer, and which gave origin to the proverbial rhyme noticed by Lewis, as current among the inhabitants ; namely,

When England wrings  
The Island sings.

The face of the country is generally open, and presents an agreeable variety of hill and dale, though not particularly marked by any extraordinary irregularity of surface. From the northern sea-shore the grounds rise towards the middle of the island, southward, and the high road which crosses it, from Sarre towards Margate and St. Peter's, commands many extensive prospects over the intermediate country and contiguous channel, which is always diversified by a variety of shipping. The air is remarkably pure, and exceedingly conducive to longevity, although the sea-breezes are frequently bleak and piercing. The whole island contains about 3500 acres of excellent marsh land, which affords rich pasturage for cattle, and 23,000 acres of arable land ; the higher grounds being chiefly appropriated to the growth of corn. The arable lands which border on the marshes, are the most productive ; yet even the uplands are rendered exceedingly fertile, through the excellent modes by which they are cultivated.



“ The deepest and best soil,” says Mr. Boys, in his ‘ Agricultural Survey of this district,’ “ is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton : it is there a deep, rich, sandy loam, mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows, and is, indeed, so rich and productive, that there is seldom occasion to fallow it ; though this, in a great measure, arises from the care and industry bestowed on its management. The soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with sea-sand and shells. The sheep which are fattened here are mostly of the Romney-marsh breed ; the cattle which are pastured are principally of the Welsh kind.

The drainage of the whole level of the marshes on the south and south-western quarters of the Isle, are under the direction and management of the commissioners of sewers for the district of East Kent.

The general routine for crops on the lighter soils, is fallow, barley, clover, and wheat ; but a crop of peas is occasionally introduced in place of the fallow, and sometimes beans in lieu of the clover. Where the round-tilth course is pursued on the rich sandy loam lands, the common routine is, beans, wheat, and barley. The great superiority, both in quantity and quality, of the wheat grown in the Isle of Thanet over that produced in most other districts of the kingdom, is, perhaps, to be attributed to the long-continued use of the *sea-waur*, as a manure ; and of late years even this has been improved, by forming it into a compost with the great quantities of sprats which are now brought on shore for the purpose. Formerly, the Thanet fishermen could get so little



sale for this fish, that they were accustomed to throw immense quantities of stale sprats overboard ; but, owing to the high price of corn, and through the spirit of several practical as well as theoretical farmers, particularly Edward Boys, Esq. of Salmestone Grange, they have latterly been brought ashore, and sold to the farmers, at from tenpence to a shilling per bushel. The stench of the compost, whilst in a putrid state, is in the highest degree nauseous ; but the abundance of the crops which spring from its use, fully compensates for this inconvenience. The wheat-harvest generally commences in the first week of August ; and that for barley, oats, and peas, the last week in July.

In the upper parts of the Island, where the soil is thin, sainfoin, lucerne, trefoil, and other artificial grasses are cultivated. The sainfoin is said, by Lewis, to have been first introduced from France, about the year 1682. Canary seeds are likewise grown here in great quantities, as well as the seeds of raddish, spinach, mustard, cabbage, and other esculent plants, for the supply of the London markets. The potatoes produced in Thanet are of a very superior quality to most others.

Besides the sheep and cattle produced or nurtured in the marshes, many pigs are reared in this district : the hogs are of various kinds, both small and large ; the former are chiefly a cross from the Chinese breed.

The farms are mostly extensive, and the farm-houses good, and even handsome buildings : the farmers are, in general, both affluent and intelligent. The husbandry is practised with so much neatness and order, that the fields assume the

appearance of a wide-extended garden. But little wood is now growing in the Isle, though, from the names of various places, it would seem to have been anciently abundant: of what little timber there is, the elm is the most common. In the low grounds, bordering on the marshes, agues and intermittent fevers are occasionally prevalent. The roads are in excellent order, and are maintained at a moderate expense; the sub-soil being of chalk, and materials for repairs easily procured from the sea-beach. Till the year 1807, the traveller might pursue his way over every part of the Island without interruption from turnpikes; but the desire for modern improvements led to the introduction of toll-gates on the Ramsgate road at that period. Besides the greater roads, the country is intersected by cross-ways and bridle paths in almost every direction. Most of the cottages and smaller hamlets are built with chalk; and the boundary walls are generally of the same substance.

In addition to having been used as a manure, the sea-weed, or *waur*, was formerly burnt into *Kelp*, and exported to Holland; but, latterly, this practice has been almost wholly discontinued. "The poor men," says Lewis, "who get their summer's livelihood by making Kelp, dig several large holes in the ground, either on the sea-beach or the top of the cliffs, in which they burn the *waur*, after having thoroughly dried it for that purpose in the sun, and made it fit for the fire. In burning, it becomes a liquid substance, which they stir well together in the holes wherein they burn it, and when they have done, they let it stand, covered over with dry *waur*, till it is quite cold, when it looks very much like the tallow-



chandlers' cakes of greaves. By the smoke of this burning-waur, which is very nauseous and offensive, is this Island rendered less pleasant than it would otherwise be in the summer time." The Kelp thus produced has been frequently, yet improperly, called pot-ash; but is really a very impure sub-carbonate of soda.

Scarcely any ancient families are now resident in this Isle, most of their estates having been alienated by different means, and their seats converted into farm-houses. In a "Visitation" of the County of Kent, made in the reign of James I. by Philipot, Somerset Herald, by a deputation from the celebrated Camden, then Clarencieux, King at Arms, were registered the names and pedigree of the following families then resident in Thanet:

*Curling.*

*Harty and Finch*, of Bir-  
chington.

*Northwood*, of Dane Court.

*Crispe*, of Queekes and  
Clive Court.

*Johnson*, of Nether Court,  
in St. Lawrence.

*Petitt*, of Dentelion.

*Paramour*, of St. Nicholas.

*Sanders*, of Chilton and  
Monkton.

*Clay-brooke*, of Nash-Court.

*Sprackling*, of St. Law-  
rence.

*Mason*, of Monkton.

In Camden's time, agricultural and sea-faring pursuits were in this Isle mostly united in the same persons, but change of circumstances has now almost completely separated them. His words are, "Nor must I here forget what redounds to the especial praise of the inhabitants, particularly of those



who live near the ports of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs. They are excessively industrious, getting their living like amphibious animals, both by sea and land ; making the most of both elements, being both fishermen and ploughmen, farmers and sailors : the same persons that guide the plough in the field steering the helm at sea. In the different seasons of the year they make nets, catch cod, herrings, mackarel, and other fish ; make trading voyages, manure their land, plough, sow, harrow, reap, and store their corn, expert in both professions, and so carrying on the round of labour."

Those of the inhabitants who reside near the sea, if not engaged in trade or mechanical business, are now chiefly employed in maritime occupations ; a principal branch of which, on this coast, is called *Foying*, that is, going off to ships with provisions, and assisting them when in distress, by carrying out anchors, cables, &c. In the latter pursuit they frequently evince an undaunted courage, and are the means of saving many valuable lives, as well as great property. Their rewards are proportionable ; and within these few years the *Foyers* have been known to share as much as from 50 to 60,000*l.* in the course of a single season.

Formerly, the North-Sea Fishery was also a source of considerable employment to the inhabitants of Thanet ; but from the little success which attended it in latter years, the fishermen during the last century have mostly confined themselves to the *Home-Fishery* : this has two seasons, distinguished by the respective epithets of *Shot-fare*, and *Herring-fare*. The former season commences, generally, about the beginning of May, and is properly the mackarel season ; the

latter, which is the time of catching herrings, begins about the end of harvest, and concludes in November. The poorer classes derive some employment from the making and repairing of nets, &c. "The tempers and manners of the inhabitants," says Lewis, "of the places lying next the sea, as they were when the following rhymes were made, is expressed in these lines ;" but time has made a great alteration in the propriety of the distich :

Ramsgate *Capons*, Peter's *Lings*,  
Bradstow *Scrubs*, and Margate *Kings*.

The whole of Thanet is divided into the two capital manors of Minster and Monkton, by the *Cursus Cerve* or *St. Mildred's Lynch*, which is a narrow balk, or strip of land, left unploughed, and extending quite across the Isle from Westgate, on the north side, by Wood-Church and Cleve Court, to Sheriff's Hope, near Monkton, on the south-west. It anciently contained eleven Parishes, but those of Sarre and All Saints have been united to St. Nicholas, and that of Wood-Church to Birchington. The Parishes of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, with parts of those of St. Nicholas and St. Lawrence, are under the jurisdiction of two Constables ; the other Parishes, namely, St. John's, including the town of Margate ; Birchington, with Gore's End, and St. Peter's, with the remainder of St. Nicholas and St. Lawrence, are all members of and within the jurisdiction of the Ports of Dover and Sandwich. When Lewis published his *History of Thanet* not a single Justice of Peace was resident within the Isle,



but this inconvenience has of late years been remedied, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed about three years ago, which provides for the establishment of a resident Magistracy.

In the early Saxon times, the usual place of landing on this Isle from the continent was *Hypwines-fleote*, or *Ebbs-Fleet*, which is now considerably within the land, near the borders of Minster Level. Here it was that the famous Saxon leaders, Hengist and Horsa, landed with their forces in the fifth century, when invited to the assistance of the Britons by the imprudent Vortigern. This also was the landing-place of St. Augustin and his companions when deputed by Pope Gregory to convert the Saxons to Christianity; and here likewise St. Mildred, the renowned patroness of the abbey at Minster, is stated to have first stepped on shore when returning from France, whither she had gone to be instructed in conventual discipline.

In our ancient Chronicles frequent mention occurs of the landing of marauders in Thanet, which by lying so open to the sea was at all times exposed to piratical incursions.

According to the Saxon Chronicle, the Danes were at one period in the practice of landing in Thanet, and plundering the inhabitants almost every year. In 851, as appears from the same authority, an army of that people first took up their winter-quarters here, notwithstanding that in the same year they had been defeated, both by sea and land, by king Athelstan, at Sandwich. In 853 another army of Danes landed in this Isle, and after a violent contest, obtained a complete victory over the Earls Alcher and Huda, who op-

posed them at the head of the men of Kent and Surrey.—In various subsequent years this barbarous people again took up their winter-quarters in Thanet; sometimes living in hypocritical amity with the inhabitants, but more frequently extending their ravages over the whole Isle. Thus, in 978, or 988, for writers differ as to the precise year, after plundering and wasting the possessions of the inhabitants generally, they entirely destroyed St. Mildred's Abbey with fire, together with all the nuns and ecclesiastics, and many of the people, who had fled thither for security. In 1009, the celebrated Dane, Turkill, landed here, and was shortly afterwards joined by another large body of his countrymen, under Hemming and Eilaf, who came over in a vast fleet of Danish vessels. Here, likewise, in 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, landed, and refreshed his army, previously to joining, at Sandwich, the discontented barons, who had invited him to aid them in resisting the encroachments of King John.

At the period of the Domesday Survey, the whole of the Isle, or hundred, of Thanet, appertained to the See of Canterbury and the Abbey of St. Augustin. *St. Mildred's* was the distinguishing title of the Abbey-manor, and *Monocstune*, or Monks-town, of that belonging to the archbishopric. The former contained 48 sulings, or sowlings, (that is, plough lands), and the latter 18; making 66 together. Now if we estimate each sowing at 150 computed, or Cheshire acres, which seems to be the most accurate admeasurement, and is equal to 331 statute acres, the result will be, 21846 acres: this extent of arable land amounts to within 1200



acres of the estimated quantity at the present time; we have good reason to presume from this circumstance, that but little alteration has taken place in the boundaries of the Isle since the era of the Survey; since the increase may be accounted for by the inning of the marshes on the south and south-west. The value of the two manors, as recorded in the Domesday Book, was 140l.; namely, St. Mildred's, 100l. and Monks-town, 40l. The number of villains, or bond-men, was 239; and that of borderers, cottagers, or rustics, seventy-one. Mention, also, is made of three knights, who, in the days of William the Norman, had succeeded to the possession of a considerable portion of land, which had formerly been held by the sub-tenants of the Abbey, and "when the Isle was not harassed by invaders or plunderers," was of nine pounds value.

We have no records of the population of Thanet during the middle ages; and only an imperfect return of the number of households in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This return, which is referred to by Lewis, and is preserved in the library at Christ's College, Cambridge, was made by order of Archbishop Parker, in answer to a letter of Privy-council. It classes the households into parishes, as follows:

St. Nicholas—Households	.....	33
Monkton	Do. ....	15
St. Lawrence	Do. ....	98
Mynster	Do. ....	53
Birchington	Do. ....	40
St. Peter's	Do. ....	186

St. John's—Households	.....	107
Woode Do.	.....	—
		<hr/>
		532

Hence it appears that the entire number was 532 ; and estimating each household as containing four persons, the inhabitants would then amount to 2128. It is probable that this computation is too low ; yet as Lewis has employed it in calculating the population, about the year 1736, it serves to give a comparative idea of the increase, which was rather more than three to one ; the number of houses or families in the whole Island being at that period computed at 2200 ; and that of persons, at 8800. The vast increase that has since taken place will be seen from the following Table, which has been extracted from the returns made in the year 1811, by order of Parliament. It will also be seen from the same Table that the number of inhabitants to every house is about 5 and 1-16 ; and consequently it may be inferred, that either the computed number of houses given by Lewis must have been inaccurate, or that he stated the population too low by at least one-fifth. The excess of females may be accounted for by the number of males engaged in the land or sea service, or otherwise absent on maritime employments. It should be remembered that the houses and inhabitants of Broadstairs are included in the return from St. Peter's.



# Population of the Isle of Thanet.

PARISHES, &c.	Houses inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Houses building.	Houses uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Do. in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicrafts.	All other Families not comprized in the preceding Classes.	INHABITANTS.		
								Males.	Females.	Total.
BIRCHINGTON .....	117	119	1	—	78	22	19	292	322	614
MARGATE, St. JOHN } Parish	1229	1281	19	51	164	325	792	2782	3344	6126
BAPTIST .....										
MINSTER .....	153	157	2	6	92	24	41	427	397	824
MONKTON .....	63	63	1	2	53	6	4	173	159	332
NICHOLAS, St. at } Parish	100	105	—	5	75	13	17	256	224	480
Wade .....										
RAMSGATE .....	785	890	21	113	9	472	409	1845	2376	4221
St. LAWRENCE .....	274	295	2	7	145	101	49	713	703	1416
St. PETER's .....	432	435	7	52	151	97	187	913	1030	1943
SARRE .....	30	38	—	2	23	10	5	91	95	186
StONAR .....	9	9	—	—	5	4	—	25	26	51
Wood (Church) ....	17	19	1	1	17	2	—	79	84	163
Totals.....	3209	3411	54	239	812	1076	1523	7596	8760	16,356

Lewis states that some memorials of the Britons, the ancient inhabitants of this Isle, are yet remaining, in "their coin or amulets, which have been found here, both of gold, or electrum, and brass." Two of those which he has engraved, he describes as having on the hollow side the rude figure of a horse; and on the convex, a supposed representation of the head-dress of the British ladies of distinction. From the print, however, it appears that one of these imaginary head-dresses has far more resemblance to a bird than to any other figure: the second has in its lower part some markings similar to a plough. "The biggest," says our author, "*weighs* seventeen shillings; the least, about six shillings:"—but in place of weight, he most probably meant value. Flint-tools of the Britons have also been found here in digging wells, &c. one of which was "a white flint shaped and cut in the form of a broad-edged chisel."

Roman coins have been met with in several parts of Thanet, and particularly near King William's Mount in the neighbourhood of Minster, and under the cliffs near Bradstow. Those of Minster were of silver, both of the larger and smaller kinds; and among them were coins of Domitian and L. Aurelius Verus: the others were of brass, and one of them was of the Emperor Constantine. Some implements of mixed brass, ascribed to the Romans, have also been dug up between Dandelion and the sea.

It appears, from the Patent Rolls of the thirty-third of Edward the Third, that the Isle of Thanet was assigned by that sovereign to Radulph de Ferrariis, the Captain, or Governor, of the town of Calais, to supply provisions for his



hospital. The same monarch, in his forty-third year, the better to provide against foreign invasions, directed the Kentish Knight, John de Cobham, and others, to cause such places in Thanet where boats and ships could land, to be inclosed and fortified with mounds and ditches, at the charge of those whose possessions should be benefited by the same.

The Chalk Cliffs on the north and east sides of the Isle are, in general, of considerable elevation, and abound with fossils of a variety of species. From Margate Pier, for some miles round the coast towards Pegwell Bay, the cliffs are tolerably firm and durable; but westward of Margate to Westgate Bay, and Cliff End, they are of a more loose and crumbly nature, and fall in large quantities after frosts and strong tides: below them, after a rage of the sea, large pieces of amber have been found. Several avenues, or *gates*, as they are locally termed, have been cut through these cliffs to the sea, for the conveniency of fishing, carrying ooze, &c. These hollows, in former times, during war, were occasionally filled up to prevent a surprise from the enemy. The rocks beneath the cliffs, which remain uncovered at low water, afford a profusion of sea plants, which give shelter to many curious specimens of the insect tribe. Many rare plants are also found in different parts of the Isle; and the bees are said to make honey of a superior flavour from the abundance of fennel, and of lemon and common thyme, which grows naturally here. In a severe winter wild fowl are very plentiful in Thanet; and its marshes and waters are often frequented by the *chenalopex*, or *bergander*. The nightingale is a constant visitor in spring, and quails

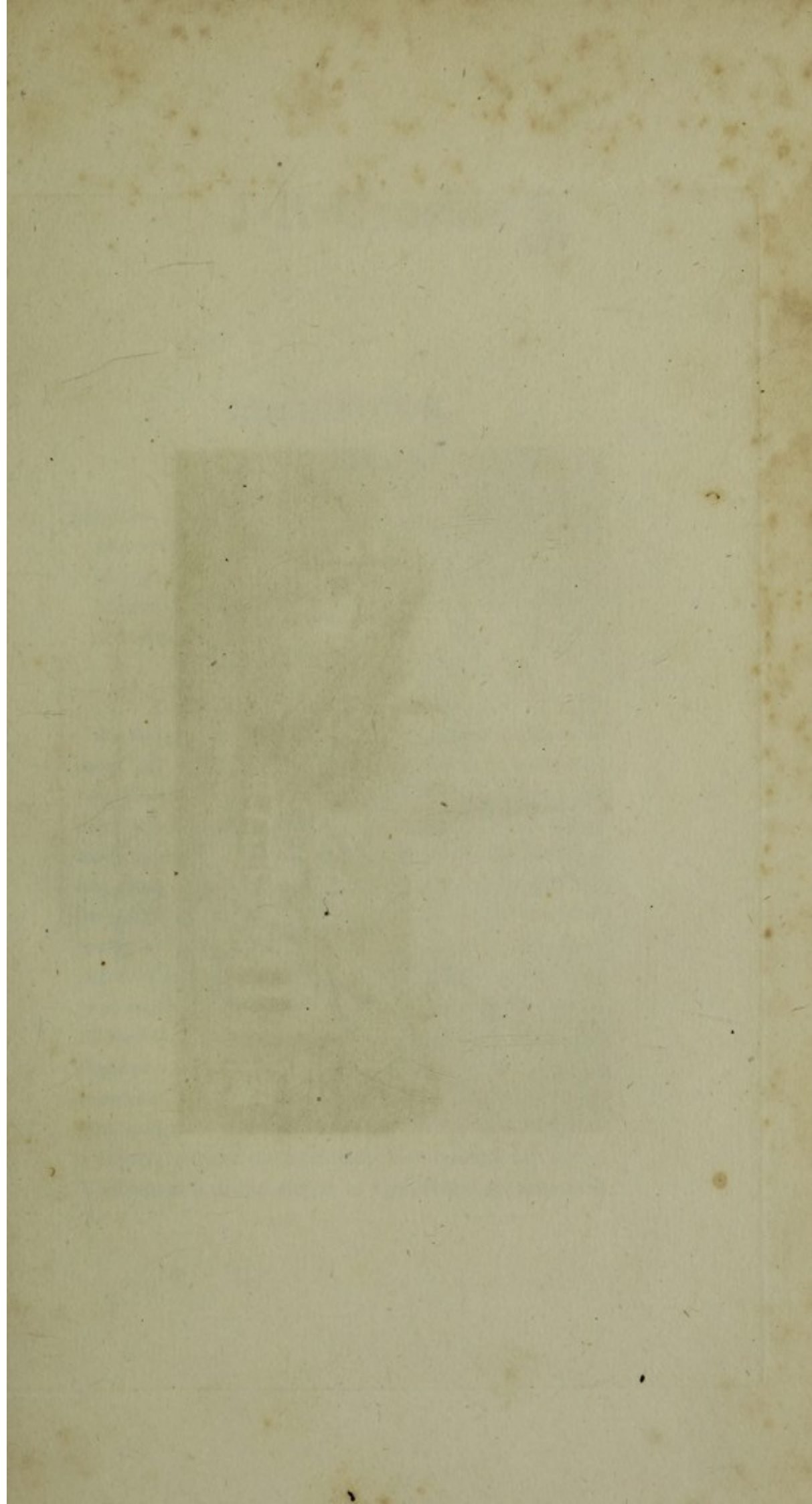
and partridges are numerous; hares and rabbits are also abundant. The only vermin of consequence is the pole-cat; the fox, badger, and otter, are rarely to be seen.

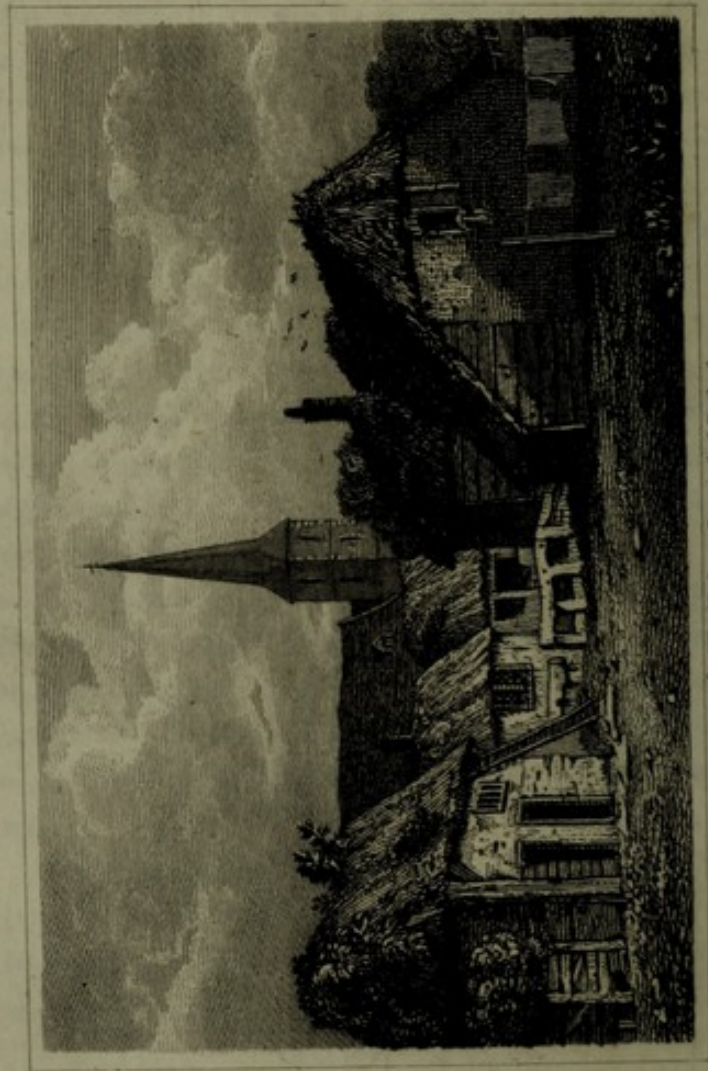
This Isle gives the title of Earl to the Tufton family, who were anciently of Northiam, in Sussex, but did not attain to any particular consequence in Kent till the reign of Elizabeth, in whose fourth year, John Tufton, esq. of Hothfield, was appointed Sheriff of the county. His grandson, sir Nicholas, was made a baron by Charles the First, in 1626, for giving up his patent for life of the green wax office, in the court of King's Bench: two years afterwards he was created earl of Thanet. John, his son, the second earl, is spoken of, by historians, with contempt for his tergiversations in the Kentish insurrection, anno 1648. He was charged 9000*l.* composition for his estates by the parliamentary sequestrators. By his marriage with Margaret, (daughter and co-heiress of Robert Sackville, earl of Dorset, by the celebrated lady Anne Clifford), the great feudal property of the baronial house of Clifford, came into, and still remains in, the earldom of Thanet. Sackville Tufton, the ninth and present earl, is much attached to agricultural pursuits, and is reported to possess uncommon skill in that important science.

Among the learned men of the time of Edward the Third, recorded by Holinshed, was JOHN TANET, a native of this Isle, and a monk at Canterbury: he was also an excellent musician.

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Engr'd by W. D. 1817. from a Drawing by E. Shepherd.

*View at Birchington, Thanet.*

Published for the proprietors by Barneby & Co. 1817.



**J·R·Crosbie** 

## **BIRCHINGTON.**

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GENERAL PARTICULARS OF THE PARISH OF BIRCHINGTON:  
DESCRIPTION OF ITS CHURCH AND MONUMENTS: POOR  
HOUSE: MANOR OF QUEX: PARTICULARS OF THE CRISPE  
FAMILY: GORE END: UPPER GORE END: BROOKS END;  
AND WESTGATE.

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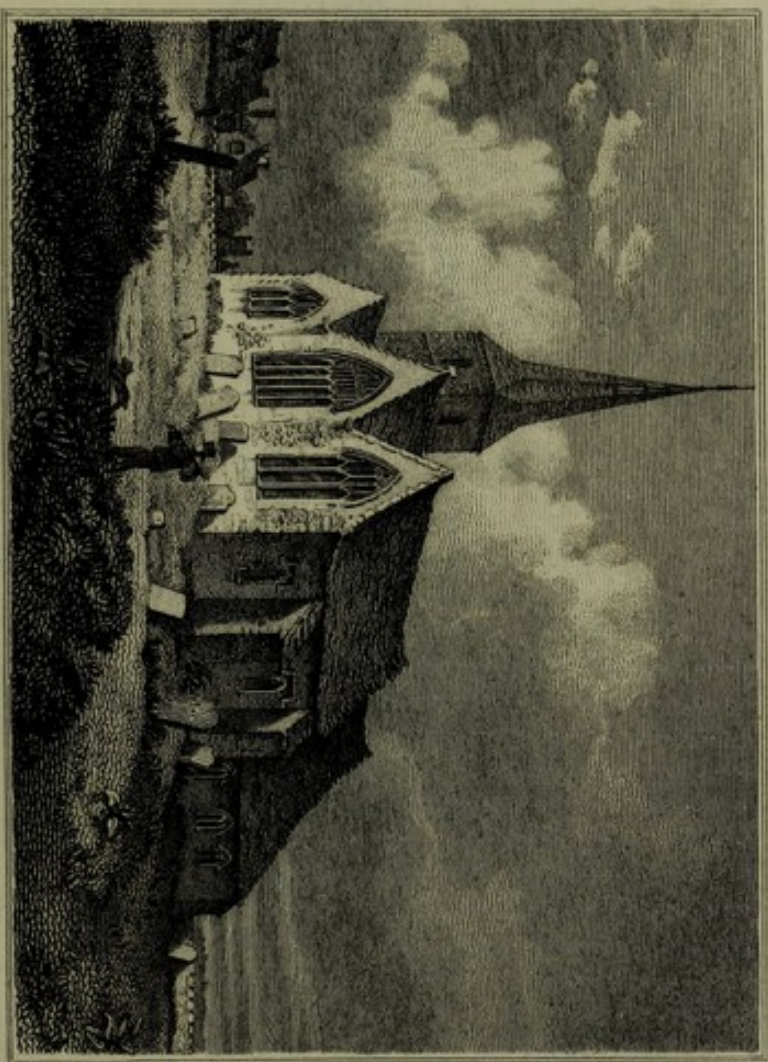
ON the north side of the Isle of Thanet, at the distance of about half a mile from the sea, and three miles south-west from Margate, is the pleasantly-situated village of BIRCHINGTON; which is stated to have been anciently called Birchington in Gore-End, and at other times, Gore-End in Birchington, from a place in this parish, named Gore-End, where the church formerly stood: it is within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, being a Member of the Town and Port of Dover; and though Gore-End is said to have been united to that town and port ever since the reign of Edward the First, yet in King Henry the Sixth's time it was disputed whether this parish was not in the county at large; to remove, therefore, all doubt, the king, by his letters-patent, united it to Dover; the mayor of which place appoints a deputy, to whom the inhabitants have recourse for justice. Birchington is in the diocese of Canterbury and deanery of

Westbere, but is exempted from the archdeacon's jurisdiction. The parish is in general high land, pleasantly situated, and commanding extensive views both over sea and land; particularly towards Canterbury, to which place the prospect extends through a delightful valley, finely terminated by the tower of the Cathedral, which, on a clear day, is beautifully relieved by the hills and woods of Chilham and Godmersham Parks.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a reputed chapel to the vicarage of Monkton, and the only one now remaining. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; with a high tower, terminated by a shingled spire, rising between the east end of the north aisle and a small chapel, now called the vestry. The nave is separated from the aisles by five pointed arches, supported on octagonal columns; and is lighted on each side by four windows, divided by mullions, and having cinque-foil heads; and at the west end by one window, divided into three principal lights. The east window is large and handsome, the lower part being separated by mullions into five lights, and the upper part into various smaller divisions, rising to the point of the arch: a pointed arch separates the nave from the chancel. The only memorial worthy of particular notice in the chancel is the *Brass* of a Priest, in his mass habit, represented holding the chalice and holy wafer, with this inscription:

Hic requiescit Magestir Johes Heynys, Clericus,  
nup. Vicarius de Monkton qui obiit nono die Octo-  
bris anno dni M. D. XXXII.





Drawn & Engr'd by W. Doolittle.

*Views of Birmingham Vol. Thirteenth. No. 1.*

*Published for the proprietors by M. B. & C. 1841.*



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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*Eng. by W. Dingle, from a Fac-simile by L. R. Bingley.*

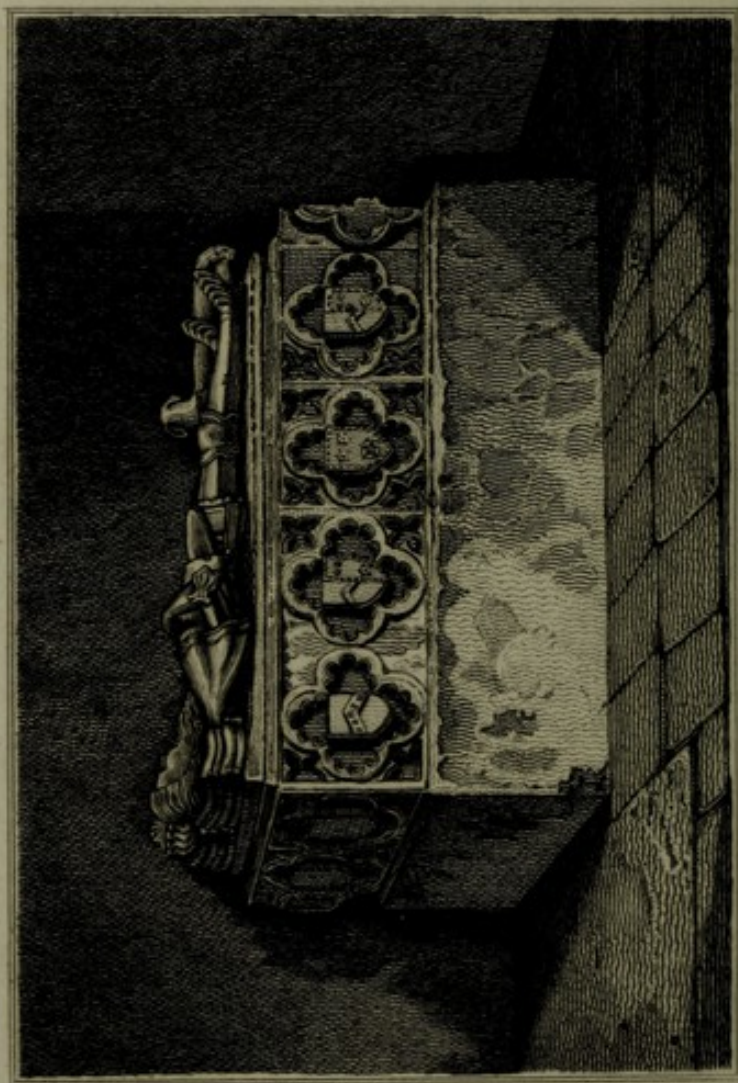
*Ancient Brass, in the Chancel, Birchington Ch.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Baskin & Co. in, and at the Sign of the*









*Tomb of Sir Henry & Lady Crispe, Quaker Chapel, Birmingham Coh.*

*Published for the proprietors by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1821.*



Adjoining to the chancel, on the north side is the *Quex Chapel*; so called from its belonging to the manor of QUEX, in this parish, the ancient inheritance of a family of the same name, which was conveyed to the Crispes by the marriage of an heiress, in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Among the memorials for these families are several slabs in the pavement, inlaid with small whole-length *Brass* figures, the most ancient of which is for "*Johan Quex*," who died in October, 1449. On the north side of the Chapel is an Altar-tomb, supporting the recumbent figures of SIR HENRY CRISPE, Knt. and his first lady, a daughter of Thomas Scott, Esq. of Scott's Hall, in this county. Sir Henry died in 1575, and is represented in armour, with a long pointed beard; but all the finer parts of the sculpture have been clogged up with whitewash. The heads of both figures are supported by pillows: the feet of the knight rest on a mutilated lion; those of his lady on a greyhound. The sides and ends of this tomb are ornamented with quarte-foils, containing shields, charged with the arms of *Crispe*; viz. Or. on a chevron, sable, five horse-shoes argent: and of *Scott*; viz. three Catherine wheels in a bordure ingrailed, and *Crispe* impaling the same on several shields. Against the north wall, also, is a large mural Monument, of different coloured marbles, containing six oval compartments, in which are well-sculptured *Busts*, in white marble, of *John Crispe, Esq.* (son of the above-mentioned Sir Henry), with his two wives; *Margaret*, daughter of Thomas Harlackendon, Esq. and *Elizabeth*, daughter of Thomas Roper, of Eltham, Esq. and his son, *Sir Henry Crispe, Esq.* with his two wives; *Mary*,

daughter of Sir Edward Monings, and *Anne*, daughter of Thomas Nevisson, Esq.: this Sir Henry died, without issue, in 1648. Adjoining this is another mural monument, of white marble, in memory of *Anne Gertrude Crispe*, daughter of Captain Thomas Crispe; she is represented by a good *bust*, beneath which is the following inscription.

## M. S.

“Of Anna Gertruy Crispe, fourth daughter and one of the coheirs of Thomas Crispe, of Quex, Esq.: she lived an example of piety and charity, died March 23, 1708, much lamented. By will, dated February the 13th, 1707, devised to overseers of the poor of Birchington and Vale of Achole, and their successors for ever, forty-seven acres of land, in Birchington and Monkton, then in lease at 18*l.* per annum, in trust, to pay Ellen Window, for life, 3*l.*; to the clerk of the parish, yearly, 20*s.* to keep clean the isle and monuments belonging to Quex; to three widows of Birchington, 3*l.*; to two widows of Acole, 2*l.* for wearing apparel to appear at church; to keep at school with dame or master, twelve boys and girls, and to give to each, at leaving school, a bible; the overseers to take yearly 10*s.*; to dispose the remaining money for binding a school-boy apprentice: that the overseers fix up a yearly account of receipts and paiments, and pass the same before a justice of peace. This Monument, pursuant to the will, erected by Frances Wiat (wife of Edwin Wiat, of Boxley, serjeant of law), her sister and executrix.”

Another mural Monument, on the south side of the Quex



Chapel, of the time of James the First, exhibits, in two compartments, under arches ornamented with roses, &c. the kneeling figures of *Henry Crispe, Esq.* and *Maria*, his wife, eldest daughter to Sir Anthony Colepepyr, of Bedgeburie, with their five children, four sons and one daughter: three of the children, who died before their parents, are holding skulls. The arms and quarterings of the family are on various shields about the monument; and beneath their respective effigies are the following verses.

*Under the figure of Henry Crispe.*

Our sins us here as exiles did detain,  
 And thus on earth our daies in woes we spent;  
 Our Faith in Christ redeem'd us home again,  
 So in his Mercy, not our worth, he sent  
 His herald, Death, by summons to recal  
 Us wand'ring, wearied, faint, with sorrows rent:  
 Thus death to us advantage was not small,  
 Who by this means gain'd rest and Heav'n's wall.

*Under the figure of Marie Crispe.*

Wit, Beauty, Honour, Meekness, Virtue, Grace,  
 Crown her with Life, entombed in this place.  
 Oh! cruel Death, if her thou wouldst not spare,  
 What must we look for, who far meaner are?  
 So Chaste, Religious, Modest, void of Strife,  
 So kind a Neighbour, such a loving Wife;  
 In whom by how much Virtue more did shine,  
 By so much more her CRISPE in woe doth pine.

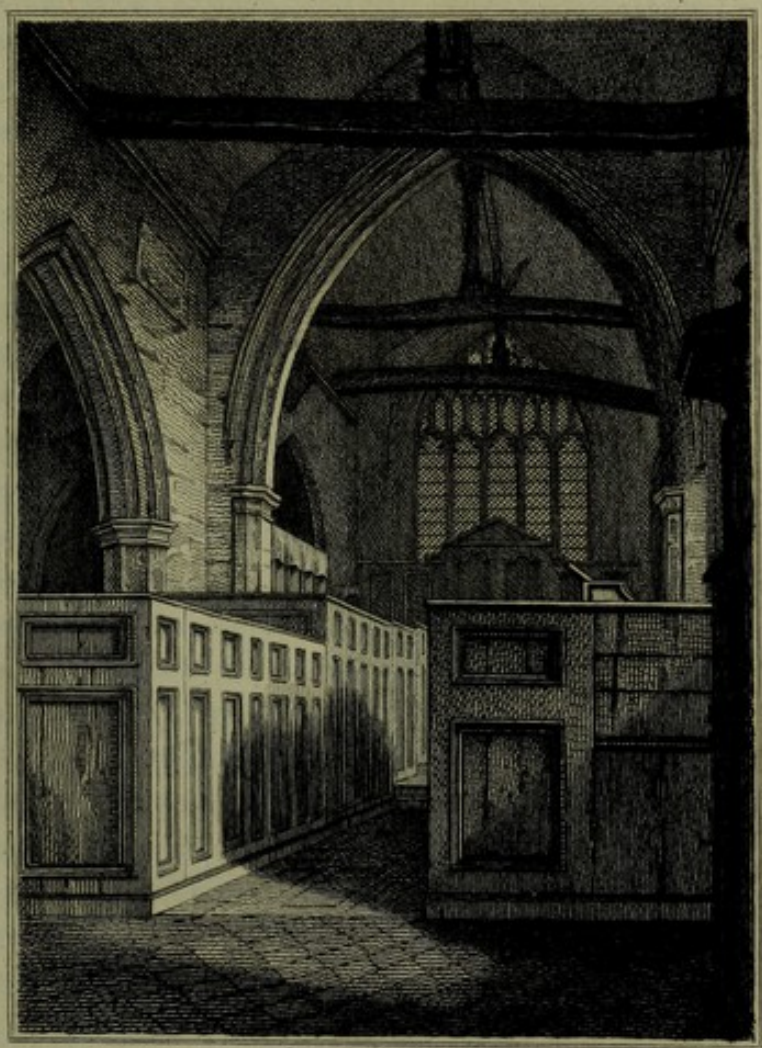
The font, which has the appearance of antiquity, and stands at the west end of the nave, is a plain octagon, on a square base, supported by one massive and three slender columns. Besides the high altar, there were in the Catholic times, several other altars, (having images, with lights burning before them), in this Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin, and St. Nicholas, St. Anne, and St. Margaret.

The whole interior length of this fabric is ninety-four feet; its breadth, including the aisles, is forty-four feet: it is mostly built of flints, with stone quoins, &c. and paved with tiles.

At a short distance from the village of Birchington, upon the road to Quex, has been erected a convenient *Poor-house*, under the direction of the principal inhabitants of Monkton, Birchington, Sarre, and Acole, for the reception of the poor of those places; for whose employment a manufactory of coarse sheeting, &c. has been established in the house.

About half a mile south-eastward from Birchington, is *Quekes*, *Quek*, or, as it is now called, *QUEX*, anciently the seat of a family of that name, who were in possession of the estate as far back as the year 1449. This property devolved, by paternal descent, to John Quekes, Esq. whose daughter and heiress, Agnes, conveyed it in marriage to John Crispe, Esq. about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh. Several of this family have been Sheriffs of Kent: of whom, Henry Crispe, Esq. held that office in the thirty-eighth of Henry the Eighth, and was afterwards knighted. Lewis says, "he was so eminent here as to be called by the learned antiquary, John Twine, who knew him, "*A little king of*

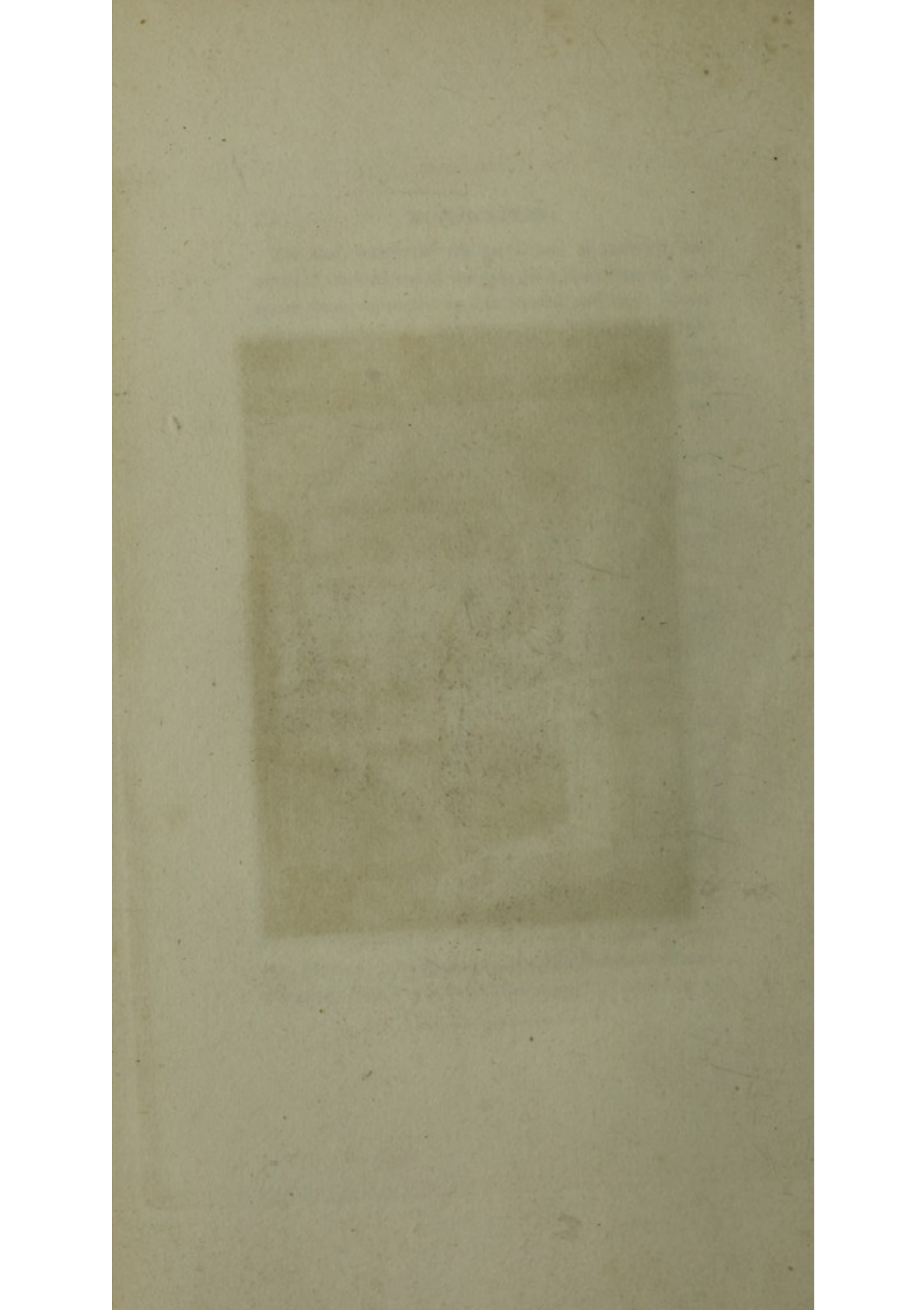




Drawn & Eng'd by W. D. Deeble.

*Interior of Birchington Ch. Thanet, Kent.*

Published for the proprietors by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, Sept. 1846.





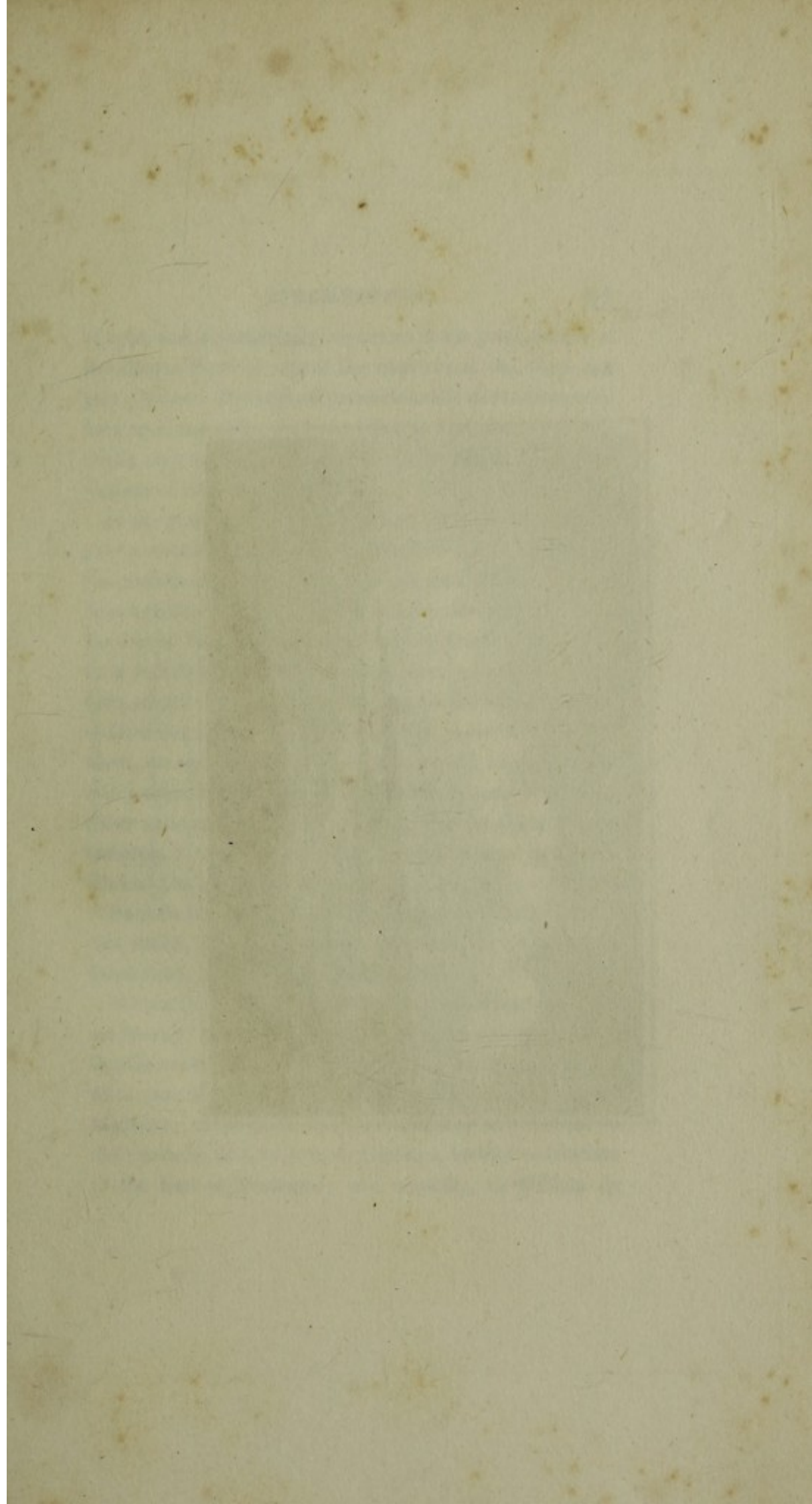
*all the Isle of Tenet.' "* Another of this family, Henry Crispe, Esq. was Sheriff of Kent part of the years 1649 and 1650 ; but being aged and infirm, his office was executed by his son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. who died in the year 1657. In the same year his father was seized in his house at Quex, in the night time, and conveyed to Bruges, in Flanders, where he was detained a prisoner eight months, until the sum of 3000*l.* was paid for his ransom. " This enterprize is said to have been planned and carried into execution by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a sanguine royalist, who had for some time taken refuge with Charles the Second, in France, and was thus conducted :—The party landed at Gore-End, near Birchington, and, proceeding immediately to Quex, took Mr. Crispe out of his bed without the least resistance ; and having conveyed him in his own coach to the water-side, he was thence forced into an open boat, without any of his domestics being suffered to attend him, although that favour was earnestly requested. He was carried first to Ostend, and thence to Bruges, both which places then belonged to Spain, at that time at war with England." Considerable difficulty was experienced by his family in raising the money for his ransom, as the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, suspecting that it was only a plan by which they might assist the fugitive Prince, made an order in Council, that he should not be ransomed ; and the license for so doing was at last procured, only after great solicitations and much embarrassment. On the other hand, it is said, that Mr. Crispe had been for some time apprehensive of such an attack, and had made loop-holes, for the discharge of musketry, in dif-

ferent parts of his house, the better to defend himself: he had also given entertainment to such of his neighbours as would lodge there, to defend him; yet all his precautions were rendered ineffectual by the spirit and management of Captain Golding.

The Quex estate continued in this family till the year 1680, when, on the decease of Thomas Crispe, Esq. his property became divided among his four daughters and co-heiresses; and this seat devolved on Richard Breton, Esq. who had married Maria-Adriana, the eldest daughter. Since that period it has been possessed by various families; and among others by that of Buller, of Morval, in Cornwall, another branch of which family gave birth to the celebrated Judge Buller. It is now the seat of John Roberts Powel, Esq. who assumed the name of Powel a few years ago on the decease of his maternal uncle of that name, of Portland-Place. This gentleman has recently built a handsome mansion, at an expense of upwards of 30,000*l.* on the site of the ancient dwelling, which was originally a large fabric, partly of wood and partly of brick; a considerable portion of which had at various times been pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farm-house. The present edifice is one of the best in Thanet, and the surrounding grounds are pleasant and neatly disposed. In the old mansion King William occasionally resided till the winds favoured his embarkation for Holland; his bed-room used to be shewn, and an adjacent inclosure pointed out in which his guards encamped.

GORE END, in Birchington parish, was anciently a place







Engr'd by W. Tuckley from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

Westgate Bay, Thane's

Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Filz & Co.



of note, and is particularly mentioned in the great charter of the Cinque Ports as one of the members of the town and port of Dover. The original parish church is said to have stood here upon the cliffs; but according to tradition it was gradually undermined, and at length wholly washed away by the violence of the sea.

In the year 1642, Henry Robinson, Gent. by his last will, gave a messuage at the UPPER GORE END in Birchington, for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars, at St. John's College, in Cambridge; such persons to be natives of the Isle of Thanet, and brought up in Canterbury school; or in default thereof, other scholars born in Kent, but of the same school. This arrangement was altered under a decree of Chancery and upon consent of parties, in November, 1652, when, on account of the value of the lands being sunk to 50*l.* per annum, and therefore not able to support the said fellow and scholarships, it was ordered that the college should maintain four scholars instead; each of whom were to be allowed 10*l.* a year in commons.

BROOKS-END, an appurtenance to Monkton, but in this parish, is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, of whom it is rented as a farm.

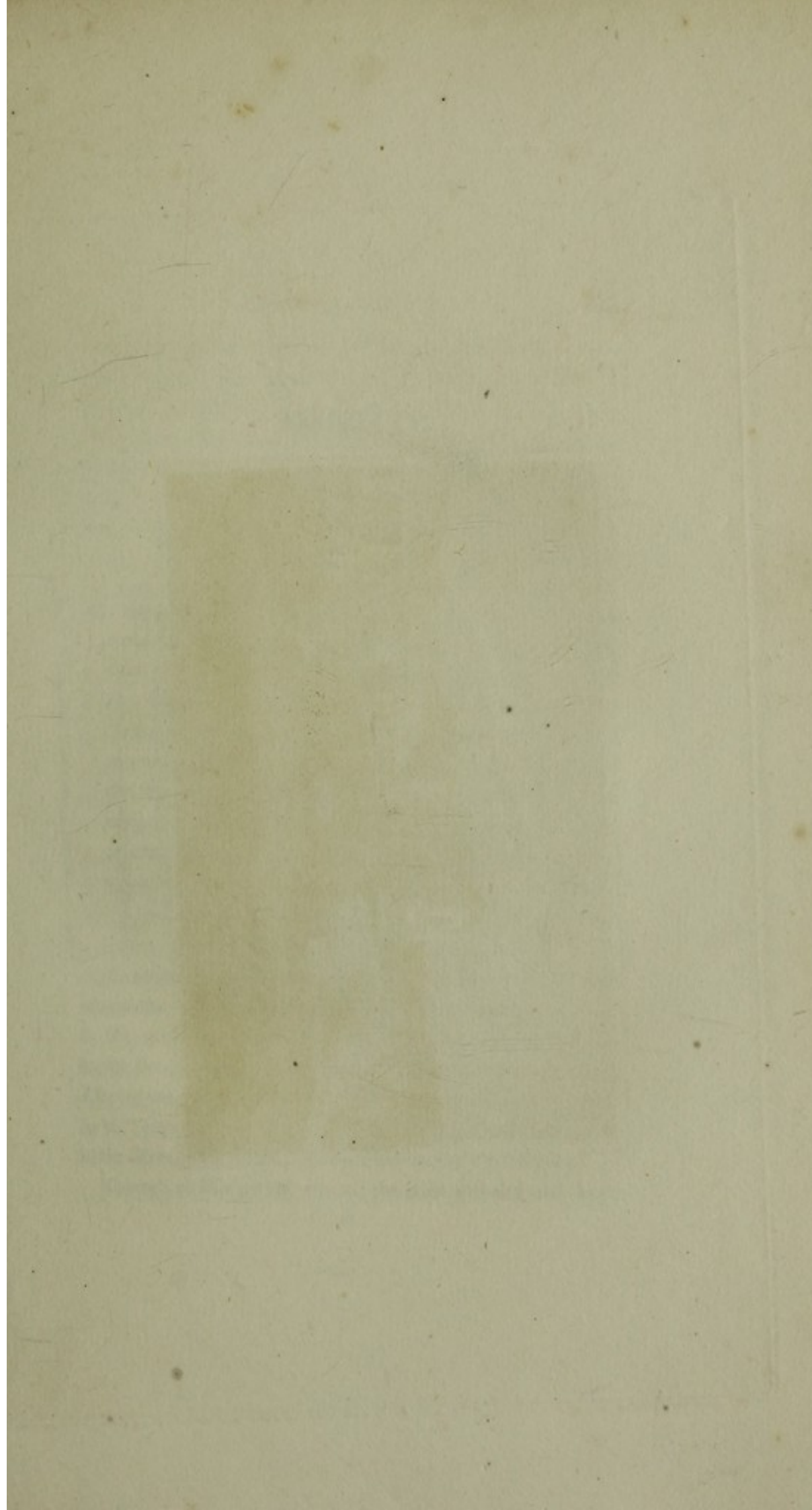
WESTGATE was so called from the passage or opening here, cut through the cliff to the sea, being to the west of Margate. It afterwards gave name to a small manor, which, in the third year of Edward the Second, was held by William de Leybourn, whose grand-daughter, Juliana, was twice married; namely, first, to John de Hastings, brother or kinsman to the Earl of Pembroke; and secondly, to William de

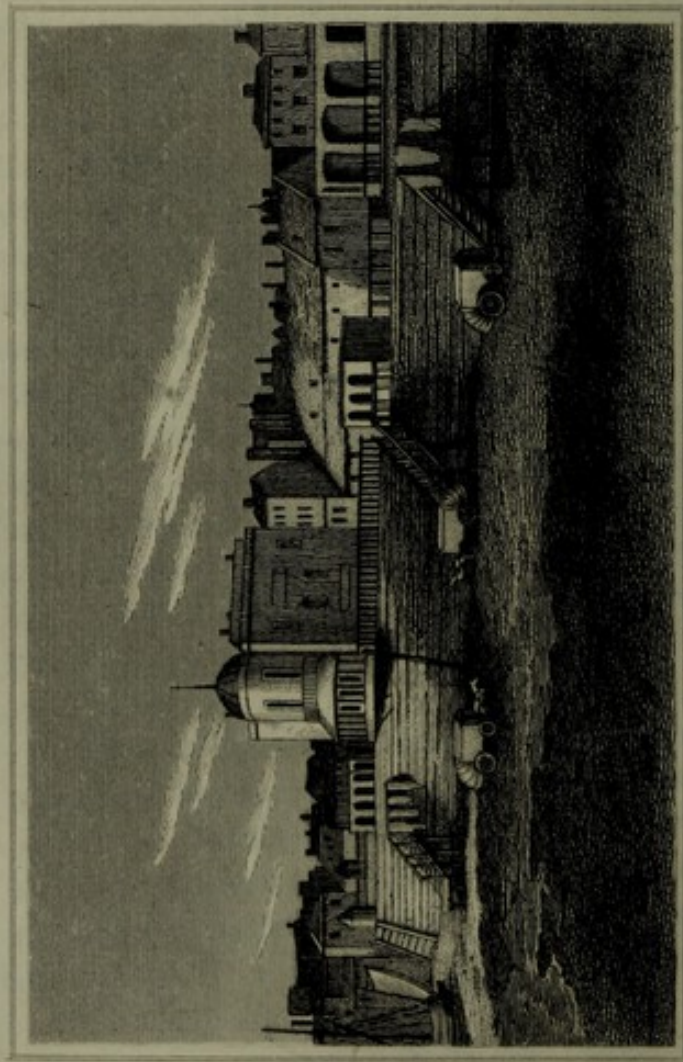
Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, but surviving them both, and dying without issue, in 1369, she bequeathed this estate to the Abbey of St. Augustin at Canterbury. After the Dissolution, Henry the Eighth, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, granted it to Sir Thomas Moyle, who soon after conveyed it to the ancient family of the Beres, of whom Richard de Bere was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assisæ* for Kent, in the reign of King John. From them it passed by sale to—Denne, Esq. of Denne Hill, near Barham Downs, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, whose successor, Thomas Denne, Recorder of Canterbury, dying without male issue, it became, on a division, the property of Sir Nicholas Crispe of Quex, who had married Thomasin, the eldest of the four daughters and co-heiresses of the deceased, and has continued to descend with the possessions of his family. Tradition affirms that Domneva's deer, (of which more particulars will be stated in the account of Minster), was let loose at this point, and ran quite across the Isle to Sheriff's Hope, in the irregular tract now called St. Mildred's Lynch.

STEPHEN DE BIRCHINGTON, a monk of Christ's Church, Canterbury, and native of this parish, was distinguished for his literary acquirements: he wrote a History of the Archbishops of Canterbury, in Latin, intituled, "*Historia de Archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus a prima sedis Fundatione ad annum 1369.*"

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Engraving by W. D. Webb, from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

*Margate from the Sands.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sturges and Co. April 1. 1817.



# MARGATE

AND

## PARISH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

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ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME OF MARGATE, AND HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE PARISH AND PIER: ACCOUNT OF, AND ENACTED APPROPRIATION, OF THE HARBOUR DUES AND RATES: VESSELS, TRADE, AND COMMERCE: GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN, CHURCH AND MONUMENTS: PARTICULAR BUILDINGS AND REGULATIONS: BATHING MACHINES: MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS AND INFORMATION: STEAM, AND OTHER PACKETS: INFIRMARY AT WESTBROOK: DRAPER'S HOSPITAL; DANDELION: GARLINGE-STREET: SALMSTONE GRANGE: DENE CHAPEL; AND NASH COURT.

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MARGATE, anciently called St. John's, from the Saint to whom the Church is dedicated, is a market town, situated to the north-east of Birchington, and immediately adjacent to the sea. Its present name is a corruption from *Mer-gate* or *Mere-gate*, which appellation it obtained from there "being in it," says Lewis, "a *gate* or way into the sea, just by a little *Mere*, now called, by the inhabitants, The *Brooks*."

Though at this period one of the most popular and best

frequented watering-places in the kingdom, Margate has acquired its principal celebrity within the last fifty or sixty years ; before which it was nothing more than " a small fishing town, irregularly built, and the houses, generally, old and low." Its antiquity, however, is much more considerable, and it has been a member of the Cinque Port of Dover from a very remote period. Even in Leland's time, there was a *Pier* here " for shippes," but " sore decayed," the origin of which is unknown. In the eighth of Elizabeth, when the survey of maritime places in Kent was made by order of the Queen, the number of houses in Margate was 108 ; of persons lacking proper habitations, eight ; boats and other vessels, fifteen ; viz. eight of one ton, one of two, one of five, four of eighteen, and one of sixteen : the persons belonging to these boats, occupied in the carrying of grain and in fishing, were sixty.

This parish was anciently a chapelry to Minster, but was made parochial in the year 1290. The lands, for the most part, are still held of that manor ; and the rents of assize are still gathered according to the ancient enumeration of acres in the collectors' books, " though a good deal of the land is gone over the cliff into the sea." These lands were distinguished by the terms of *corn-gavil* land and *penny-gavil* land ; the former of which, in the reign of James the First, was assessed at 20*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.* per annum, and the latter at 25*l.* 14*s.* 1¾*d.* They were divided by a lynch or greensward, the greater part of which has long been ploughed up. This likewise has been the case with the broad lynch that anciently bounded the tract which Lewis calls the " borough of Margate," and the limits of which are no longer remembered.



Where the Pier is now built, there was anciently a small creek, which is thought to have given origin to the town from the shelter it afforded to fishing vessels, corn-hoys, and other craft. The land on each side of this creek being in process of time washed away by the sea, the inhabitants were obliged to construct a Pier, as well to prevent the houses being overflowed, as to afford shelter to their shipping: they also defended the lower parts of the town by jetties or piles of timber, driven into the ground. The Pier was at first but small, and extended but a short distance from the land; yet the cliffs still continuing to be washed away, it became necessary to enlarge it from time to time, the expenses being defrayed by certain rates on corn and other merchandize shipped and landed here. These rates were adjusted and confirmed by the Lord-Wardens of the Cinque Ports, who renewed and altered the decrees for collecting them as circumstances required. In the oldest of these decrees now extant, and bearing date in September 1615, it is stated, that these orders "have been *usually confirmed* by the Lord Warden for the time being, and *time out of mind* used by the inhabitants of Margate and St. John's." The dues or droits were then collected under the direction of two Pier-Wardens and two deputies; who had the general management of the harbour, and the superintendance of the Pier, but were not to construct any new works of above the value of five pounds without the consent of the inhabitants.

Through the neglect of the persons employed, this Port, during the interregnum, went to decay; and early in the year 1662, complaint was made to James, Duke of York, the

then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, that "the Peere and Harboure of Margate were much ruinated and decayed, and that the monies formerly collected and received for the repairs thereof, had not beene duely improved for that end, and that for a longe time past there hath been noe due accounts given, nor elections made of successive Peere-Wardens, yearly, as by ancient customs and orders of former Lord-Wardens ought to be," &c. The Pier-Wardens were in consequence summoned to attend at the sign of the Rose, in Margate, on the 13th of March, in the same year, to state their accounts; yet what the issue was does not appear. About five years afterwards, Sir John Williams, Bart. lord of the manor of Minster, sued the Pier-Wardens in the Exchequer, as debtors to the King, for taking and carrying away sand, gravel, chalk, &c. out of what he denominated "his close;" but, on a subsequent hearing before the Admiralty Court of Dover, it was decreed, "that the inhabitants of the parish of St. John might take such gravel, chalk, &c. for the maintenance, preservation, and cleansing of the said Pier or Harbour, according to the decrees, orders, and constitutions; and according to ancient use and custom;" but for "no other use or purpose, or in any other manner."

In the time of George the First, in consequence of an opinion that became current among the Hoy-masters frequenting this port, of the Pier-wardens having no legal power to compel the payment of the harbour droits or dues, the inhabitants deemed it necessary to petition Parliament for an Act to enable them more effectually to recover the ancient and accustomed droits for the support and preservation of



the Pier. In the eleventh of that sovereign, an Act was therefore passed to enforce the collection of the ancient rates, and empower the Pier-wardens to apply the proceeds towards the effectual maintenance and improvement of the harbour. Under the provisions of that Act, the Pier was supported till the year 1787, when an application to Parliament being intended for the general improvement of the town, it was judged expedient, at the same time, to provide for the rebuilding of the Pier; and in the Act which was then obtained, (27th George III. c. 45.) a new schedule of rates was inserted in lieu of the ancient and customary droits; and efficient modes were enacted for collecting them. The entire property and management of the Pier was, at the same time, vested in the Commissioners then appointed for paving and lighting the town; as well as every authority and privilege that had been before possessed by the Pier-wardens. Two years afterwards, an Act was passed to amend the former one, by increasing the rates and duties, that the Commissioners might be enabled to make farther and necessary improvements. Under these Acts, the Pier, which projected circularly, and was constructed of wood, was cased with stone; and so extended as to enlarge the harbour, and form a more complete security for shipping.

In this state the Port continued till the night between the 14th and 15th of January, 1808, when, in a tremendous gale of wind from the north-west, accompanied by an immense swell of the sea and a spring tide, nearly one-third of the Pier was either wholly destroyed, or irreparably damaged. The magazines on the Pier, the watch-houses and parapets,

the Marine Parade, Garner's Library, and the greater part of the Bathing-houses in the High-Street, were at the same time destroyed, and almost every vessel in the harbour more or less injured, and many of them totally lost. The whole line of beach defending the brook was driven inward many yards, and the King's Head and Hazardous Row estates were greatly injured and partly demolished. The waves rolled over the Pier with such dreadful violence, that for some hours apprehensions were entertained that all the lower parts of the town would be destroyed. The Parade was scattered over with the large stones of the parapet, boats were dashed up against the houses, and the windows of the ground-floors nearly all broken. Less damage however was done to the Parade houses than was expected, from the singular circumstance of two large collier brigs being driven against the stone-work, and remaining there during the gale; through which situation they received on their broadsides the tremendous waves, and thus broke the force and weight of the water, that must otherwise have crushed the buildings. Large chasms were in many places made quite across the road, as well as across the Pier; and the Custom-House was greatly damaged. During this awful scene, a private soldier of the Denbigh Militia, who had been stationed as centinel over the magazine stores on the Pier, kept firmly to his charge till the magazine and stores were swept away; and then, finding that he could not retreat through the sea rolling so heavily over the Pier walls, he climbed up to the top of the crane, where, having lashed himself fast, he remained for several hours in momentary



expectation of death : at length, on the storm abating, he obtained assistance, and was released from his perilous situation. The amount of the losses, public and private, occasioned here, by this dreadful hurricane, was estimated at 35,000*l*.

In consequence of this devastation, a petition was presented, by the Commissioners of the Pier and the inhabitants of Margate, to the House of Commons, stating the public utility of the Pier and harbour for the purposes of trade and navigation, and that the same might be rendered still more useful by enlargements : they, therefore, prayed that such pecuniary aid might be granted to that end, &c. as the House should think expedient. This application led to a Parliamentary enquiry, when it was given in evidence, that within memory nearly five hundred merchant and other vessels had been either brought into the harbour, or received assistance from the Margate boats, in tempestuous weather ; that many of his majesty's gun-brigs had been saved by such assistance, as well as the cargoes of several East and West Indiamen. It was also stated, that if the Pier-head were to be extended only one hundred feet beyond its late dimensions, boats would be enabled to give assistance to ships in distress two hours sooner, in a gale of wind, each tide ; and also, that the vessels in the harbour would ride in greater security ; but that, if the extension could be continued to two hundred feet, the advantages would be so great as to become of infinite national importance. The expense of the projected improvements of the Pier and Harbour were then estimated at 20,886*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*.

The House of Commons, being convinced of the utility of

the suggested improvements, voted 5000*l.* towards carrying them into effect ; and by a new Act, (49th of George III. c. 117), empowered the Commissioners to borrow money to rebuild the Pier on a more extended and substantial scale ; which, after much consideration, had been finally adopted from the plans of that able engineer, Mr. Rennie, and principally through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Jarvis, an inhabitant of this town, who was one of the Commissioners. An equalization of the harbour dues, and an increase of the rates for shipping and landing merchandize, &c. was at the same time enacted for the better carrying this plan into effect ; yet, within three years afterwards, it was again found requisite to apply to Parliament, it having become impossible to raise sufficient funds to complete the rebuilding of the Pier. A new Act was therefore passed on the 11th of July, 1812, (52nd of George III. c. 186), the preamble of which declares, that it had been deemed expedient and necessary “ that the concerns of the Pier and Harbour of Margate should be separated from the concerns of the town and of the other parts of the parish, and that the management and concerns of the said Pier, &c. should be transferred to, and vested in, a Joint-stock Company of Proprietors, to be instituted as Share Owners, in order to the raising of a competent sum for finishing the said Pier and other works necessary for the improvement of the said Harbour.” About seventy persons, therefore, whose names are recorded in the Act, were united into one body politic and corporate, under the style of “ The Company of Proprietors of Margate Pier and Harbour,” to have perpetual succession and a common



seal, with power to raise among themselves, in shares of one hundred pounds each, and fifty pounds each, respectively, the sum of 30,000*l.* for the purpose of carrying on and completing the works of the Pier and Harbour ; all the rights and property of which, with the exception of the Town Hall recently built on the Pier Green, were vested in the new Company ; the Town Hall being declared to be the joint and equal property of the Company, and of the Commissioners for paving and lighting the town. By the same Act it was declared, that no proprietor should hold or possess shares to a greater amount than 3,000*l.* ; but that, if any farther sum than the 30,000*l.* above specified, should be wanting to complete the works, the Company might raise an additional 15,000*l.* in like shares as before, either among themselves, or by the admission of new proprietors ; or by borrowing on promissory notes under their common seal. The general management of the affairs of the Company was, by the same authority, vested in a Court of fifteen Directors, (to be chosen by the proprietors at large, and renewable by fives, yearly), with full power to appoint sub-committees, officers, engineers, &c. and to order and direct every thing whatsoever, for the advancement, completion, and future government of the Pier and Harbour. Under this Act, also, the duties called lastage and poundage are specifically adjusted, and various rates imposed on the different kinds of goods and merchandize that may be landed or shipped from this port. Particular duties are likewise laid upon salvage profits ; upon trading vessels and pleasure boats ; on the net earnings of fishing boats ; and on every passenger who shall land from

or embark in any hoy, or other vessel carrying passengers for hire, either within the bay or harbour of Margate, or from or upon any part of the main shore within the entire parish. This latter duty is fixed at two shillings on each person, with the exception of soldiers and sailors in his majesty's service, of patients going to, or returning from, the General Sea-bathing Infirmary, and of passengers in pleasure boats without decks.

This duty on passengers, which had been first imposed by the Act passed in 1809, was by the new Act raised from one shilling to two shillings each person; and it was also provided that every visitant to Margate during the months of June, July, August, September, and October, who might resort to the promenade on the Pier, should for that liberty pay one penny per day, or, in lieu thereof, a composition of a shilling per month: children under twelve years of age, and the sea-faring inhabitants of the town, are however exempted from this rate. Various other duties are likewise imposed by the Act; and alien, or merchant strangers, as they are called, are in every case subjected to the payment of double the sum to be levied on a British subject. To give a better idea of the nature and amount of the rates, the following particulars are inserted from the schedule annexed to the Act.

For every quarter of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, *L. s. d.*  
 Beans, Peas, Tares, Mustard Seed, Canary  
 Seed, and Seeds of every denomination, whether  
 the property of a Portsman or a Shireman - - 0 0 9



## MARGATE.

43

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every quarter of Oats - - - - -	0	0	6
For every sack of five bushels of Flour - - -	0	0	7
For every quarter of Meal or Middlings - - -	0	0	8
For every eight bushels of Pollard or Bran - - -	0	0	4
For every sack of three bushels of Potatoes - - -	0	0	2
For every load of Hay of thirty-six trusses - - -	0	4	0
For every load of Straw - - - - -	0	2	0
For every dozen of Wine, Sweet Oil, or Spirits in bottles - - - - -	0	0	6
For every dozen of Ale, Porter, Cyder, or Perry, in bottles - - - - -	0	0	3
For every hundred weight of Loaf or Lump Sugar	0	0	9
For every hundred weight of Cheese, Butter, Tallow, Soap, or Candles - - - - -	0	0	8
For every hundred weight of Salt - - - - -	0	0	2
For every hundred weight of Hams, Bacon, or Tongues - - - - -	0	0	9
For every hundred weight of Pork, or Beef, con- tained in any cask - - - - -	0	0	6
For every quarter chest of Tea - - - - -	0	1	6
For every hundred weight of Coffee - - - - -	0	1	6
For every load of Timber, or Deals, containing fifty cubic feet - - - - -	0	3	0
For ditto of Oak or Elm Plank - - - - -	0	3	0
For every one hundred of Faggots - - - - -	0	1	0
For every one hundred of Hurdles - - - - -	0	5	6
For every bundle of Hoops - - - - -	0	0	5

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every piece of Ordnance, brass or iron, per hundred weight - - - - -	0	0	8
For every Anchor, per hundred weight - - - -	0	0	9
For every hundred weight of wrought Iron - -	0	0	8
For every hundred weight of unwrought Iron -	0	0	4
For every hundred weight of wrought Copper, Brass, or Pewter - - - - -	0	1	6
For every hundred weight of unwrought ditto -	0	0	9
For every hundred weight of Lead - - - - -	0	0	4
For every crate of Window Glass - - - - -	0	2	0
For every chaldron or tun of Coals, Culm, Splint, Coke, or Cinders - - - - -	0	1	0
For every Chest of Drawers, double - - - - -	0	3	0
For every Chest of Drawers, single - - - - -	0	1	6
For every Mahogany Chair - - - - -	0	0	6
For every other Chair - - - - -	0	0	4
For every Billiard Table - - - - -	0	15	0
For every set of Dining Tables - - - - -	0	4	6
For every Dining Table - - - - -	0	1	6
For every Card, Pembroke, or other Table - -	0	1	0
For every Mahogany Bedstead - - - - -	0	1	0
For every other Bedstead - - - - -	0	0	9
For every Sopha - - - - -	0	4	0
For every Harpsichord, Piano Forte, or Harp -	0	5	0
For every Spinnet - - - - -	0	2	0
For every Violin, or Bass Viol - - - - -	0	0	9
For every load of Lime of twenty-eight Bushels -	0	0	6



MARGATE.

45

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every one thousand Bricks - - - - -	0	2	6
For every one thousand Plain Tiles - - - - -	0	1	6
For every one thousand Hip, or Gutter Tiles - - - - -	0	3	0
For every one thousand Ridge or Pan Tiles - - - - -	0	5	0
For every one thousand Mathematical Tiles - - - - -	0	3	0
For every one hundred Paving Tiles - - - - -	0	1	6
For every Chimney Pot - - - - -	0	0	6
For every ton of Portland, Purbeck, or other Stone	0	2	6
For every ton of Marble - - - - -	0	6	0
For every common cart load of Flint Stones, or of Chalk Stones, rough or hewn - - - - -	0	0	9
For every Tomb Stone - - - - -	0	10	6
For every Marble ditto - - - - -	1	1	0
For every Corpse - - - - -	2	2	0
For every ton of Paving Stone - - - - -	0	3	0
For every ton of Barilla - - - - -	0	8	0
For every ton of Kelp - - - - -	0	3	0
For every one hundred weight of Feathers - - - - -	0	4	0
For every one hundred weight of Wool, Yarn, or Cotton - - - - -	0	1	6
For every Register Stove - - - - -	0	3	0
For every other Stove - - - - -	0	1	0
For every large Range, or Grate - - - - -	0	3	6
For every small ditto - - - - -	0	1	6
For every barrel of Pitch or Tar - - - - -	0	1	0
For every hundred weight of Hemp - - - - -	0	0	8
For every hundred weight of Cordage - - - - -	0	0	9
For every Four-wheeled Carriage - - - - -	1	1	0

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every Two-wheeled ditto - - - - -	0	10	6
For every sack of three bushels of Apples and Pears	0	0	6
For every bushel of Onions - - - - -	0	0	3
For every bushel of Oysters - - - - -	0	0	4
For every kit of Salmon - - - - -	0	0	6
For every Turtle - - - - -	0	10	0
For every Horse - - - - -	0	7	6
For every Calf - - - - -	0	3	6
For every Dog - - - - -	0	2	6
For every Fox - - - - -	0	5	0
For every Hare, Pheasant, and all other Game, per head - - - - -	0	0	6
For every Canary, or other live fancy Bird - -	0	0	6
For Fowls, and every other sort of Poultry, per head	0	0	2
For every Bale, Truss, Box, Trunk, Case, Chest, Bundle, or Parcel, not exceeding twelve cubic feet, containing goods not enumerated in this Schedule, per cubic foot - - - - -	0	0	2
And for every other cubic foot - - - - -	0	0	1
And no Parcel less than - - - - -	0	0	3
For every larger Maund or Basket, containing goods not enumerated - - - - -	0	1	0
For every smaller ditto - - - - -	0	0	9
For Lumber and every other article not specified, at the rate of sixpence for one shilling freight, and in that proportion.			
The Proprietors of any Bathing-machine, and of every public Warm Bath, Vapour Bath, or			



Shower Bath, used in the Harbour, Bay, or Town of Margate, is also subjected to the duty of 10s. 6d. each, for the greatest number of the said Machines, &c. employed or used at any one time during the year.

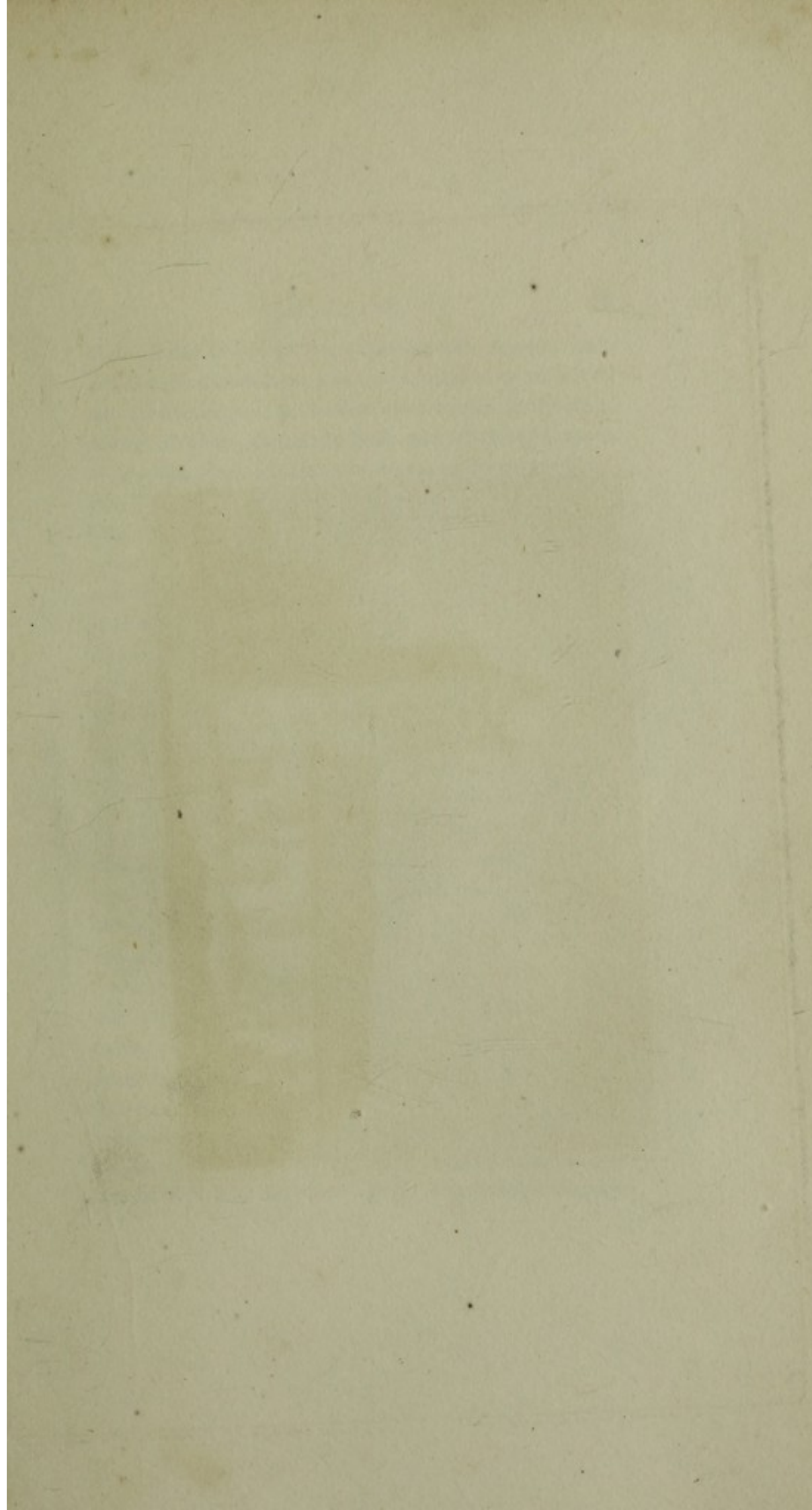
The proceeds of the rates and duties to be levied under this Act are directed, first, to be applied to the discharging of all borrowed monies, &c. and afterwards to the completion and preservation of the Pier. The overplus is then to be divided among the Company to the extent of ten pounds per annum upon each share of 100*l*. and whatever overplus beyond such dividend shall accrue, the same is from time to time to be invested in the public securities, till the whole accumulates to the sum of 20,000*l*. as a fund constantly applicable to the future repairs of the Pier and Harbour. When this is effected, all farther surplus is to be appropriated to the payment of the principal of the debts, and of the original subscription shares; which being done the tolls are to cease, and the Company be dissolved. The entire management of the Pier and Harbour, with all the property, and rights of the Company, is then to revert to the Commissioners for lighting and paving the town of Margate; and the 20,000*l*. stock made applicable to whatever future works or reparations may be necessary. It would seem, however, that this entire dissolution of the Company is hardly to be expected, however favourable the general receipts may prove; for, by the sixty-ninth clause of the Act, the Court of Directors are authorized to reduce the rates whenever they think proper, on giving twenty-one days notice of

such intention, in some public newspaper circulating in this town and county. By this means, they, of course, have it always in their power to prevent the proceeds from accumulating to that degree which would render imperative the operation of the dissolving clauses of the Act.

The successive rebuildings of the Pier, the enlargement and improvement of the Harbour, and the great resort of visitants to this coast, have occasioned a considerable increase in the trading and fishing vessels, corn hoys, and craft, belonging to this port; the whole number of them is now stated at about one hundred. Among the principal articles imported, are coals, culm, &c. from Newcastle and Sunderland; and deals, hemp, tar, and iron, from Memel, Riga, and other northern ports. The fish generally brought in here, are skate, wraiths, turbot, soles, and other flat fish; small cod, haddock, mackarel, herrings, sprats, lobsters, crabs, and oysters; and the supply is so considerable that the town has not only sufficient for its own consumption, but great quantities are likewise sent to the metropolis. The hoys are chiefly employed in the conveyance of corn, and other produce of the Isle of Thanet, to the London markets; and for some years the quantity annually shipped has averaged about 24,000 quarters.

Margate is an extensive but scattered place, built on irregular ground; some parts of it being much elevated, while the other parts lie in a bottom contiguous to the sea. The houses are principally of brick, and many of the modern built ones are large and handsome edifices. The streets of the old town are narrow and inconvenient; but







Engr'd by W. Dingle from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

*St. John's Church, Margate.*

Published for the Proprietors by Barnard and Co. April 1. 1817.



those formed of late years are spacious and pleasant. The general recommendation given by medical men to sea-air and sea-bathing, and the fashion which so extensively spread among all ranks, during the latter part of the last century, of spending some portion of the year at a watering-place, have been the leading causes of the extension and progressive improvements of this town. As the number of visitants increased, the buildings for their accommodation were rapidly augmented; the landholders rightly judging that the speculation would prove successful. Among those who took the lead in these improvements, about the year 1769, were Mr. Cecil, Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. Sir John Shaw, and Sir Edward Hales; from the two former of whom Cecil and Hawley Squares were so denominated. Many new streets and rows of houses have since been raised; and scarcely a year passes without the erecting of additional buildings. Formerly Margate was principally confined to what is at present called the *High-Street*, and was completely detached from the village of *Lucas Dane*, which was seated in the valley leading from the ancient Pier; but the whole is now conjoined, and forms one town.

On the north-east side of Margate, on an elevated site, stands ST. JOHN'S CHURCH: this is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles; having an embattled tower at the north-west angle, surmounted by a small spire. The nave is separated from the aisles by eight arches, springing from round and octagonal columns; some of the arches are semi-circular, as the rest have probably been, though now altered into the pointed form. The circular columns

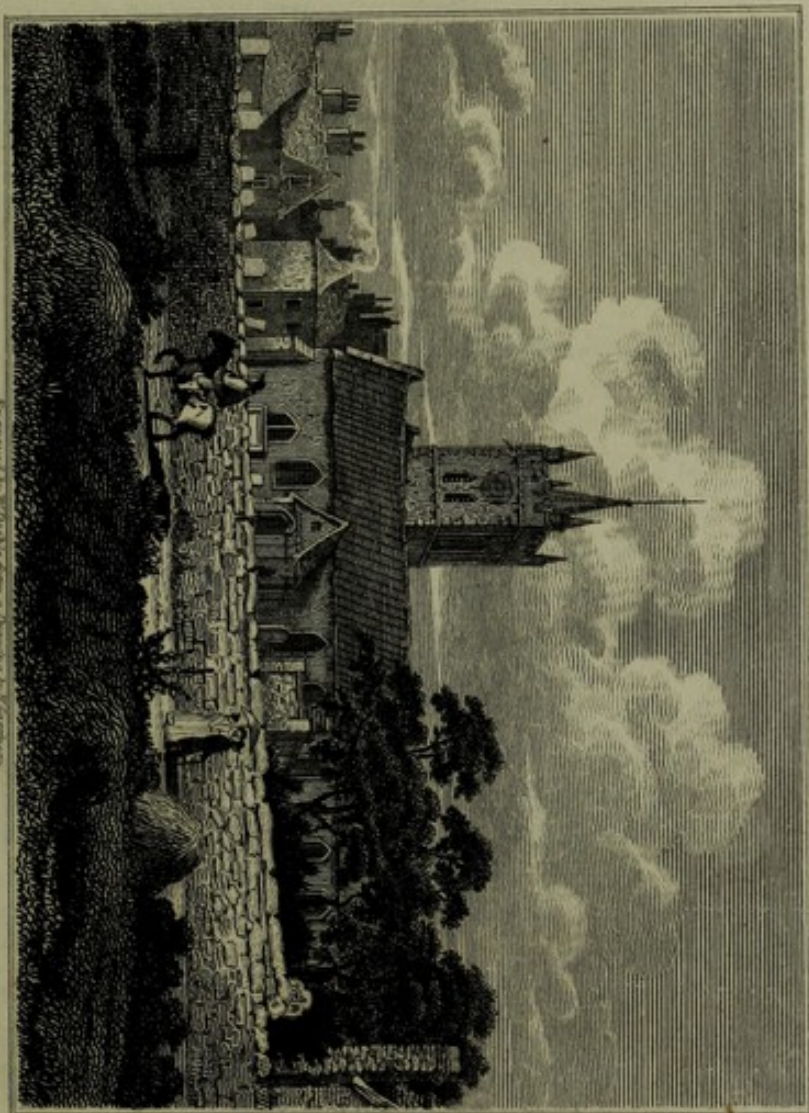
have capitals ornamented in the Anglo-Norman style, two of which are of peculiar character, being enriched with mouldings of flowers in high relief. The east end of the north aisle communicates with a strong stone building, which, from the time of James the First, (if not previously,) till about the year 1701, was used as a storehouse for ammunition, but was then fitted up as a *Vestry*. It is probable that this apartment was originally constructed for the safe keeping of the rich plate and vestments that belonged to the Church in the catholic times: the windows are defended by a double row of thick iron bars, and the roof is embattled. The Church is well pewed, and has a large gallery, which crosses it, and a good organ, built by England. The latter was the gift of the late Francis Cobb, Esq. senior, of this town, and was first opened in the year 1795. Additional seats have also been put up for the accommodation of the summer visitants; and an extra sermon is preached every Sunday during the bathing season.

The monuments and sepulchral brasses in this Church are very numerous, and some of them are of considerable age. One of the most peculiar is a *Brass*, on the north side of the altar, in commemoration of *Thomas Cardiff*, who was vicar of this parish fifty-five years, and died in January 1515: he is represented in his mass habit, with his hands raised as in prayer\*. Another *Brass* over the grave of *Thomas*

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\* As the peculiarities of the mass habit, and its particular allusions are now but little known in this country, the following description of Cardiff's dress is inserted from Lewis,

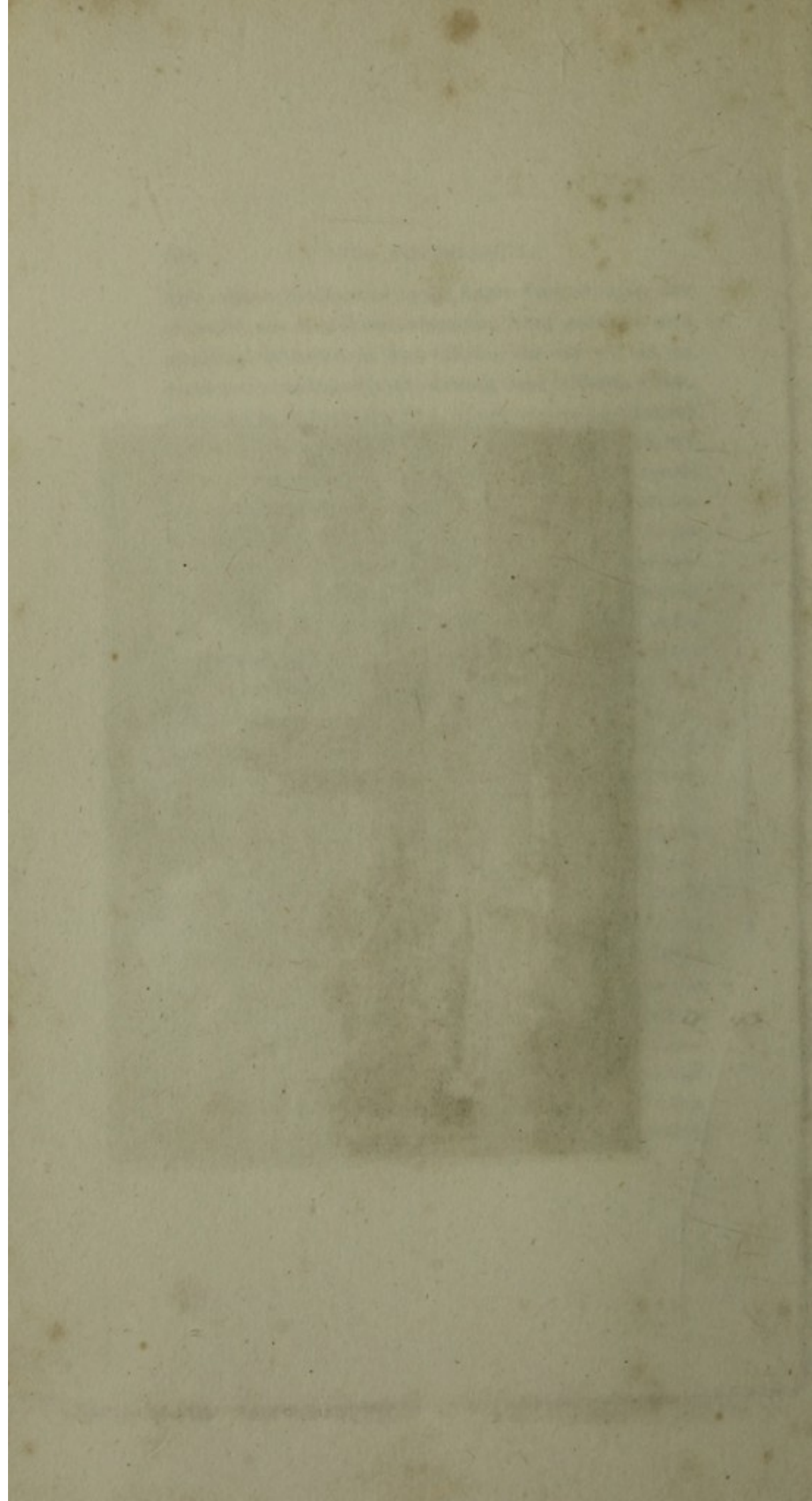




Engraved by W. Marshall from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

*Mary's Church*

Published for the proprietors by Sherwood, 22, New Street.





Smph, who died "Vicar of this Church," in October 1433, is in the form of a *Heart*, from which proceed three labels, inscribed thus :

Credo q̄a { Redemptor meus vivit  
de terra surrecturus sum  
in carne mea videtū d'n' salvatorē meū.

Another curious *Brass* is on a slab in the chancel : it displays a full-length figure of a knight armed *cap-a-pee* in plate armour, with a long sword and a dagger : beneath his feet was the following inscription, part of which is now lost :—

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(Hist. Isle of Tenet, p. 141. Edit. 1736.) whose account is illustrated by an engraving of the Brass, though it is extremely unlike the original.

"He is pourtraicted in his Mass Habit, excepting that he has not the *amict* or *amess* upon his head, which was a piece of linen or grey cloth that tied behind. His upper vestment is a close *cope*, like a surplice without sleeves, under which he has a *chasuble* or *chesible*, a fashion or sort of cope that is open only on the sides, and is worn at mass, both by the priest, who hath it round as the bottom, as this is here represented, and by his assistants, the deacon and sub-deacon, who wear it square. As he lifts up his hands from under the close cope, are seen the sleeves of the *alb*, on which are two flaps, which he wears under the *chesible*. On his left side, just under the sleeve of the *alb*, is seen the end of the *fannel* or *maniple*, as it is called, which the priest wears round his left arm when he celebrates mass, and was first worn in imitation of the Jewish or Pagan priests, who, when they offered burnt-sacrifices, used to wear a towel or napkin,

Hic jacet Johes Daundelson Gent. qui obit in die  
Inventionis Sce Crucis anno ab Incarnatione Dni  
nostri Ihu Cristi Milmo CCCC.XV. cu<sup>i</sup> etc.

Among the other *Brasses* in this fabric is a small figure of a knight in armour, with a long sword and a ruff, but without helmet; over which are the arms of *Cleybrooke*, (*viz.* ar. a cross patée, gu.) a family which purchased Nash Court in this parish, early in the reign of James the First: another

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as our cooks do, on their left arms, to wipe off the sweat occasioned by that hot service: it is embroidered with crosses, and fringed at the bottom. At each side of the border of the *chesible*, which is likewise embroidered with crosses, we see the two ends of the *stole*, which the priests wore about their necks over the *alb*: this is also embroidered with a cross, and fringed at the bottom. In the middle of the border of the *alb* is another flap embroidered with a cross, with which is interwoven the Greek *Xi*; the characteristic of Christ. All these, according to the papists, have their mystical signification. The *alb* is the white garment that Herod put upon Christ; the two *flaps* on the sleeves, and the other two at the bottom of the *alb*, before and behind, are the four nails: the *fanon* or *fannel*, on his arm, is the cord that Christ's hands were bound with; and the *stole* is the rope wherewith he was tied to the pillar, when he was scourged." The Brass of John Heynys, vicar of Monkton, at Birchington, is, in respect of the dress, almost exactly similar to that of Cardiff, above described.



Brass represents a human *Skeleton*, about three feet long ; and a third displays a *Ship* in full sail. The two former are without inscription ; but the latter, which is much worn, is inscribed to the memory of *Roger Morris*, " sometime one of the 6 principall M : of Attendance of his Ma : Navye Royall ;" who died in October, 1615. Several of the *Petits*, of *Dandelion*, are also buried here ; and on a plain stone is an inscription for *Ann Dowdeswell*, who died in November, 1763, " aged 100 years."

This church is built with flints, rough-casted over, and was substantially repaired in the year 1808, when also the tower was covered with a new cement, and a new spire was erected. The tower contains a ring of five bells, the third and fourth of which are inscribed respectively with the following lines :

*Virginis Egregie Vocor Campana Marie.*

*Missi de celis habeo nomen Gabrielis.*

The tenor bell was the gift of one of the *Daundelions* ; and most probably of the knight whose figure is described above, who was the last male of his family ; it bears this inscription :

*Daundeleon.*

*A x S. Trinitate sacra sit hec Campana beata.*

" Concerning the latter bell," says Lewis, " the inhabitants repeat this traditionary rhyme ;"

John de Daundeleon with his great Dog,  
Brought over this Bell on a Mill-cog.

The same author, in the last page of his work, has given a cut of an ancient tombstone, indented with a cross, and the Greek  $\chi$ , which lay in the nave; and as he conjectures, was the memorial of "a saint called *Ymar*," a monk of Reculver, who is said to have been buried in this Church. The *Font* is of an octagonal form, raised on a pedestal and steps; the sides are sculptured with roses, and the arms of England and France, quarterly.

The east end of the north aisle was formerly a chancel or chapel, dedicated to *St. James*, on whose anniversary (July the 25th,) a wake or fair is annually kept at East North-down in this parish; where, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Eteldrede Barrowe, made in the year 1513, about fifteen acres and a half of land was purchased and invested in trustees, for the purposes of maintaining a yearly *Give-all*, "while the world endureth; that is to say, every year a quarter of mialte, and vi bushells of whete, and vitell accordinge thereto." The land so purchased is still called *St. James's Land*; but the corn and meat, instead of being indiscriminately given, is now distributed by the feoffees only to poor housekeepers.

Besides the high altar, there were, in the catholic times, several smaller altars in this Church, dedicated to *St. George*, *St. John*, *St. Anne*, &c. before the images of which saints *wax lights* were burnt, for the maintaining of which various small donations and bequests were made by different persons; and adjoining to the church-yard, on the south side, were anciently two houses called the *wax-houses*, where the lights used in the Church, and at processions, &c. were made. These buildings were consumed by fire in the year 1641; and the



ground was afterwards leased out by the Church-wardens to be built upon. The church-yard is large, and crowded with tombs and grave-stones, many persons (besides the parishioners,) having been interred here from distant parts of the kingdom, who, when too late, had resorted to Margate for the recovery of their health.

Lewis conjectures that this Church was "first begun to be built" about the year 1050, but on what authority he is silent. That it must have been erected prior to 1124, is however evident from Thorne's Chronicle, (printed in the *Decem Scriptores*, which states that the abbot, Hugo II, and William Corboil, Archbishop of Canterbury, assigned, in the above year, to the *Sacristie* of the convent of St. Augustin at Canterbury, "the church of Menstre in Tenet, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, with all the rents, tithes, and other things appertaining to the said church and chapels; together with all the pennies which it was accustomed to have of the chapel of St. Mildred." By another instrument made in the year 1182, it was ordered, that a fit *perpetual* chaplain should be presented by the abbot and convent to the *altarages* of this Church, provided they were worth ten marks; and hence the vicarage appears to have originated. After the Reformation, the patronage was granted to the see of Canterbury; and in the 1st of Queen Mary, this living was augmented by certain tithes and offerings, yet altogether of so little importance, that when the general enquiry was made into the clear yearly value of all rectories, vicarages, &c. in the 10th of Queen Anne, that of Margate was returned at only 49*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The following table of dues is quoted by Lewis from the parish register, under the date 1577 :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For marriage and banes - - - - -	3	6
For burial in a sheete only - - - - -	0	6
———— with a coffin - - - - -	1	0
If the corps be brought into the church - - - - -	2	0
For churching a woman, but must compound for the face-cloth, or crysome - - - - -	1	0
———— and the poorer sort, only - - - - -	0	9
Easter offering, per pole - - - - -	0	6

Among the few ministers of this Church who have in anywise distinguished themselves by literary pursuits, is the Rev. JOHN LEWIS, M.A. vicar of Minster, whose curious work intituled, “The History and Antiquity, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, of the Isle of Tenet,” has been the grand source of information to all succeeding writers on this district ; and the second edition of which, with additions and improvements by the author, was printed at his own expense, in the year 1736.

Besides the Church, there are several other places of religious worship in this town ; viz. one for Baptists, another for the followers of the late Rev. John Wesley, a third for Roman Catholics, and a fourth for Methodists, as they are vulgarly denominated, but more properly, Dissenters on the principles of the late Helena, Countess of Huntingdon. The latter, which is called *Zion Chapel*, is a tolerably handsome structure, of modern gothic, sufficiently capacious for about



1000 persons ; it was built by subscription in 1802, by the late Mr. Grove, bricklayer to his Majesty : the Roman Catholic chapel was erected in the following year.

Various benefactions, but mostly of little value, have at different periods been made for the relief of the poor of this parish ; and, in the year 1787, a *Charity School* was erected near Hawley-Square, for the tuition of sixty children, a number that was soon increased to eighty ; that is, forty boys and forty girls. This building contains two good school-rooms, with apartments for the master, mistress, &c. The children are educated and clothed by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, assisted by the benevolent gratuities of the visitants to Margate during the summer season.

The *Assembly Rooms*, which stand at the south corner of Cecil-Square, are connected with the Royal Hotel, and supported in front by a range of duplicated Doric columns, forming a colonade of considerable width. The superstructure is of the Ionic order, with Venetian windows, and entablature. The ground floor consists of an extensive suite of apartments, including a billiard-room, a coffee-room, and several dining and other parlours. On the first floor are the tea and card-rooms, and the ball or assembly-room : the latter is a very elegant apartment, measuring eighty-seven feet in length, and forty-three in breadth ; the walls are tastefully ornamented with various stuccoed compartments, and festoons of flowers encircling girandoles and mirrors ; and five large cut-glass chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling : at the west end of the room is a handsome orchestra, with wings for the accommodation of spectators ; and in the

tympan of the pediments, over the chimney-pieces, are two good busts of His present Majesty, and the late William, Duke of Cumberland. The windows command a good view of the sea, and of the country towards Kingsgate; the buildings at the opposite angle of the square having been purposely constructed so as to admit a prospect over them. The whole building is very handsomely fitted up for the reception and entertainment of the first company; and on the upper story is an extensive suite of lodging-rooms.

The number of subscribers to the assembly and card-rooms have progressively increased from three or four hundred to one thousand or upwards, in the course of a season. The balls, &c. are under the direction of a master of the ceremonies, and due regulations have been framed for the preservation of decorum and good order. The ball-nights are Mondays and Thursdays; and the dancing concludes precisely at twelve o'clock: on Sunday evenings the rooms are opened for a promenade. In the card-rooms, whist, quadrille, commerce, loo, and lottery, are the only games that are suffered to be played without the direct permission of the master of the ceremonies. The regular subscription is half-a-guinea each person for the season, which commences on the King's birth-day, or fourth of June, and terminates on the last ball-night in October: in addition to this, subscribers pay eighteen-pence for admission on Mondays and Thursdays, and sixpence on Sundays. The charge for lottery-tables is fifteen shillings; and for cards, eleven shillings for two packs, or seven shillings for one pack. No persons are allowed to play with cards left by another party; and every



one playing after two o'clock, must pay sixpence an hour, whether a subscriber or otherwise.

At the north-east corner of Hawley-Square, (which was formerly an open space called Church-Field, but is now one of the most respectable and uniform parts of the town,) is the *Theatre Royal*, which was built in the year 1787, at an expense of nearly 4000*l*. This edifice is of brick; the exterior is wholly devoid of ornament, but the interior is fitted up and ornamented in a handsome style, somewhat on the plan of the late Covent-Garden Theatre, as it was before its destruction by fire in 1808. It possesses some good scenery by Hodgins, and other artists. The original patent for this Theatre was granted by Parliament; the time of acting is restricted to the season. The principal performers at the London theatres are not unfrequently engaged here for short periods; and the amusements are occasionally varied by masquerades, and other divertisements.

Besides the diversions of the ball-room and theatre, other sources of general amusement are found in this town, in the public *Libraries*, of which there are several good ones; particularly Bettison's, at the north-west corner of Hawley-square; Purdy's (late Pallister's,) in Cecil-Square; and Garner's, near the bottom of the High-Street. The shop and library at Bettison's form a square of forty-two feet: the height being proportionable. Over the front department is a dome, eighteen feet in diameter and sixteen high, which gives a light and airy appearance to the whole; the roof is sustained by Corinthian columns, which range nearly across the centre of the room, and were designed to separate the respective

divisions of the business: the ceiling, side-walls, chimney-pieces, &c. are tastefully embellished with compartments containing figures and flowers; and on the cornices of the book-cases are busts of our principal poets. The shop is furnished with an extensive assortment of jewellery, silver and plated goods, cutlery, hardware, Tunbridge-ware, and stationery: and the library contains a selection of many thousand volumes, chiefly of the entertaining kind. The same general description of contents will suffice for the other libraries; of which Purdy's is tolerably capacious, and very handsomely fitted up; and Garner's has a circular reading-room, elegantly ornamented, behind the library. Since the storm in 1808, Garner's has been entirely rebuilt; and from the pleasant sea-views which the windows and balcony command, is much resorted to by the summer visitants.

The subscriptions to these libraries are reasonable; and in addition to the reading of the collected books, periodical publications, and newspapers, the subscribers have the privilege of attending the evening promenades, when they are entertained with music, singing, &c. without farther expense, although the professional talents of a Hopwood, a Harvey, a Pyne, a Broadhurst, and a Gibbon, are frequently engaged for their recreation. At those evening assemblies, also, the loo-table and the te-totum subscriptions furnish much diversion to the company, and lead to the disposal of numerous *bijoux*, and other articles of fancy and adornment, as well as of real utility and elegance.

The *Bathing-Rooms* are situated on the western side of



the High-Street, near the Harbour. These have all been new built since the tempest of 1808, on a uniform and convenient plan. They are now five in number ; and besides being more spacious than the former rooms, are considerably improved in accommodations for the persons intending to bathe, who take their turns in entering the machines, according to the order in which their names have been inscribed on a slate in the lobby. They also form an agreeable lounge for the company, who, to the pleasures of a diversified conversation, may here unite the interest of public intelligence and the charms of music, the rooms being supplied with daily papers, and furnished with large piano-fortes. The bathing-place is a fine level sandy shore, which extends under the cliffs for several miles from the bay, and at proper times of the tide forms a pleasant walk. The *Bathing-Machines* are constructed on such a convenient, yet simple plan, that the salubrious advantages springing from sea-bathing may be obtained without the least violation of decency. They consist of a kind of close caravan, with doors, having a dressing-place in front, and a smaller apartment behind, from which, by a short flight of steps, the bathers descend to the water, and are concealed from view by a pendant covering of canvass, or umbrella. Each machine is drawn to a convenient depth in the sea by a single horse, the guide being seated in front, and having the command of a cord, by which the umbrella is let down or drawn up at the pleasure of the bather. These machines were invented about fifty years ago by a quaker of this town, named Benjamin Beale, who is stated to have ruined himself by bringing them into use, and whose widow died a few years

ago in Draper's Alms-houses, aged upwards of ninety. This ancient dame remembered the first family that ever resorted to Margate for the purpose of bathing being carried into the sea in a covered cart. The terms for bathing are as follow :

		s.	d.
Lady taking a machine—Guide included	- -	1	3
Two or more Ladies	Do. - -	1	0 each.
Child taking a machine	Do. - -	1	3
Two or more young Children	Do. - -	0	9 each.
Gentleman taking a machine	Do. - -	1	6
Two or more Gentlemen	Do. - -	1	3 each.
Gentleman bathing himself	- - - -	1	0
Two or more Gentlemen bathing themselves	- -	0	9 each.

The *Warm-Baths*, of which there are ten or twelve at the different bathing-houses, are peculiarly convenient, the sea-water being admitted every tide, and the baths themselves (which are of marble) so contrived, that a new supply can be let into them after every immersion. They are also provided with convenient dressing-rooms. The charge is 3s. 6d. each person, or one guinea for seven.

From the exposed situation of Margate to the north and east, it has frequently suffered by tempests and violent gales of wind setting in from those quarters in the winter season. This was particularly the case in the years 1755, 1763, 1767, 1779, 1800, and 1808 ; at which times great damage was done to the ships and boats within the Pier, as well as to the Pier itself in the latter year, as already mentioned, and to



the Marine Parade, and buildings adjacent to the Harbour. Against one part of the old Pier, near the spot where the vessel struck, was a marble tablet, recording the memorable preservation of the York East-Indiaman, which in a tremendous gale, on the 1st of January, 1779, was driven from her anchors when lying, homeward bound, in Queen's Channel, and carried by the violence of the storm over Margate sand, and close up to the Pier, on which the whole of the crew and passengers were landed in safety. The ship itself was afterwards got off, and substantially repaired.

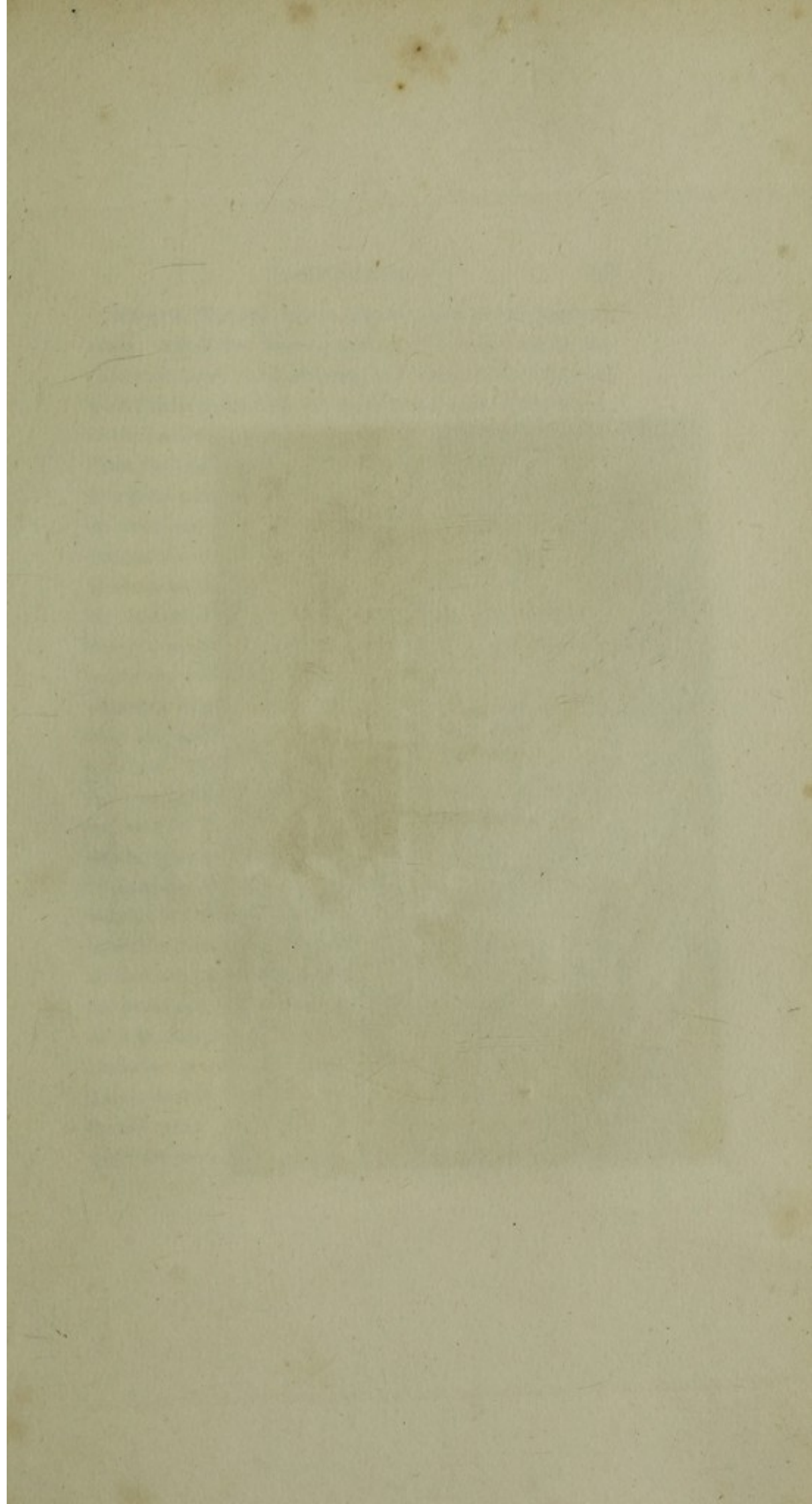
The immense force with which the wind rages on this shore may be farther exemplified by the damage done to *Hooper's Mill*, which stands on an eminence to the north-west of the town, on Sunday, November the 9th, 1800. This mill was constructed by its ingenious inventor, Captain Hooper, for grinding corn, by means of a double tier of sweeps, or fliers, moving horizontally, and inclosed by shutters to regulate the power of the wind to the degree requisite. In the furious gale, however, that raged on the above day, the whole upper tier of sweeps, with the cap and timbers attached to it, was blown over the Prospect Hotel, to the distance of more than two hundred yards, though the total weight is supposed to have amounted to nearly five tons.

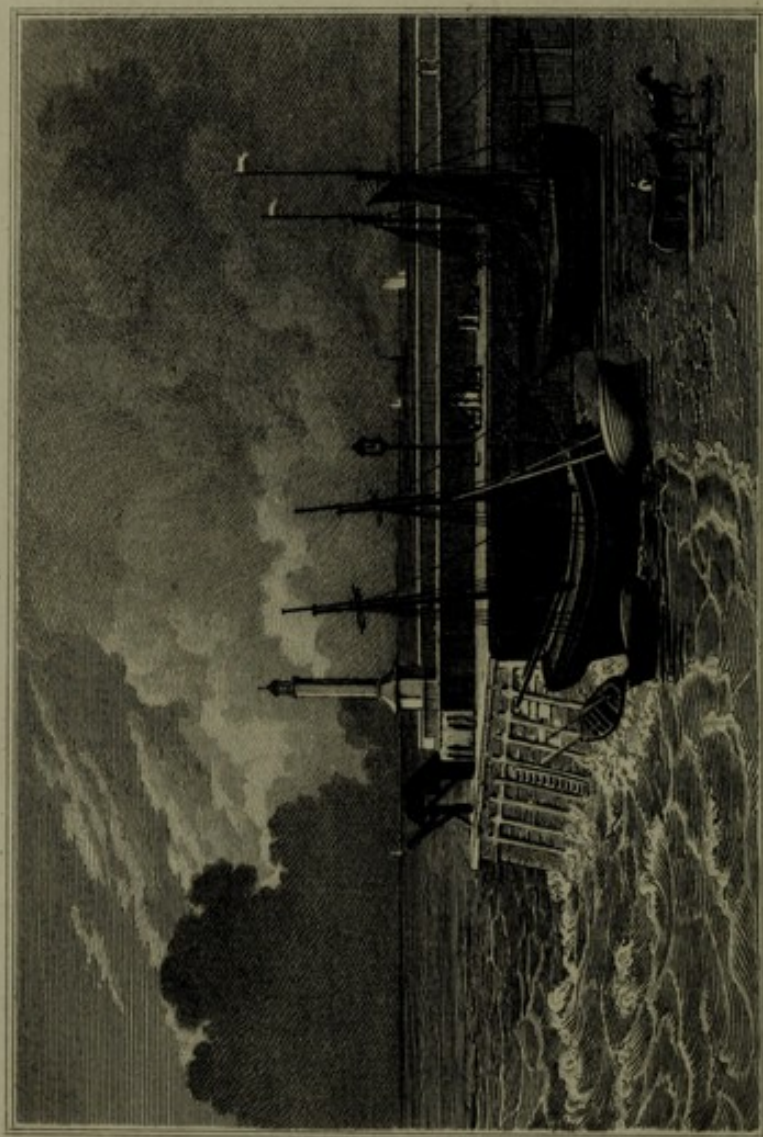
Many distinguished persons, as well as several of our Sovereigns, have embarked or landed at Margate, when on their way to or from the Continent. Here, in the reign of James the First, the Elector-Palatine, with the Princess Elizabeth, his wife, embarked, in their way to Holland. That glorious assertor of the liberty of Europe, William the

Third, generally came hither on his journeys to the same country. George the First twice landed here, and George the Second once : Queen Caroline, the consort of the latter, with the young princesses, came first on shore, and remained during one night at this town. The great Duke of Marlborough also, generally chose this as the place of his embarkation and landing when commanding against the French in the time of Queen Anne. Here, likewise, the present Duke of York embarked, on his expedition to Flanders, in the year 1793 ; and again in September, 1799, with the troops destined to join the brave Abercrombie in Holland, where, in a few days afterwards, the fatal battle of Alkmaer destroyed all the hopes then entertained by the Allies of making a successful diversion against the power of revolutionary France in that quarter. Here too some thousands of the troops sent on the disastrous expedition to Walcheren, embarked, in 1809 ; and great numbers of the wounded in the ever-memorable Battle of Waterloo were landed, in 1815.

In the summer of 1788, as recorded in Hasted's " History of Kent," a female beaked *Whale* came on shore at Margate, which measured, in length, twenty-seven feet, and in girth, seventeen feet. Mr. Hunter, a surgeon of Margate, in dissecting the head of this fish, discovered four teeth just penetrating the gums in the lower jaw, which led him to conclude that it had scarcely attained half its growth, and that its length, when full grown, would have been at least sixty feet. This dissection proved that Mr. Pennant's classification of the beaked whale, among the cetaceous animals without teeth, was erroneous.







*Eng'd by W. D. Webb from a Drawing by H. C. G. G. G.*

*Margate Pier, Thunders*

*Published for the proprietors by Barrow and 27 Ditch, 1866.*



Margate Harbour lies so directly open to the Northern ocean, that it has been remarked, "a vessel taking her departure hence, and steering her course north half east, would make no land till she came to the coast of Greenland, in the latitude of 75° north, after having ran 1380 miles." From the late improvements here, it will now give shelter to a great increase of shipping, for whose farther safety and direction during the night, an elevated Light-house has been built at the extremity of the new *Pier*, which bounds the Harbour on the north-eastern side. The *Pier* extends into the sea about three hundred yards; not, however, in a direct line, but with several kants, or flexures, by which means the waves are prevented from acting upon it with an unbroken force. It is built with stone, and all the foundations and lower parts are well jointed, and cramped together with iron. The upper part consists of two divisions, extending longitudinally; one of them forming a landing wharf and road for business; and the other a walk, or promenade, which, from its extreme pleasantness, is much frequented by company during the bathing season. Even in stormy weather it may be visited in great security; a fine parapet bounding it on the side next the sea, and an iron railing on that next the landing wharf; above the level of which the promenade has an elevation of several feet. The credit of projecting this portion of the *Pier* is due to Mr. Thomas Edmonds, a carpenter, and keeper of the White Hart Tavern in this town: the same person also built the new Parade wall. In the construction of the *Pier* different engineers were employed, in succession, through some ill

success in the work, and consequent disagreements with the Harbour and Pier Company; but it was, at length, finished by Mr. White, builder, of Margate, under the active superintendence of Mr. Jarvis, (the gentleman already mentioned as one of the Commissioners,) to whose most strenuous and persevering exertions the completion of this pile is entirely owing. Since it was finished, in the year 1815, the Harbour dues have so much increased, that two dividends, of 10 per cent. each, have already been paid on the capital advanced.

The Pier is often crowded with a most motley group, and particularly of an evening, and at the times of the coming in, or going out, of a packet: at those seasons persons of all distinctions are indiscriminately blended; a circumstance which the facetious Peter Pindar has thus noticed in his "*Ode to a Margate Hoy*."

" Soon as thou gett'st within the Pier,

" All Margate will be out, I trow,

" And people rush from far and near,

" As if thou hadst wild beasts to shew."

Previously to the recent invention of vessels propelled by steam, there were no fewer than eleven Packets, and two Hoys, regularly employed in the conveyance of passengers, corn, and goods, to and from the Port of London to Margate, during the bathing season; but, in consequence of the introduction of *Steam Packets* in the summer of 1815, and the general preference given to them by the visitants, several of the regular sailing Packets have been obliged to



look out for other service. The novelty of being so impelled has been one cause of the preference given to the steam vessels; but the chief excitement has, unquestionably, arisen, from the certainty with which these packets complete their voyage in the course of ten or twelve hours, in despite of wind or tide; whilst the other packets, from calms or bad weather, are occasionally from twenty to thirty, or thirty-six hours, in performing the same passage. In the motion of the steam vessels, however, there is a very unpleasant monotony; and, from the power of the machinery, there is also a constant vibration of the timbers, which renders the voyage disagreeable to many: these circumstances, conjoined with the liability to accident from the bursting of a boiler, &c. will most likely be the means of still keeping employed a certain number of the sailing packets. The first steam vessel that started was the *Thames*, and the second the *Regent*; these carry about ninety tons each: but, towards the middle of the last season, the *Majestic* and the *Caledonia*, of about 120 tons each, entered the service. These vessels are very conveniently fitted up, and have back-gammon and draught tables, a band of music, &c. on board, for the amusement of passengers. The accommodations of the sailing packets are also exceedingly good; and some of them have a state-room, or after-cabin, which may be engaged by select parties. The visitants to Margate, conveyed to and fro by these vessels, have been averaged for several years, at upwards of 20,000, annually; but, during each of the two last years, through the accommodation of the steam packets, they were probably not fewer than 25,000.

The greatest number, in one voyage, was carried down by the Thames, and amounted to about two hundred and forty persons. The fare from London, for the first cabin, is eleven shillings each, and for the best cabin fifteen shillings each; including the Pier duty.

On the brow of the cliff, to the north-east of the Pier, was anciently a small Fort, which was long maintained at the parish charge; but, being afterwards neglected, the wide and deep ditch which defended it on the land side was filled up, and became the site of a small square. A Battery of three guns, mounted on the improved revolving construction, was subsequently made here, during the late war; and was guarded by a company of soldiers, who had their barracks at the upper end of the High Street. Since the peace, however, the troops have been removed, and their late lodgings have been divided into tenements.—All the elevated ground, ranging along the cliffs adjacent to the battery, is still called the Fort, and is much frequented, from the excellent views which it affords, both of the sea, and of the town and harbour. Several rows of respectable houses have been built here within these few years, which, in the summer season, are delightfully pleasant; but somewhat too bleak in winter.

From some discoveries made in the years 1791 and 1792, it would seem that the Romans had a Burying-place at Margate, near the spot where the charity-school now stands. In the former year, while digging the foundations for three new houses near the back of that edifice, the labourers discovered several graves, excavated in the solid chalk, and



containing human skeletons, which were lying in the direction of north and south. The graves were about two feet below the surface; and not any one was more than six feet in length. In one of them was an almost illegible coin of the Emperor Probus, which, together with a sword and scabbard, both much decayed, found at the same time, is now in the possession of an inhabitant of this town. A coin of Maximianus was also picked up in excellent preservation; and, in the ensuing year, a small Roman urn, containing ashes, was discovered in a similar excavation, near the same spot. About the end of the preceding summer, a coin of the Empress Helena, in good preservation, had been found under the cliffs near the town.

Independently of the several spacious Hotels, and numerous Inns and Taverns, in this town, there are many private Boarding-houses for the reception of visitors, where parties are well accommodated, and on moderate terms. There are also various respectable Schools for youth of both sexes, which are conducted under excellent regulations, and with due attention to the morals and instruction of the pupils.

Within the last twelve or fifteen years, it has become the fashion at most of our watering places, but especially at Margate, for the company to amuse themselves by riding on asses; for the hire of which, a certain sum, (generally one shilling) per hour, is paid to the owner, together with a trifling gratuity to an attendant boy. The ladies are the chief encouragers of this exercise; though, for the sake of the frolic, they are generally accompanied in their devious excursions by their male friends. The principal *Asinarium* in this town is kept by a person of considerable notoriety,

and some eccentricity, named Bennett, who resides in the High Street, and has placed the following delectable inscription over his door.

Cows' milk and asses' too I sell,

And keep a Stud for hire,

Of Donkeys fam'd for going well,

And Mules that never tire.

An ANGEL honor'd *Balaam's* ass

To meet him in the way,

But *Bennett's* troop thro' Thanet pass

With ANGELS every day.

Bennett's "*Stud*," has been augmented, latterly, by a number of ponies, and altogether forms an assemblage of upwards of three-score animals: these are frequently paraded through the town, in due pomp, drums and trumpets sounding, and the drivers cracking their whips in concert. He has also an establishment of caravans, or covered carts, in which the visitors occasionally take jaunts to the neighbouring villages, and particularly to Minster, which, since the closing of Dandelion, has become one of the most favourite rides out of Margate.

The earliest mention of a Market in this town occurs in the sixth of the reign of Charles the First, (anno 1631), but it was soon discontinued. The present market is held under the Letters Patent of his Majesty, granted in May, 1777, to Francis Cobb, and John Baker, Gents. the



then Pier-Wardens, and their successors, for ever; but since transferred, by Act of Parliament, to the Commissioners for paving and lighting the town, for the time being, together with the site of the Pier Green, or market-place. The markets are held twice, weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and are, in general, well supplied with butchers' meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables.

It appears, from the record called "*The Ports' Domesday Book*," that this parish has been a member of the Cinque Port of Dover ever since the year 1229, (14th of Henry the Third); yet it having become a subject of dispute in the time of Henry the Sixth, whether it was not included in the County at large, that King, by his Letters Patent, fully united it to the above Cinque Port. Since that period, it has been subordinate to Dover in all matters of civil jurisdiction; though many and great inconveniences have continually arisen from this cause, as the population increased, and the summer visitors became more numerous. Under an Act of Parliament, however, passed in May, 1811, "to facilitate the execution of Justice within the Cinque Ports," two resident magistrates have been appointed in Margate, and better regulations devised for the quiet and security of the inhabitants.

The *Foyers* of this town form a numerous and hardy class of its inhabitants; and many lives and vessels, when in the most imminent peril, have been preserved from destruction through their intrepid and sturdy exertions: they are associated in companies, and the salvage which they obtain in stormy weather frequently amounts to many thou-

sand pounds : the risks they incur are proportionably great ; yet, if there be any probability of their efforts succeeding, they will venture out though in the most dreadful weather. A remarkable instance of this determined courage occurred on the morning of January the 12th, 1803, when the Lord Nelson lug-sail boat put to sea, though the winds blew a hurricane, and was the means of saving the crew of the Hindostan East Indiaman, which had been wrecked on the Margate sands in Queen's Channel. The boat's crew, which consisted of sixteen persons, were afterwards rewarded for their brave and humane enterprise, with a donation of five hundred guineas, by the East India Company.

The following quaint epitaph should have been inserted in the account of Margate church-yard, but it was mislaid till after the sheet was printed off. It is inscribed on an upright stone, in memory of "*Miss Ann Clare, of Hatton-Garden, London, who died on the 3d of July, 1788, at the age of four years and six months.*"

With lively gale, and flowing sail,

*Kidd* brought her to the Pier ;

Tho' safe at Port, her time was short,

To enjoy the Pleasures here.

*Sayer*, 'tis true, restor'd her to

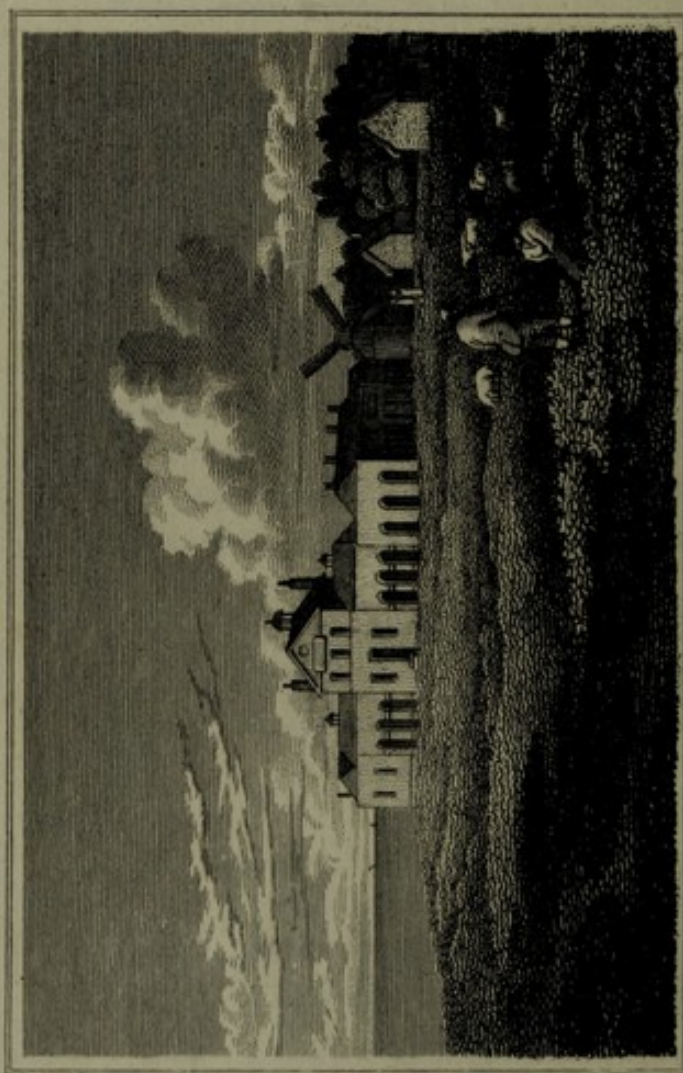
Her former health and charms ;

When CHRIST did say,—From hence, away !

And clasp'd her in his arms.







Eng<sup>d</sup> by W. Doolie from a Drawing by C. Raphael.

*General Sea-bathing Infirmary, Margate.*

Published for the proprietors by Sturwood & Co. Edin. 1837.



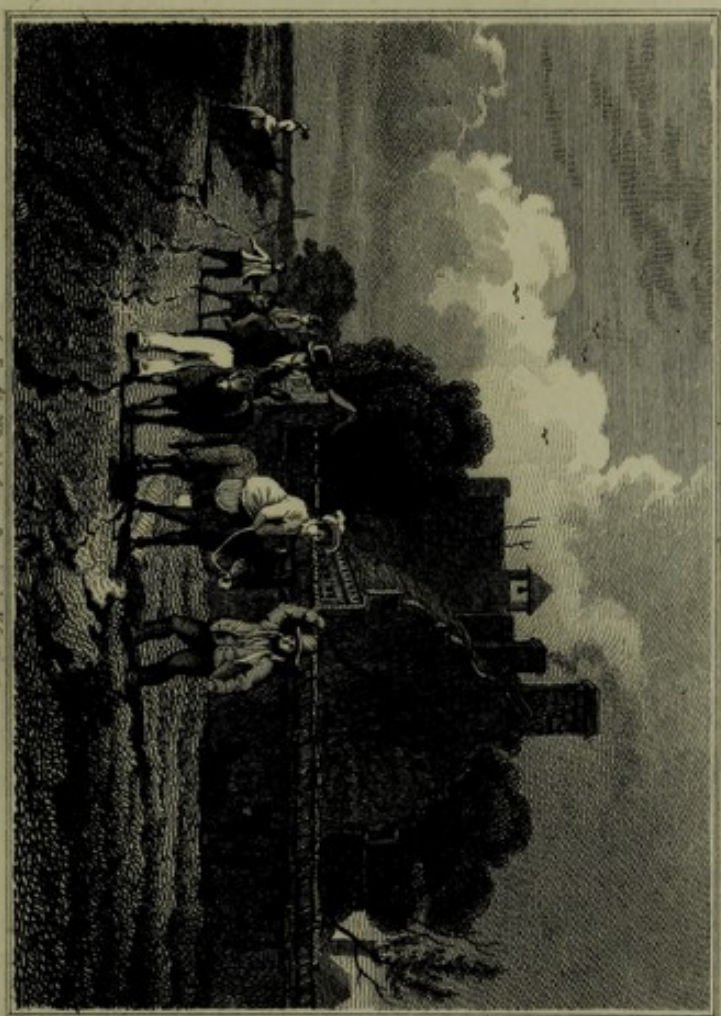
The reader should be informed, that Kidd and Sayer were persons well known in this town, and to most of its visitors; the former being captain of one of the packets, and the latter a female attendant at a Bathing-house.

At WEST-BROOK, near Margate, a *General Sea-Bathing Infirmary* was opened for the reception of poor persons in the year 1796, the ground having been previously purchased, and the building erected, under the direction of the late philanthropic Dr. Lettsom, and of the Committees which had been formed, both in London and Margate, for the purpose of carrying the establishment into effect. The Infirmary is a large edifice, of brick, consisting of a centre and two wings; the interior being very commodiously disposed into wards and offices. This institution was originally projected that the poor might be enabled to participate in the advantages of sea-bathing and sea-air, particularly for scrophulous and other disorders attendant on indurated glands, diseases of the joints, &c.; and nearly four thousand persons, according to the Medical Reports, have experienced, in various degrees, the salutary effects of the establishment. It is supported, partly by annual subscriptions, partly by collections made at the several churches in Thanet, and partly by the patients themselves; adults being required to pay seven shillings each, weekly, for their board, and children three shillings and sixpence each.

About one mile eastward from Margate Church is DRAPER'S HOSPITAL, so called from having been erected on a plot of land named *Draper's Close*, in pursuance of the Will of Michael Yoakley, a Quaker, who was born at

Margate ; and who raised himself from a state of poverty to an independent situation, by industry and perseverance. He is said to have been, in the early part of his life, a servant on this estate, and to have then vowed to found an alms-house for distressed people, if ever he became its proprietor. This he was eventually enabled to perform ; for he not only attained possession of the estate, but also acquired considerable property ; the principal part of which he bequeathed to six Trustees, for the intent, that they, “ with some honest, ingenious, and experienced workmen,” should “ erect and build nine or ten strong and substantial houses, or rooms, of good brick, flint, stone, and timber, with all other materials for an Hospital or Alms-house.—The alms people to be such as have been house-keepers, and of an industrious and good life, and godly conversation, and reduced by necessity, not by sloth, idleness, or their own luxury, but by age, sickness, lameness, or such like acts of Divine Providence.—All those first to be preferred, to be natives or inhabitants of the several parishes of St. John Baptist, St. Peter's, Birchington, and Acole, in the Isle of Thanet ; but still at the discretion of the said Trustees, their successors, and assigns ;—and every such person or persons as shall partake of any of those houses or rooms of charity, to have warm gowns, or coats, of shepherd's grey, for outward garments, and firing and weekly allowance of money, for a comfortable, but frugal subsistence, at the discretion of the Trustees.” Such are the most material parts of Mr. Yoakley's Will, which bears date in October 1707, and was proved on the first of July following. The Hospital, as appears by the

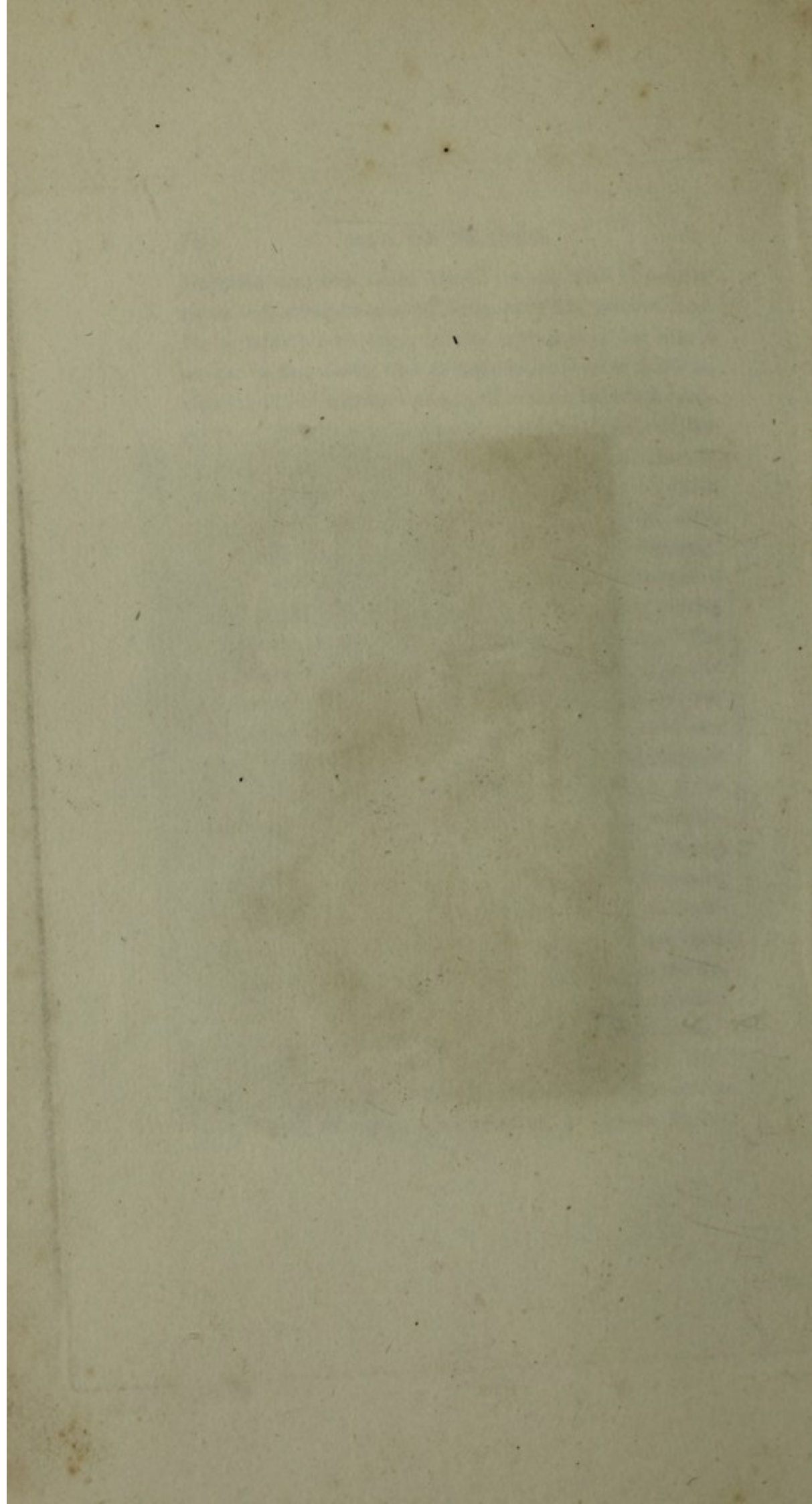




Eng. by W. Wood, from a drawing by H. G. Wood.

*Shakers, Thane's*

Published for the proprietors by D. Wood & Co. New York.





date on the end walls, was built in the year 1709 ; and it is a pleasant and comfortable residence : a little garden is attached to each tenement, and in the centre of the building is a small meeting-house, or chapel. One of the houses, as directed by the founder, was built " more convenient, and with some distinction of advantage from the rest, for one of the most discreet of the said alms people to dwell in, and to govern, and see good order kept amongst the rest." Over the middle door-way, on each front, is the following inscription, on a square slab of white marble :

In much weakness the God of Might did bless

With increase of store ;

Not to maintain pride nor idleness,

But to relieve the Poor :

Such industrious Poor as truly fear the LORD,

Of { Meek,  
Humble, and } according to his Word.  
Quiet Spirit, }

M. Y.

GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

Since the increased expenses of living in late years, the inmates of this Hospital have had their annual stipend augmented, through the benevolent attention of the late George Keate, Esq. (author of " Sketches from Nature,") who promoted a liberal contribution for the purpose among the company at Margate. They also derive much advantage, during the bathing season, from the gifts of the visitors, who frequently form parties to take tea with the aged widows,

to whom the charity is now limited ; and whose apartments are neatly fitted up for their expected guests. At these visits, also, there is no inconsiderable traffic carried on for pin-cushions, laces, garters, and other small articles, which are manufactured and offered for sale by the alms people.

SALMSTONE, or SALMANSTONE GRANGE, more popularly called SALMESTONE, is a manor and farm in this parish, at a short distance from Draper's Hospital. This estate formed part of the ancient possessions of St. Augustin's Abbey at Canterbury, and the manor-house was occupied as a country residence by the monks, who cultivated the land with the assistance of their lay-brethren. After the Dissolution, the property fell to the Crown ; but, in the third of Elizabeth, it was given by that Queen in exchange for other temporalities, to the See of Canterbury, to which it still belongs. The present tenant is the intelligent Edward Boys, Esq. who, we believe, holds it by an under lease from the Earl of Guildford, this estate having been long leased out for lives by the archbishops.

According to Lewis, the tenant is bound by his lease to pay every Midsummer Day to the Vicars of St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Lawrence, two bushels of wheat, each ; and, in the first week of Lent, to twenty-four poor inhabitants of the parishes of Minster, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Lawrence, nine loaves and eighteen herrings ; and the like alms in the middle of Lent ; together with two ells of blanket to three poor persons in each of the above parishes. Every Monday and Friday also, from the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross to that of St. John Baptist, he was to

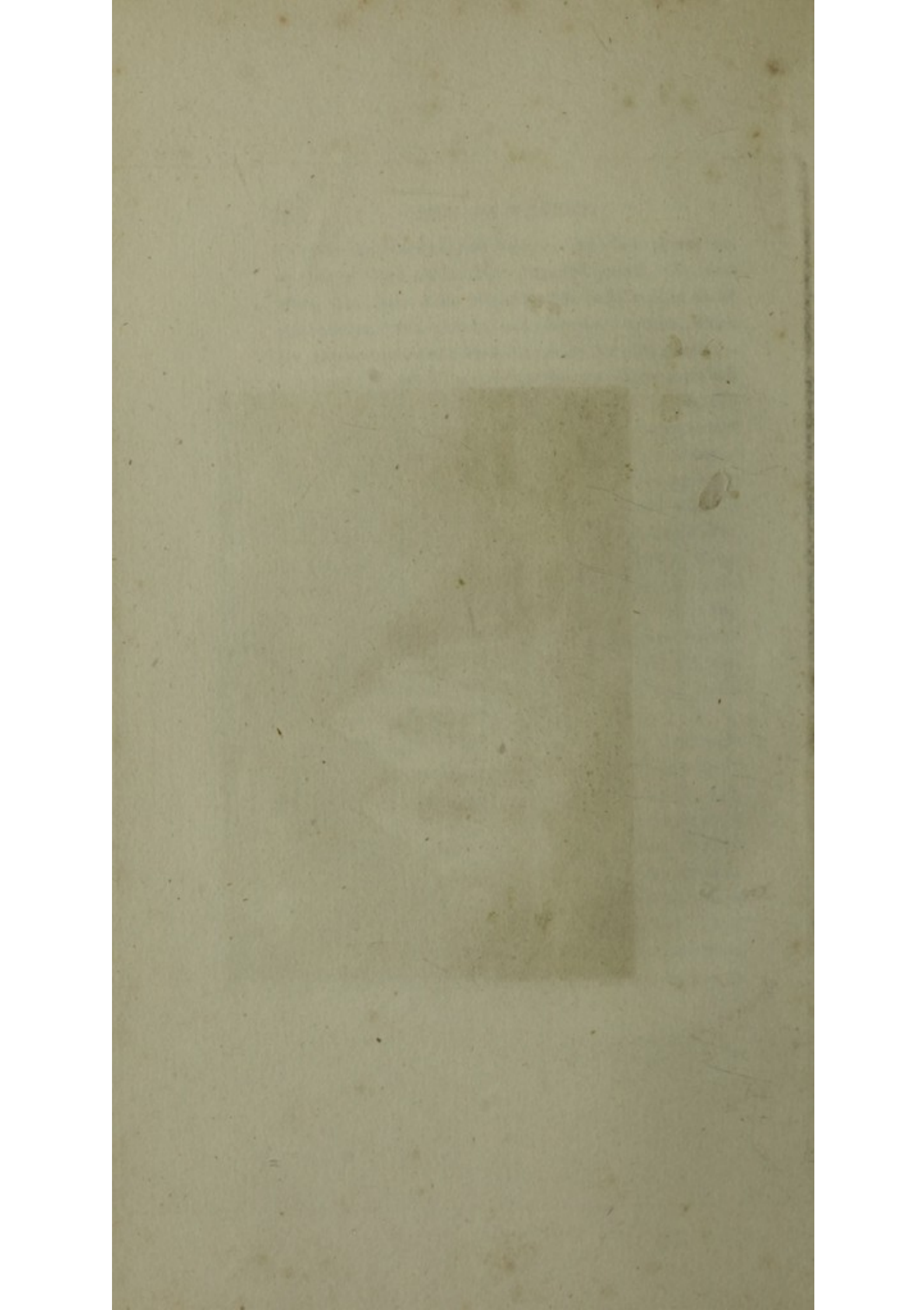




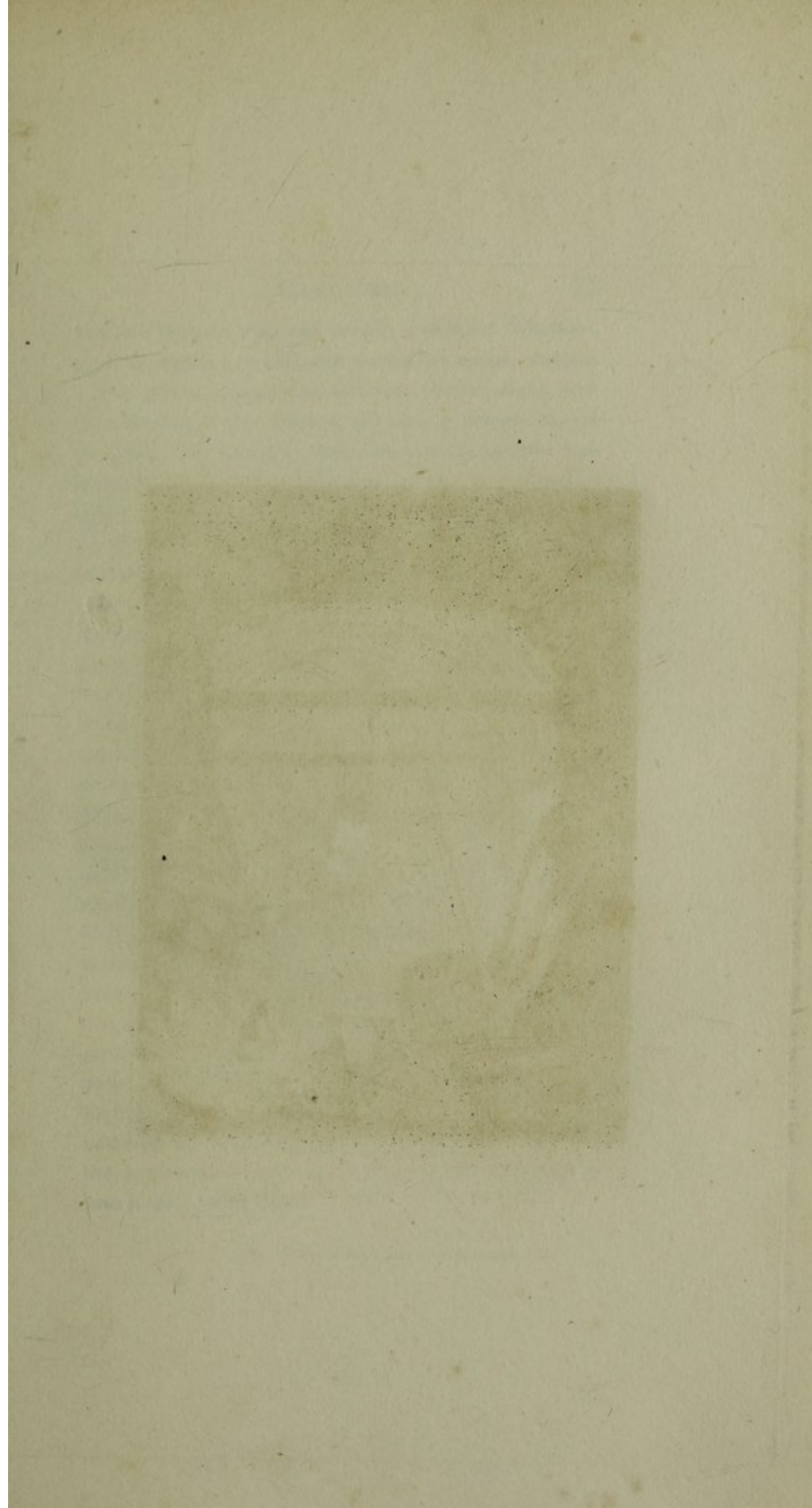
Engr'd by W. H. Wood from a Drawing by H. A. Wood.

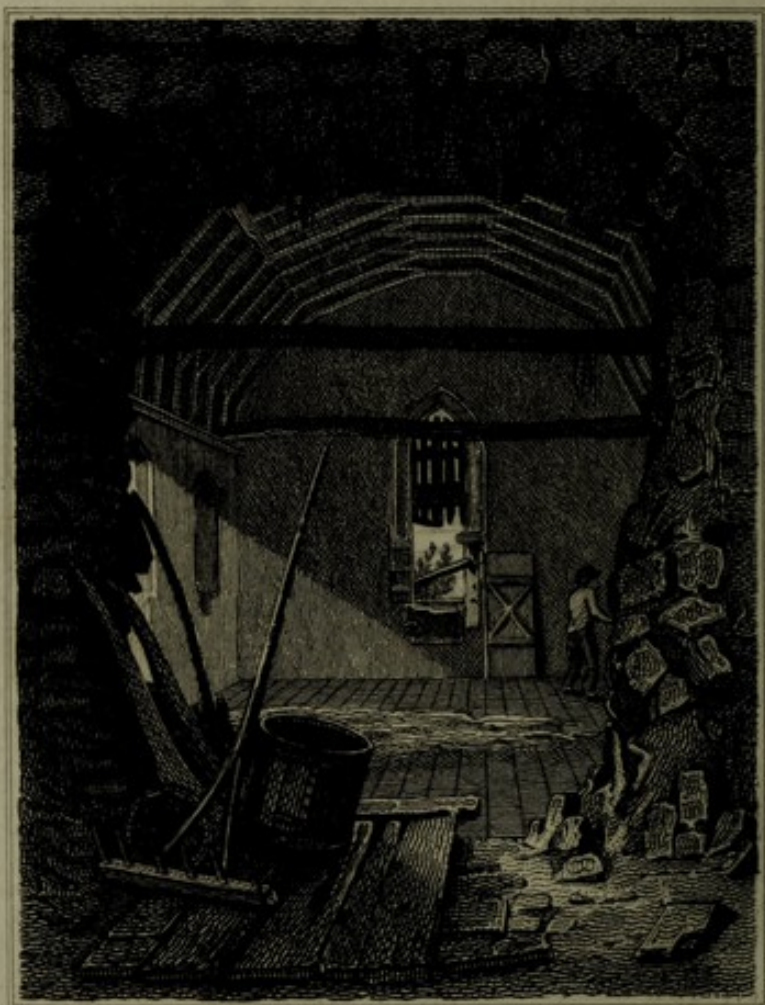
# *Salmonstone Grange, Thurst*

Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Leeds 1847.









Eng<sup>d</sup> by W. Peckle from a Drawing by H. Sartorius.

*Interior of Salmanstone Grange.*

Published for the proprietors by Sharwood & Co. Jan. 1. 1817.



give to every poor man and woman coming to Salmstone, one dish of pease ; but this last custom has become obsolete.

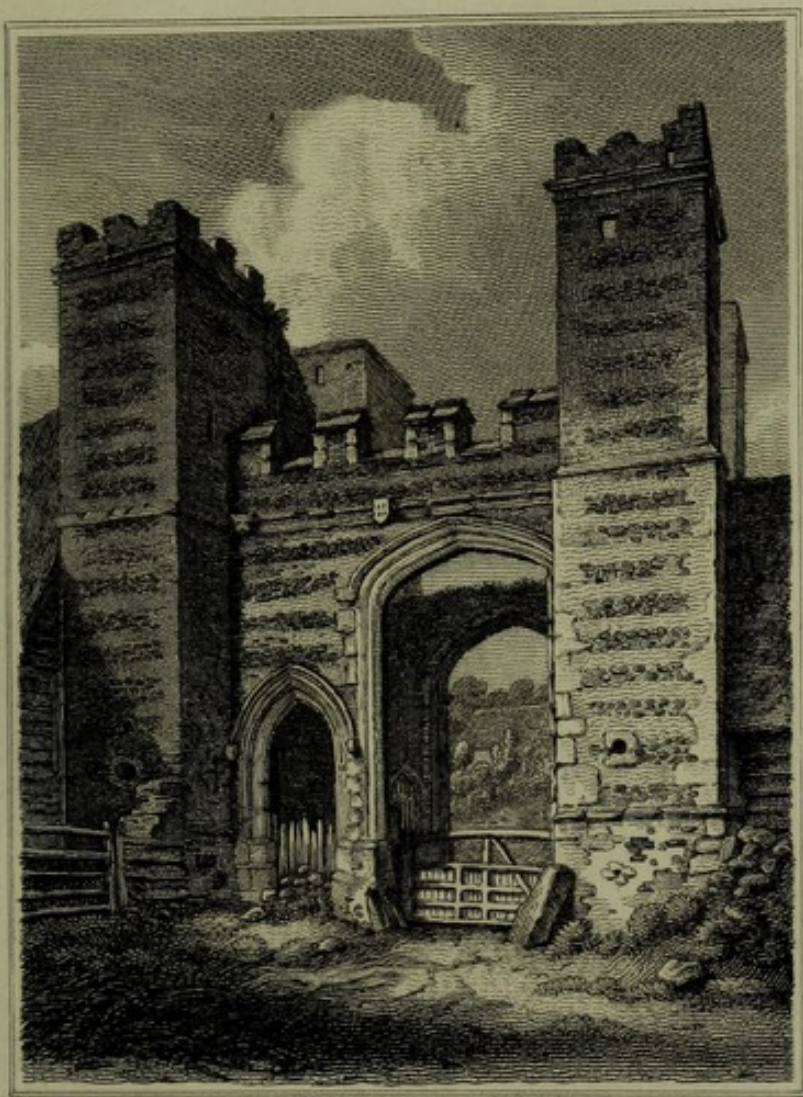
The ancient Chapel and Infirmary of the monks, with the exception of the windows and interior ornaments, are yet entire ; but have long been converted to purposes connected with agriculture : they were built in the pointed style ; and are probably of Edward the Third's time. In the Infirmary is a ludicrous carving of a human face, of tolerable execution.

DANDELION, about one mile and a half south-west from Margate, was the seat of the ancient family of *Dent-de-Lyon*, or *Lion's Tooth*, which appears, from Philipot's "*Villare Cantianum*," to have flourished here in the time of Edward the First, and to have afterwards spelt their name *Daundelyonn*, *Daundelion*, &c. as pronounced, and not as it was originally written. Marcellus Daundelyon was Abbot of St. Augustin's, in 1426. John Daundelyon, the last heir male of this family, who died in 1445, and lies buried in Margate Church, left an only daughter and heiress, by whose marriage with ——— Petit, of Shalmesford, near Chartham, his estates were carried into that family. The descendants of the Petits sold Dandelion to Henry Fox, Lord Holland, who transferred it to his second son, the late right honourable Charles James Fox. He conveyed it to John Powel, Esq. whose sister's son, John Robert Powel, Esq. of Quex, is now owner ; but the property having been leased to the father of Sir Thomas Staines, a naval officer, who was knighted for his gallant conduct in the Mediterranean, during the late war, the latter gentleman is the present tenant.

The *Gate-House* of the ancient residence of the Daundelyons is yet standing, and in tolerable preservation. It is built, principally, with brick and flints, in alternate courses, and consists of a central part, flanked at each angle by a small square tower; the whole is embattled and furnished with loop-holes. The chief entrance is under a large obtuse pointed arch, which was originally defended by a portcullis, and over which, on the cornice, is a shield of the arms of Daundelyon; viz. sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent. Adjoining is a lesser entrance for foot passengers, with a high pointed arch, at the spring of which, on the left, is a demi-lion rampant, having a label issuing from his mouth, inscribed *Daundelyon*, in ancient characters. Beneath one of the towers is a well-prison; and under the opposite tower was discovered, in the year 1703, an apartment "large enough," says Lewis, "to hold eight or ten men, in which were a great many pieces of Lacrymatory urns, of earth and glass." A flight of about sixty stone steps leads to the summit of this gateway, which commands a fine view of the sea, and of a considerable extent of open country.

The dwelling-house and grounds belonging to this ancient seat were for many years converted into a tavern and tea-gardens, and made a place of resort for the summer visitants to Margate and Ramsgate, and a public breakfast was provided for them every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the season: this was followed by dancing, and other amusements; the former being under the direction of the Master of the Ceremonies of Margate, and enlivened by a band of



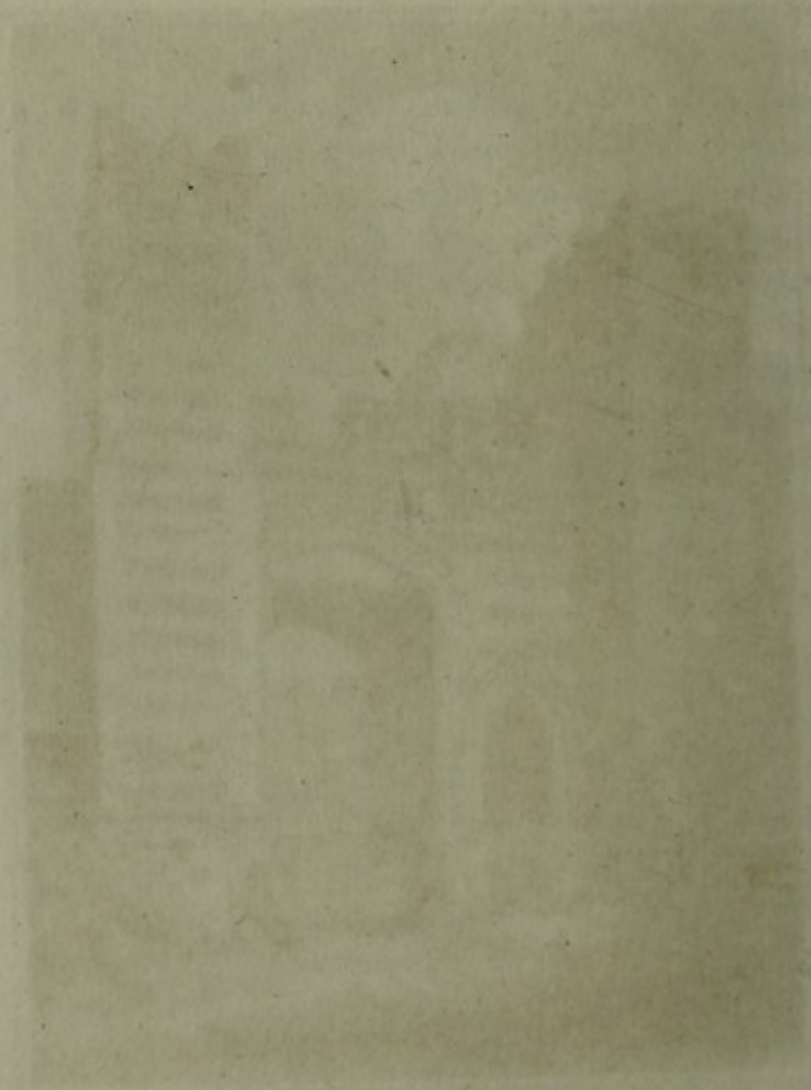


*Engraved by W. D. A. from a drawing by H. G. A. G. A.*

*Dandelion, Thanet, Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, Sep. 1. 1818.*

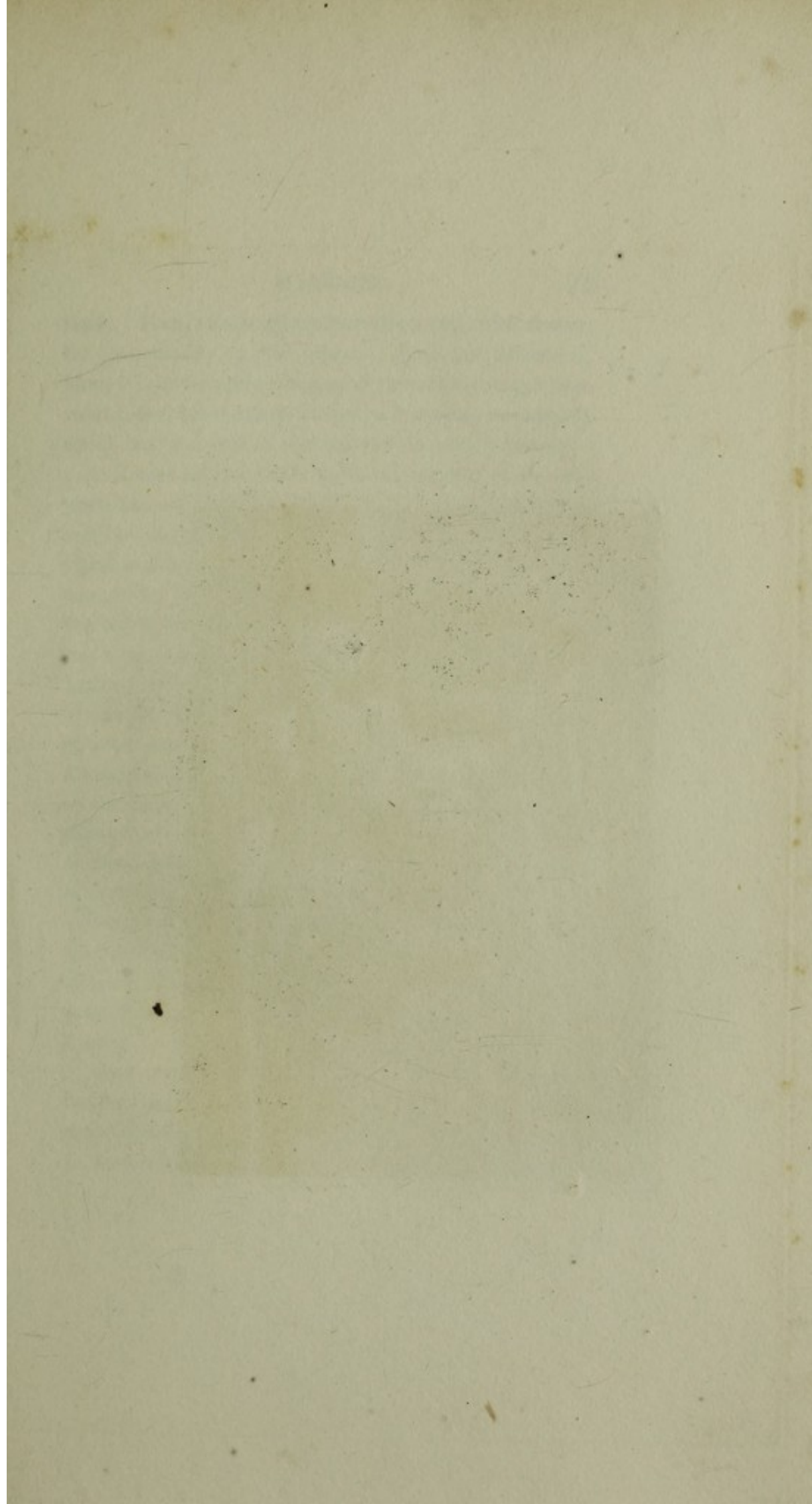
The history of the great rebellion of the people of England, from the death of King Richard the First, to the death of King Henry the Third, is a subject of great importance, and one which has been the subject of much controversy.



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Engr'd by W. Dingle from a Drawing by H. G. G. G.

# *Ruins of Done Chapel, Thanes.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood and Co. April 1847.



music. Here, also, was a good bowling-green, with alcoves, for refreshment, on the terrace. Since the retirement, however, of the present tenant of this attractive spot from naval duties, Grove-House Tavern, as Dandelion was recently called, has been entirely shut up, and the estate inclosed.

At a short distance to the north of Dandelion, between a place formerly called Mutterer, (but now Mother-wicks), and the sea, twenty-seven ancient Instruments, apparently a kind of chisel or small adze, were found in digging, by a farmer, in the year 1724: they were lying all together, at about two feet below the surface of the ground, and were of different sizes, varying from five to seven inches in length, and from two inches and a half to two inches and three quarters, in breadth, at the lower edge: they were made of mixt brass, or bell-metal, the upper part having a vacuity for a handle. An engraving of several of these may be seen in Lewis, who on the suggestion of a learned friend, conceived that "Josephus meant this instrument by the word *Πελεκυς*, which he mentions with the *Περίονα* or saw, and other instruments, as part of the baggage of a Roman soldier."

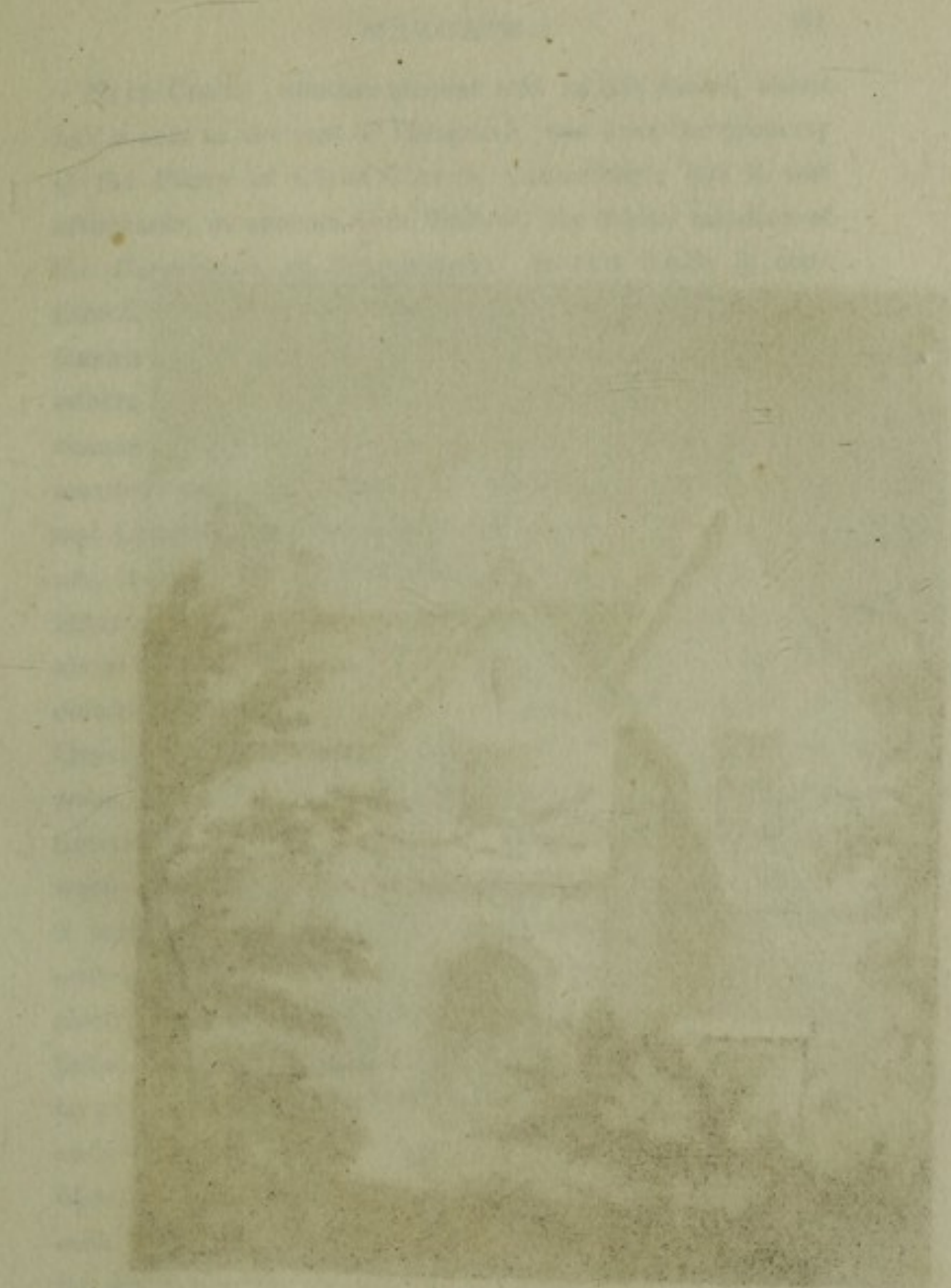
GARLINGE STREET, or *Garling*, as it is commonly termed, is a small and pleasant hamlet near Dandelion, to the north-east. A Farm here, formerly called Garling's Farm, is the property of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem in London.

About one mile and a half south-west from Salmstone lies the manor of DENE, or DENE CHAPEL, which was held, in the reign of Edw. I. of the Abbey of St. Augustin, by Sir Ralph de Sandwich, whose successor, Sir Henry de Sandwich, Knt.

erected a small Oratory, or Chapel, here, under a licence granted by Abbot Robert, about the year 1230. The heirs of this family conveyed the manor to the *Leybourns*; and Juliana de Leybourn, Countess of Huntingdon, generally styled the Infanta of Kent, having no issue, granted it, in the 36th of Edward the Third, with an adjacent tenement, called *Austone*, to the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustin, on condition that the monks and their successors should, after her decease, celebrate certain masses daily and yearly; and also distribute two hundred pence, and a pittance, to poor persons, twice in each year; besides finding a fit secular Chaplain to celebrate mass at the altar of St. Anne, in the aforesaid abbey, for ever, &c. This grant or donation was confirmed by the King, whose soul, with those of his progenitors, and of all the faithful deceased, was likewise to be prayed for, daily.

On the Dissolution, this manor fell to the Crown; but it was finally granted out by James the First, soon after his accession, and the estate has since been divided. *Hengrove*, or *Hengrave*, as it seems to have been corruptly written, a subordinate manor to Dene, is now the property of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. of Leybourne. The ancient Oratory was built with flints, rough-cast over, on low ground, now called Chapel Bottom, near the high road leading from Margate to Minster: adjoining to it were two rooms, which, as they had no communication with the Chapel, were supposed to have been the apartments of the officiating priest. The foundations may yet be traced, and part of the walls still remain.







Engr'd by K. Richardson and drawn by J. Richardson.

*Nash Court, Thanet.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Decr. 1818.



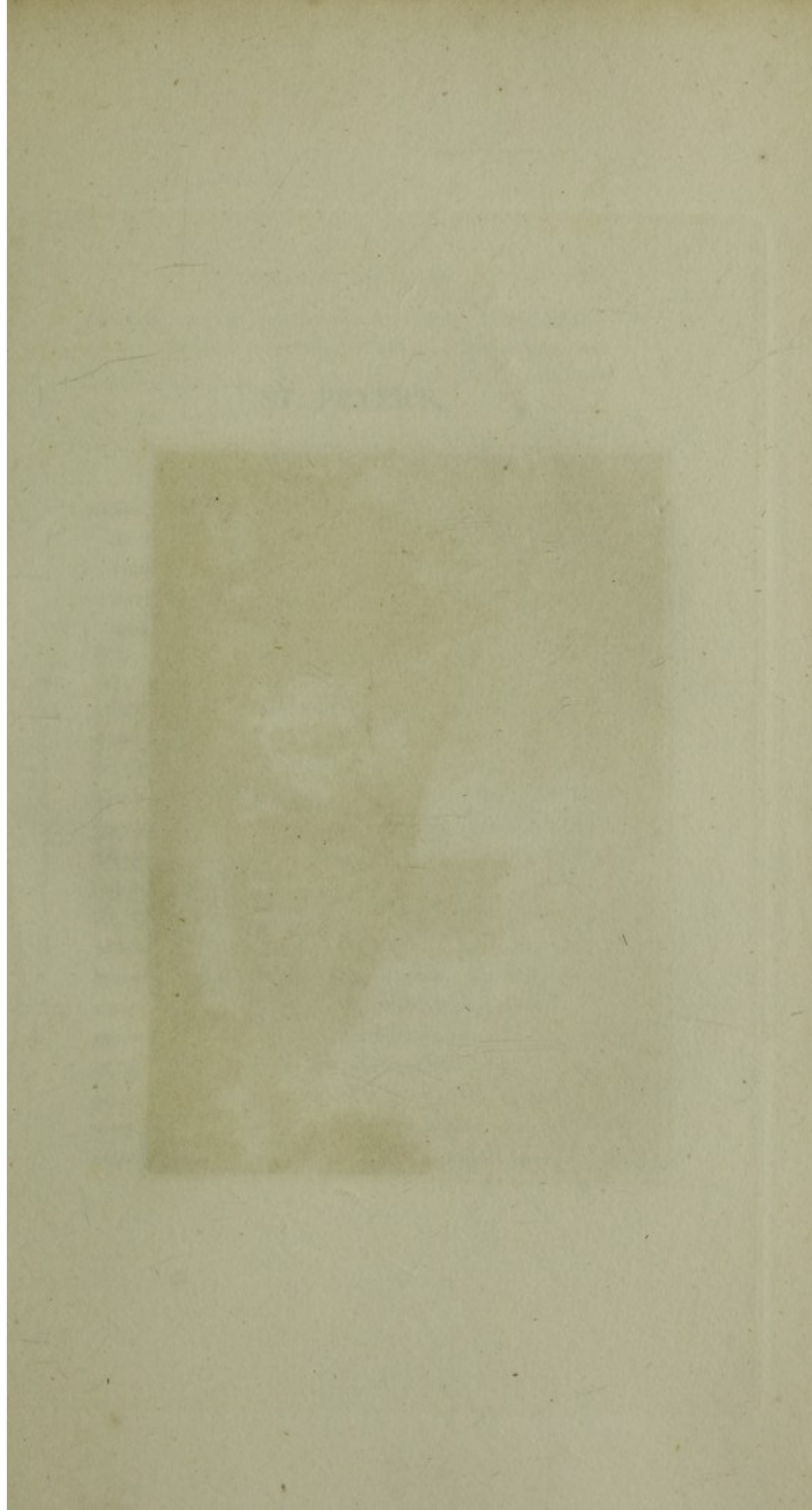
NASH COURT, another ancient seat in this parish, about half a mile to the east of Hengrove, was once the property of the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury; but it was afterwards, as appears from Philipot, the capital mansion of the *Garwintons*, of Bekesbourne. In this family it continued till the eleventh of Henry the Fourth, when William Garwinton, dying without issue, bequeathed it, with other estates, to Richard Haut, the husband of Joan, his kinswoman; and their only daughter, Margery, carried it in marriage to William Isaack; in memory of which alliance, says Lewis, "the windows of this mansion in the great Hall are, in several pannels of glass, adorned with the arms of Haut and Isaack." On the extinction of the latter family, about the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, the Lincolns obtained this estate by purchase; and they, sometime in Queen Elizabeth's reign, conveyed it to Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in return for some courtesies obtained by the heir. His son, Sir Peter Manwood, alienated it to the *Cleybrookes*, in 1622; since which it has been the property of various families, both by sale and descent. Mrs. Anne Sawkins, the late owner, derived her right to this estate, partly from the will of her father, Mr. David Turner, Gent. of Margate; and partly, by purchase from the devisees of the surviving sister and co-heiress of the late Rev. David Turner, Rector of Elmstone. Mrs. Sawkins was twice married, and had one daughter by each husband; the eldest of which, Miss Anne Turner Brown, is now the possessor of this seat.

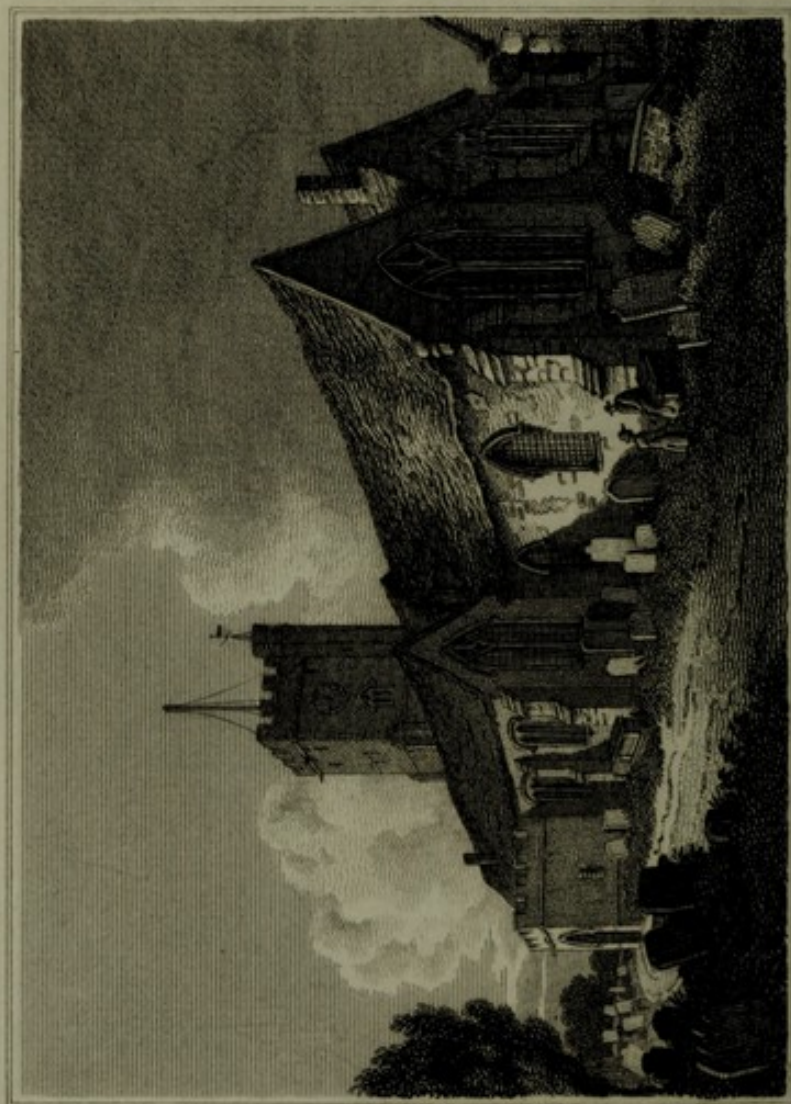
The mansion-house was originally an extensive building,

and the parts which yet remain display some interesting specimens of its ancient grandeur. This is particularly observable in two pointed-arched door-ways in the passage leading to the Hall, which adjoin each other, and are ornamented with curious mouldings. The gardens, which are pleasant and spacious, are walled round. This seat occupies a retired situation, and is enclosed by lofty trees.

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Engraved by W. D. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

*St. Peter's Church, Thanelet, Kent.*

Published for the proprietors by Ballantyne, Odell & Son, St. Paul's, 1846.



## ST. PETER'S.

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DERIVATION OF THE NAME OF ST. PETER'S, AND PARTICULARS  
OF ITS VICARAGE, CHURCH, AND MONUMENTS: NORTH-  
FORELAND LIGHT-HOUSE: HACKENDON BANKS: KINGS-  
GATE, AND SEAT OF LORD HOLLAND: BROAD-STAIRS;  
AND EAST-CLIFF LODGE.

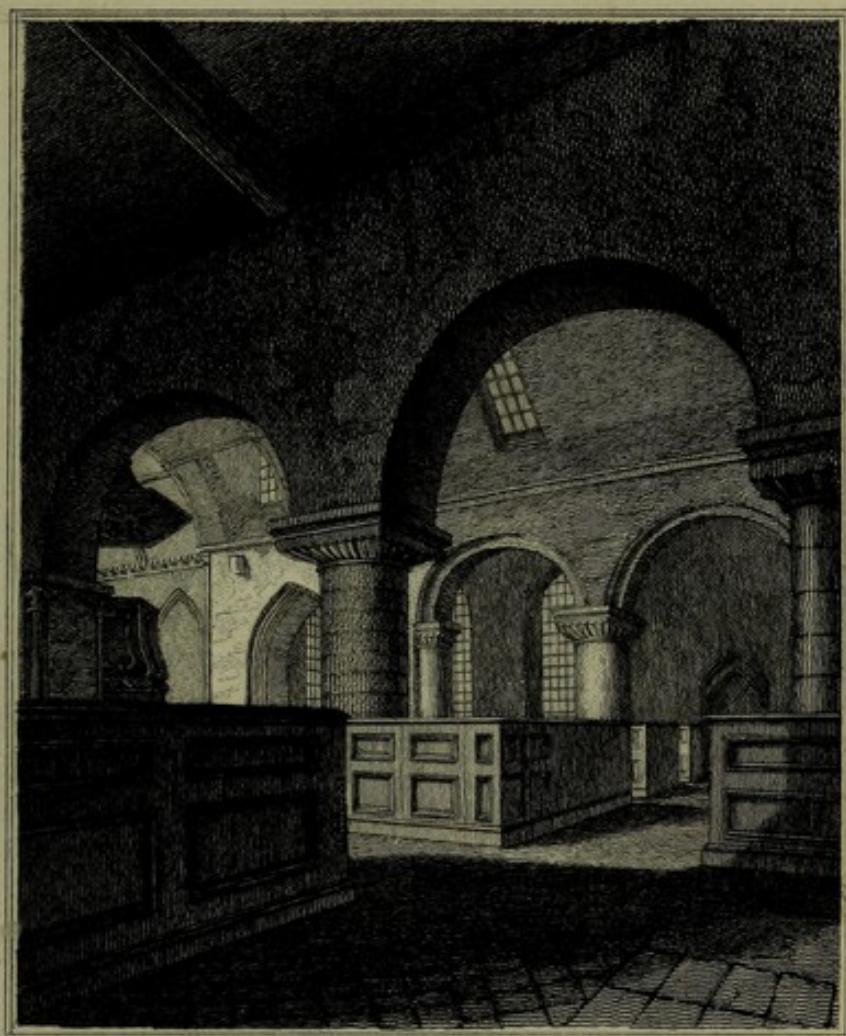
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ST. PETER'S was anciently a chapelry to Minster, but was made parochial sometime after the year 1200. It derived its name from the Patron Saint of the Church, and is a member of the Cinque Port and town of Dover, to which it remains subject in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The living is a vicarage; but being endowed only with the small tythes, it afforded a very slender maintenance to the minister till the year 1694, when Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow, who was lessee of *Calais-Grange*, in this parish, bequeathed an additional forty pounds, annually, to the vicar; subject, however, to a proportional deduction for renewing the lease of the said Grange, every seven years, of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by which the above sum is reduced to about thirty-seven pounds. The vicar, to be entitled to this augmentation, must be constantly resident, and is enjoined to perform various duties

connected with the Church and School. He must also, for ever, on the anniversary of Mrs. Lovejoy's interment, or the first Sunday after, acquaint his congregation with the contents of the will, and "recommend the duties of charity to the rich, and of gratitude, and honesty, and contentedness, to the poor."

The *Church* and village are situated on elevated ground, nearly in the centre of the parish; the former, according to Lewis, is two measured miles distant from St. John's Church at Margate, from which it lies in a south-eastwardly direction. It consists principally of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower of flint, having stone quoins and buttresses, at the north-west end. On the east and west sides of the tower are marks of two considerable rents or fissures, reaching from the top nearly to the bottom, which were occasioned by a severe shock of an earthquake, experienced along this coast, on the 6th of April, 1580, (22d of Queen Elizabeth,) and which also did some damage to the churches of St. Peter and St. Mary, at Sandwich. The interior of this edifice is very handsomely fitted up, and neatly pewed with wainscot; it has also an organ and gallery at the west end. The architecture is of different periods; the nave is in the Anglo-Norman style, and was originally separated from its aisles by five circular columns on each side, with square bases and fluted capitals, having ornamental heads at the angles; two of the arches have been long filled up, together with the west end of the south aisle, for the use of a School. The aisles and chancel are in the pointed style; and adjoining to the latter, on the north side, is a lesser chancel, or chapel,

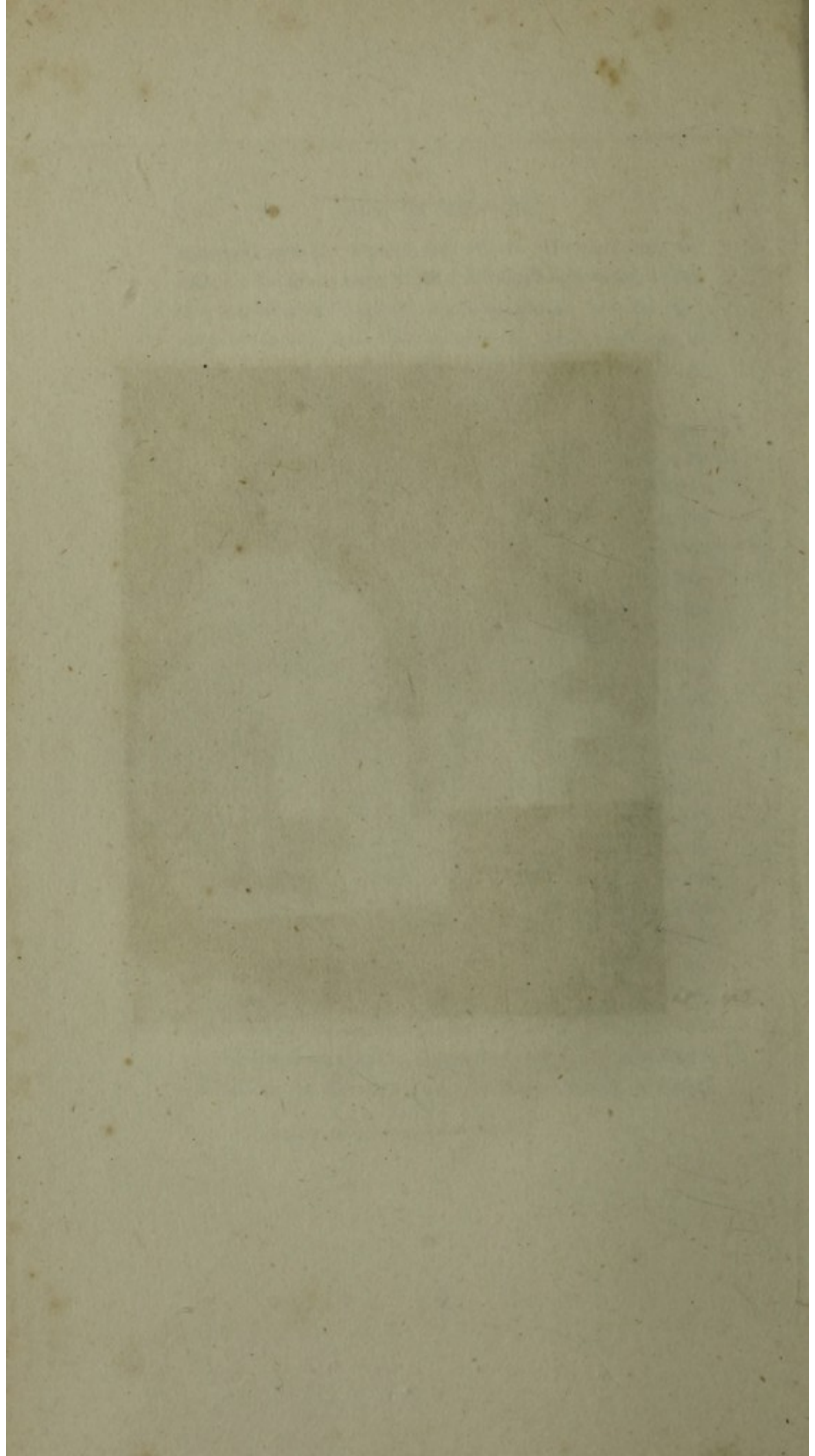




*Drawn & Eng'd by Wm. Deeble.*

*Interior of St. Peter's Church, Thanet.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Newcastle.*





which is thought to have been dedicated to *Our Lady of Pity*, as the Catholics were accustomed to denominate the Virgin Mary : part of this is now used as a vestry. The principal chancel is ceiled in compartments, and has a kind of Gothic rose at the intersections of the ribs or mouldings : beneath runs an embattled cornice, with triangular foliated ornaments. Some slight specimens of tracery are displayed in the eastern window, and in those on the north side ; as likewise in the windows at the east end of the aisles.

Many large tombs and sepulchral memorials are contained in this Church : the most ancient of these is an inscribed *Brass*, in the north aisle, which records the name of *Nicholas Smyth*, who died in September 1451. At the west end of the nave, near the *Font*, (which is an octagon of marble,) is a slab, inlaid with small whole-length *Brass figures* of *Richard Culmer*, (*Carpentarius*,) and *Margaret*, his wife ; the former of whom died in November, 1485, and was most probably related to another Richard Culmer, who, by will, dated in January 1434, bequeathed the rent of six acres of land, lying in two pieces at *Brod-Steyr Lynch*, to be distributed every Good-Friday among the most needy poor of this parish ; reserving, however, four-pence, to be given to the vicar, that he might remember the soul of the donor in the Dominical prayer : the land thus bequeathed was, in Lewis's time, rented at the sum of 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* annually. On another slab in the nave are *Brasses*, in commemoration of *Nicholas Cistone*, who died in February 1503, and his wife, *Alice*.

In the chancel, against the east wall, is a mural monu-

ment, with a Latin inscription, commemorative of the *Rev. James Shipton*, Vicar of this Church, who died in the year 1665, aged sixty-three. Another long inscription, in Latin, on a marble tablet, against the south wall, records the memory and virtues of *George Lovejoy*, Clerk, who was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and, in the latter part of his life, was head-master of the King's School at Canterbury, during nineteen years: he died at the age of sixty, in the year 1685. This was erected at the expense of *Elizabeth*, his widow, the lady who augmented the living, as already mentioned, and the particulars of whose several gifts and charities to this church and parish, and to various hospitals, &c. as Canterbury, Islington, and Wicomb, are detailed on another marble tablet against the opposite wall: she died of an apoplexy, March the 29th, 1694, in the 63d year of her age.

Among the more recent memorials are several for the *Dekewers*, of Hackney; one of whom, *John Dekewer, Esq.* who died in 1762, at the age of seventy-six, is noticed as "an especial benefactor to this parish."

In the church-yard, on the south side, lies buried MR. RICHARD JOY, called the *Kentish Sampson*, from his great bodily strength: he died "May the 18th, 1742, aged sixty-seven," and has the following doggerel rhymes inscribed on his grave-stone.

Herculean Hero! Fam'd for Strength!

At last lies here his breadth and length.

See how the mighty man is Fall'n!

To Death the strong and weak are all one;

And the same Judgment doth befall

Goliath great as David small.



Lewis, speaking of this extraordinary person, says that he "was born in the parish of St. Lawrence, and had the honour to be taken notice of by the King, (William the Third), and the Royal family, before whom he performed his feats, though some attributed them to craft or slight. In 1699, his picture was engraved, and around it several representations of his performances; as pulling against an extraordinary strong horse; jumping, sitting on a stool without touching the ground; breaking of a rope which would bear thirty-five hundred weight; and lifting a weight of 2240lb. He afterwards followed the infamous practice of smuggling, and was drowned in 1734."—This latter date is certainly erroneous, as appears not only from the inscription on his grave-stone, but also from the entry of his burial in the parochial register, which runs thus—"Joy, Richard, of Deal, May 22, 1742." It seems probable too, that the assertion of his being drowned is equally inaccurate; since neither the epitaph nor the register mentions a single word of such a circumstance.

St. Peter's village is partly environed by trees, and extremely pleasant from its commanding situation. Its vicinity to Margate and Ramsgate renders it the constant resort of visitors from those towns during the bathing season; and it is also the residence of various respectable families.

A handsome *Poor-House* was erected here a few years ago, at the expense of a benevolent gentleman, named Brown, who afterwards presented it to the parish.

About one mile and a half north-eastward from St. Peter's Church, is the point of land, or promontory, called the NORTH

FORELAND, the supposed *Cantium* of Ptolemy, and the eastern extremity of England. It projects into the sea nearly in the form of a bastion, and being somewhat more elevated than the contiguous coast, has had a *Light-House* erected on its summit for the general safety of mariners, but more particularly to enable them to steer clear of the Goodwin Sands, when weathering this point. The first Light-house built here was of timber and laths plastered over, having a large glass lantern at the top, in which the light was displayed; this was burnt down by accident in 1683, after which, for several years, a beacon was used. This was soon superseded by a strong octagonal building of flints, having on its summit an iron grate, in which, quite open to the air, a blazing fire of coals was kept up during the night. Afterwards, in March 1720, an attempt was made to decrease the consumption of the coals, by inclosing the grate within a kind of lantern with large sash lights, and at the same time keeping the coals vividly ignited by the aid of bellows. But this experiment having been found dangerous to the shipping, the lantern was removed, and the light was continued in its former state till the year 1793, when the building was repaired, and carried up to the height of sixty-three feet, by two stories of brick-work. Here, instead of the coal fire, patent lamps are used, each having a magnifying lens, twenty inches in diameter, with a highly-polished metal reflector behind. These are contained in a small room, or lantern, glazed with plate-glass; and the light thus produced is far more brilliant and wide-spreading than any before displayed. The lamps are lit regularly every evening, at sun-set, and continue burning till day-

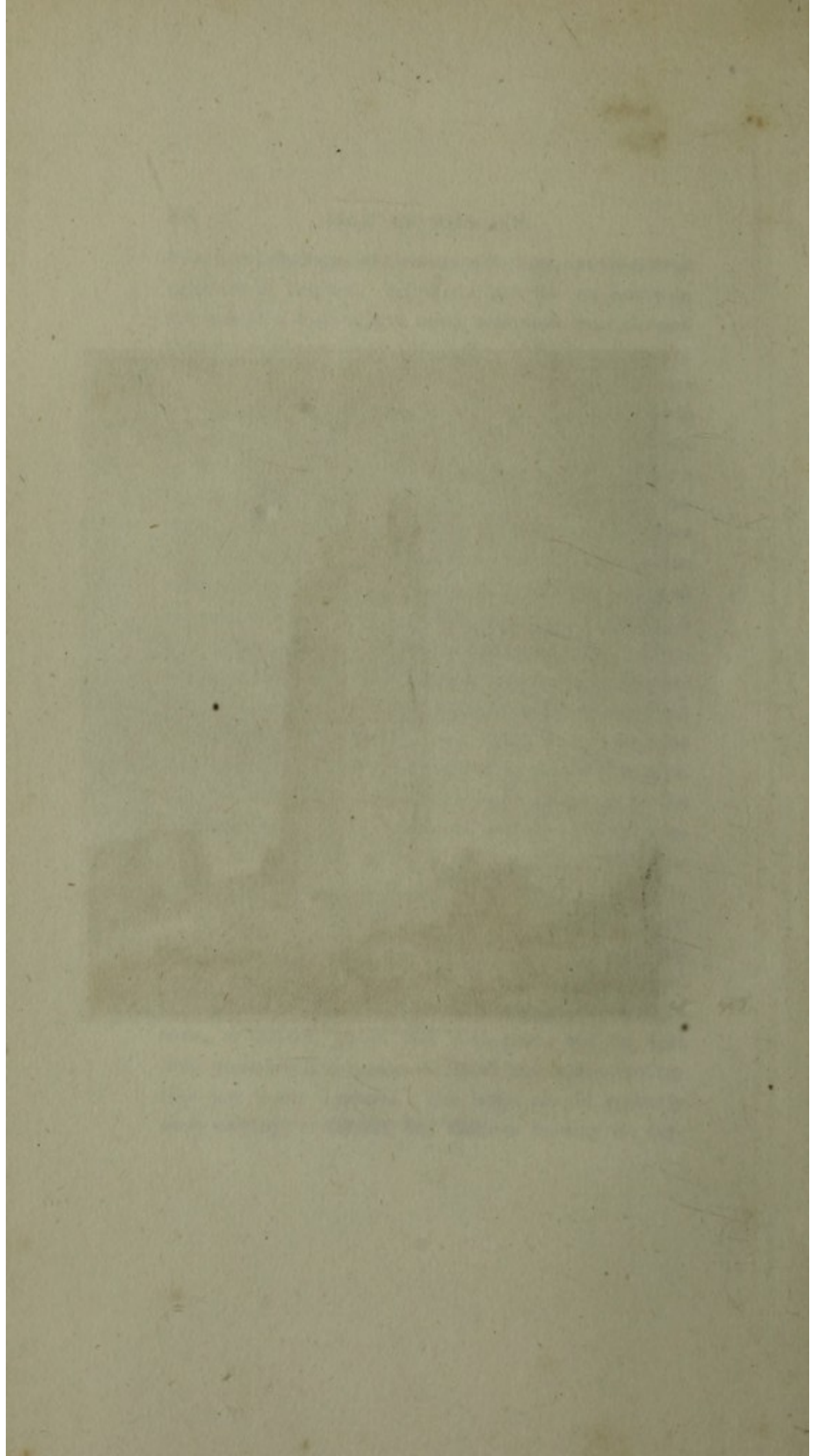




*Engraved by W. Deedle from a Drawing by Cassin.*

*North Foreland Lighthouse.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Sons 1846.*





break ; and they are so powerful, that in clear weather this light is visible at the Nore, a distance of ten leagues. The light-room is covered with a dome, coated with copper, to prevent fires, and is surrounded by a gallery, from which the prospects are very extensive and fine, but particularly so when the Downs are full of shipping. This Light-house belongs to Greenwich Hospital, as well as those at the South-Foreland, between Deal and Dover ; and every British vessel sailing round this point, pays twopence per ton, and every Foreign vessel, four-pence per ton, towards its support.

At a short distance to the north of the Light-house, are two large *Tumuli*, called HACKENDON, or HACKENDOWN BANKS, which tradition states to have been raised over the bodies of those slain in a sanguinary battle, fought near this spot, between the Danes and the Saxons. Lewis conjectures that the battle referred to, was that which our ancient chroniclers record as having taken place in the year 853, between the Danes and the Earls of Kent and Surrey ; and which, according to Asserius Menevensis, was fought so near to the sea, that many on both sides were pushed into it, and drowned. These *Tumuli* have been opened, and if the account of their contents, given by Hasted, in his "History of Kent," be correct, it must certainly be admitted to disprove the tradition. Speaking of the largest barrow, which was opened in 1743, he says, "a little below the surface of the ground several *graves* were discovered, cut out of the solid chalk, and covered with flat stones ; they were not more than three feet long, in an oblong oval form ; and the bodies seemed to have been thrust into them almost double. A deep trench was dug in the

middle, and the bodies laid on each side of it; two of the skulls were covered with wood-coals, and ashes. The skeletons seem to have been of *men, women, and children*; and by the smallness of the latter, these were conjectured to have been *unborn*. Three urns of very coarse black earth, not half burnt, one of them holding nearly a bushel, were found with them, but crumbled into dust on exposure to the air. The bones of the adults were rather of a large size, and for the most part perfectly sound." The smaller barrow was opened in the year 1763, by direction of the late Henry, Lord Holland; and Hasted tells us, that "the appearances were similar to the former; but no urns were found." Now, had the Tumuli been actually raised over the bodies of those who fell in battle, the skeletons of women and children, it may fairly be presumed, would never have been found in them: yet this obvious contradiction appears to have escaped notice; and Lord Holland himself, in an in-elegant Latin inscription affixed to the central part of a singular kind of *Gothic Seat*, erected by him on the largest barrow, has given full currency to the tradition.

KINGS-GATE, formerly called *St. Bartholomew's*, or *St. Bart'lem's Gate*, is the name given to a narrow breach, or way, that was cut through the chalk cliffs, near this spot, to the sea shore, about the time of the Restoration, for the conveniency of fishermen; there being a small inlet, or bay, here. The original name is said to have been changed by command of Charles the Second, who with his brother, the Duke of York, landed here in June 1683, in his passage from London to Dover; and to commemorate which the fol-

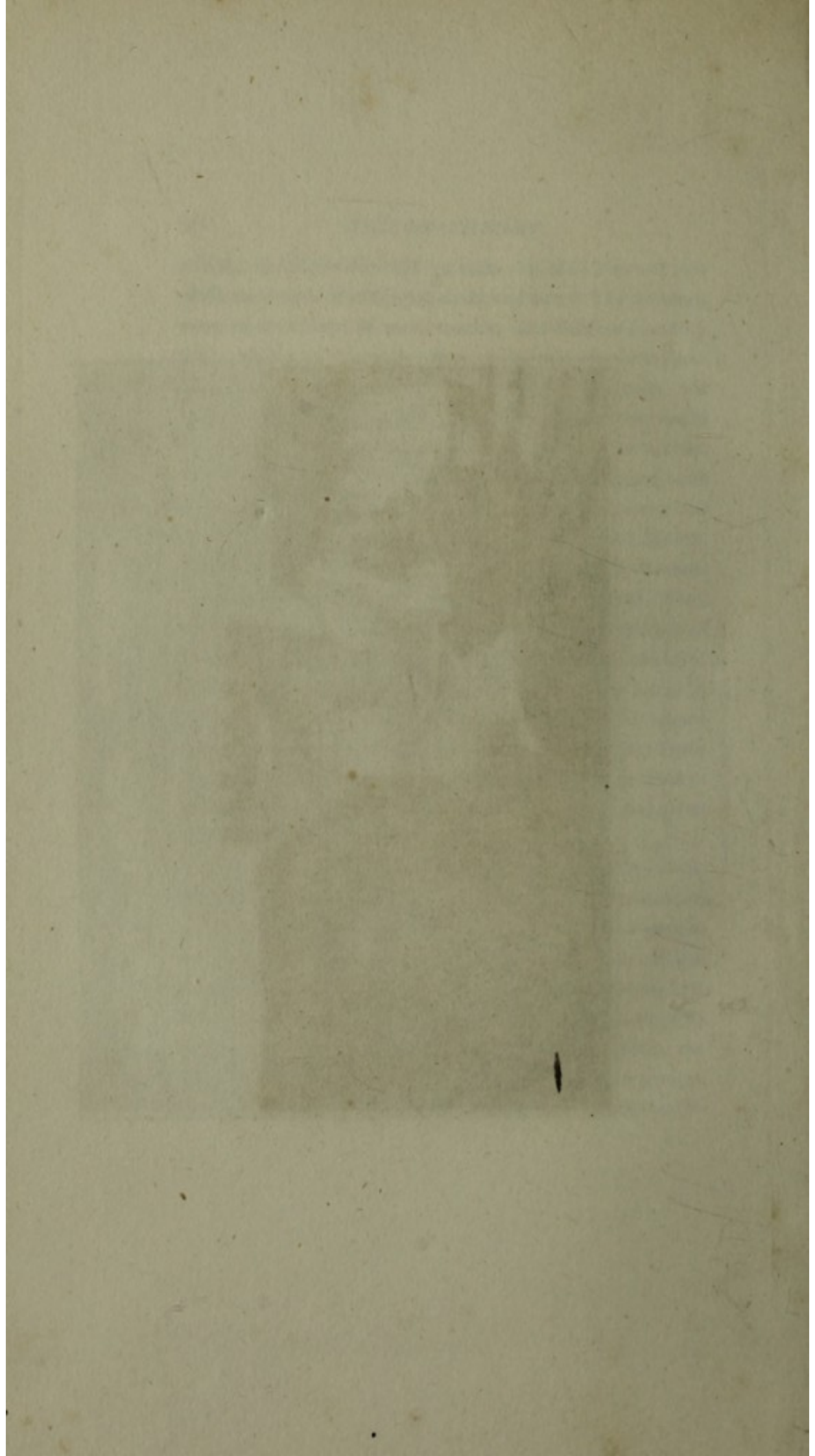




Engraved by W. D. from a drawing by H. G. G. G.

*King's gate, Thane's*

Published for the proprietors by Messrs. G. & W. G. G.





lowing Latin distich was written by a Mr. Toddy, of *Josse*, (who was proprietor of the ground,) and still remains affixed, in brass letters, over the gateway:—

*Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi ;  
Nunc, Regis jussu, Regia porta vocor.*

This inscription may be thus Englished:—

This Gate, as its Patron, Bartholomew claim'd ;  
But the King gave the word, and now *King's-Gate* 'tis  
named.

Lewis styles *Kings-gate* a pleasant little village, but of late pretty much deserted. “ It consists,” he says, “ mostly of fishermen’s houses, who get their living here by fishing, going off to ships in distress, or carrying them provisions, beer, &c. when they pass this way in their return from a voyage ; which they call by the name of *Foying*.” It is now but a small place, with a few scattered houses ; and from the ravages which the sea is continually making on the crumbling cliffs of this part of the coast, will probably be entirely washed away at no very distant period.

The *Kings-gate* estate was formerly the property of Robert Whitfield, Esq. of whom it was purchased by the late Lord Holland ; who built a mansion here as a place of retirement during the latter period of his life. This circumstance, connected with the various fantastic *Ruins* which that nobleman caused to be erected in the immediate vicinity, gave origin to the following severe lines ; which were written by the

poet Gray, in the year 1766, while on a visit to the Rev. William Robinson, at *Denton*, in this county\*.

Old and abandon'd by each venal friend,  
Here HOLLAND form'd the pious resolution  
To smuggle a few years, and strive to mend  
A broken character and constitution.

On this congenial spot he fix'd his choice ;  
Earl Goodwin trembled for his neighb'ring sand ;  
Here sea-gulls scream, and cormorants rejoice,  
And mariners, though ship-wreck'd, dread to land.

Here reign the blust'ring North, and blighting East :  
No tree is heard to whisper, bird to sing ;  
Yet Nature could not furnish out the feast,  
Art he invokes new horrors still to bring.

Here mould'ring fanes and battlements arise ;  
Turrets and arches nodding to their fall :  
Unpeopled monast'ries delude our eyes,  
And mimic desolation covers all.

The immediate residence of his Lordship should have been exempted from this general censure. It was built on the

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\* Mr. Robinson was brother to the late celebrated Mrs. Montagu, and father of the present Lady Brydges, wife to Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. K. J. and M. P. for Maidstone.



model of Tully's Formian Villa, on the coast of Baiæ, under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Wynne, afterwards Lord Newborough. It was a low building, consisting of a centre and wings, with a handsome portico of the Doric order, supported by columns of Italian marble : the wings were neatly faced with squared flints ; and over the entrance to each was an antique basso-relievo. The interior was commodiously planned, and communicated with a detached saloon, the ceiling of which was painted with the story of Neptune, and sustained on columns and pilasters of Scagliola marble, executed by Bartoli and Richter, in imitation of porphyry. Numerous antiques, as statues, busts, vases, &c. brought from Italy, adorned this building ; and among them was a fine Bust of Democritus, which had been presented to Lord Holland, by Sir Charles Bunbury, together with the following lines.

My dear Lord, as a proof of my love and regard,  
Accept of the Busto which comes with this card :  
And may the old Grecian's ridiculous phiz  
Inspire you with notions as cheerful as his ;  
Persuade you with patience your griefs to endure,  
And laugh at those evils no weeping can cure.

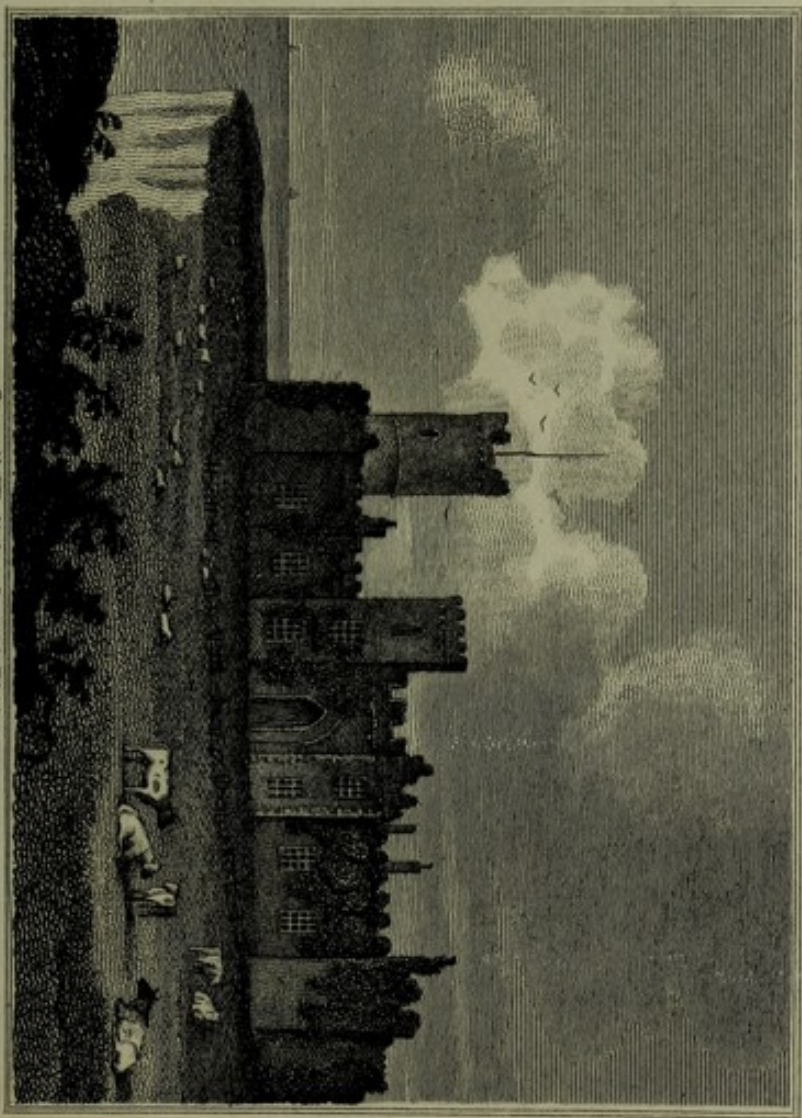
The splendours of this seat are no more ; the antiques and furniture have been long removed ; and the mansion itself has been partly pulled down, and partly made into distinct dwellings. The whimsical congregation of ruins also, which were fabricated around this spot, are now them-

selves verging into ruin ; and one of them, the *Bead House*, as it was called, but in reality the public inn, has been washed away by the sea. The other buildings consist of a *Castle* ; a *Convent*, with the remains of a chapel and cloister ; a *Temple of Neptune* ; an *Arx Ruochim* ; *Whitfield* and *Harley Towers* ; and *Countess Fort*.

The Kings-Gate property was bequeathed by Lord Holland to his second son, Charles James Fox, Esq. from whom it passed to the Roberts's in the same manner as Dandelion ; but some parts of the estate have been sold within these few years. The *Castle* is now the property of Robert Holford, Esq. one of the Masters in Chancery. The land connected with it has lately suffered by the encroachments of the sea.

About one mile and a half southward from the North-Foreland is BROAD-STAIRS, which, though only a hamlet to St. Peter's, has of late years become a very thriving and fashionable bathing-place. It was anciently called *Bradstow*, and was inhabited only by fishermen, for the safety of whose craft, a small wooden *Pier* is stated to have been built about the time of Henry the Eighth ; most probably by the *Culmer* family, who fortified the gate, or way, leading down to the sea shore, by an arched portal, defended by a portcullis and strong gates. This was done to prevent the inhabitants being plundered by the sudden incursions of privateers. The arch, which is called *York Gate*, still remains ; it having been repaired in the year 1795, by Sir John Henniker, Bart. now Lord Henniker. In Queen Elizabeth's time, by two indentures, dated in 1564 and 1586, the Culmers granted the *Pier* and the way leading to it, under certain conditions,





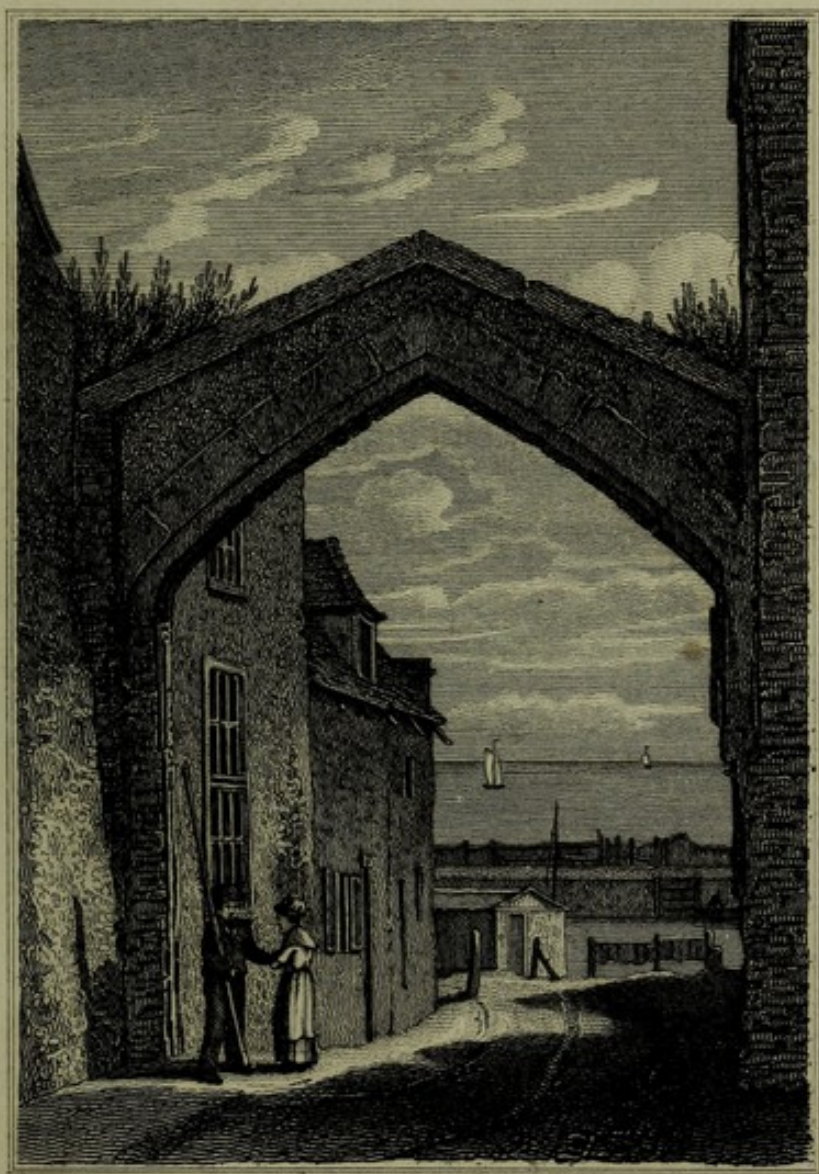
Engraved by H. Scamman from a Drawing by H. Scamman.

*Longgate Castle, Thame, Kent.*

Published by Sherwood and Co. Manchester.



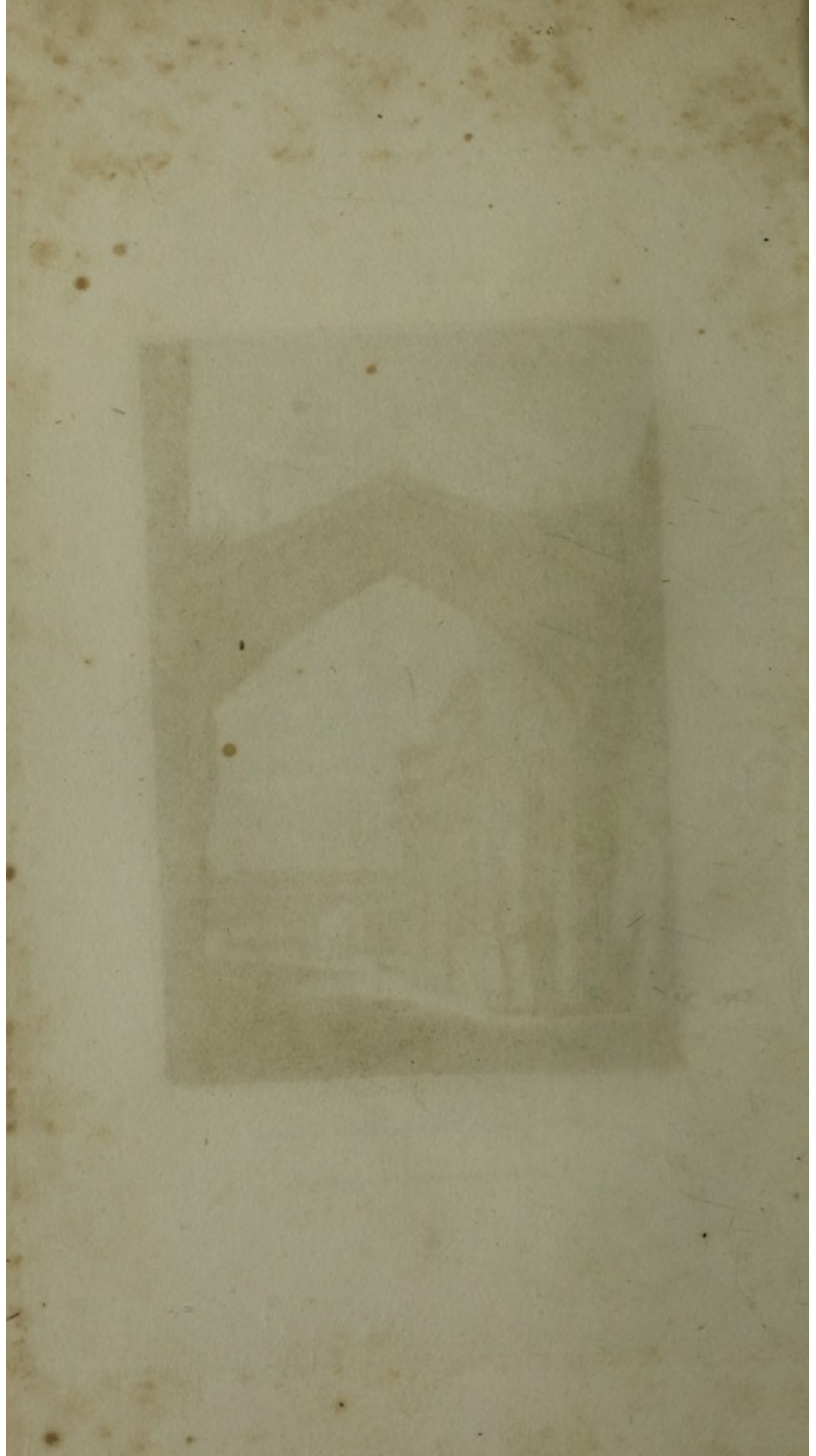




*Eng'd by W. Deakin from a Drawing by R. Easton.*

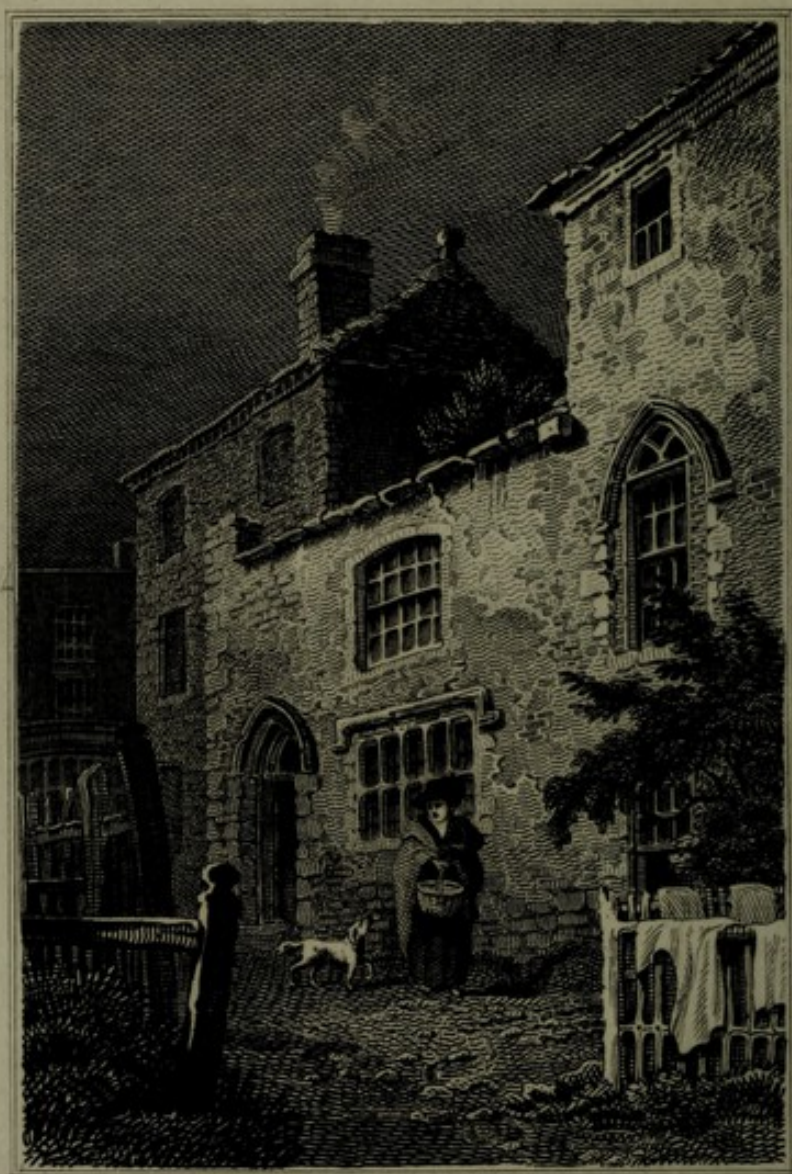
*York Gate, Broadstairs, Thanet*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Decr 1816.*









*Engr'd by W. Heath, from a Drawing by H. Bartlett.*

*Ancient Chapel, Broadstairs.*

*Published Dec. 1814 for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co.*



to the inhabitants and parishioners, to hold for ever, "for the good of the commonwealth." Through the dues, however, becoming insufficient to keep the Pier and Harbour in repair, and particularly after the great damage they received from tempests in the years 1763 and 1767, an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1792 (32d George III. chap. 86), for "repairing, or rebuilding the Pier," and empowering the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the same, levy rates, &c. In 1805, (45th of George III. chap. 102), another Act was obtained "for amending the former," and authorizing the Commissioners to borrow money to the amount of 10,000*l.* to complete and maintain the works; to defray the expense of which, the rates and duties were considerably increased. Under these Acts, the improvements of the Pier and Harbour were slowly carried on; yet they were still very far from completion, when the tremendous gale of the 14th and 15th of January, 1808, which destroyed the Pier at Margate, reduced also this haven to a state of ruin. Since that event a new estimate of the works necessary for restoring its utility has been made, the total of which amounts to 15,980*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; but nothing essentially effectual has yet been executed.

At a little distance from the Pier are remains of a small *Chapel*, (now converted into a dwelling-house), which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and in which was the image of the Virgin, called Our Lady of Broadstairs: this, says Lewis, was "held in so great veneration, that the ships as they sailed by this place used to lower their top-sails to salute it."

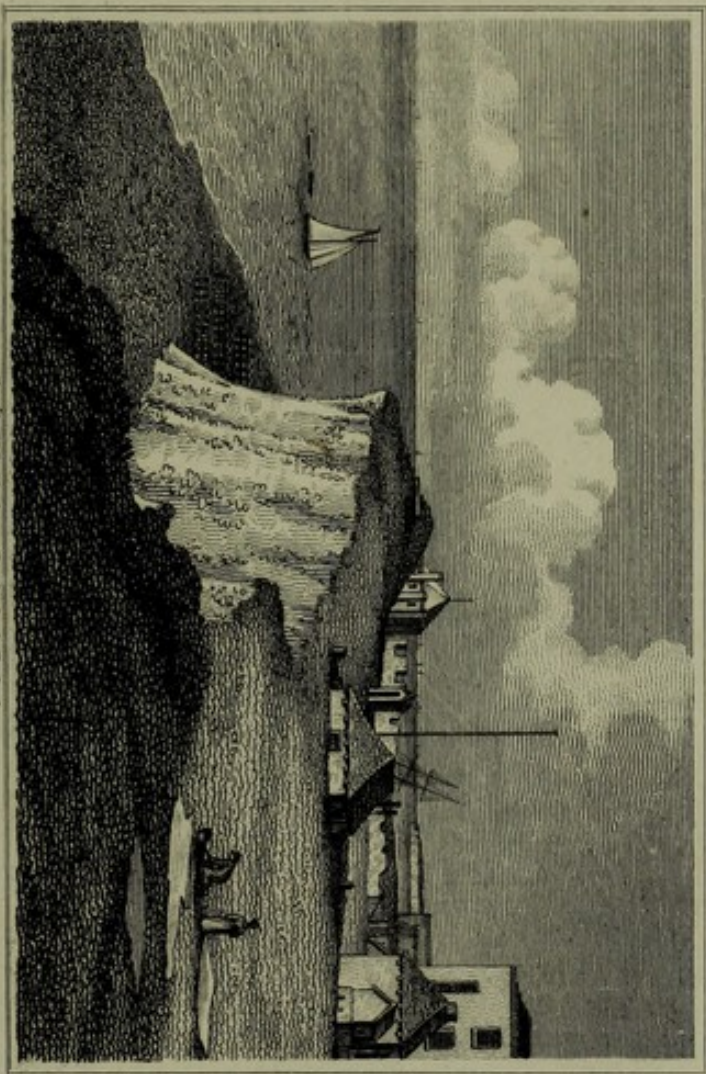
Since the great resort of visitors to this coast within the last thirty years, Broad-stairs has been considerably augmented by new buildings, many of which are, in the summer season, inhabited by families of the first respectability. Two extensive *Libraries*, Barfield's and Nuckell's\*, have been established here; as well as some good Inns, Boarding-houses, Warm Baths, &c. and, generally speaking, the accommodations for company are on a similar, though less extensive, scale, to those of Ramsgate and Margate. The Bathing-place is in and contiguous to the Harbour; the Machines, regulations, &c. are like those in the towns just mentioned. The principal business carried on here, excepting in the summer season, when the visitants are numerous, is ship-building.

From the elevated situation of Broad-stairs, the sea prospects are extensive; they include a fine view of the Downs and coast of France. The cliffs are bold and commanding; and, according to Lewis, "after a great deal of rain, or frost, which has occasioned a fall of the cliff, many brass coins, &c. of Roman Emperors," have been found at different times. This induced him to suppose that the Romans might have had a station here, "if any where in this Isle:" the land however presents no appearance of that ever having been the case. On one part is a small *Fort*, with one gun, intended more for the purpose of alarm than defence; and

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\* Mr. Nuckell was one of the few passengers whose lives were saved, when the Margate Corn Hoy was stranded near Reculver, in February, 1802.

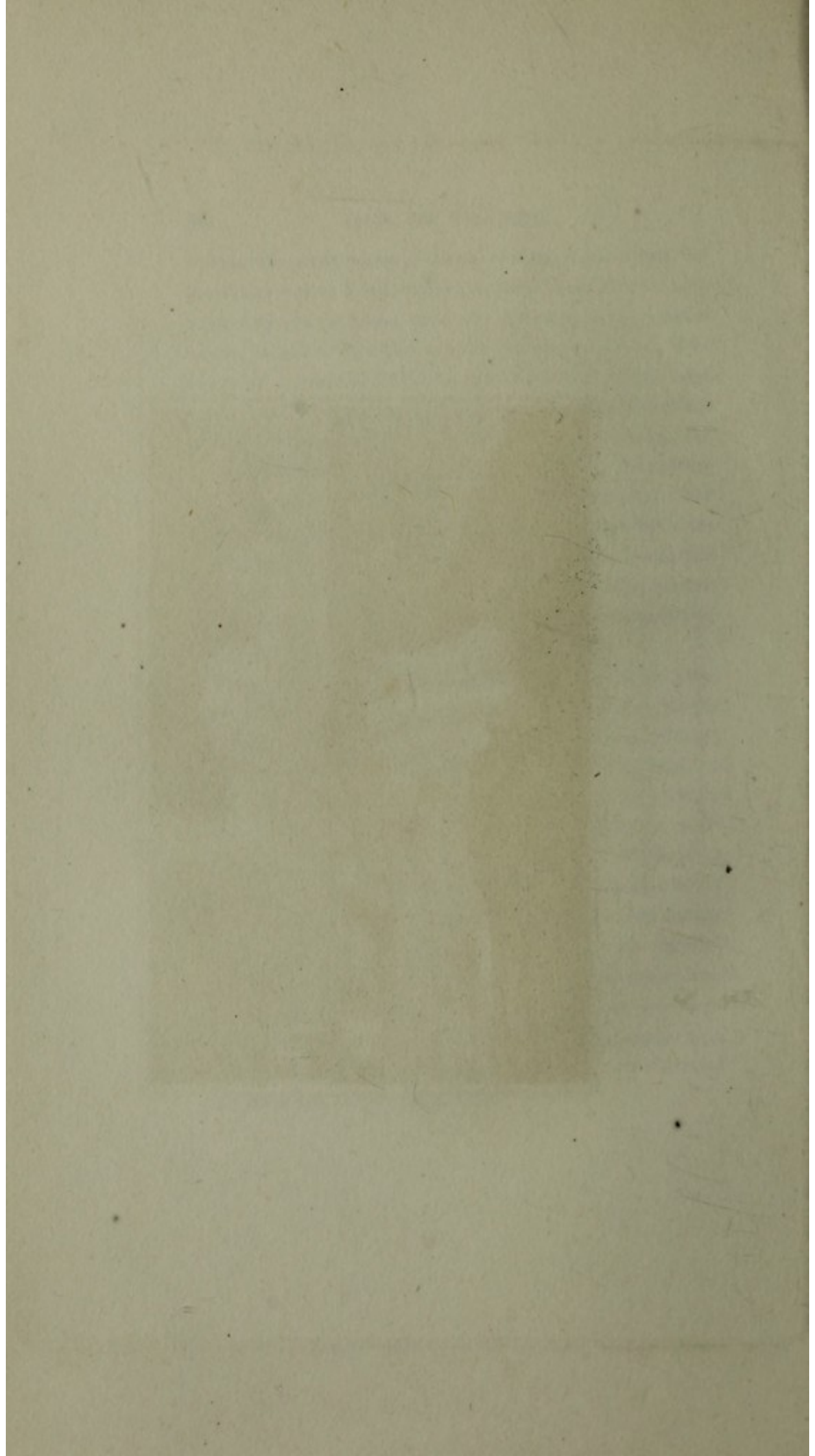




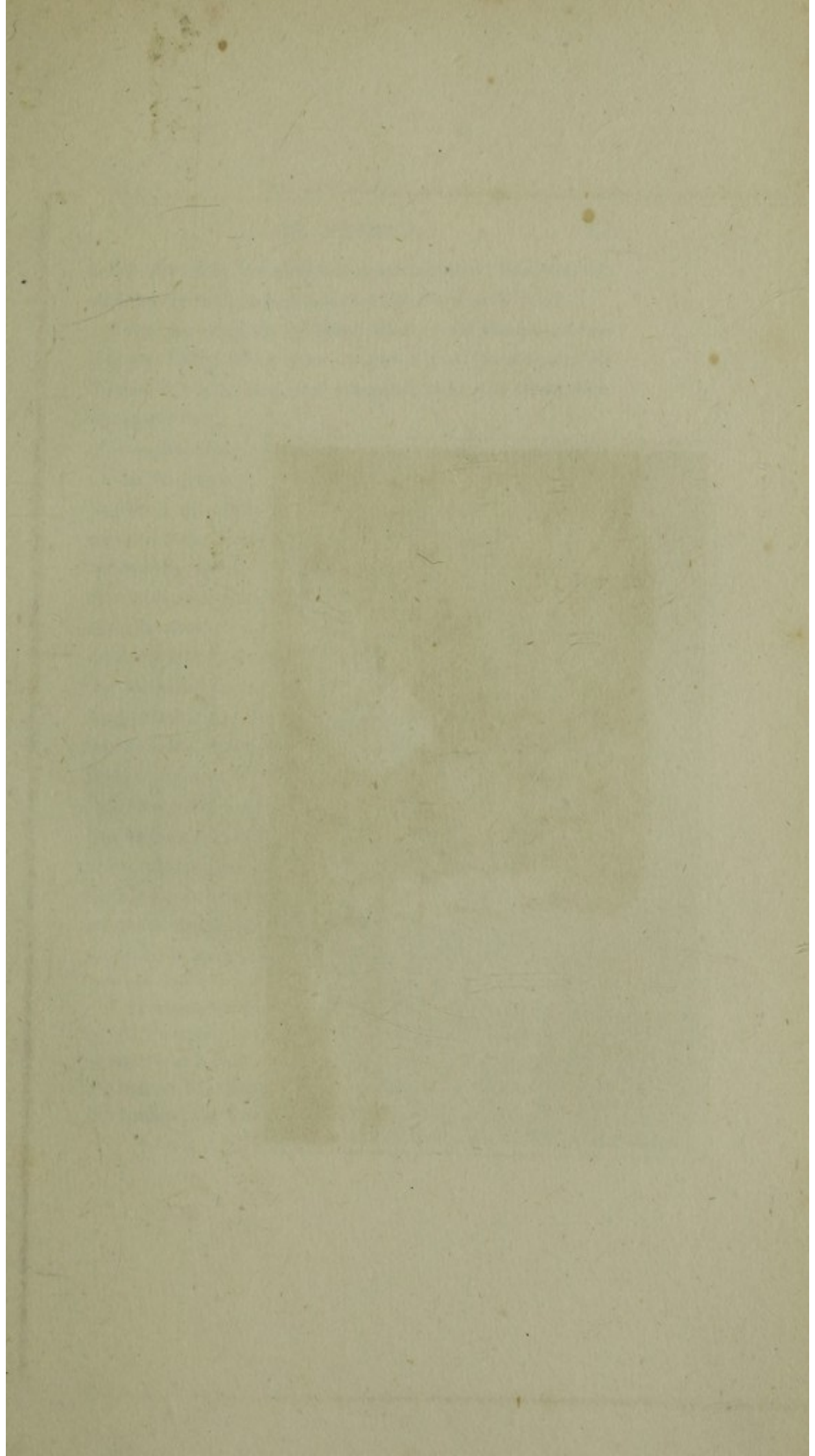
*Engr'd by W. Doolin from a Drawing by G. Raphael.*

*Fort & Cliff, Broadstairs.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Stansfeld and Co April 1837.*









*Engraved by W. Dobbie, from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.*

# *Perforated Rock, at Broadstairs.*

*Published for the proprietors by Starnwood and Co. April 1840.*



below the cliffs is a detached portion, which has been left standing by the sea, and is called the *Perforated Rock*.

Near the entrance to Broad-stairs, from Margate, is an elegant *Villa*, which was erected a few years since, by Thomas Forsyth, Esq. and commands some fine views, both of sea and land.

Near this place, says Kilburne, in his "Survey of Kent," on the 9th of July, 1574, "a monstrous *Fish* shot himself on shore, on a little sand, now called *Fishness*, where, for want of water, he died the next day; before which time, his roaring was heard above a mile: his length was twenty-two yards, the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw; a man stood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken: the thickness from his back to the top of his belly, (which lay upwards), was fourteen feet; his tail of the same breadth: the distance between his eyes was twelve feet; three men stood upright in his mouth; some of his ribs were sixteen feet long; his tongue was fifteen feet long; his liver was two cart-loads; and a man might creep into his nostrils." Stow, in his *Annals*, under the same date, in addition to the above, informs us, that this "whale of the sea," came on shore under the cliff, at six o'clock at night, "where, for want of water, *beating himself on the sands\**," it died

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\* It seems probable that Shakspeare had the above event in his "*mind's eye*," when he wrote the following passage in the Second Part of King Henry the Fourth. Speaking to Thomas of Woodstock, respecting his future conduct towards his brother, the Prince of Wales, the King says,—



about the same hour next morning. "The oile being boyled out of ye head, was parmacety; the oile of his body was whitish, and sweete of tast."—From these particulars, it would seem that the fish thus described was of the Cachalot species; the *Physeter macrocephalus* of Linnæus.

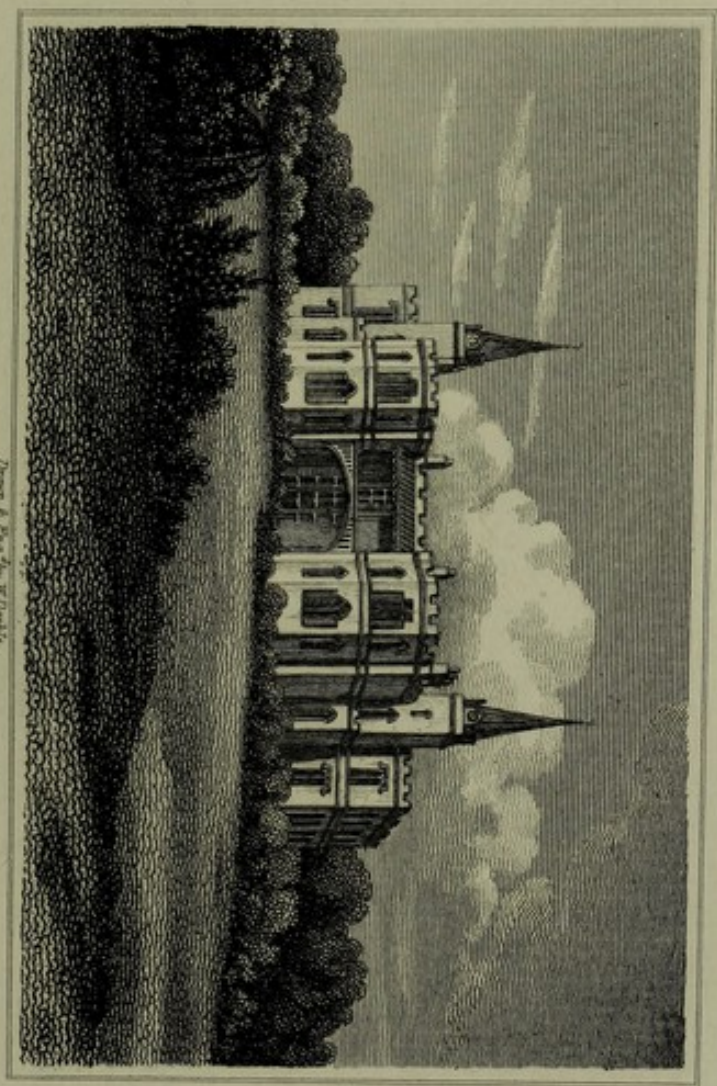
Another large Whale of the same species, a male, came on shore near Broad-stairs, on the 2d of February, 1762; the dimensions of which were as follow:—length, sixty-one feet; circumference, forty-five feet; perpendicular height on its side, twelve feet; distance between the fins, eight feet, six inches; from the nose to the eye, one foot, three inches; from the nose to the fin, one foot, six inches and a half; from ditto to the spout, one foot; length of the fin, four feet, six inches; breadth of ditto, three feet; from the tail to the naval, six feet; lower jaw, eight feet.

Between Broad-stairs and Ramsgate is EAST CLIFF LODGE, which was erected about twenty-five years ago, by the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. It afterwards became the occasional residence of various persons and families; and, among others, in the summer of 1803, of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. In the following year, it was purchased by the Right Honourable Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. on account of its situation being convenient to his

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"Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,  
"When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth:  
"But being moody, give him line and scope,  
"Till that his Passions, *like a whale on ground*,  
"Confound themselves with working."

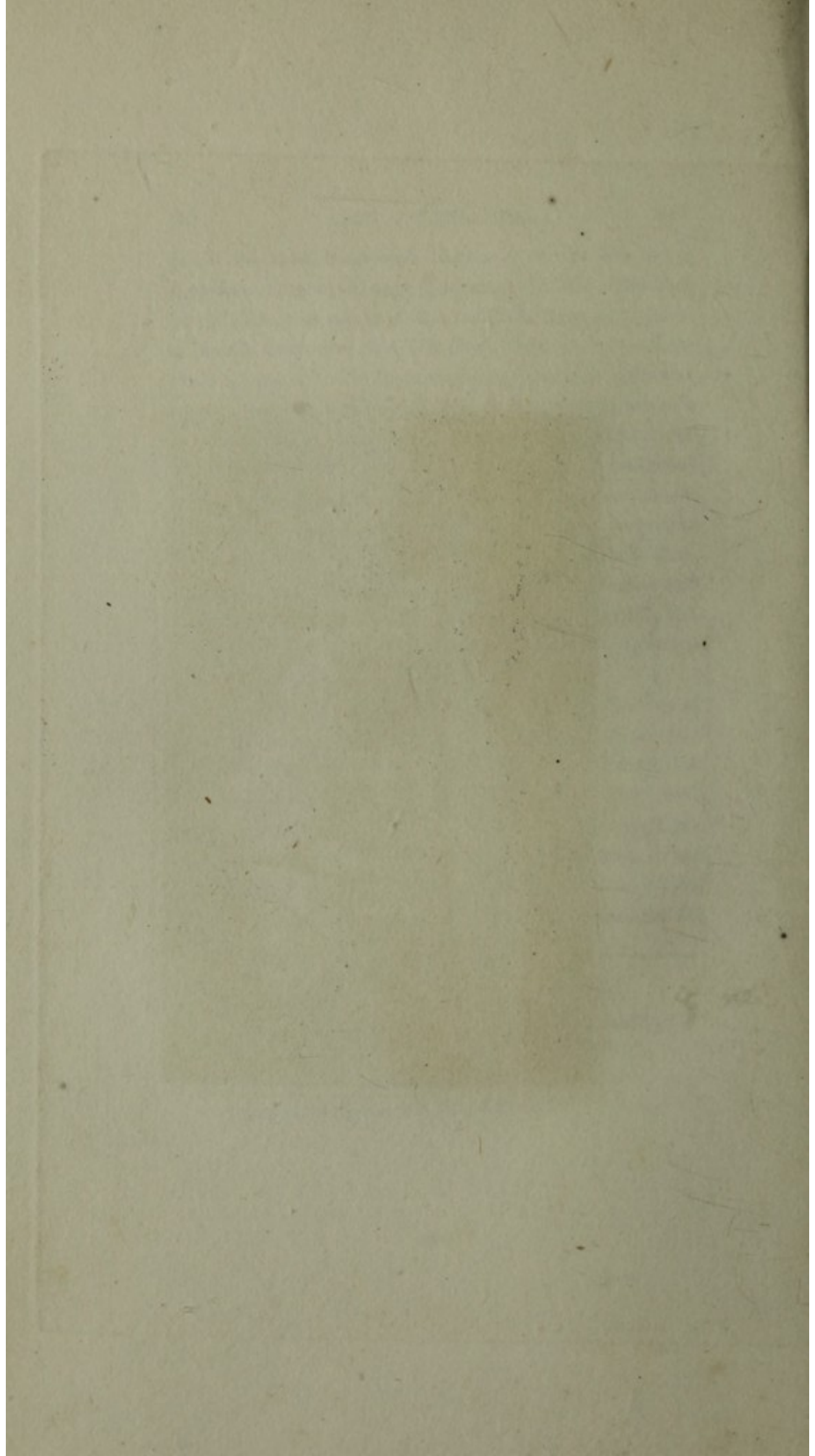




*Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.*

*East Cliff Lodge, Tharoch*

*Published for the proprietors by Stewart & Co April 1847.*









*Engraving from a Drawing by R. G. G. G. G.*

*East Cliff, Thunders.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sturges & Co. Jan 1. 1847.*



Lordship's command in the Downs; and numerous improvements were made in the house and grounds whilst in his occupation. The present possessor is the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, brother to the immortal Duke of Wellington.

This mansion, which fronts the sea, may be regarded as rather an elegant specimen of modern Gothic, and consists of a centre and two wings: the summit is embattled, and each wing is surmounted by an ornamental turret and spire. The dining-room is a very handsome apartment, having a screen of columns at the lower end, and opening from a vestibule by folding doors, curiously wrought.

The grounds include about thirteen acres, and extend to the verge of the cliff: in one part is a spacious subterranean passage, 500 yards in length, which opens to the sea; and is well lit by means of apertures cut through the chalk to the face of the cliff.

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# RAMSGATE,

AND

## PARISH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

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HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF  
RAMSGATE: DESCRIPTION OF THE PIER; AND GENERAL  
ACCOUNT OF THE BUILDINGS: ELLINGTON: CHURCH AND  
VILLAGE OF ST. LAWRENCE: CHAPEL OF THE HOLY  
TRINITY: MANSTON COURT: PEGWELL BAY, AND BELMONT.

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THE *Ville* of RAMSGATE, as it is denominated in all judicial proceedings, though in the Parish of St. Lawrence, is an ancient member of the Cinque Port and town of Sandwich; to which it was finally annexed by a charter granted by Henry the Seventh. Like Margate, it was originally a small fishing hamlet, consisting of a few mean and indifferently-built dwellings. Even so late as the eighth of Queen Elizabeth, according to the maritime survey then made, it contained only twenty-five inhabited houses; yet the boats and vessels belonging to the port amounted to fourteen, of from three to sixteen tons burthen; these were navigated by

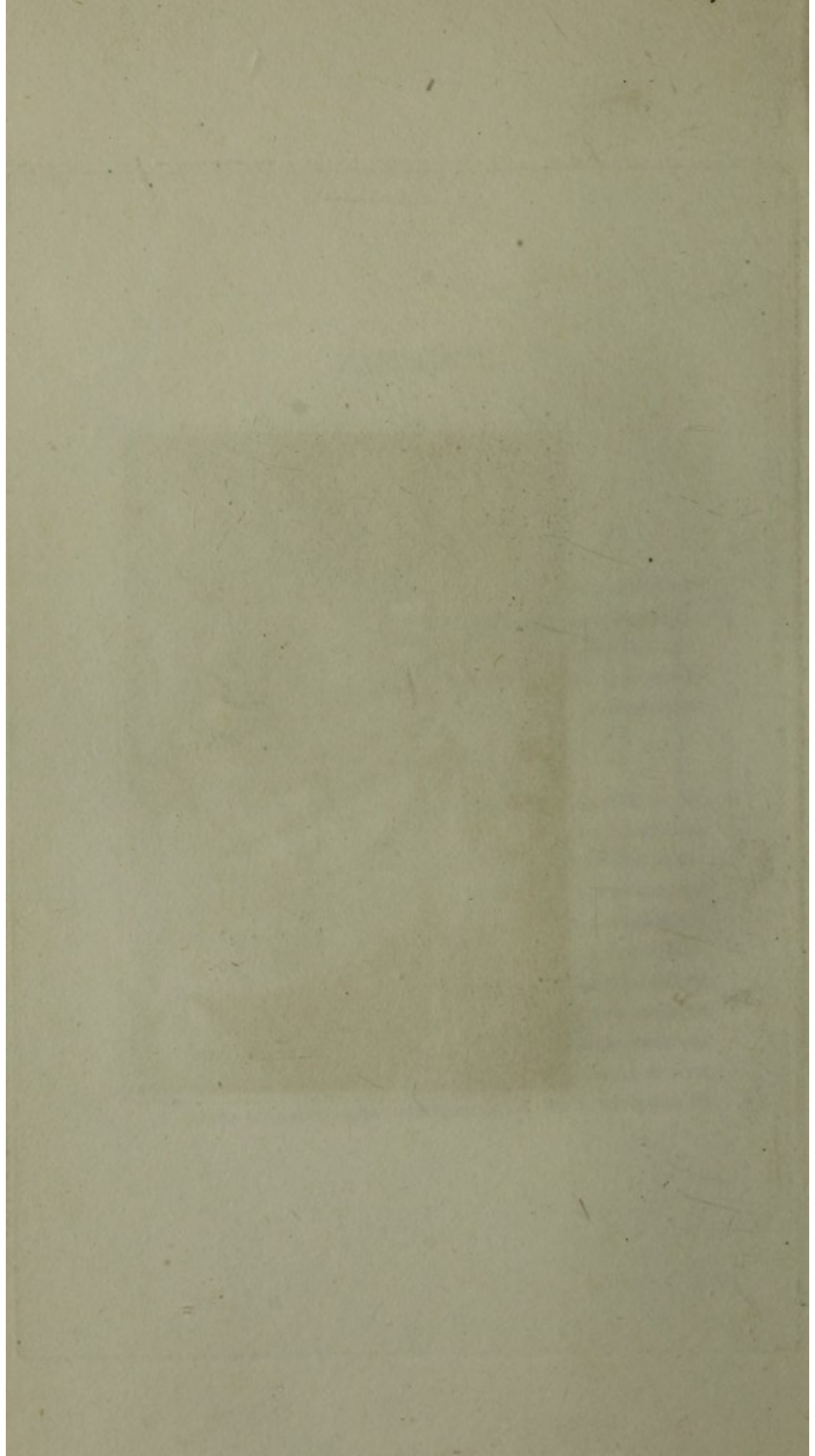




Engr'd by W. Doble from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

*View of Ramsgate from the Royal Oak Inn.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. May 1 1817.





seventy hands, and were employed in carrying grain and in fishing.

After the ever-memorable Revolution of 1688, the extension of trade with Russia and the Eastern Countries, was of considerable advantage to this place, as the inhabitants had engaged in it with much success, and the buildings were in consequence enlarged, and greatly increased in number. The principal augmentation, and consequent importance of Ramsgate, has arisen, however, from the improvements made in the HARBOUR since the middle of the last century; for, although a "*a Pier for shipping*" existed here at least as early as the time of Henry the Eighth, (as we find it mentioned in Leland's Itinerary), yet it was by no means adequate to afford security to the numerous vessels that were driven on this coast in tempestuous weather; and the public attention having been particularly excited to the object, by a dreadful storm in December, 1748, during which many ships were forced from their anchorage in the Downs, it was determined by Parliament, early in the ensuing year, on the petition of the Merchants and Ship-owners, that "*a sufficient Harbour should be made here for the reception of ships of and under three hundred tons burthen.*"

The Trustees appointed under the Act that was soon afterwards passed for this purpose, elected a Committee to consider plans and forward the work; and, in the beginning of the year 1749-50, the new Harbour was commenced, from the designs of William Ockenden, Esq. one of the trustees, and Captain Robert Brooke: the East Pier, de-

signed by the former, was to be of stone; and the West Pier, of wood. The foundations of the Piers were laid in cases, or caissons, agreeably to the plan of Mr. William Etheridge, one of the surveyors, and which, "being attended with certainty, and every necessary degree of dispatch, has ever since been the method put in practice here." The work was carried on with much spirit for three or four years, when a disagreement arose among the principal officers; and the Committee having voted that the width of the Harbour should be contracted to 1200 feet, various remonstrances were made from different parts against this resolution; and, at length, in 1755, a petition was presented to Parliament, alleging, that the proposed alteration would render the Harbour, "in a great measure, *useless*; and that the expense thereof must be lost to the public." The proceedings resulting from this schism had the effect of putting a total stop to the works, till June, 1761, when the Committee ordered the contracting walls to be taken up, and the Harbour to be completed according to the first designs. The carrying out of the Piers was now pursued with fresh alacrity; but, in extending them towards each other by angular flexures, it was found that the form thus given to the Harbour, occasioned such a considerable deposition of sand, as to threaten to choak it up, and render it utterly unserviceable. This threw a great damp on the progress of the work; and, though different means were employed to clear the Harbour, the Committee, in a report made in August, 1773, expressed their "great concern in finding such a vast quantity of sand and sullage still remaining,



notwithstanding upwards of 52,000 tons had been taken out since January, 1770, at the expense of 1100*l.* and that it was feared it was rather increased than diminished:" they, therefore, advised, that " nothing more should be done," till the opinion of the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, or some other able engineer, should be obtained.

In the April following, an accurate survey of the then state of the Harbour was made by the gentleman proposed; and, after an attentive consideration of all the circumstances, he presented a Report in the ensuing October, giving it as his decided opinion, that the cheapest and most effectual means of cleansing the Harbour would be by an *Artificial Back-Water*, operating by means of sluices. " Where no fresh water is to be procured," he observes in his report, " as is the case at Ramsgate Harbour, the only resource is to construct a *Pool*, or *Bason*, to take in the sea-water, the tide there having a considerable rise and fall; and, in order to keep the Bason equally clear as the Harbour, it may be divided into two, by a partition, with a sluice, or sluices, upon it, capable of retaining the water in either, while the other is empty; for, by this means, they can reciprocally be made a Bason for clearing each other; and, both united, for clearing the Harbour." He therefore proposed, that the cross wall, which was then building in the upper part of the Harbour, for the purpose of confining the mud and silt discharged from the lighters, should be farther extended in an easterly direction, so that it might enclose a space of about eight acres, within which two Basons, with proper sluices, might be formed for the above purposes.

This Report, and a subjoined Plan, were taken into consideration by the Committee, and, though not adopted, were evidently made the foundation of another plan, delivered in by Mr. Thomas Preston, who had been master-mason of the works from the time of their commencement, in February, 1749-50; and who now proposed, that all the upper part of the Harbour should be formed into a Bason, for "scouring it with sluices:" the result was, that after some experiments on a small scale had been made by means of a scuttled lighter of fifty tons, the Committee ordered Mr. Preston's plan to be executed with all possible dispatch.

The first trial of the sluices was made in August, 1779; and, though several difficulties occurred in starting them, the effects produced greatly exceeded the general expectations, "the stream of water carrying the sand a great way beyond the entrance of the Harbour in such quantities, that the sea, at the distance of a mile, was observed to be thick and foul." This formed a new era in the progress of the Harbour; the works were now carried on with increased spirit; and, as the sluices were successively brought into action, the sand and sullage continued to be driven into the sea; and, in some instances, the current from the sluices was so powerful, that it washed away the chalk rock itself to the depth of several feet. The Bason also was partially cleared of the sullage that had collected there; and, in a survey made in August, 1782, was found to have fourteen feet water at spring tides; while in the Harbour, in the channel under the East Pier, the depth amounted to nineteen feet at the same times.



These great improvements were accompanied by some considerable inconveniences, which it became necessary to remedy by new undertakings. The buildings of the cross wall to form the Bason prevented the waves from breaking upon the shore as they had hitherto done; and the swell being thereby stopped, and repelled, rendered the waters of the Harbour so extremely unquiet, particularly in strong gales, that it became very unsafe for vessels of any burthen; it was, therefore, determined, that about 200 or 300 feet of the western end of the cross wall should be taken down, and a new wall built up towards the cliff; and that, in order to give a passage to the waves, about eighty, or one hundred feet, of the middle part of the Timber Pier should be removed. These measures were attended with much success; and, to render the Harbour of still greater utility, it was resolved to construct a Store-house for the deposition of cargoes, and a Dry-Dock for the more convenient repair of damaged vessels: the latter was commenced in July, 1784, on a plan given in by Mr. Smeaton, who recommended that it should have a timber bottom; but this advice being departed from in the first instance, and a flooring laid with stone, it was found, on trial, that the ground springs, conjoined with the action of the tides, had so powerful an effect, that "the greatest part of the pavement was disjointed, and hove up," although composed of blocks of Portland stone, weighing a ton and a half each: nearly a hundred feet of the north wall also was hove up at the same time. The whole pavement was afterwards removed, and a timber floor laid, as originally proposed; but these circumstances occa-

sioned such a loss of time, that the Dock was not entirely completed till 1791.

The improvements thus made, combined with the increasing depth of water obtained by means of the sluices, had now decidedly established the utility of the Harbour; and the number of ships and vessels which annually took shelter here in stormy weather progressively augmented, though it was found that the waters were still greatly agitated during strong gales from the east and north-east. To obviate this inconvenience, it was resolved, in 1787, that an advanced Pier should be carried out in a south-easterly direction from the head of the East Pier, as the most experienced seamen and pilots of Ramsgate had formed an opinion that such a work would highly conduce to the quiet of the Harbour. This was accordingly commenced in the following year, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, (who had recently been made chief engineer), and was successfully pursued till its completion; its usefulness becoming gradually apparent as the work advanced, and that not only in producing the effect designed, but also in facilitating the entrance of shipping in tempestuous weather.

Between the years 1792 and 1802, several additional buildings were made: a new *Light-House*, of stone, with Argand lamps and reflectors, was erected on the head of the West Pier. The bason-wall was widened so as to form a convenient wharf for the landing and shipping of goods: a low edifice was constructed on the head of the advanced Pier, as a watch-house, and to deposit hawsers in for the assistance of ships in distress: a good and convenient house

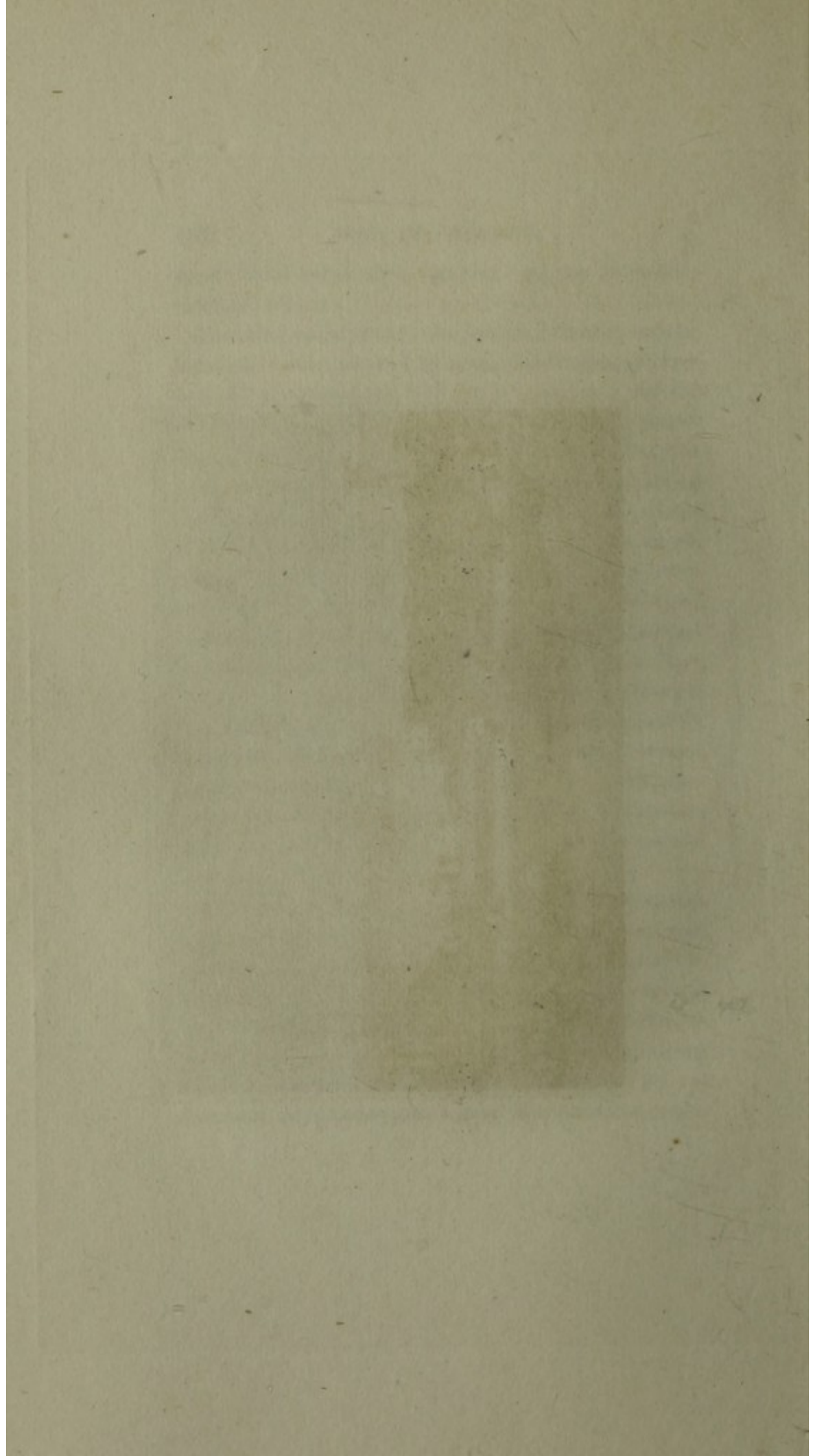




Fig. 4 by W. Dill, from a Drawing by R. G. B. 1817.

*Thamesgate Harbour, Thames.*

Published for the proprietors by Shaw and Sons, 1817.





was built for the harbour-master ; and adjoining to it a very handsome structure, cased with stone, for the meetings of the trustees, committees, &c. On the top of the latter is a cupola, which, when in a line with the Light-house, forms the leading mark for vessels making the Harbour. Extensive workshops have also been erected ; and the timber Pier, which extended 550 feet from the cliff, in a straight direction, has been rebuilt with stone ; a military road for the embarkation of troops, for which service this Pier is peculiarly favourable, was likewise completed a few years ago. Other improvements have been since made, and, to the lasting honour of the trustees, it may be affirmed, that no cost has been spared to render this Harbour as extensively useful, as the situation of vessels is dangerous, when navigating the contiguous channel in stormy weather.

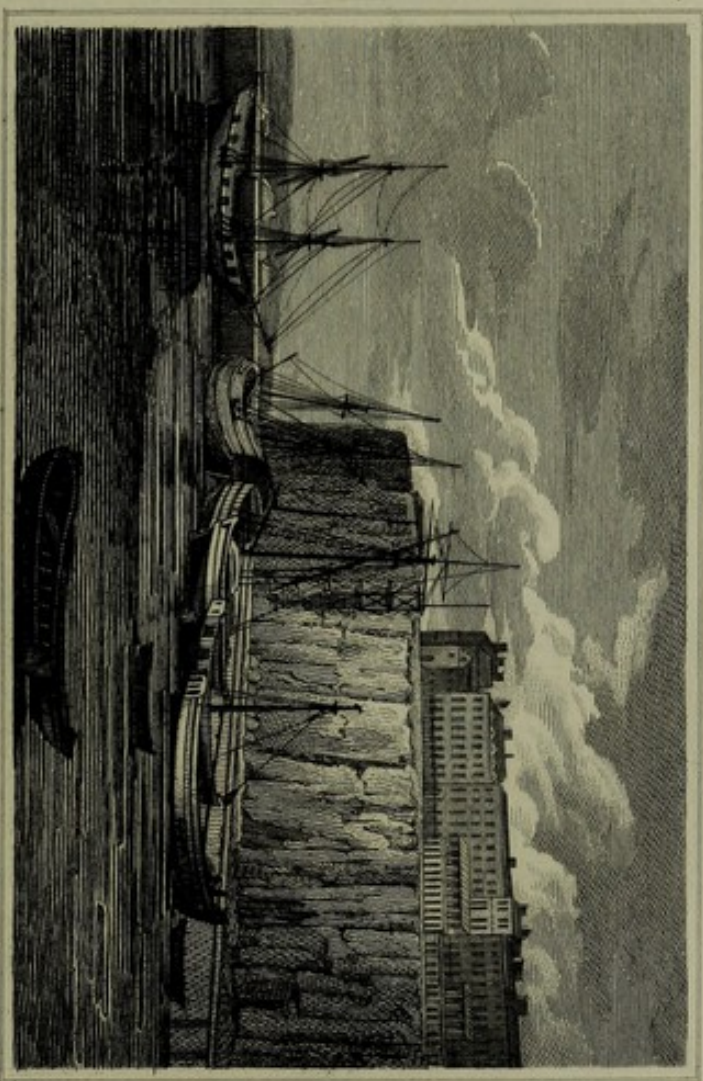
The sums expended in constructing this Haven, are stated to amount to between 6 and 700,000*l.* ; but this bears hardly any proportion to the property saved by its means, which, if it were possible correctly to estimate, could not be found less than forty or fifty millions ; yet this property is a very inferior consideration, when we advert to the many hundred valuable lives that have been preserved to their families, and to their country, by the security afforded by this port, which, as formed and preserved by methods entirely artificial, must be regarded as the most important work of the kind in Great Britain. Its pre-eminent utility may in some degree be estimated by the mention of the fact, that during the storms which occurred in December 1795, upwards of 300 sail of vessels were sheltered here at one time ; some of them

of 300 tons burthen and upwards. How greatly the security of this port must have been increased since 1780, is proved by the circumstance, that, during the whole of that year, only twenty-nine vessels sought shelter here, though the number has been subsequently increased to many hundreds.

The area of Ramsgate Harbour is nearly circular, and comprehends about forty-six acres. The Piers, Basons, &c. are chiefly constructed with Purbeck and Portland stone; principally the latter. The entire length of the East Pier, including its flexures or angles, which are four in number, is nearly 3000 feet; that of the West Pier is about 1500 feet; the head of each Pier terminates in an octagon, and the width of the entrance between them is 240 feet. The general breadth of the Piers is twenty-six feet, including a strong parapet, which defends the outer side next the sea. What is called the East Channel, is formed by the passage between the East Pier and a large bank of sand, which nearly crosses the Harbour as far as the Bason, and is of considerable use for ships to bring up upon in a hard gale, when driven into the harbour without anchors or cables. Near the North end of the West Pier is a massive frame-work of timber, including a stair-case, called *Jacob's Ladder*, forming a communication from the top to the bottom of the cliffs: this was erected in the year 1754.

From the mouth of the Harbour being so far advanced into the sea, the entrance of a vessel in tempestuous weather, combined with the rolling of the waves, and the dashing of the spray, forms a very grand spectacle, though it is scarcely possible to contemplate it without strong emotions of terror.

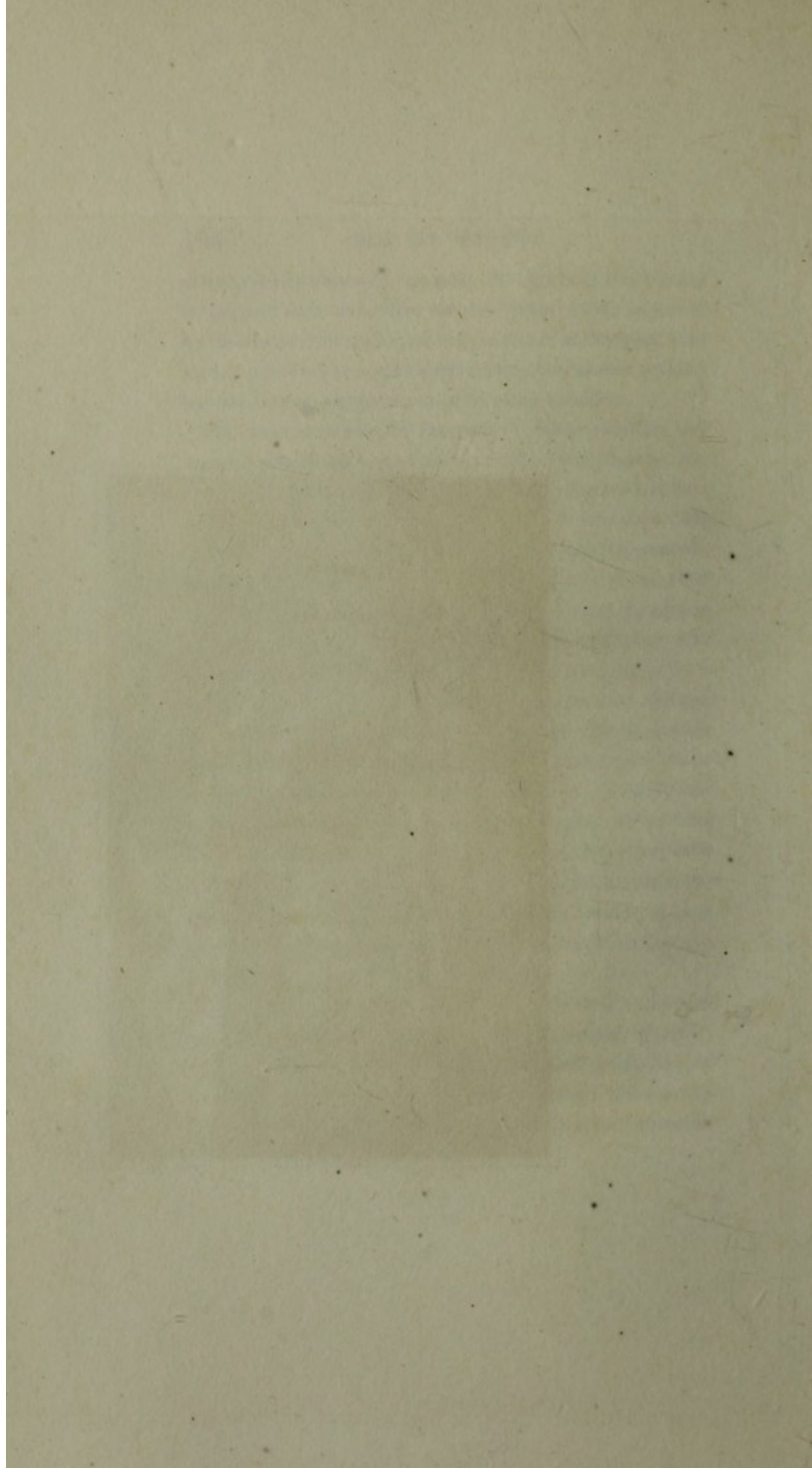




Eng'd by W. Doolittle, from a Drawing by J. P. Mordaunt.

*Port of Hamsgate, Town & Harbour.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Stansfield & Co. 1847.





In the bathing season, the Piers are frequently crowded with company, particularly the East Pier, which then becomes a favourite *promenade*. The sea views are very fine, especially when the Downs are full of shipping: in good weather, the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though at the distance of thirty miles; and when tinged by the beams of the western sun, they give a most delightful distance to the prospect. The home views include the towns of Sandwich and Deal, together with some striking features of the uplands, and fruitful vallies of East Kent.

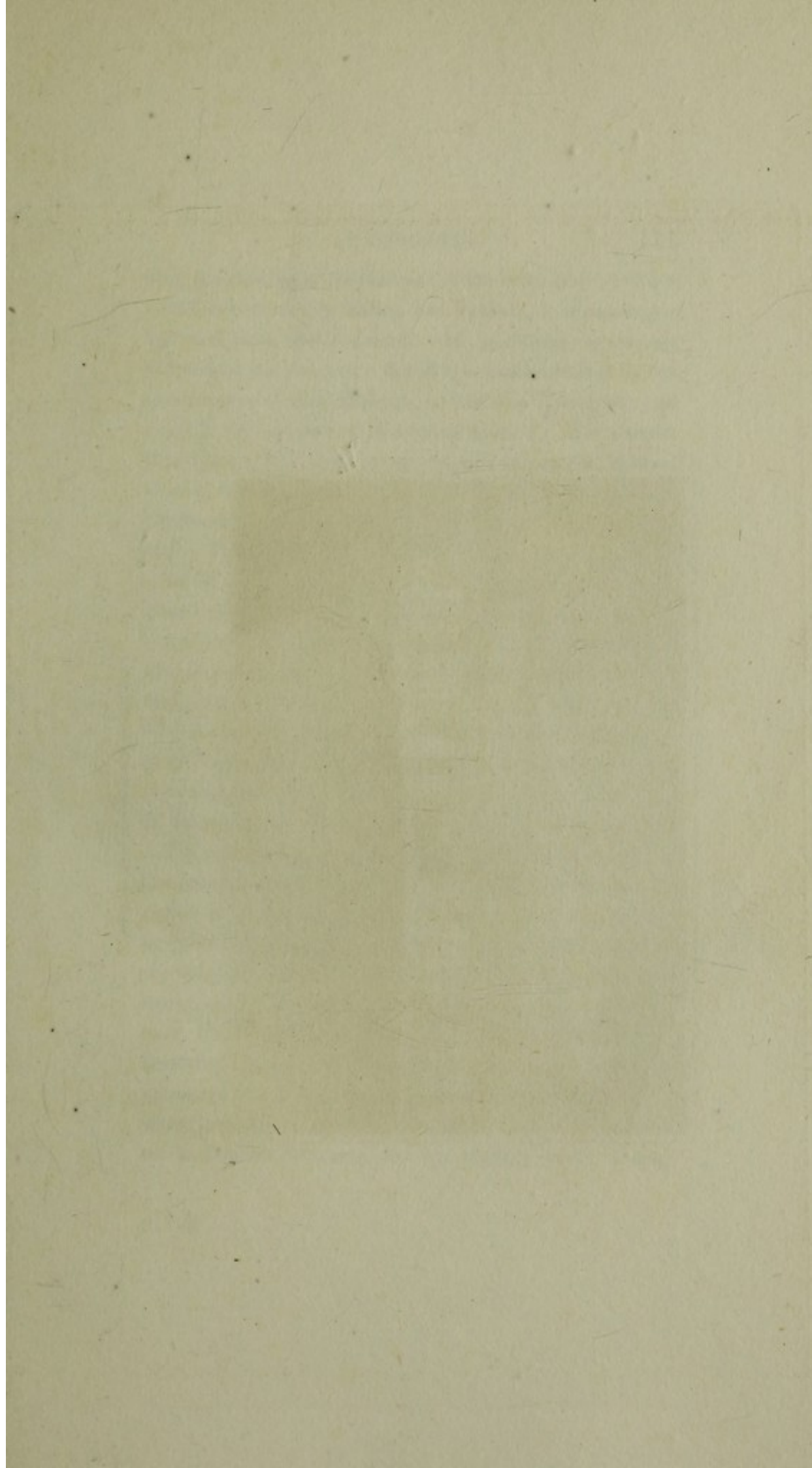
The duties payable towards the maintenance of this Harbour are collected under an Act of Parliament, passed in the 32d year of George III. chap. 72, by which all former acts for the purpose are rescinded, and the dues ordered to be levied on all vessels whatsoever, (excepting king's ships), passing through the Downs, whether navigating on the east or the west side of the Goodwin Sands. Vessels of between twenty and three hundred tons pay two-pence per ton: every chaldron of coals, and every ton of stones, is rated at from three-pence to three-pence halfpenny; and other duties are proportionable. The surplus produce is directed to be vested in the funds, in the name of "the Committee of Treasury," appointed by the same Act. By another Act, for amending the former one, passed in the 37th of George III. chap. 86, the Trustees were empowered to appoint "a Committee of Managers or Directors," to consist of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman for the time being, the Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, and nine Trustees, to be chosen by ballot; to which Committee the

general direction of all concerns relating to the Pier and Harbour is entrusted.

Previously to the 25th of May, 1813, the Committee of Treasury held 50,000*l.* in the 3 per cent. annuities; but 15,000*l.* was then ordered to be sold out, for the purpose of restoring and strengthening the works of the Harbour. Two years afterwards, a new Act of Parliament, (55th of George III. chap. 84), was passed, which, after declaring that it would soon be necessary "to sell out the remainder," for similar purposes, "in consequence of a demolition of, and other inevitable accidents happening to, the works," proceeds to impose an additional rate, or duty, of three-pence per ton, on "every Foreign ship, vessel, or crayer," passing the Harbour of Ramsgate, "whether laden, or in ballast," for the purpose of establishing a sufficient fund, to make the works, reparations, and improvements necessary, both to the present and future safety of the Harbour. It also empowers the Trustees to borrow 50,000*l.* either on debentures, or by mortgage of the rates and duties, to meet the immediate expense; and authorizes them to make particular regulations in regard to gunpowder and combustibles, as well as to appoint constables, either "on shore or afloat," to enforce the rules, &c. requisite for the security of the Pier and Harbour. By this Act, likewise, particular penalties are directed to be levied on every ship, or vessel, that shall be suffered to remain in the dry-dock, after the time fixed for the completion of its necessary repairs.

Under the last-mentioned Acts, some extensive alterations have been commenced, and new works made: to facilitate,







Engraving by W. Dingle, from a Drawing by J. D. Smith.

# Albion Place, Ramsgate.

Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood and Co. May 1847.



also, the clearing of the Harbour of the sand, or silt, which is continually driven in during bad weather, a steam-engine has been built, and connected with machinery ingeniously adapted for the purpose. Out of the duties collected for the maintenance of this Harbour, a small sum is annually paid towards the support of Sandwich Haven. The present Chairman of the Trustees is the well-known Sir William Curtis, Bart. and M. P. for London ; who has a large and handsome mansion near the entrance to the Pier from Sion Hill. The office of the Trustees is at Austin Friars.

In all civil and criminal cases, the Ville of Ramsgate still remains subject to the Cinque Port of Sandwich ; yet matters of inferior importance are commonly adjusted by a resident Deputy, who is appointed by the Mayor of Sandwich ; and, since the year 1786, a Court of Requests has been established here for the recovery of small debts. The amount of the Land-tax levied on the inhabitants is regulated by the Commissioners of the Corporation of Sandwich, in proportion to the whole sum raised by that Port.

The great influx of visitors to this town of late years, and the increase of its population, have led to the erection of various new streets and rows of large and respectable houses, as well as of many detached dwellings. The principal and most pleasant are on the Cliff, and in the different situations, called, Prospect Hill, and Place ; Sion Hill, and Row ; Rose Hill ; Chapel Place ; Albion Place ; and Nelson's Crescent. Many of these buildings owe their origin to the patronage and support given to Ramsgate by Mrs. Townley, whose late husband, — Townley, Esq. an eminent Proctor in Doctor's Commons, has but recently died. Among

the other improvements made within the last thirty years has been the erection of a spacious *Chapel of Ease*, under an Act of Parliament, obtained in 1785: this was completed, and first opened in 1791. Here, also, are four *Meeting Houses*, two of which are for Calvinists, (Independents), one for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Anabaptists. A capacious *Poor-House* has likewise been built here of late years, the poor being maintained separately from the rest of the parish: notwithstanding this, the inhabitants pay a certain proportion of the Church cess, and have the privilege, in consequence, of choosing one Church-Warden from among themselves.

The accommodations for the summer residents at Ramsgate are similar to those at Margate, though probably not quite so numerous, and somewhat less splendid. The *Assembly-Room*, and *Tavern*, is a large building near the Harbour, elegantly fitted up, and containing convenient tea and card rooms, a ball-room, a billiard room, coffee-rooms, &c. The regulations for dancing and card-playing are the same as at Margate. Here, also, are several good Hotels, Inns, and Taverns, with many respectable Boarding Houses; two extensive *Libraries*, namely, Burgess's and Witherden's; various Schools, Bathing-rooms, &c. The *Warm-Baths*, lately constructed on the cliff, deserve particular notice, as they are contained in an elegant and commodious building, and supplied with fresh sea-water every tide, by means of a deep well communicating with a subterranean passage dug through the chalk to the sea-side. The Bathing-place is a fine sandy shore below the cliffs to the south of the Pier: the Machines are similar to those employed at Margate.



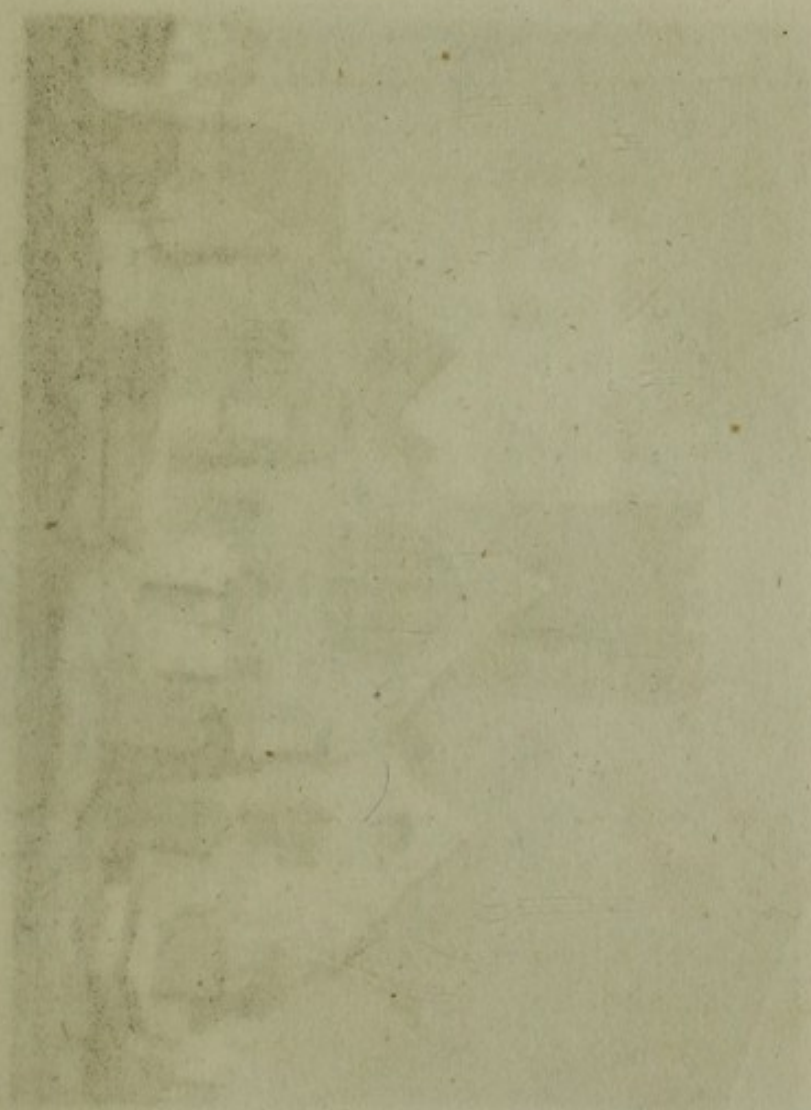
The Ramsgate *Packets* and *Hoys* are principally engaged in the conveyance of luggage, goods, corn, &c. as the difficulty of weathering the North-Foreland, in rough weather, generally induces those persons who prefer a sea-trip to sail in the Margate Packets. The shipping trade has been much improved since the completion of the Harbour; and several vessels now belong to this Port, which are constantly employed in the importation of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland. Boat-building, and the repairs of shipping after heavy gales of wind, are also carried on here to a considerable extent.

Within the last forty years both the houses and the population have been more than doubled; and the latter is continually receiving increase from the numbers of persons, who are induced, by different motives, to settle in this town. The principal streets are paved, watched, and lighted; and a good market has been established here, which is well supplied with meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables.

At a short distance westward from Ramsgate is ELLINGTON, which gave name to an ancient family that resided here previously to the time of Edward the Fourth; towards the end of whose reign they were succeeded by the *Thatchers*, another family of considerable antiquity in this part of Kent. About the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, it passed from them to the *Spracklyns*, of whom Adam Sprackling, Esq. who resided here in the time of Charles the First, and had married Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Leuknor, of Acrise Place, was executed for the murder of his wife. This unfortunate man having wasted his estate by riotous living, and considerably involved himself in debt, was compelled to lock himself up in his own house, to avoid being ar-

rested; and whilst thus situated, he appears to have conceived a rooted antipathy against his lady, through supposing her to be in league with his creditors. Occasionally, too, he seems to have been afflicted with outrageous fits of passion, mingled with insanity; and in one of these he committed the horrid deed for which he suffered. From the many appearances of design, however, which accompanied the sanguinary act, the jury were led to declare him guilty of premeditated murder. The unfortunate victim to his rage was highly esteemed for her piety and virtue: her death was particularly dreadful. He first struck her on the face with a dagger, whilst she was endeavouring to sooth his passion; and then, on her attempting to open the door to leave the room, he struck her wrist so forcibly with an iron cleaver, or chopping knife, "that the bone was cut asunder, and her hand hung down only by the sinews and skin." After an interval of time, (during which the wounded limb was bound up by an aged servant), he felled her to the ground, bleeding, by a blow on the forehead with the same weapon; and, on her raising herself upon her knees, and whilst praying to God to forgive her murderer, he "cleft her head in two, so that she immediately fell down stark dead." He afterwards killed six dogs, and threw four of them beside the dead body of his wife, in order, according to his own words, as given in evidence, "that he might be reckoned mad." He also committed various other incoherent acts with the like intent. This murder was committed on the night of Saturday, December the 11th, 1752, at which time Sprackling had been married nineteen years. Before morning he was apprehended, and soon afterwards lodged in the gaol at Sandwich, where he was





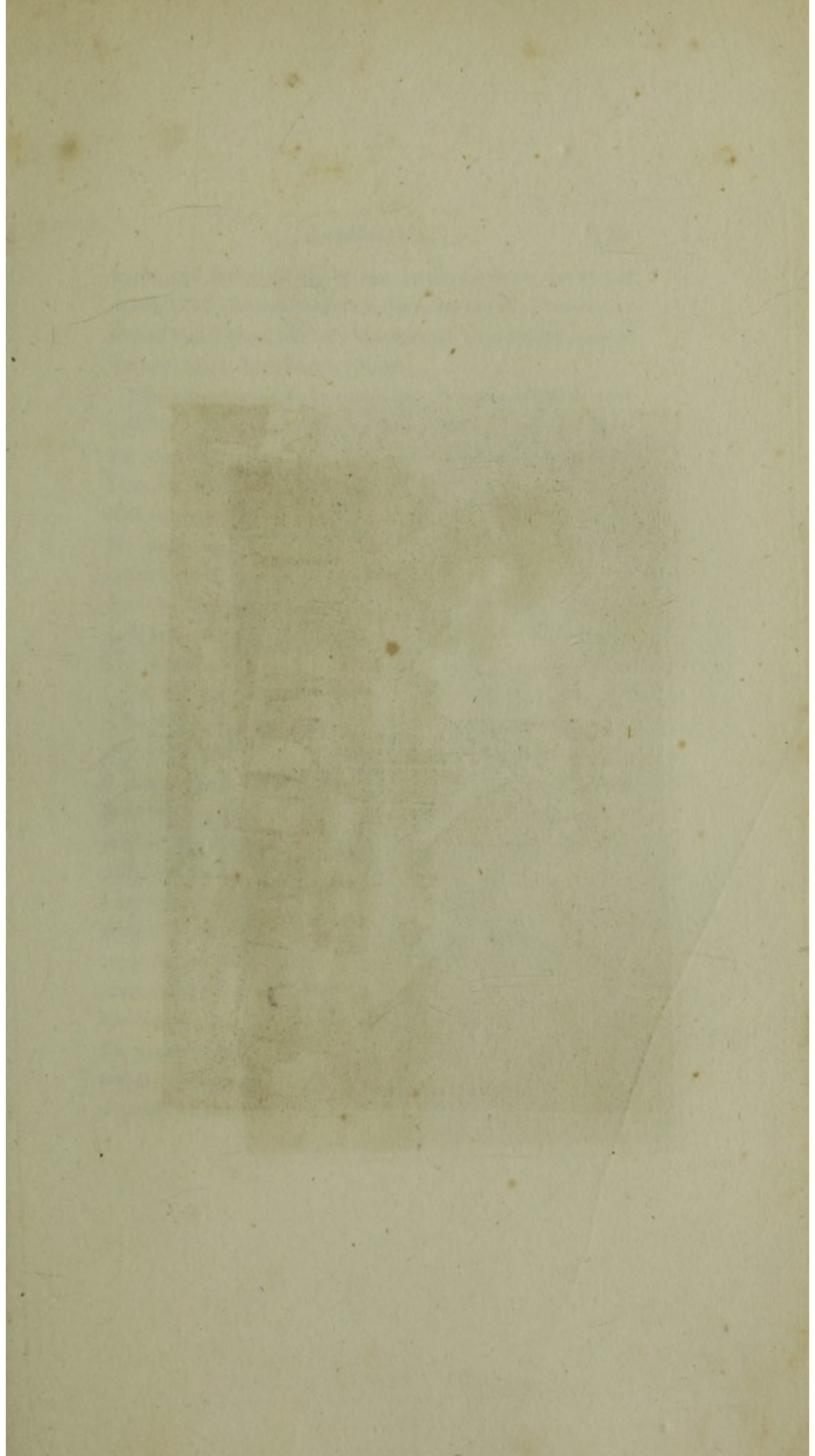


Engr'd by W. D. B. from a Drawing by Miss A. E. F. 1840.

St. Lawrence Church, Thane

Published by the proprietors, Messrs. J. & C. Long, 1840.







*Engraved by W. D. Smith from a Drawing by J. L. Smith.*

*Sp. Lawrence, Thane.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sharwood and Co. April 1857.*



tried, and found guilty, at the Sessions held on the 22d of April, 1753. He was hanged on the following day; and on the second night after, his body was interred near the remains of his wife, in St. Lawrence's Church.

The Ellington estate has since been the property of several families. The *Trowards*, its late owners, purchased it in the reign of George the First; but on the decease of William Troward, of Manston Green, in 1767, without issue, it fell to different heirs, and a moiety was alienated to the then tenant, Mr. John Garrett, together with the manor-house. This gentleman bequeathed his property to his nephew, John Garrett, Esq. who resides at Ellington; and who, by some judicious repairs made a few years ago, has considerably improved the ancient mansion.

On the brow of the hill, immediately above Ramsgate, is the extensive village of ST. LAWRENCE, which forms a long and winding street, extending westward from that town. It was anciently a chapelry to Minster, but was made parochial in the year 1275. Its name is derived from the patron saint of the *Church*, which is a large edifice, built principally with field stones, rough-casted over; and consisting of a nave, aisles, and three chancels: between the nave and principal chancel rises a square embattled tower, which is supported on four massive piers, the capitals of which display some curious sculpture. The tower, and part of the body of the church, are of Norman architecture; and the exterior of the former is ornamented with ranges of small semi-circular arches, springing from plain octagonal pillars. The north chancel, or chapel, which is used as the vestry, is said to

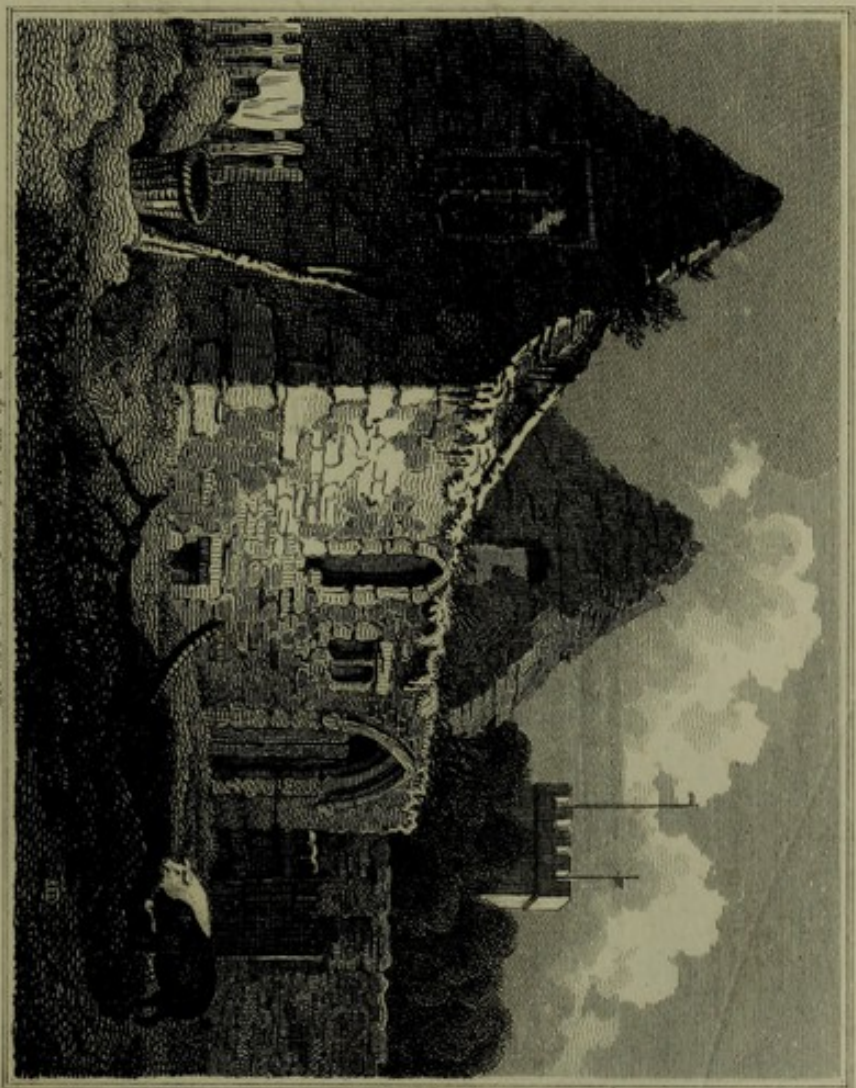
have been built by the *Manstons*, of Manston Court, in this parish ; and it was certainly the burial-place of that family. Weever, indeed, who, in his "Funeral Monuments," has preserved some of the ancient inscriptions by which they were commemorated, conjectures that the Church itself was founded by the Manstons. In the Catholic times, here were several altars, dedicated respectively to St. James, St. Thomas, St. Catherine, and the Holy Trinity. The sepulchral memorials in this fabric are very numerous ; and among them are several for the *Spracklings* of Ellington.

At a short distance eastward from St. Lawrence's Church, are the remains of a small *Chantry Chapel* that was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and endowed, with some contiguous lands, for the maintenance of a priest ; but, after the Reformation, these endowments were converted into a lay fee, and the Chapel became a cottager's dwelling : it is now completely unroofed, and otherwise dilapidated.

Nearly two miles north-westward from St. Lawrence is the picturesque hamlet of MANSTON GREEN ; adjacent to which was a curious *Cavern*, consisting of three long passages, with lateral communications. This was excavated, by an eccentric, but benevolent yeoman, named Troward, about sixty years ago, for the purpose of obtaining chalk to mix with manure. Some parts of it have recently fallen in.

Somewhat further, in the same direction, is MANSTON COURT, which, for many generations, was the seat and inheritance of the Manston family, of whom Richard de Manston was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, in the reign of King John ; and William de Manston, a sheriff of Kent, in

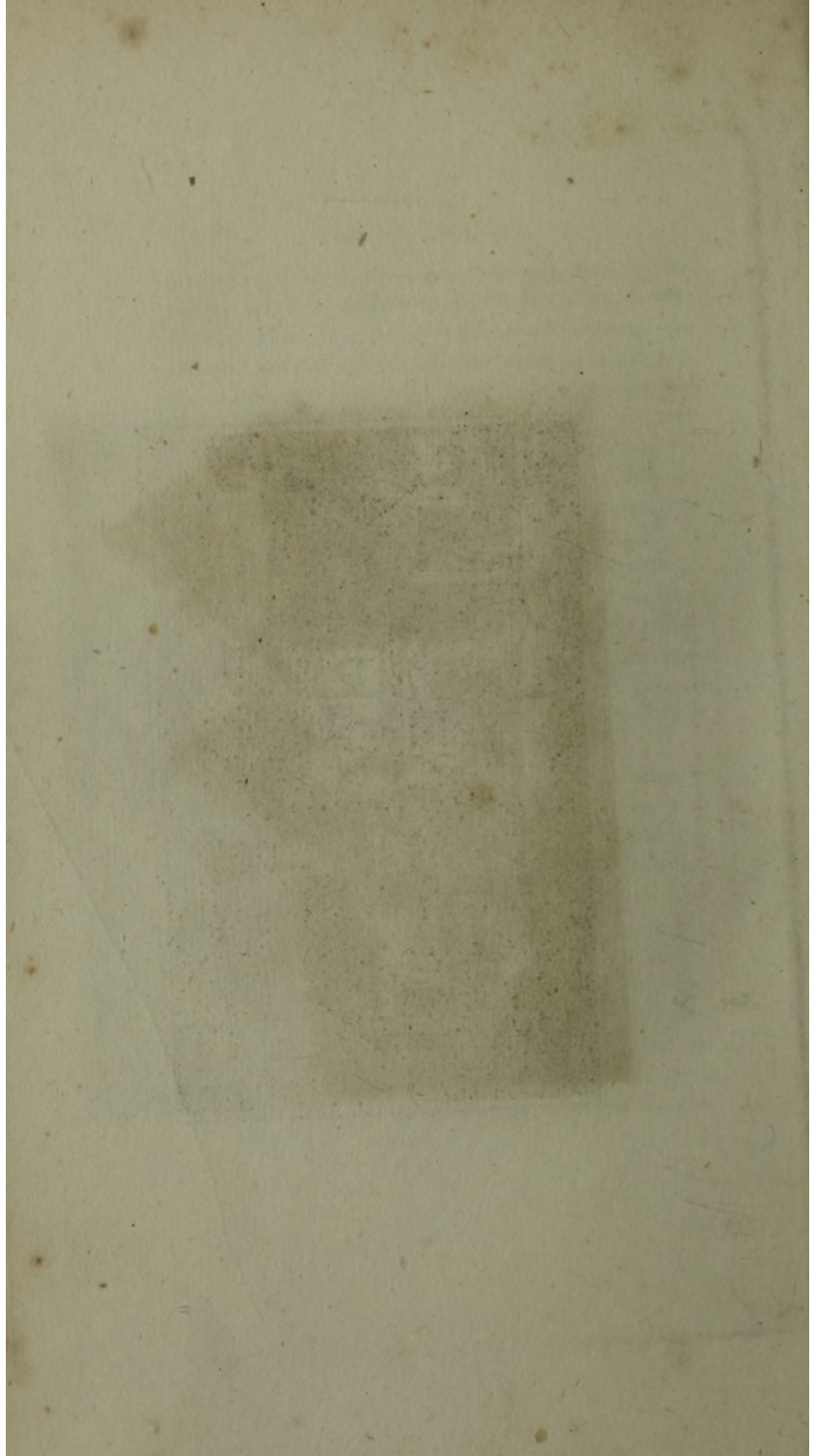




Engr'd by Nichol's from a drawing by Miss J. Jones.

*Remains of an ancient Chapel, at St. Lawrence, Thurst*

Printed for the proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. London, 1817.



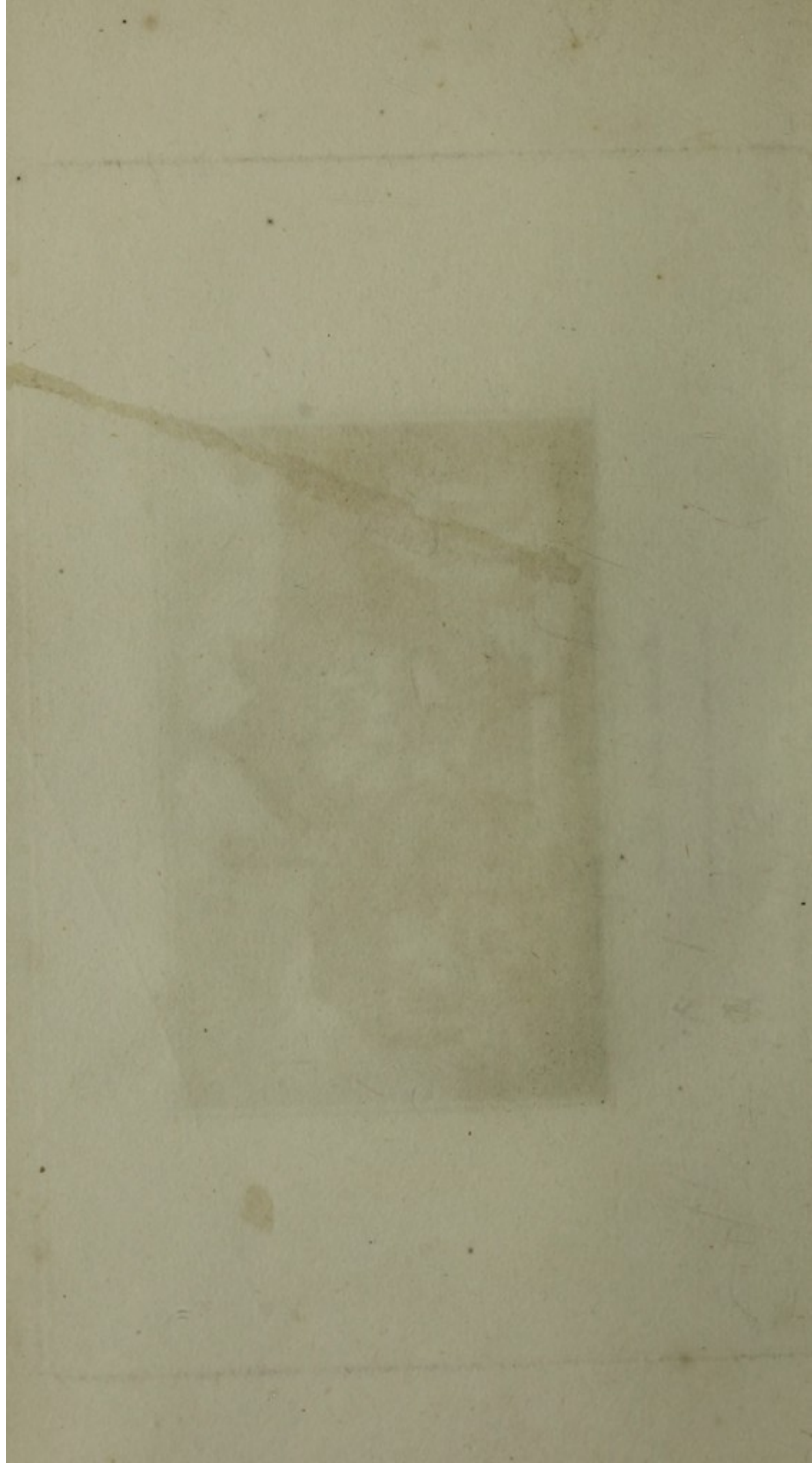




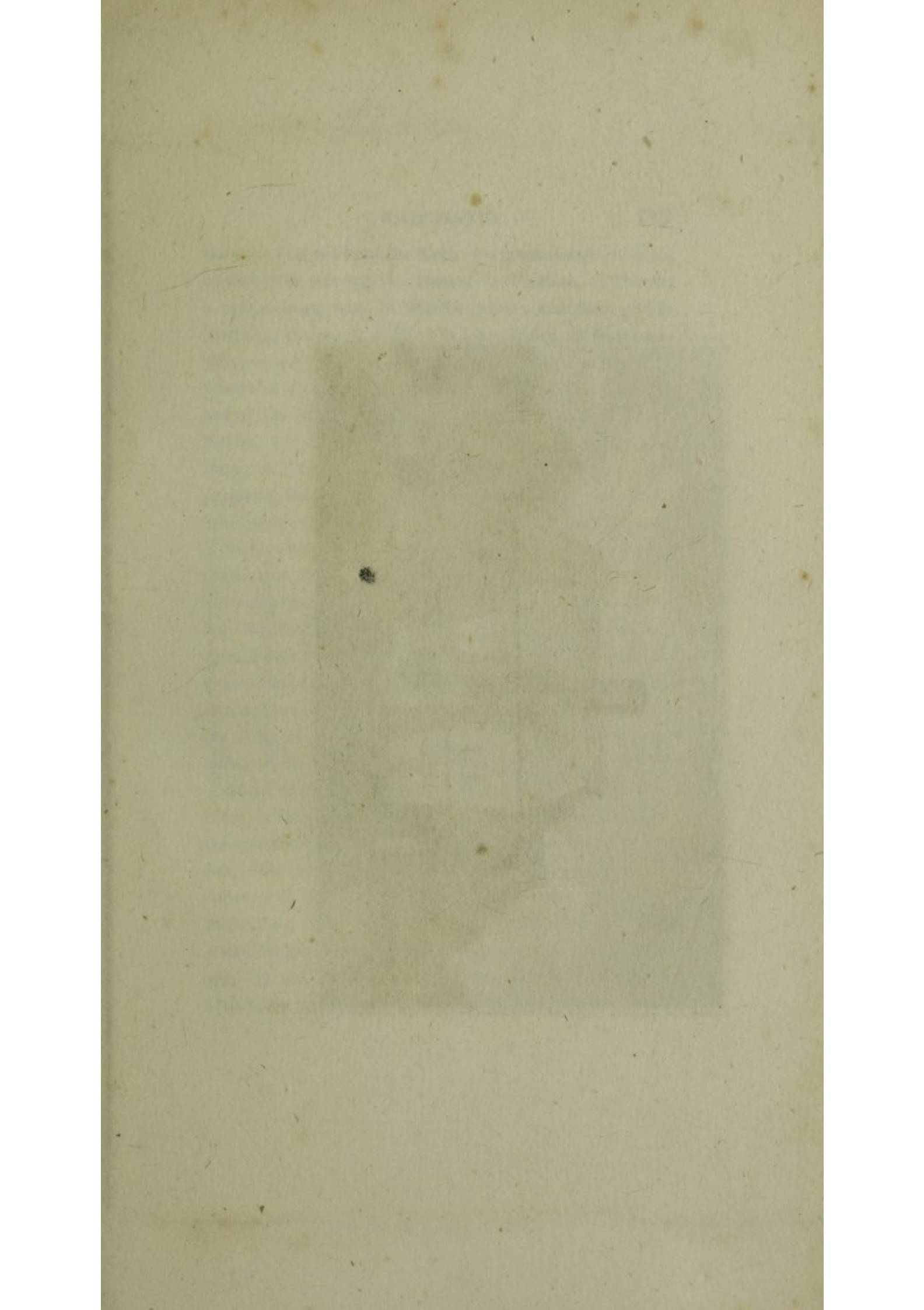
Engr. by W. Dingle, from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

*Manston Court, Shanty*

Published for the Proprietors by Sharnwood & Co. May 1, 1817.









Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dawkins.

*Manshon Court, Thand.*

Published for the proprietors by Darwood & Co. Dec. 1848.



the 14th year of Henry the Sixth : his grand-daughter, Joan, carried it in marriage to Thomas St. Nicholas, of Thorne, a neighbouring seat, in Minster parish ; and their grand-daughter, Elizabeth, matched to John Dynley, of Worcestershire, who, in her right, became possessed of the united inheritance of the Thornes and Manstons. His heir, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, conveyed Manston Court, Powies, and Thorne, to Sir John Roper, who was created Baron of Tenham by James the First, and whose great grandson, the Lord Christopher Roper, possessed this estate ; but it afterwards became the property of Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, Bart. who was owner in the reign of George the Second. It has since been occupied by several families, and was recently the property of the representatives of the late Mr. Richard Brice. The large and ancient mansion erected here by the Manstons, has long been converted into a farm-house ; yet it still retains many vestiges of its ancient splendour. Near the north end, on the west side, are the ruins of the family *Chapel*, now reduced to its outer walls, which are finely mantled with ivy.

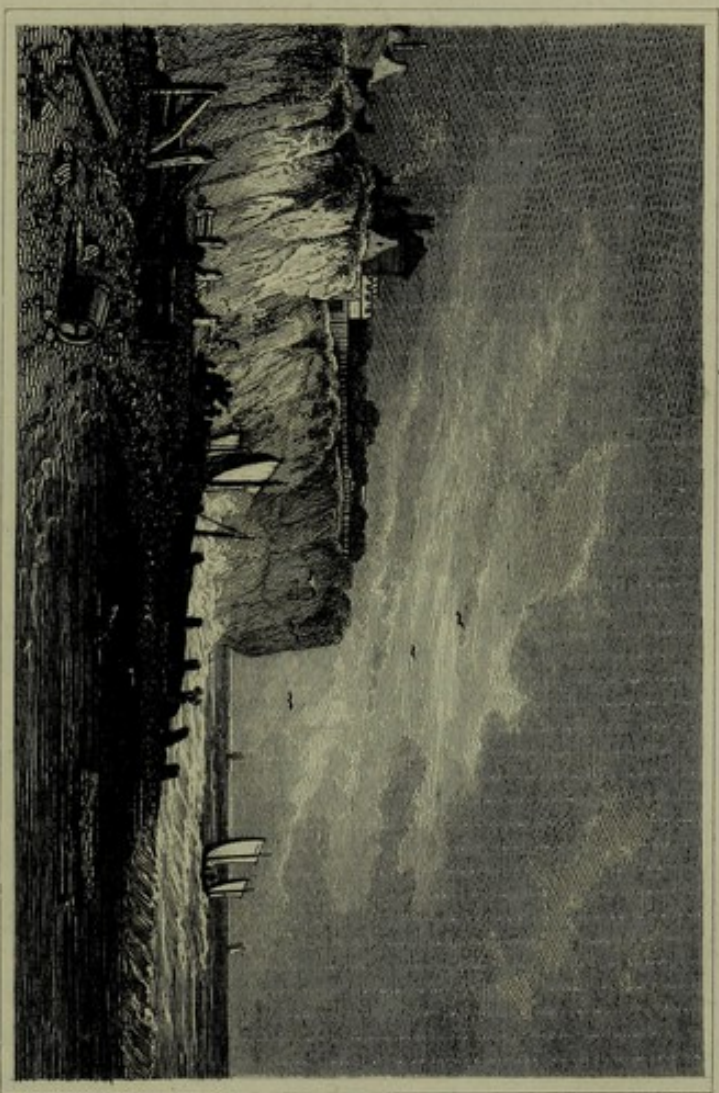
About one mile southward from the Church of St. Lawrence, is PEGWELL BAY, which has become celebrated from the quantities of shrimps, lobsters, soles, mullets, and flatfish, which are caught here ; and occasionally a few turbot. Adjacent to it, is a pleasant and respectable inn, called *Belle-Vue* ; and nearly adjoining to Pegwell is a neat *Villa*, which was erected about eighteen or twenty years ago, by the noted Counsellor Garrow, who has since been made Attorney-General, and knighted, by the Prince

Regent. His [father was a schoolmaster at Barnet, near London ; and his uncle, from whom he derived considerable property, was, at first, an apothecary, and afterwards a physician, in the same town. His abilities as a statesman are far less eminent than his talents as a counsellor and pleader at the bar.

Between Pegwell and Ramsgate is another pleasant *Villa*, called BELMONT, which was built by Joseph Ruse, Esq. and afterwards purchased by Lord Darnley, who again disposed of it about ten or twelve years ago to Thomas Warre, Esq.

From Pegwell Bay to *Cliff-End*, the cliffs, from the height of about five yards above the sand, are chiefly composed of a bluish marl, which contains numerous fish-shells, as culvers, cockles, &c. Similar shells are likewise found at the same level in digging wells at some distance inland.

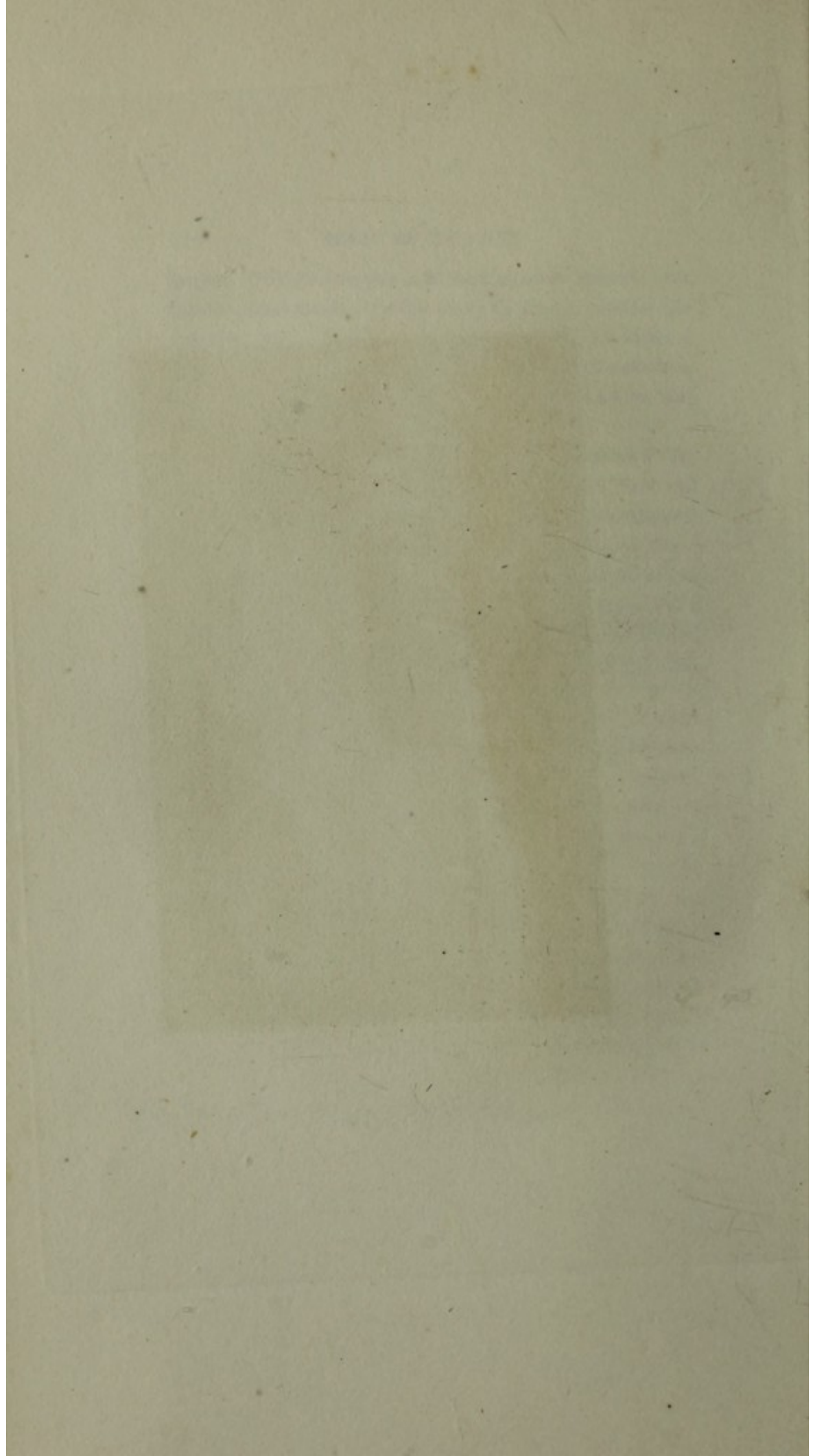




*Engraved by W. H. Bartlett*

# *Peapack Bay, N.J.*

*Published for the proprietors by Howard and C. P. 1875*





## STONAR.

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THIS PARISH ANCIENTLY AN ISLE: MANOR OF STONAR  
GRANTED TO ST. AUGUSTIN'S ABBEY: DISPUTES WITH THE  
ABBOTS: TOWN DESTROYED: MISCELLANEOUS PARTI-  
CULARS.

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THIS small parish was anciently an Isle of itself, lying at the entrance of the Wantsume, near Sandwich; but as that estuary was gradually choaked up, it became a portion of the main land; and, to prevent the low grounds from being again overflowed, sea walls were raised, which afterwards were made the high-road ways from Ebbs-fleet and Cliff-end to Stonar and Sandwich.

The name of this place is variously written in old records, as *Stonore*, *Eastonore*, *Estonore*, and *Estonores*: by the latter appellation King Canute granted the manor to the Abbey of St. Augustin, at Canterbury; and his grant was confirmed by William the Norman, and his successor, Rufus; together with all the appertaining rights and customs. In the 12th century, the Abbots obtained charters for a five-days' annual fair, and a weekly market to be held at Stonar; and they were also privileged to hold a court here, in which they claimed the right of judging and punishing in cases of

life and death. By this, and other assumptions of independent power, the inhabitants were greatly displeased, and they endeavoured to unite themselves to the Cinque Port of Sandwich; from which circumstance arose many disputes and litigations, and the towns-people were several times fined for resisting the authority of the Abbots. The controversy, however, was never finally determined till the present reign; for although, after the dissolution of the Monasteries, this manor was commonly reported to be subject to the above Cinque Port; yet, in the year 1773, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, the then owner, procured a Confession of Judgment, at a Common Assembly held at Sandwich, that "Stonar was not within the jurisdiction of Sandwich, but in the county at large;" and this was immediately entered upon record in the Court of King's Bench.

During three centuries after the Norman Invasion, Stonar appears to have been a considerable place, though, for a long time, it was reduced to a single farm-house; and even now there are but nine dwellings in the whole parish. Its prosperity was first checked by the increase of the neighbouring town of Sandwich; and it was next, in the 39th year of Edward the Third, almost destroyed by "a terrible inundation of the sea," which overwhelmed all the low grounds from Cliff-end to this place; and excited great apprehensions for the safety of all the levels and marshes from the sea to Wingham, Canterbury, &c. But "the utter ruin and subversion of this town," according to Philipot, "happened in the year 1385, about the 9th of Richard the Second, at which time the French, with eighteen sail of



gallies, designing to infest the maritime parts of Kent, landed, and laid this town of Stonar in ashes, which ever since hath found a sepulchre in its own rubbish ; and accuses the bad government of Sir Simon de Burley, the then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, as chief author thereof." Burley, it appears, had given orders that the forces, which the Abbot of St. Augustin's had hastily collected for the defence of his tenantry, should not enter the Isle by the way of Sandwich ; and they were, in consequence, obliged to march round by Fordwich and Sturry to the bridge at Sarre, which allowed time for the French to destroy the town, yet they immediately took shipping, when informed that the Abbot was coming to oppose them.

In a manuscript of Dr. Plot's, written about the year 1693, and quoted by Dr. Harris in his " History of Kent," it is said, that " the ruins of Stonar, within the memory of man, took up many acres of ground ; but were lately removed to render the land fit for tillage." The foundations of various buildings may still be traced among the corn-fields. The church stood on a rising spot, near the road ; but not any part of it remains above ground. Some extensive *Salt Works* have been established in this parish, near a new cut made across the marsh for the more speedy drainage of the levels.

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## MINSTER.

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ORIGIN OF MINSTER, AND FOUNDATION OF THE NUNNERY  
BY DOMNEVA: THE DEER'S COURSE, AND THUNOR'S  
LEAP: ST. MILDRED, AND SUCCEEDING ABBESSES:  
DEVASTATIONS BY THE DANES: DESCENT OF THE MANOR:  
DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE, CHURCH, AND MONU-  
MENTS: THE COURT HOUSE: EBBS-FLEET: THORNE:  
MOUNT PLEASANT; AND SHERIFF'S HOPE.

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MINSTER, anciently written *Mynstre* and *Menstre*, is situated on the south side of the Isle, about half a mile from the river Stour, or Wantsume; a small branch of which formerly flowed up to the Church, under the appellation of *Mynstre Fleet*. This place derived its origin and name from the *Nunnery* and *Church*, founded here, in the Saxon times, by the Princess Domneva, who was daughter to Ermenred, eldest son to Edbald, King of Kent, and wife to Merwald, the son of Penda, King of Mercia. In the early part of her life, she had been left with her sister, Ermen-githa, and her brothers, Ethelred and Ethelbright, under the guardianship of her uncle, Ercombert, who had usurped his brother's throne; and whose son and successor, Egbert,

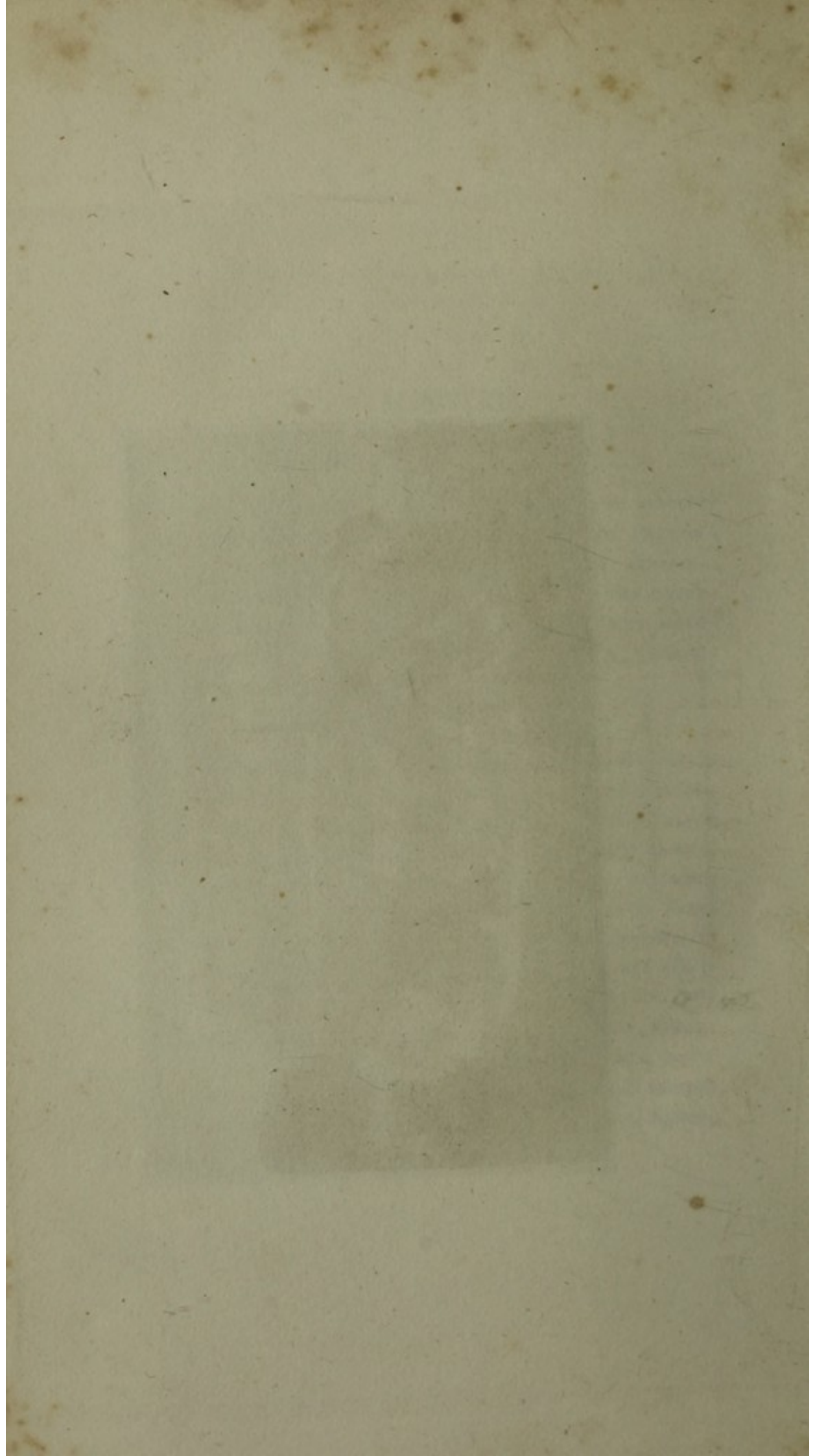




Drawn by W. D. Webb.

*Minster, Thane*

Published for the proprietors by D. B. Webb and Co. Dec. 1866.





through the counsels of Thunor, or Tymor, his Lieutenant, was induced to consent to the murder of both the princes, in order that he might retain secure possession of the kingdom. In expiation of this murder, which Thunor is said to have perpetrated in the King's Palace at Eastry, and which the monkish legends state to have been discovered by "a light from heaven, seen pointing to the very spot where the bodies were interred," Egbert, by the advice of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Adrian, Abbot of St. Augustin's, promised, (in accordance with the custom of the age), to give to Domneva "whatever she should ask," besides offering her many rich presents.

Domneva, who had borne one son and two daughters to her husband, and with him had afterwards taken a vow of chastity, refused the presents; but, at the same time, requested that the king would grant her as much land as her tame Deer "*could run over at one course,*" on which she might found a Nunnery, in memory of her deceased brothers; and, with her virgin train, solicit the Almighty to pardon him for his participation in the murder. The king readily complied; and, in the presence of many of his nobles and people, the Deer was turned loose at West-Gate, on the sea-coast, in Birchington parish, and, after running in a circuitous tract eastward, proceeded towards the south-west, though every endeavour was made by Thunor to obstruct its course; the "envious murderer," as he is called by Thorne, (from whose Annals of St. Augustin's Monastery these particulars are gathered), crying out, 'that Domneva was a witch; and the king a fool, in yielding so far to her art as to

suffer so noble and fruitful a soil to be taken from him by the decision of a brute.' "This impiety," continues the Annalist, "so offended heaven, that the earth opened and swallowed him up," whilst riding across and checking the Deer, "and he went down with Nathan and Abiram into hell, leaving the name of *Thunor-his-lepe*, or *Thunor's Leap*, to the field and place where he fell, to perpetuate the memory of his punishment\*". Meanwhile the Deer, continuing its progress, stopped not till it came to the estuary of the Stour, at the place now called Sheriff's Hope, near Monkton, having completely crossed the Isle, and cut off a tract of land comprehending upwards of ten thousand acres. This was immediately given by the king to Domneva, and afterwards confirmed to her by his charters, which contained a most fearful curse against all infringers of the gift. Egbert, whom the fate of Thunor had affected "with great fear and trembling," also assisted Domneva with wealth, and all things necessary, to enable her to build the Nunnery, which she soon after founded on the spot "where the present church now stands." When completed, which was

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\* *Rege—cum suis aspiciente vultu hilari cursum cervice, Thunor trux aspectu torvo cursum reprimere prestolando equo cui assedit, terra dehiscens in infernum cum Dathan et Abiram absorbetur, in quo loco usque in presens Puteus est apparens qui Thunor-hys-lepe appellatur.* Thorne's Annals.—Lewis supposes the *Puteus Thunor*, or *Thunor's Leap*, to be the old Chalk-pit, called Minster Chalk Pit, which he imagines to have "been first sunk when the Abbey and Church at Mynstre were built."



about the year 680, it was consecrated by Archbishop Theodore, in honour of the Virgin Mary; and Domneva, having endowed it for seventy nuns, with the lands granted for the purpose, became the first Abbess; and, on her decease, she was buried here "on the glebe."

Such is the monkish account of the origin of the famous Minster Abbey, which was afterwards called *St. Mildred's Abbey*, from St. Mildred, one of the daughters of Domneva, and her successor in the government of this foundation. This princess was held in very high repute for her great holiness, both in that, and in succeeding ages. Lambard, referring to Capgrave as his authority, says, she was "so mightily defended with Divine Power, that, lying in a hote oven three hours together, she suffered not of the flame. She was also endowed with suche godlyke virtue, that, comming out of Fraunce, the very stone on which she first stepped, at Ippedsflete in this Isle, received the impression of her foote, and reteined it for ever; having, besides, this propertie, that whether-so-ever you removed the same, it woulde within short time, and without helpe of mans' hande, returne to the former place againe." Many other miracles are related by the monks of this lady, who, on her decease, was buried in St. Mary's Church, which formed part of the Nunnery her mother had founded.

Edburga, the third Abbess, is said to have been a daughter of King Ethelbert, and to have built a "new, larger, and more stately Temple," with convenient offices and dwellings, contiguous to that erected by Domneva, which had been found too small and confined for the number of virgins

that were here associated. The new Church was dedicated by Archbishop Cuthbert, to St. Peter and St. Paul; and hither, about the year 750, Edburga translated the body of St. Mildred, who, according to Thorne, though she had now been interred nearly forty-five years, was so pure and incorrupt, that "she seemed more like a lady in her bed, than one resting in a sepulchre, or grave; and even "her garments had continued unchanged." Sigaburga, the next Abbess, was doomed to witness the commencement of those devastations which eventually proved the total destruction of the Convent; for, in her time, the Danes began their depredations in this Isle, and plundered the nuns and ravaged their possessions. A still more hapless fate attended some of the succeeding Abbesses, who, during a course of two centuries, were frequently subjected to the cruelties of their infidel invaders; and at length the whole of the religious edifices were destroyed by fire, together with all the nuns and attending priests, as well as many of the neighbouring inhabitants, who had fled hither for safety. Whether this event took place in the year 978, 988, or 1011, is uncertain, as historians differ in respect to the precise time. Those who fix it in the latter year, say, that nearly the whole Isle was then destroyed by the Danish army, under Swein, the father to King Canute.

If the legends of the monks may be credited, the remains of the holy St. Mildred were preserved by miraculous interposition, during all these ravages; and were afterwards, in 1027, or 1030, given by Canute to the Abbey of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, on the earnest solicitations of Abbot



Elstan, together with all the lands and possessions of the foundation over which she had presided. The great veneration in which this saint was held obliged the Abbot and his brethren to proceed with considerable caution, in procuring the removal of the venerated reliques, which they at last effected in the night time, though not so secretly but that the inhabitants were alarmed, and pursued the Abbot and his comrades, with "swords and clubs, and a great force of arms." The monks, however, having got the start, secured the ferry-boat, and had almost crossed the river before the men of Thanet could reach it, who, having no means to cross the stream, were therefore obliged to give up the pursuit.

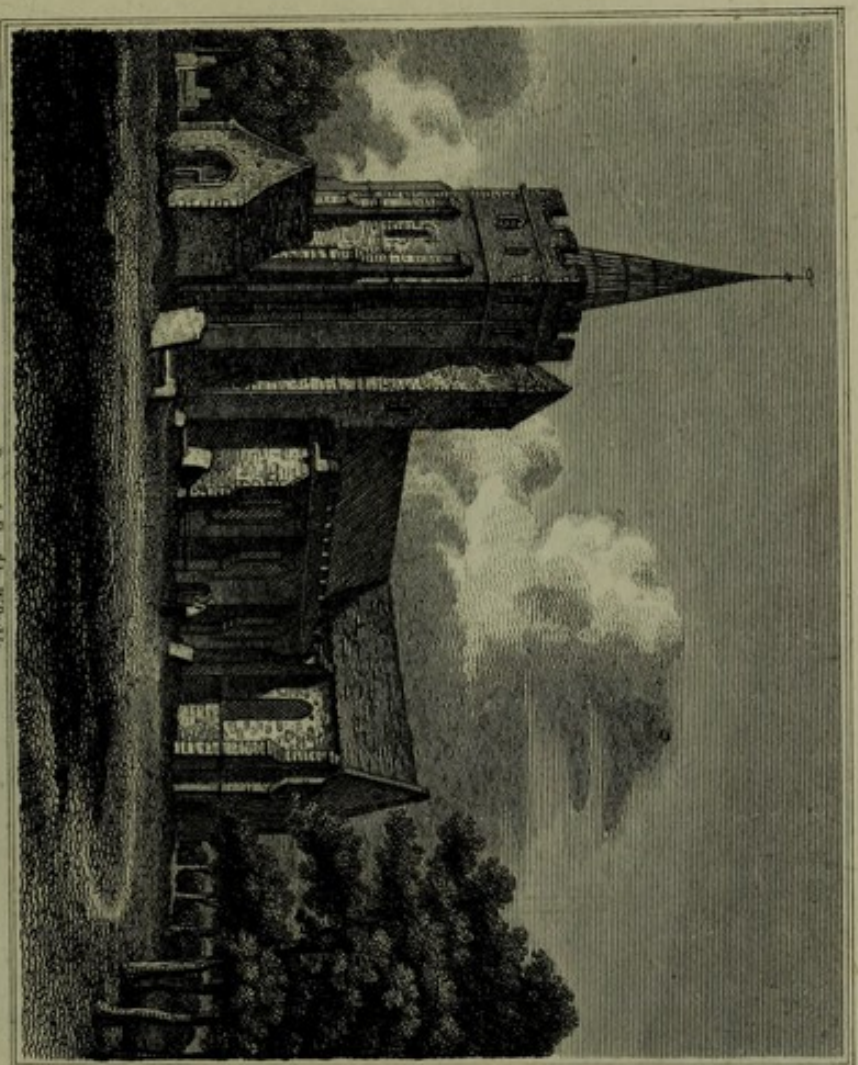
In the Domesday-Book, this manor, which is there called *Tanet Manor*, (most probably from its comprehending the greatest part of the Isle), is stated to have "one hundred and fifty villeins, with forty borderers, having sixty-three carucates." There is "a Church," continues the record, "and one Priest; one salt-pit, and two fisheries of three pence, and one mill."

Henry the First granted permission to the Abbots of St. Augustin's to hold a weekly market at Minster; and Henry the Third gave them liberty of free warren in all their demesne lands in Thanet. At the period of the Dissolution, the Abbot's possessions here were estimated at the value of 276*l.* per annum. The manor itself, with the Court Lodge, part of the demesne lands, royalties, &c. is now the property of Lord Conyngham, who derives it from the marriage of his ancestor, Colonel Henry Conyngham, with the heiress

of Sir John Williams, Bart. to one of whose progenitors, in conjunction with Sir Philip Carey, and William Pitt, Esq. afterwards knighted, the entire estate had been sold by James the First, in his ninth year, for the sum of 10,000*l*.

Minster is distinguished into two boroughs, respectively called the *Way-Borough*, and the *Street-Borough*, from their local situations : in the latter are the street and Church, which are in a valley, near the marshes ; on the north of which is a little ascent, leading up a small hill to the Way-Borough. Many of the houses are pleasantly interspersed among gardens. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is built in the form of a cross, and has an embattled tower at the west end, surmounted by a slender octagonal spire covered with lead. The Nave is commonly supposed to be a part of the ancient Saxon Church ; but the transept, chancel, and tower, have been added at a period long subsequent. The nave is separated from the aisles by short massive columns, with fluted capitals, supporting semi-circular arches, which are ornamented with inverted calyx, zigzag, and billet mouldings : the aisles are lighted, principally, by pointed arched windows, of a later date, and now bereaved of their tracery. The Chancel is vaulted with stone, and is lighted by high and narrow pointed windows. Here, at the west end, are remaining some ancient Stalls, or Seats, of oak, carved in a bold spirited manner, and having, under the seats, ludicrous and grotesque figures of animals' heads, and other devices. The transept is in a similar style to the chancel, but without the groined roof, excepting in the central part, the original design having been abandoned,

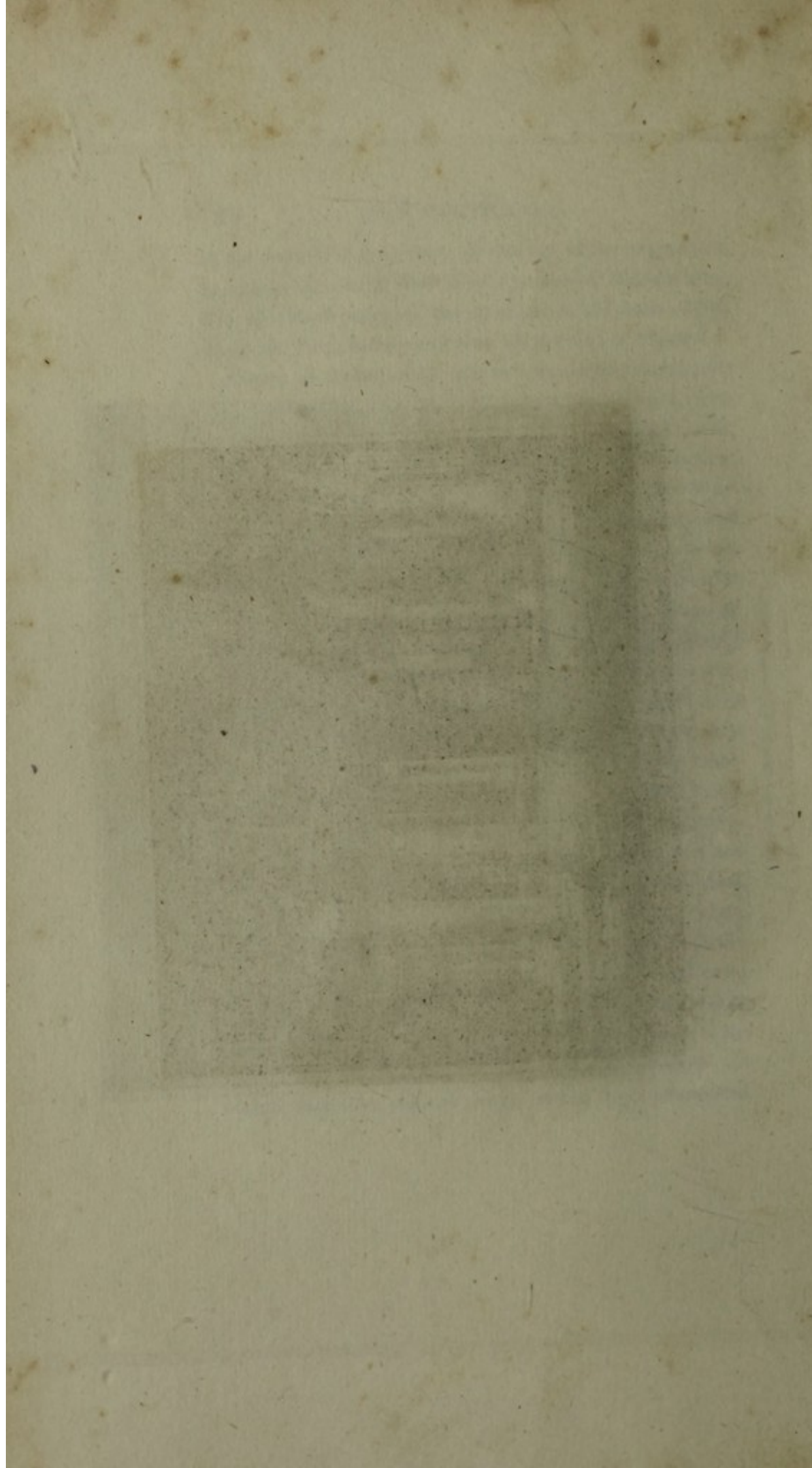




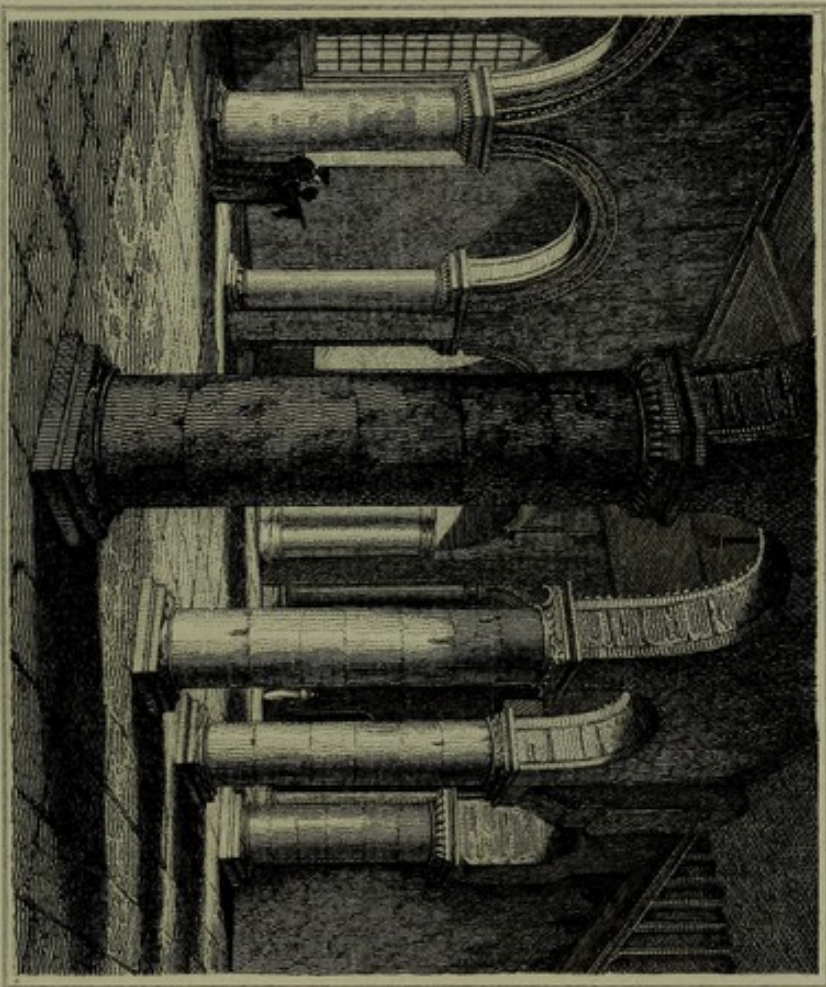
Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by H. Dicks.

*18th Century of Minster Church, Thant.*

Published Nov. 1814 by Thomas & C. Paternoster Row.



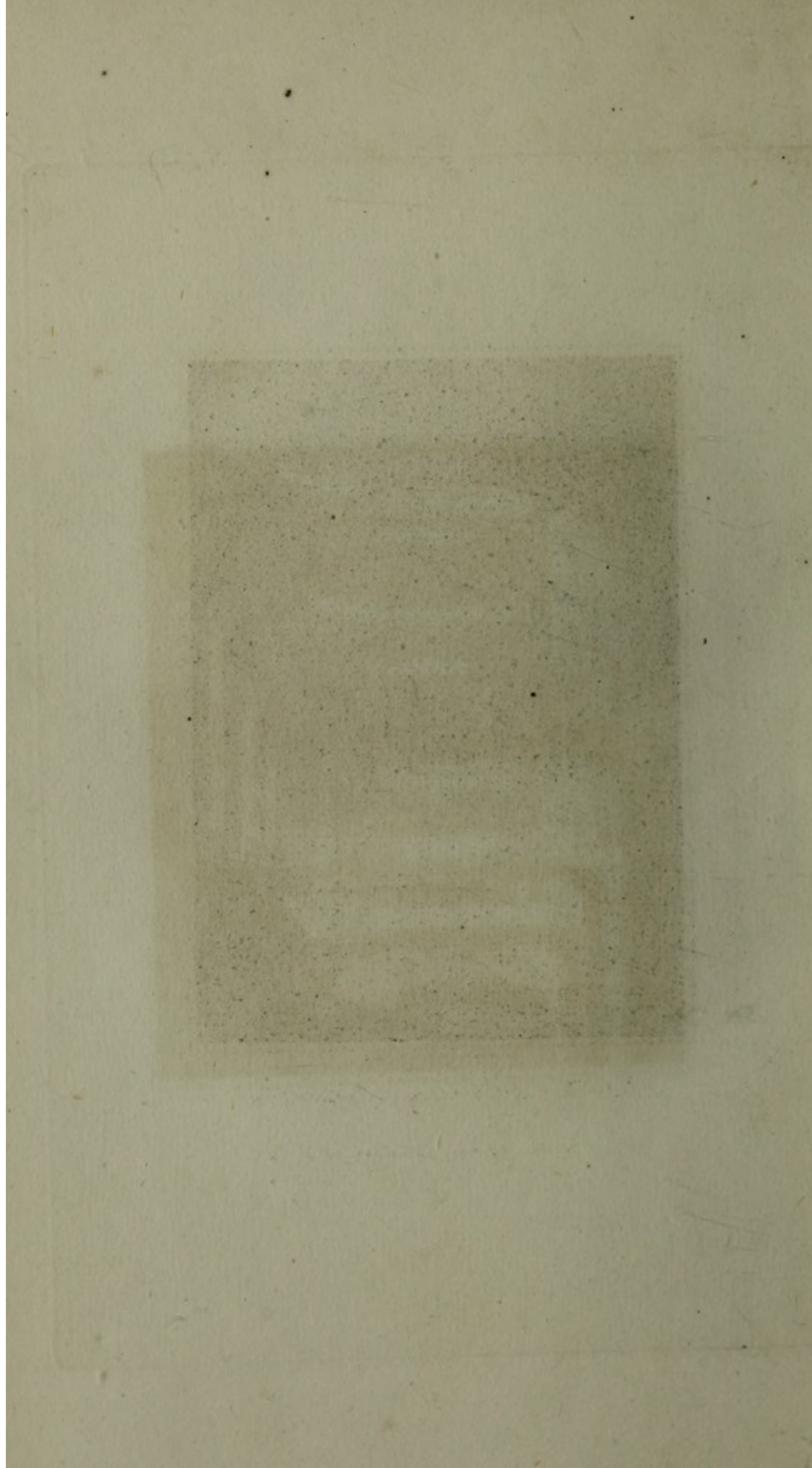




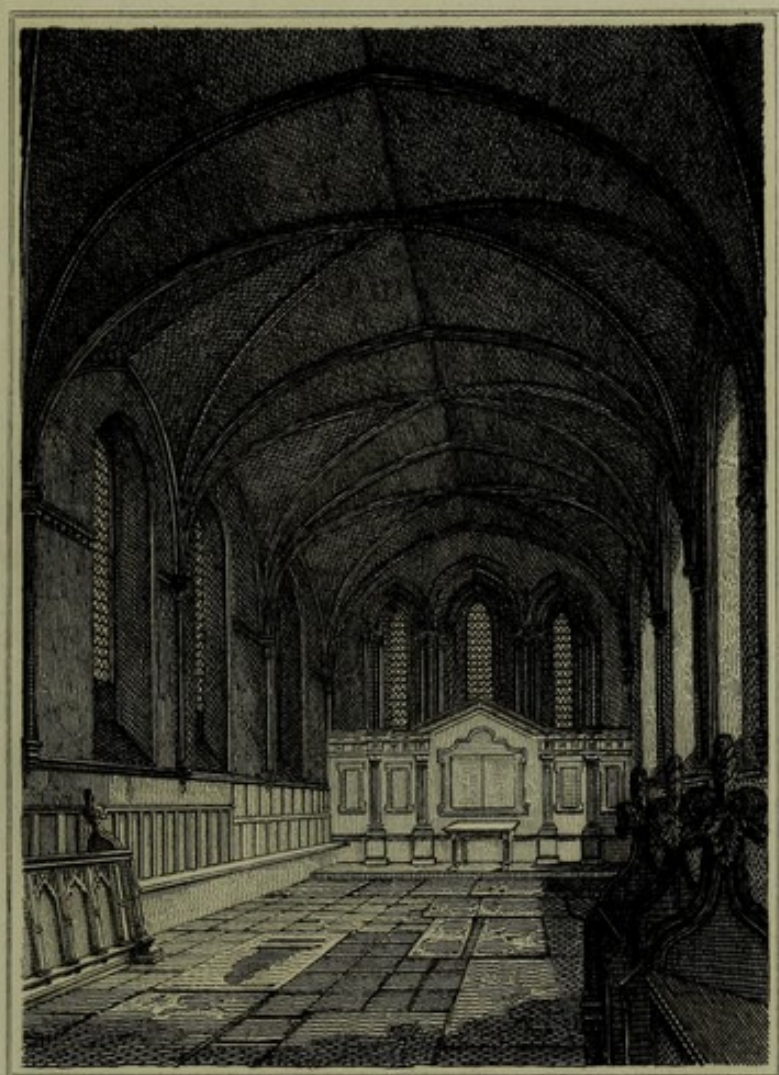
*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dicks.*

*Interior of the Nave, Minster Church.*

*Published for the proprietors by Johnson and T. Fisher.*



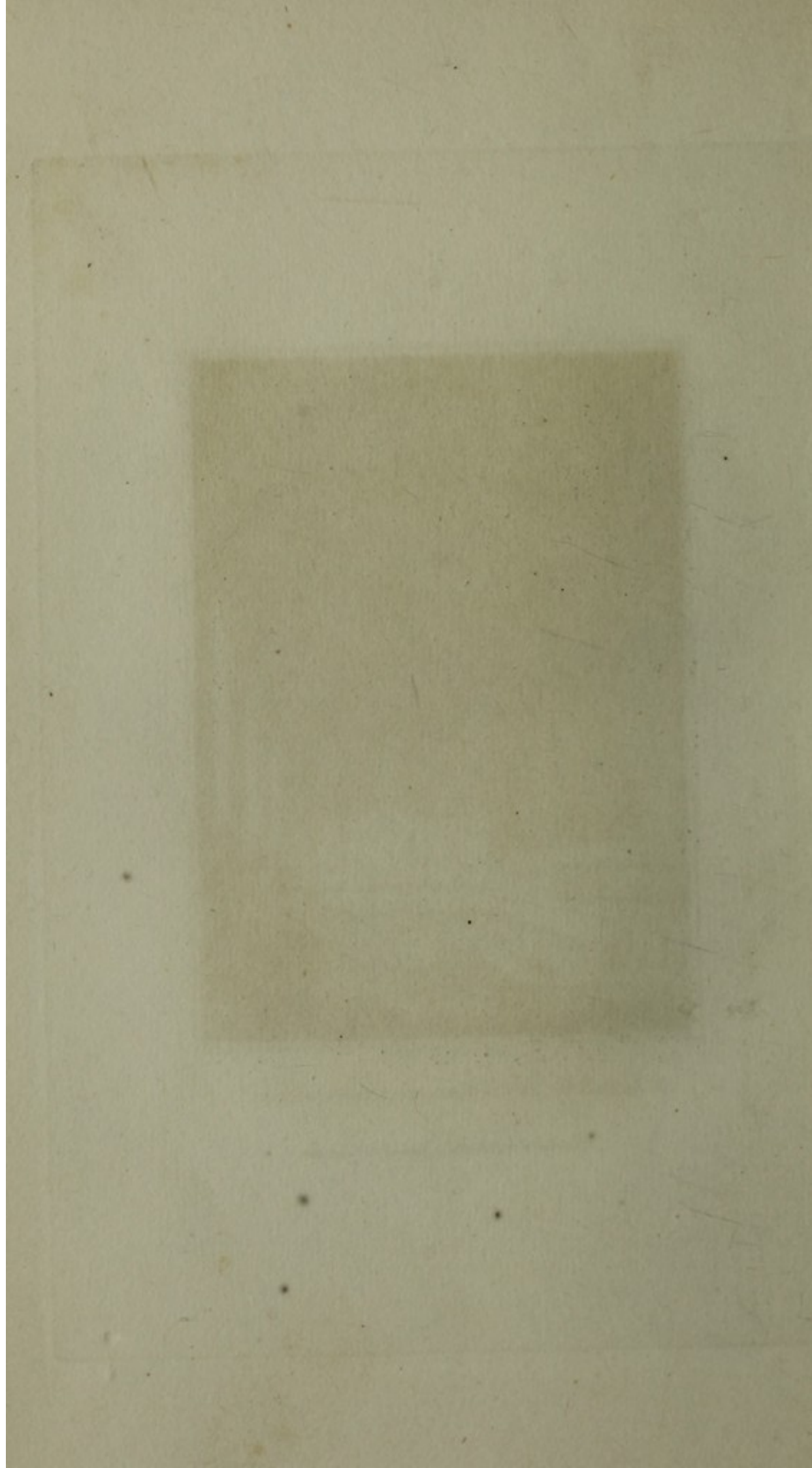




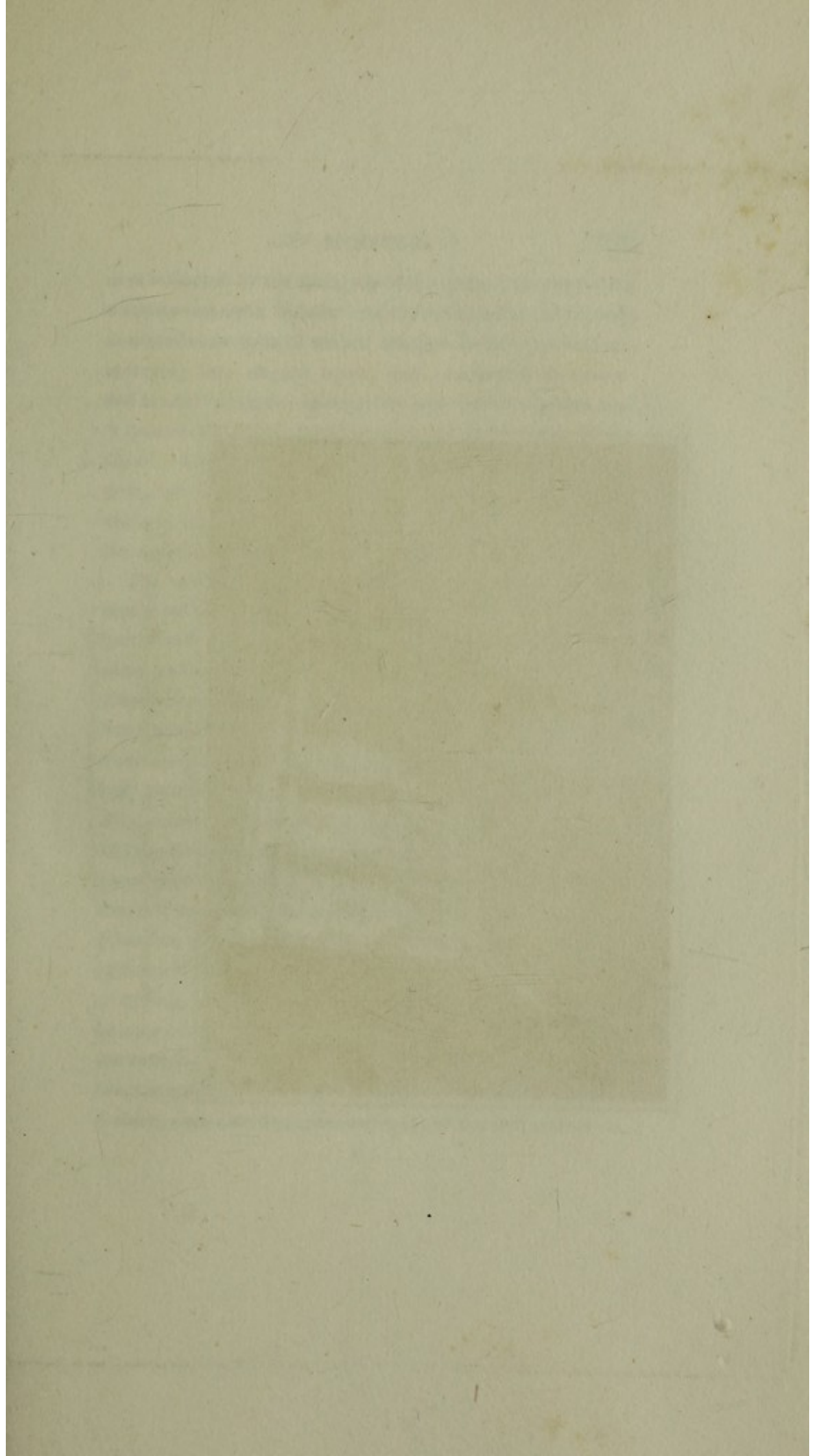
*Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by W. Dingle.*

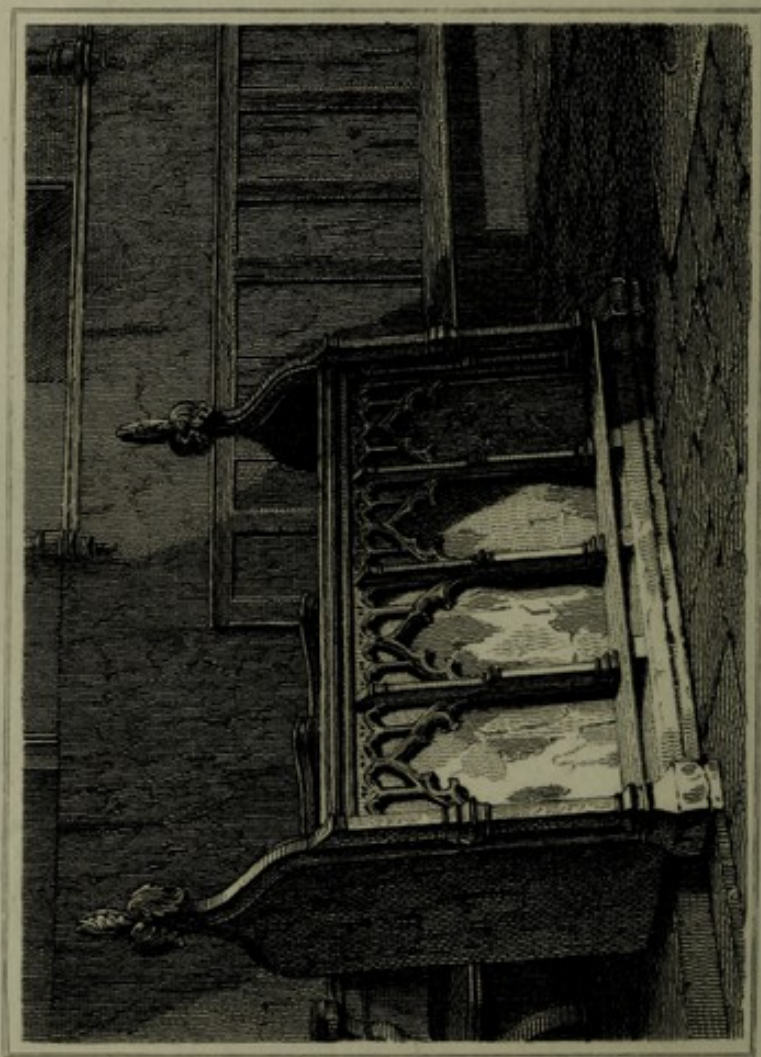
*Interior of the Chancel, Minster Chu.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & C<sup>o</sup> May 2. 1817.*









Drawn & Engr'd by W. Double.

*Ancient Seats in the Chancel, Minster Church.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. May 1837.



as is indicated by the springing of the arches; the supporting columns rest upon corbels. At the south end of the transept is a handsome pointed arched window divided by mullions, spreading into elegant forms, and ornamented by cinque-foil heads: the north end is lit by two narrow windows, and is parted off as a school, under the care of the Parish Clerk. The outer walls, with the exception of those of the nave, are sustained by buttresses; and, at the south-east angle of the tower, is a small square turret, (containing the stair-case), which is terminated in a pyramidal form.

The monuments are numerous, and some very ancient sepulchral slabs form a portion of the pavement. In the north wall of the transept, beneath a pointed arch, is a stone coffin, or tomb, in memory of the Lady *Edile de Thorne*, as appears from Weever, who records the inscription, which was in old French, but is now illegible. Here, also, are various memorials for the *Paramores*, who were long seated in this parish; and of whom *Thomas Paramore, Esq.* sometime Mayor of Canterbury, who died in July 1621, and *Anne*, his wife, are represented kneeling on the upper part of a mural monument. A plain stone, in the chancel, records the memory of the REV. JOHN LEWIS, the Historian of this Isle, who was vicar of this parish, and died in August 1746, at the age of seventy-two.

Among the other vicars of Minster, whose names have become celebrated, are, the learned *Henry Wharton, A. M.* the compiler of the *Anglia Sacra*; and *Dr. Meric Casaubon*, the younger, who was dispossessed by the noted *Richard Culmer*, soon after the commencement of the civil wars.

Leland, in the seventh volume of his Itinerary, says,—  
“*S. Florentius jacet in cemeterio S. Mariæ in Thanet  
cujus tumba crescit signis;*” but no remains of this tomb  
are now to be seen.

In the Catholic times, there were several altars in this church, besides the principal one; these were dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. James and St. Anne, and the charges attending them were supported by different societies or fellowships: bequests towards the maintenance of the wax lights, which were burnt before them, were also frequently made by the devout.

The *Court Lodge* at Minster appears to have been built as a kind of grange to St. Augustin's Abbey; the arms of which, namely, sable, a cross, argent, appear over the portal on the north side. Adjoining are some ruined walls, which, according to the view and plan given by Lewis, formed part of the tower belonging to the *Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul*, which had been originally founded by the Abbess Edburga.

Near the borders of Minster Level, in the south-eastern part of the parish, is *EBBS FLEET*, formerly called *Hypwinesfleote*, and *Ipyids*, or *Wippids-flete*, which, in the early Saxon times, appears to have been the usual place of landing in this Isle from the Continent. It is now considerably within the land; for, after the sands had begun to choak up the passage of the Wantsume, and the sea to leave the marshes dry at low water, a wall of earth, now called the *Abbot's Wall*, was raised by an Abbot of St. Augustin's, to prevent their being again overflowed by the tides: many

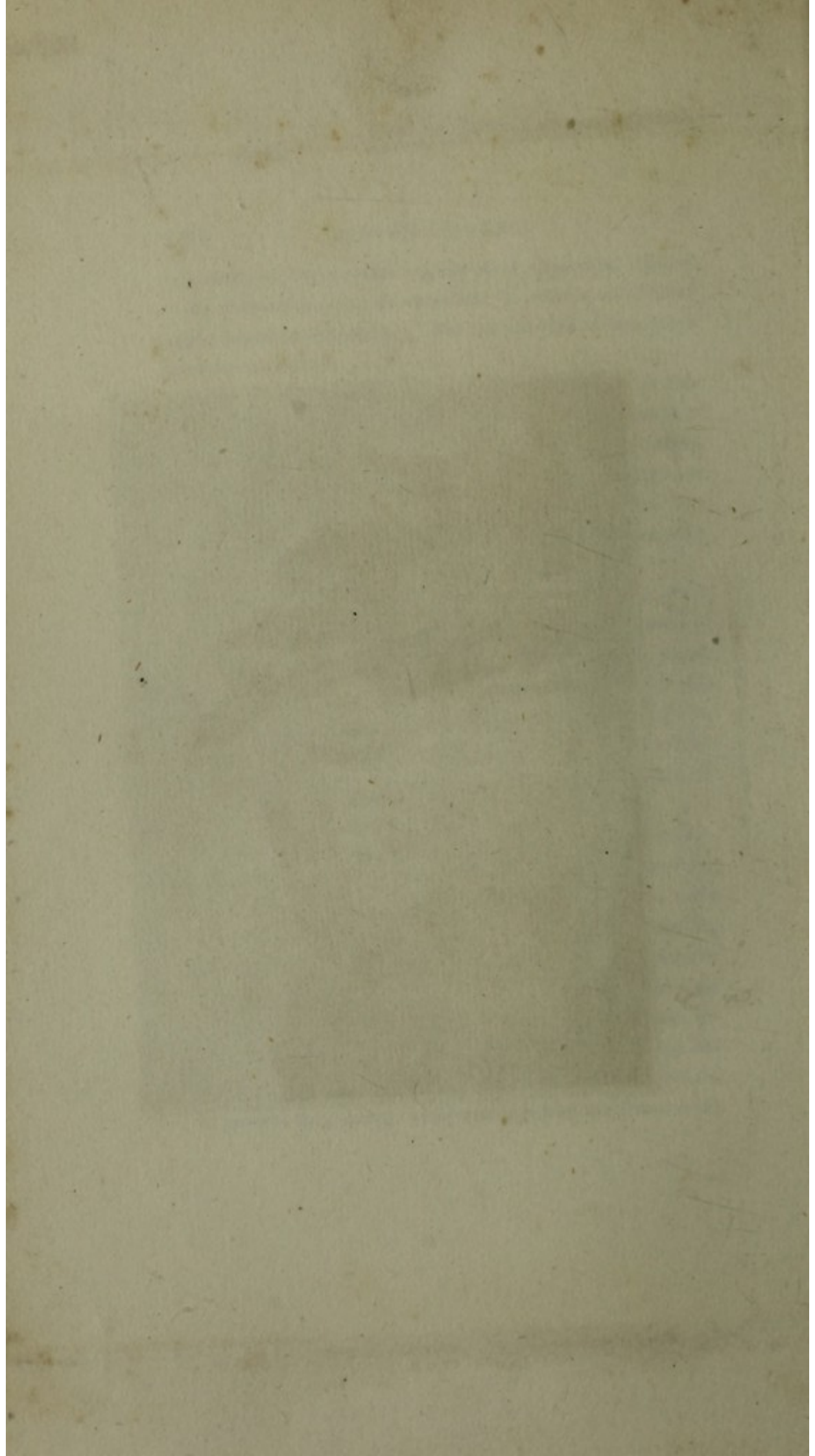




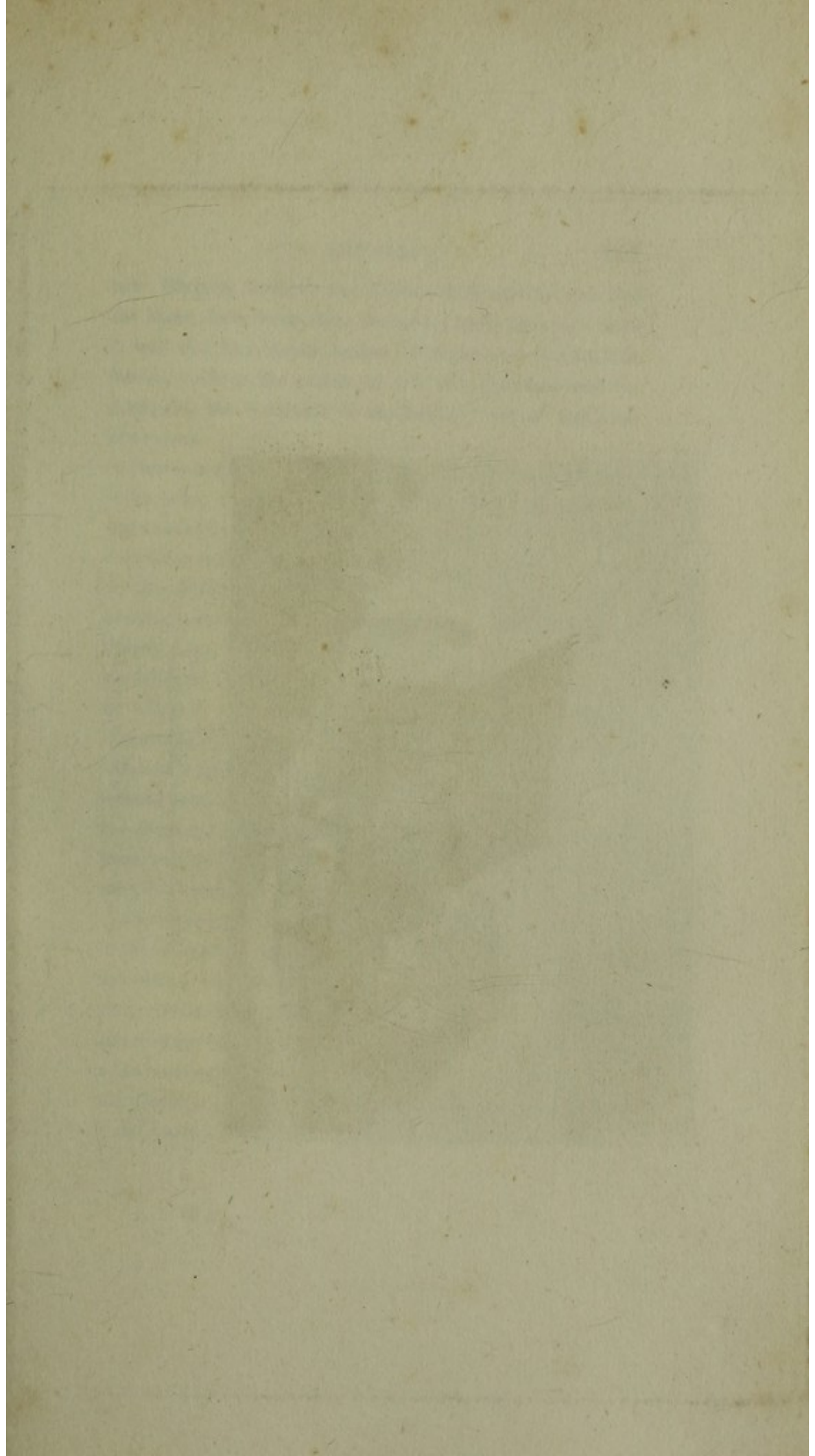
*Drawn & Engraved by W. Marshall.*

*Remains of the Chapel of St. Peter & St. Paul, Worcester, Shire.*

*Published for the proprietors by James A. K. 1795.*









Engraved by W. D. 1841.

*Ancient Oratory at Thorne, Thame.*

Published for the proprietors by Sturges & Co. 25, Abchurch Lane.



acres likewise, between the Abbot's Wall and the mouth of the Stour, have been since embanked from the sea. Here it was that the Saxon leaders, Hengist and Horsa, first landed, towards the middle of the fifth century; and St. Augustin, the "Apostle of the English," about 150 years afterwards.

Nearly a mile and a half north-eastward from Minster, is THORNE, a manor so called from the thorny bushes growing around it. This was anciently possessed by a family of the same name, of whom Henry de Thorne was inhibited, by the Abbot of St. Augustin's, in the year 1300, from causing mass to be publicly celebrated in his *Oratory*, or *Chapel* here, which he had previously done, "to the prejudice of the mother church, and giving an ill example to others." *Nicholas de Thorne*, who was Abbot of St. Augustin's in 1283, and *William de Thorne*, the Annalist, who was a monk of the same Abbey in 1380, are supposed to have been of the same place and family. The remains of the Oratory, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, are now used as a barn and granary: some remnants of elegant tracery are yet displayed in the windows.

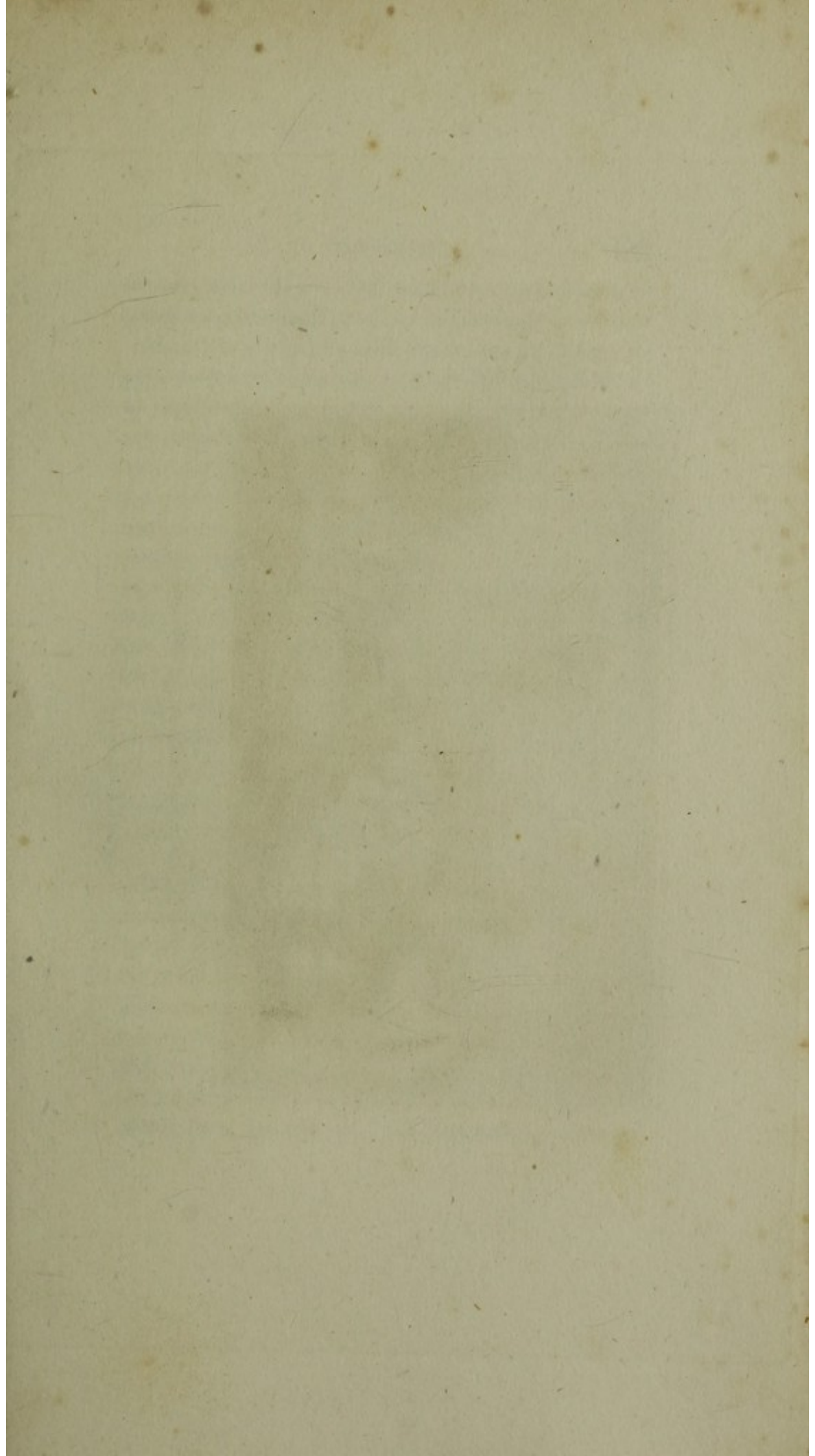
The views from the high ground at MOUNT PLEASANT, in the northern part of this parish, are very extensive and beautiful; and to this spot, which is frequently called *King William's Mount*, William the Third is traditionally said to have been accustomed to resort to enjoy the prospects when waiting for favourable weather on his excursions to the Continent. "Few situations," says a modern writer, "can boast a more interesting assemblage of objects. Stand-

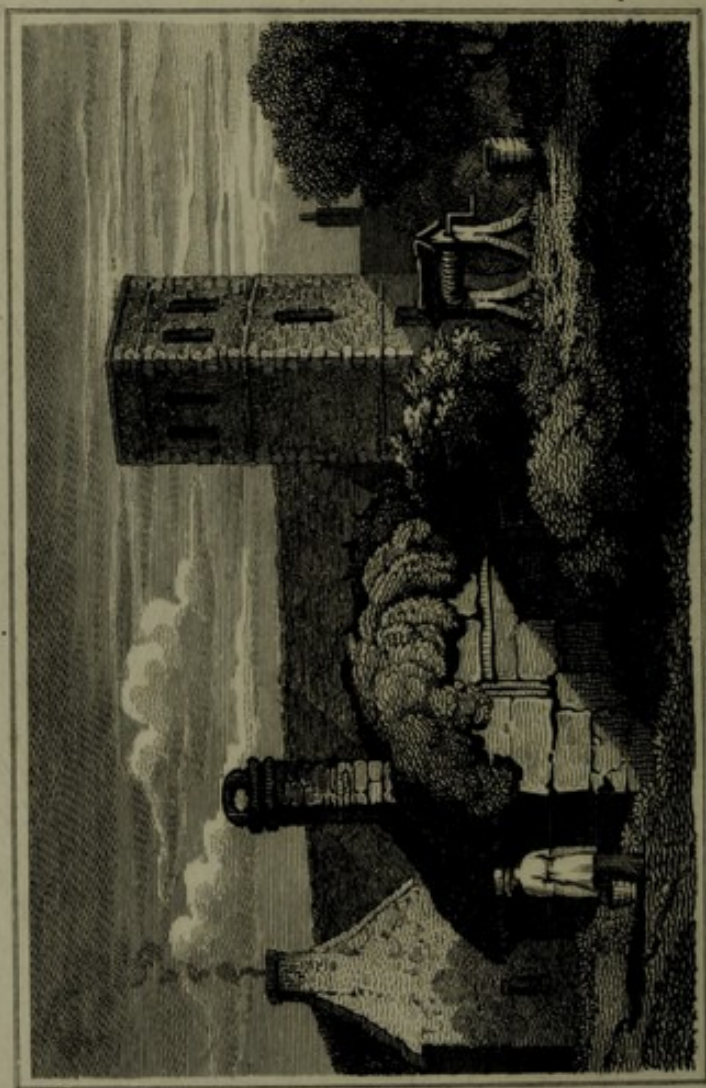
ing on the brink of the ancient chalk-pit, called, by the monkish historians, Thunor's Leap, in the extreme distance to the left appears the French coast, seen through the famous naval station of the Downs; on the opposite side, the coast of Essex is also visible in clear weather; between these interesting objects, the eye surveys an extensive portion of the fine country of East Kent, on which appears the several towns of Canterbury, (conspicuous by its grand Cathedral tower), Sandwich, and Deal; the villages of Woodnesborough, Ash, Stourmouth, Chislett, and Reculver; Knowlton, the ancient seat of the Narborough and D'Aeth families, conspicuous by its knoll of trees; the flag-staff of Dover Castle; the Rutupian Harbour of the Romans, and the remains of their castrum at Richborough. In the foreground, the beautiful level of marsh land, formerly an estuary, spreads itself to the view, spotted with cattle, and intersected by the ramifications of the river Stour, which flows through it. At the foot of the hill on which the spectator stands, are the villages of Minster and Monkton, embedded in lofty trees; and looking northward, the whole remaining part of the Isle of Thanet, with its several villages, and the town of Margate, presents itself, bounded by a distant view of the sea, including the Queen's Channel, which being the passage to London, is generally covered with shipping\*." It appears from Lewis, that a pot, or vessel, full of Roman coins, of silver, was dug up at Mount

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\* Vide Freeman's "Regulbium, a Poem; and Historical Account of Reculver," Canterbury, 1810.







Eng'd by W. Doolittle from a drawing by A. Shepherd.

*N.W. View of Monkton Church, Thane.*

Published for the proprietors by Barwood & Co. Feb. 1. 1817.



Pleasant, about 180 years ago; and that another parcel of similar coins was afterwards found nearly adjacent to the same spot.

SHERIFF'S HOPE, near Monkton, is said, by Philipot, to have derived the former part of its appellation from Reginald de Cornhill, who anciently resided here, and was so many years Sheriff of Kent, that he lost his surname for that of his office. The word Hope is derived from the Saxon *Hopa*, and means a place of anchorage, as the contiguous channel most probably was when the Wantsume was navigable. Here it was that Domneva's Deer is stated to have finished its course; *St. Mildred's Lynch*, (as it was afterwards called), which separates the two capital manors of Minster and Monkton being here terminated. The narrow strip of land, or balk, which forms the Lynch, may yet be traced in different places; though it has been much encroached on by the operations of husbandry.

## MONKTON.

The village and parish of Monkton is thought to derive its name from having belonged to the monks of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, Canterbury, to whom the manor was given by Queen Ediva, or Edith, in the year 961. Edward the First brought a writ of right against the Prior for this manor, in the 21st year of his reign; but the cause was decided in favour of the convent. Henry the Sixth granted to the monks the privilege of holding a weekly market here, but this has been discontinued far beyond

memory. After the Dissolution, the manor, and its appurtenances, were settled by Henry the Eighth on the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, to whom they still belong.

The village, which includes about seventy houses, is indifferently built. The Church is a plain but ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: it consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, and had formerly a north aisle. Some ancient seats remain in the chancel; and among the remnants of painted glass in the windows is the head of a prior. The sepulchral memorials are of no particular importance. Lewis mentions the following verses as being formerly to be read at the west end of this edifice:

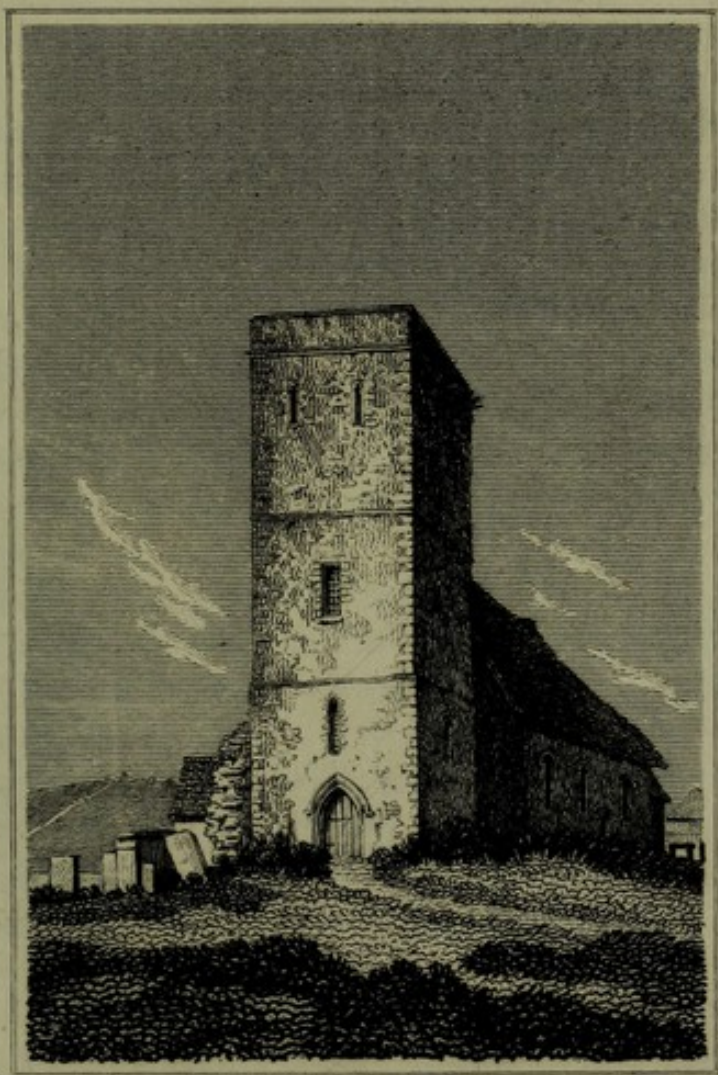
*Insula rotunda Tanatos, quam circuit unda,  
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.*

It appears from the Domesday Book, that there was a Church here in the Norman times, together with a Fishery and a Salt-work; the latter have been long since destroyed by the filling up of the Wantsume.

## SARRE.

SARRE is a little village and parish, situated at the western extremity of the Isle, on the high road to Canterbury, which passes across the bridge erected here over the small stream that separates this district from the main land. Anciently the channel of the Wantsume, at this place, was about three

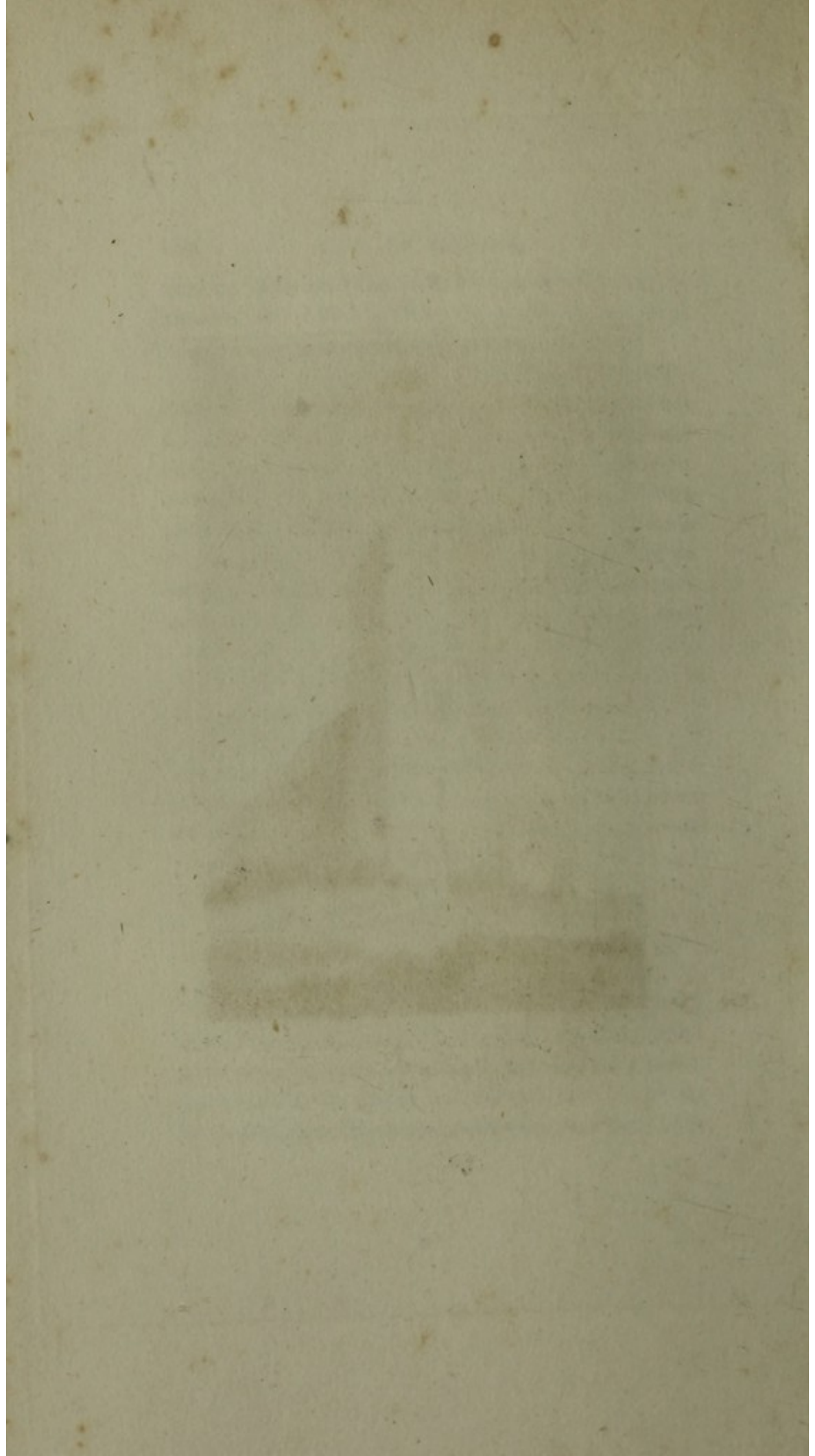




*Eng. by W. Deod. from a Drawing by J. Shepherd.*

*West View of Monkton Ch. Thanet.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Feb. 1817.*





quarters of a mile in breadth; but, in Venerable Bede's time, it was contracted to about half that extent, and two ferry-boats were then kept at Sarre for the conveniency of traffic. "In a rude map of Thanet," says Lewis, "which is contained in a manuscript that originally belonged to St. Augustin's Abbey, but is now preserved in the Library of Trinity Hall, at Cambridge; a pretty large boat is placed here, with a woman, habited as a Religious, sitting in the stern of it, and a man, in a porter's habit, with a cross on his right arm, to shew that he belonged to the Religious, and a staff in his hand, carrying a monk on his back to the boat; which seems to intimate, that, at that time, the water was so much fallen away, that the boat could not come quite up to the shore."

The learned Kentish Antiquary, Twine, (who lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth), describes Sarre as an exceedingly pleasant situation; and remarks, that, in his time, there were many remains of its ancient prosperity, "as walls, cellars, banks, freedoms, the Liberties of the Cinque Ports, &c." It is still a member of the town and port of Sandwich. The first bridge here was built in the early part of the reign of Henry the Seventh, and was of wood; but a new one, of brick, has been erected of late years. The parish church, which stood upon the eminence, eastward from the village, has been long destroyed. The vicarage is now united to that of the adjoining parish of St. Nicholas; but the inhabitants maintain their own poor. Here are two good Inns for the accommodation of passengers; this being the principal entrance into the Isle of Thanet by land.

## ST. NICHOLAS.

ST. NICHOLAS, called also *St. Nicholas at Wade*, is a respectable and pleasant village, which derives its name from the patron Saint of the Church. It was anciently a chapelry to Reculver, but was made parochial about the year 1300, during the supremacy of Archbishop Winchelsea; to whose third successor, Stratford, Edward the Third granted the privilege of holding a weekly market, and an annual fair, here; but the former has been discontinued time immemorially. The Church is a handsome building of flints and chalk, with stone quoins, window frames, &c. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower at the south-west angle; and a small chapel, or burial-place, adjoining the chancel on the north, belonging to a farm in this parish, called *Frosts*, which was anciently part of the estate of the Paramores: a corresponding chapel, on the south side, is now used as a school-room. The nave is separated from the chancel by a large high-pointed arch; and from the north aisle, by five similar arches, rising from octagonal columns: the south aisle is divided from the nave by three semi-circular and one sharp-pointed arch, springing from massive piers, with Norman ornaments of foliage and human heads; the mouldings of one of the arches are particularly curious. Many sepulchral memorials are contained in this fabric: one of them, a slab in the north chapel, displays small whole-length *Brasses* of '*Valontyne Edvard*,





Drawn & Eng'd by W. J. Webb.

*View of St. Nicholas Church, Thun*

Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Jan. 1. 1817.



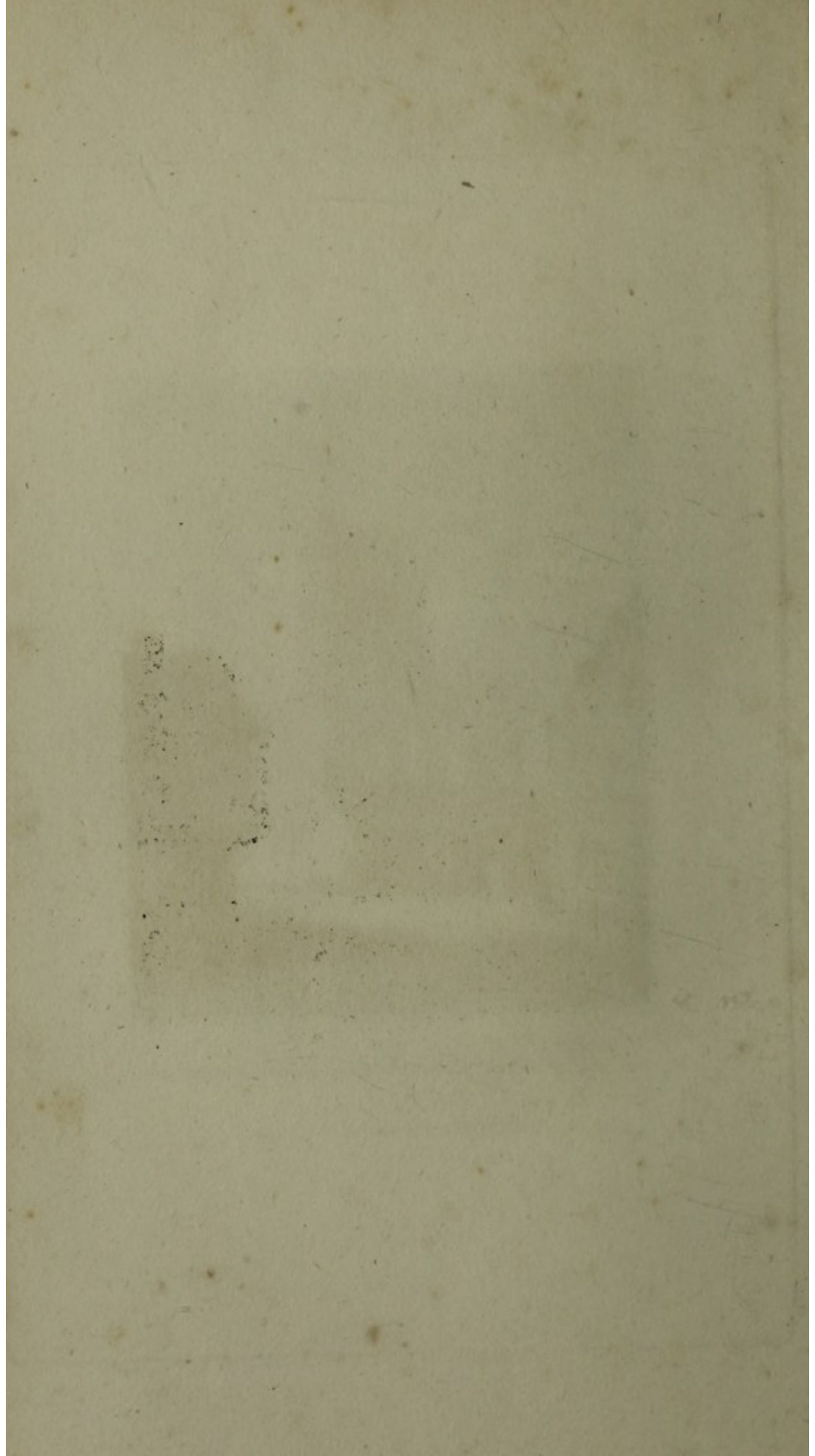




*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dieble.*

*W. View of St. Nicholas Church, Thanet.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Jan. 1819.*





Gent.' and his two wives, *Agnes* and *Joane*, and their respective children, in two groups ; together with a similar *Brass* of '*Thomas Parramore*,' second husband to the 'sayde Joane.' They died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the dresses of the figures exhibit the costume of that period. Several altars, respectively dedicated to St. Catherine, the Blessed Virgin, and the Holy Trinity, were maintained in this church previous to the Reformation.

A small manufactory of Blocks, from the wood of the Pear-tree, for the use of Paper-stainers, was established here about forty years ago. Among the inhabitants of this parish are many of the most respectable and affluent families that belong to the Isle.

#### END OF THE ISLE OF THANET.

## RECVLVER.

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ANTIQUITY AND HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF RECVLVER :  
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROMAN CASTRUM : DESCENT OF THE  
MANOR : CHURCH AND MONUMENTS DESCRIBED.

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THE wide *Estuary*, which, in former ages, separated the Isle of Thanet from the main land, was, in the Roman times, an important Haven, as well as the general passage for shipping between the Downs and the mouth of the Thames. The name then given to this Haven, which extended diagonally between Sandwich and Reculver, was RUTUPIÆ, as appears from Ammianus, and other Roman authors ; yet under that appellation not only the Port itself was included, but also the two stations, or castles, which guarded its opposite entrances ; namely, REGULBIUM, now RECVLVER, and RUTUPIUM, or Richborough, near Sandwich : Tacitus calls it *Portus Rutupensis* ; and Antoninus, *Ritupis Portum*. This Rutupian Port, when it began to decay by the gradual filling up of the channel, was by the Saxons called the *Wantsume*, an appellation which is still retained by the confined stream that separates Reculver from the Isle of Thanet.



The ancient name of Reculver, or *Regulbium*, according to the learned Antiquary, Baxter, was derived from the British words *Reg ol ñion*, signifying, ‘ the point against the waves,’ and was thus descriptive of its situation. The Rev. Dr. Battely, Archdeacon of Canterbury, on the contrary, in his curious work, intituled, “ *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*,” deduces it from “ the old British *Rhag*, which signifies ‘ before,’ and *Gwylfa*, ‘ watching ;’ these words joined, form *Rhag-gwylfa*, or the ‘ former, or foremost, watch-tower :’ but if, instead of *Gwylfa*, we compound *Rhag* with *Golen*, it will be *Rhag-golen*, or the ‘ former light,’ or ‘ light-house.’ Now, either of these names, besides the similitude of sound, agrees exactly with the situation and conveniency of the place ; for Reculver must have been the first watch-tower seen on the Kentish coast by ships sailing out of the Thames. The castle also commands a view, not only of the open sea, but of the mouths of the Thames and Medway ; on which account it was used as a watch-tower, to discover the approaches of an enemy ; and also a light-house, to guide sailors, by fires kindled every night.”

The antiquity of Reculver is irrefragably proved by the various and abundant remains of Roman fabrication that have been discovered here ; and which render it extremely probable that it was one of the very earliest stations occupied by the Romans in this country. The Consular Denarii, and the coins of almost all the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Honorius, that have been found at Reculver, “ and in particular, the brass coins of Tiberius and Nero, sharp, and in appearance, fresh from the mint,” furnish tokens of the

remoteness of its occupation; and that it continued to be garrisoned till the latest period of Roman government in Britain, may be inferred from the "Notitia Imperii," which informs us that the Tribune of the first Cohort of the *Vetasii* was stationed here, under the command of the *Comes littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon shore, an officer whose jurisdiction comprised the whole of the sea-coast in this part of the kingdom.

The *Castrum* at REGULBIUM, or Reculver, which defended the northern entrance to the Roman Port, and occupied the summit of a considerable eminence, has been singularly encroached upon by the sea; whilst that at RUTUPIUM, or Richborough, has, on the contrary, been deserted by the waves, and is now considerably within the land. Leland, in one page of his "Itinerary," describes Reculver as "scarce half a myle from the shore;" and in another, he says, "it stondeth withyn a quarter of a myle, or lyttle more of the se side." These passages, compared with the present state of the coast, enable us to form a judgment of the vast devastations which the sea has made here during the last three hundred years. The ancient town, which was situated on the north side of the *Castrum*, has long been buried in the waves; together with a considerable part of the very area of the station itself; the northern angle of which, including the whole of the north side, and nearly one half of the west side, has been entirely washed away. Every succeeding year the sea extends its ravages, and even the ruins of the *Church*, which once towered in airy splendour from nearly the middle of the station, and the high spires of



which formed an important sea-mark to mariners, will, ere long, be included in the general wreck.

In its original state, Reculver must have stood on an elevated promontory, partly surrounded by the sea, and partly by the estuary above described. The Roman station was in the form of an oblong square, bounded by a ditch, and rounded off at the angles. The walls inclosed an area of somewhat more than seven acres and a half, or about 190 yards from east to west, and 198 yards from north to south. On the east and south sides, and part of the west side, the walls still remain to the height of about ten or twelve feet; but the upper parts, and the facings, both within and without, are entirely gone: the thickness of the present remains is about nine feet. The walls are principally composed of small smooth pebbles, or beach stones, called boulders, cemented firmly with coarse mortar. The inclosed area has long been cultivated, and is on a level with the remaining walls; having probably been much raised by the ruins of the buildings which formerly occupied it. The south wall is overgrown with ivy, and gives shelter to a small thicket of bushes and shrubby trees, among which the fig-tree and dwarf elder grow luxuriantly.

The rapid destruction which this station has undergone, may be accounted for from the materials that form the eminence on which it stands, being principally sand. The highest part is now only thirty-five feet above the level of the sea, which, at the time of spring tides, when accompanied by a strong north wind, rages against the cliffs with great fury, and large masses are every year undermined and

washed away. In severe winters, also, by the alternate action of frosts, and thaws, and rain, the loose and crumbling soil is continually decomposed.

Between the present shore and the place called Black Rock, (seen at low-water mark), where tradition states a church once stood, "there have been found," says Hasted, "great quantities of tiles, bricks, fragments of walls, tessellated pavements, and other marks of a ruined town; and remains of the household furniture, dress, and equipments of the horses belonging to the inhabitants, are continually met with among the sands: for, after a fall of the cliffs, the earthen parts of them being washed away, these metal-line substances remain behind." Cisterns, for the preservation of rain-water, and brick foundations of considerable bulk, with small arched vaults, were likewise discovered here about the close of the seventeenth century, but were all afterwards destroyed by the sea.

Vast quantities of *Coins* have been collected here at different periods; and many still continue to be found. A few British coins, made of the metal called *Electrum*, or a mixture of brass with a small quantity of gold, have occasionally been met with; as well as some silver medals, rudely inscribed, which are supposed to have been struck by some of the ancient Gaulish princes. The Roman coins, chiefly of the smaller brass, and of the Lower Empire, that have been discovered in the fields, and on the shore in this neighbourhood, are so extremely abundant, that it has been conjectured the Romans had a Mint here; and this is strongly corroborated by the numbers of small brass coins.



or balls, like our small shot, which have been likewise found here, and are thought to have been so prepared, in order to be struck into coins by the Mint-master. Among the more valuable Reculver coins enumerated by Archdeacon Battely, are those of the Emperors Severus, Carausins, Dioclesian, and Maxentius.

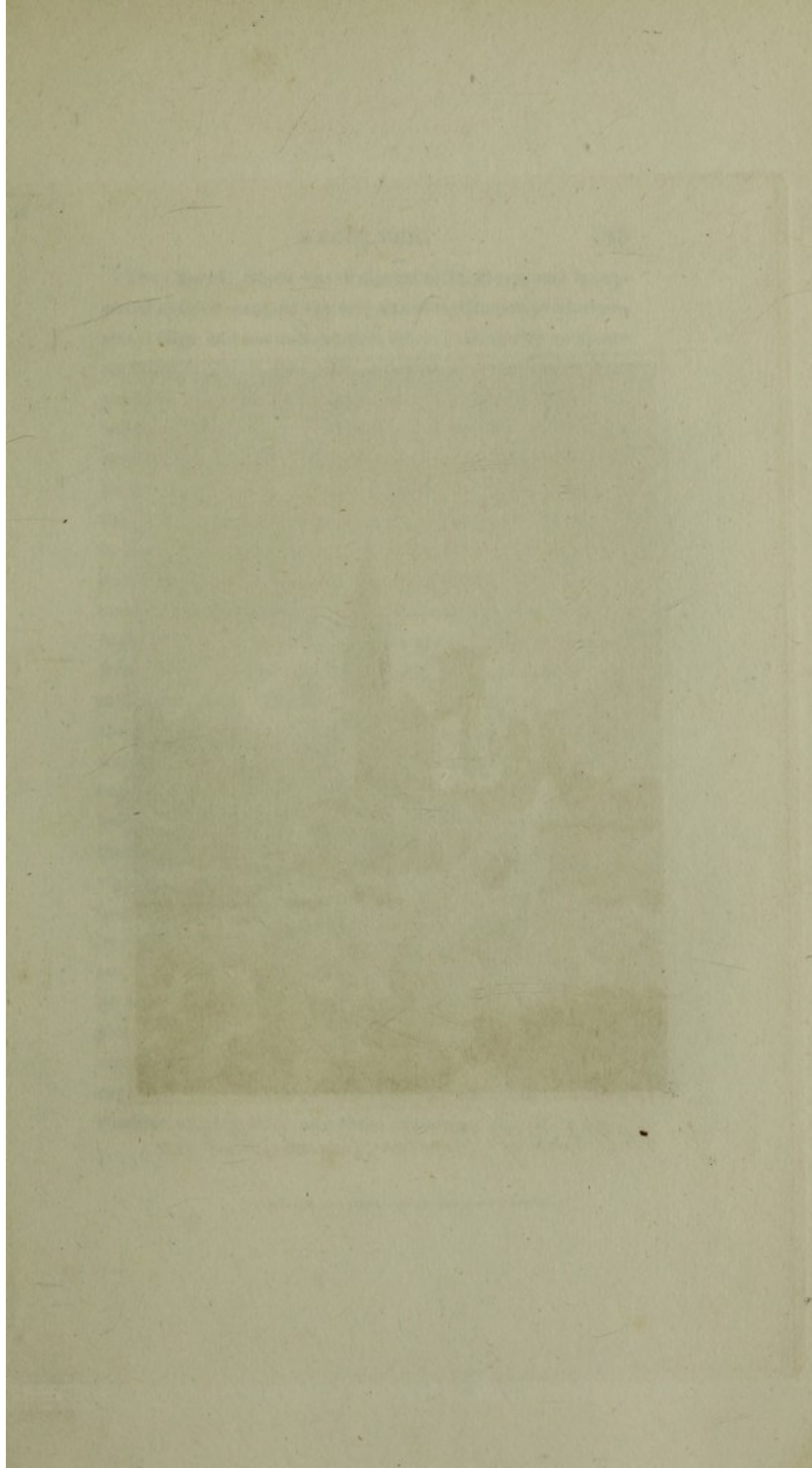
Among the other Roman remains that have been found here, are fibulæ of various kinds; rings, both with seals and keys; ligulæ; bullæ, with little images of Harpocrates, the god of silence, to wear within them; spoons of various kinds, weaving and sewing needles, bodkins, pins, tweezers, brass ornaments of chests, belts, bridles, and harness; a strigil; a gold bracelet, ornamented with sapphire stones; small brass rings of armour; knife-handles; styles; broken earthenware, &c. as well as various instruments, of which the names and uses have not been determined: many of the fragments of earthenware display elegant figures, mostly of animals, and on some of them different games have been represented. The public papers of the past month, (March, 1817), state, that by a recent fall of the cliffs, a Roman gold coin, of the Lower Empire, has been brought to light here; together with a large pin of the purest gold, having an ornamented head, with a pearl and an emerald attached to it.

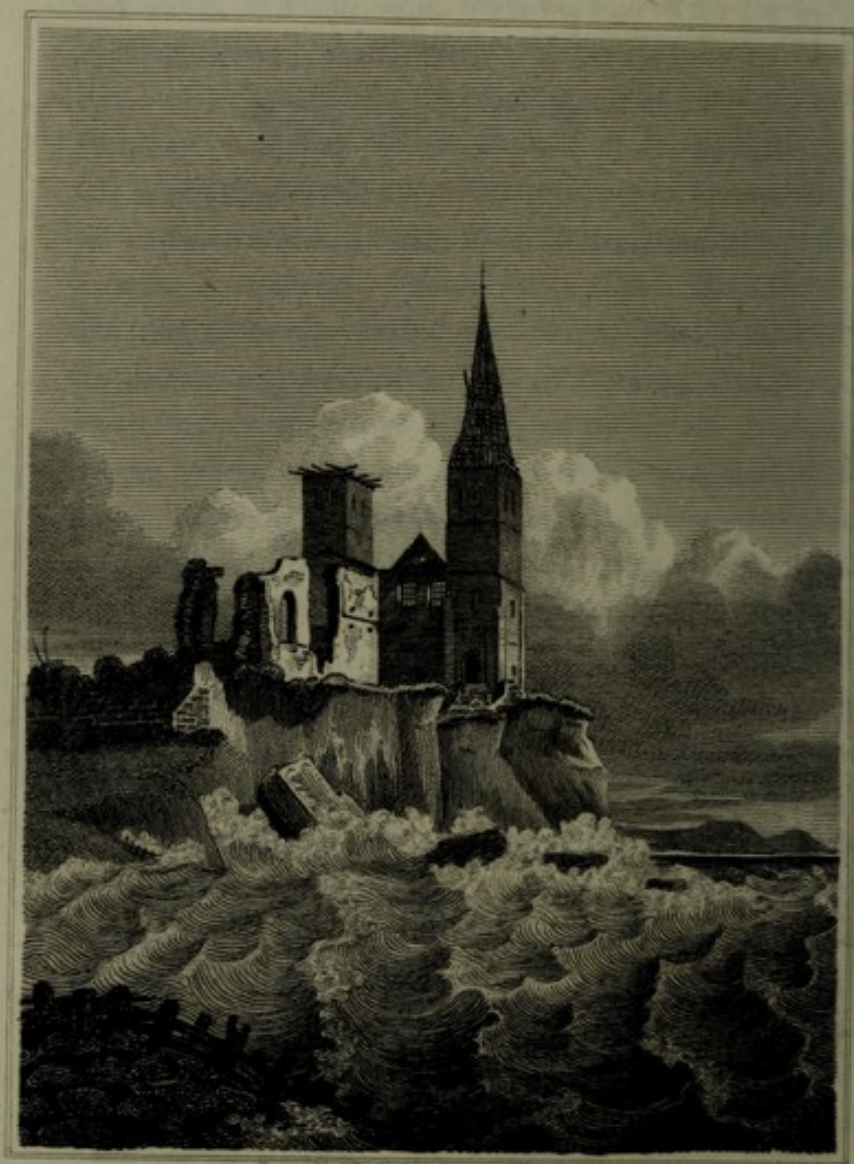
On the subjugation of Kent by the Saxons, Regulbium became a principal seat of the Saxon kings, under the appellation of *Raculf-cestre*; and hither King Ethelbert retired with his court, after his conversion to Christianity by St. Augustin, when he granted his Palace at Canterbury to the monks for the site of the Priory of Christ Church. In the

next century it obtained the name of *Raculf-minster*, from a BENEDICTINE ABBEY, founded here by Bassa, a priest and noble, to whom some lands were given for the purpose by King Egbert, in atonement for the murder of his two nephews. Afterwards, in the year 949, the Manor of Reculver, including the parish and all its appurtenances, was granted by King Edred, in presence of Queen Edgiva, his mother, and Archbishop Odo, to the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Subsequently to this the title of the Superior of Reculver Abbey was changed from that of Abbot to Dean; yet, previously to the Norman Conquest, the whole society appears to have been either dissolved or removed. On the division of the estates of Christ Church between the monks and Archbishop Lanfranc, this manor, with all its demesnes, was assigned to the latter, and it still continues to form part of the possessions of the See of Canterbury.

Edward the Second, in the year 1313, granted the privilege of a weekly market to this manor; but this, (if ever held), has been long disused. As the sea continued to encroach upon the shore, and the estuary of the Wantsum to be filled up, there can be little doubt but that this once-extensive and populous town was gradually deserted; and the whole of ancient Reculver is now reduced to the ruins of the Roman station, and the desecrated walls of the parochial church. The present village, if such it can be called, principally consists of some mean and scattered dwellings; chiefly inhabited by farmers and their dependants, and a few smugglers and fishermen.







*Engraved by W. Cooke from a Drawing by H. Castellan.*

*N.E. View of Reculver Church, Kent, 1812.*

*Published for the proprietors by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, Sept. 1816.*



The *Church*, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and is supposed to have occupied the very site of the Roman *prætorium*, was a large and not unhandsome fabric ; though by no means so beautiful as it has been sometimes represented, most probably through the peculiarities of its situation and form, which rendered it a very striking object to most parts of the surrounding country. Leland and Camden have stated it to be the same Church that belonged to the abbey ; yet that this was erroneous was evident from the general character of the architecture, which was certainly not of an earlier date than Henry the Third or Edward the First's time. It consisted of a spacious nave, with aisles, a chancel, and two high towers, surmounted by spires at the angles of the west front, between which the central part terminated in a pyramidal elevation. The total exterior length was 120 feet ; the breadth about 30 feet : the " sister spires," as they were poetically termed, from a popular tradition of their having been built at the expense of two sisters, rose to the height of 136 feet, including the towers which supported them. The west entrance, which is represented in the vignette, and which opened beneath a recessed pointed arch, immediately between the towers, had been curiously adorned by sculpture, but was greatly corroded by its exposure to the sea air and spray. The nave was separated from the aisles by five pointed arches on each side, rising from oblong square piers, and from the chancel by three small semi-circular arches, springing from high round columns, having angular capitals. The chancel was lit by four long, lancet windows on each side, and three at the east end, of a simi-

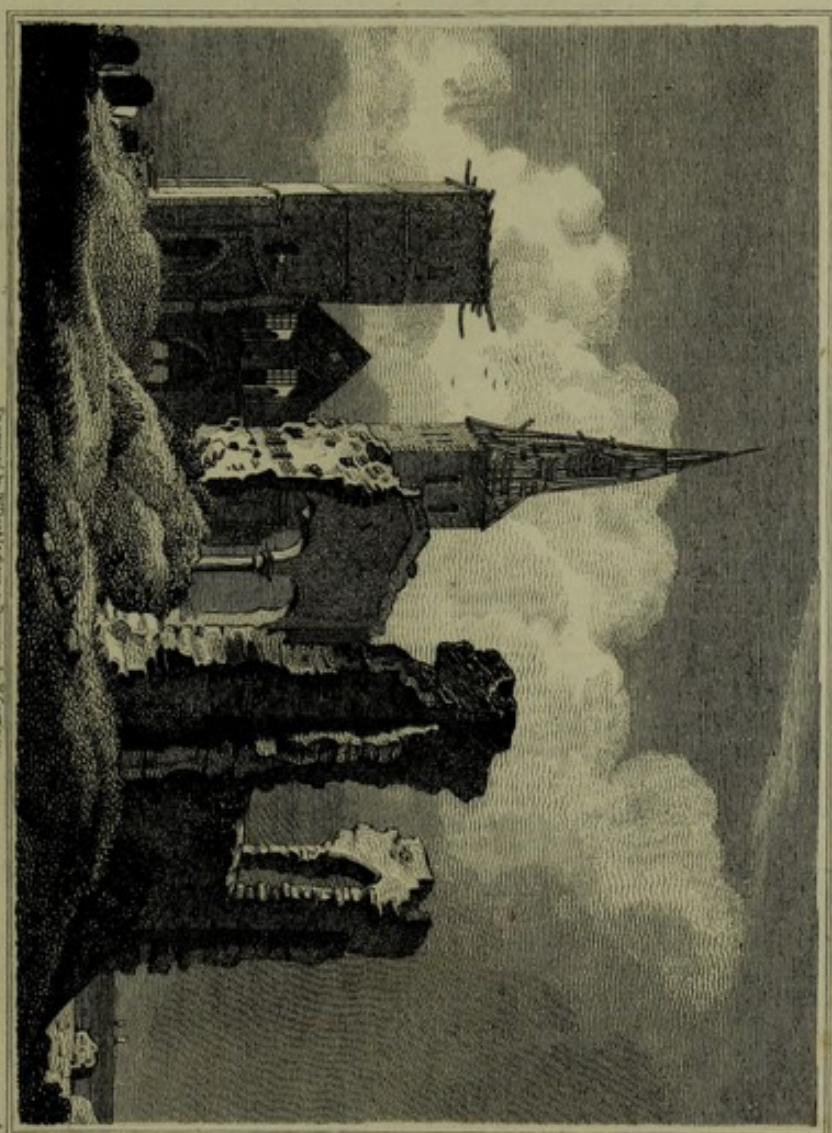


lar kind. The length of the nave was about sixty feet; that of the chancel forty-eight. The lower part of the towers was open, both to the nave and aisles. The floor had been laid with a kind of terras, or cement, thinly incrusted with a red composition, and of an extreme hardness.

Such was the general appearance of Reculver Church a few years ago; but it is now most deplorably dilapidated, and in a state of complete ruin. Though the encroachments of the sea have been sufficiently progressive to allow time for the purpose, yet the attempts that have been made to avert its ravages have been feeble and inefficacious. As it became evident, therefore, that this venerable structure would eventually be overwhelmed, the parishioners determined to save, at least, a part of the materials, and with this intent, they begun the work of destruction in the summer of 1809. Since that period, the Church has been reduced to the state represented by the annexed engravings; and it now awaits its final overthrow from the angry waves.

Among the sepulchral memorials that were in this fabric, (and most of which have been shamefully destroyed), was an altar-tomb of alabaster, within the altar rails, in memory of *Sir Cavalliero Maycote*, and *Dame Marie*, his wife, who died in the early part of James the First's reign. On this monument were well-executed figures of the deceased and their nine children, kneeling. The knight himself was an accomplished gentleman and courtier, who resided at Brook, an ancient mansion in this parish, which had been purchased by his father. Here likewise was a curious mural monument for *Ralph Brooke, Esq.* York Herald, and a contemporary with Camden: he died at the age of seventy-three,





Engraved by H. G. H. from a drawing by H. G. H.

West View of Rochester Church Kent.

Published by the proprietors by Sturges and Co. November 1. 1816.

1801



in October 1625 ; and was represented in his Herald's surcoat, a large cloak, trunk breeches, boots, spurs, &c. on a small tablet of black marble, neatly executed : above were his arms. In the pavement of the chancel, also, was an ancient slab, sculptured with a cross, fleury, and round the verge this singular incscription, in Saxon characters, much mutilated.

**Dos: qui: transitis: Thomam: deflere: velitis:**

**Per: me: nunc: scitis: quid: prodest: gloria: ditis.**

The remains of Ethelbert, the first Christian King of Kent, were interred in the first Church erected on this spot ; and a tomb, said to have been his, was shewn to Weever, who describes it, in his " Funeral Monuments," as having " an antique form, mounted with two spires." It stood at the east end of the north aisle.

END OF VOLUME THE FIRST.

J. R. Crosbie &





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### CORRECTIONS.

Page 18, line 3, (in some copies), *for* " 53," *read* " 532."

Page 49, line 22, *for* " north-east," *read* " south-west."

Page 99, line 4.—East Cliff Lodge is the property of Patrick Cumming, Esq. a Russia Merchant. The Marquis Wellesley, who was his tenant for more than three years, has recently quitted it.





Charter  
and the  
CINQUE PORTS.  
Vol. II.



Engr'd by K. Dingle from a Drawing by J. Bond.

West Doorway of St. Margaret's Ch. Kent.

Published for the Proprietors, by Sharwood & Co. June 1, 1851.



DELINEATIONS,  
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL,  
OF THE  
**ISLE OF THANET**  
AND THE  
**CINQUE PORTS:**

BY  
E. W. BRAYLEY.

---

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS, BY  
WILLIAM DEEBLE.

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Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,  
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,  
And glittering towns, and ocean wide.—

*Thomson.*

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VOL. II.

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1818.

J. R. Crosbie

DETERMINATIONS  
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BY  
R. W. BRAYLEY

W. WILSON, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, London.

J. R. Crossie &



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## CORRECTIONS.

Page 8. Add to the note—"and therefore *stood* at the King's right hand till the banquet was over."

Page 88, line 7. "Lord Castlereagh was never Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. After Mr. Pitt's decease, in 1806, that office, in consequence of ministerial arrangements, was bestowed on the late Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool: the salary is 3000*l.* per annum."



**THANET**  
**AND**  
**THE CINQUE PORTS.**

**VOL. II.**

**B**

THANET

THE CINQUE PORTS



*A. W. Mackie*

THE

CINQUE PORTS.

*Limpone*  
*183*

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ORIGIN AND HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE CINQUE  
PORTS : PRIVILEGES OF THE BARONS, AND ACCOUNT OF  
THEIR SERVICES AT CORONATIONS : SUMMARY OF NAVAL  
ACTIONS PERFORMED BY THE FLEETS OF THE CINQUE  
PORTS : INCIDENTAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

**T**HE CINQUE PORTS, or *Five Havens*, were so called from their superior privileges, and the supremacy which they possessed over the other Ports on this coast that lie opposite to France ; and though two others have since been added to the above number as principal Ports, and endowed with similar independent and particular rights, the original denomination of *Cinque Ports* has been retained.

The necessity of protecting the sea-coast from invasion, an evil to which the more immediate vicinity of these Ports to the Continent rendered them at all times peculiarly liable, was undoubtedly the cause of that particular attention which our ancestors directed to the Ports and Harbours on this shore. The *Sea-Kings* of the North were constantly

roving in search of plunder, and their force was so great, that the Romans themselves, who possessed a considerable maritime superiority, were compelled to devise measures to repress their incursions; and this they did by establishing regular garrisons in nine different stations along the coast, the whole being placed under the superintendence of one principal officer, whose title was *Comes littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon Shore. Four of these stations were in Kent, namely, *Regulbium*, *Rutupis*, *Dubris*, and *Portus Lemanis*; or, according to their modern appellations, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, and Lymne. This establishment of the Romans was the parent germ from which the *Cinque Ports* emanated, though, like many other institutions, whether of a warlike or of a civil nature, the advance was progressive, both the injunctions and the privileges arising from the pressure of circumstances.

The original Cinque Ports, and their members, were, HASTINGS, with *Seaford*, *Pevensey*, *Hidsey*, *Rye*, *Winchelsea*, *Beakesbourn*, *Bulverheath*, and *Grange*; SANDWICH, with *Fordwich*, *Reculver*, *Sarre*, *Walmer*, *Ramsgate*, and *Deal*; DOVER, with *Faversham*, *St. Margaret's*, *Woodchurch*, *Gores-end*, *Kingsdown*, *Birchington*, *Margate*, *Ringwold*, and *Folkstone*; ROMNEY, with *Lydd*, *Prome-hill*, *Orwarstone*, *Dangemarsh*, and *Old Romney*; and HYPHE, with *Westmeath*. RYE, with *Tenterden*, and WINCHELSEA, which has no members, are the Ports since made principal ones. Almost all the sea-coast, from Reculver and the north side of the Isle of Thanet, to Hastings, in Sussex, is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.



“ The institution of the Cinque Ports by Incorporation,” says Mr. Boys, in his History of Sandwich, “ whether it was the act of Edward the Confessor, or of William the Conqueror, was undoubtedly an imitation of the Roman system ; but the scale of the establishment was contracted, because, in those times, our enemies on the Continent confined their attacks, principally, to the places on the borders of the narrow seas. The Cinque Ports are not collectively mentioned in the Domesday Book ; Dover, Sandwich, and Romney, only occurring there as privileged Ports ; a circumstance which has induced many to suppose, that, at that time, there was no community of the Cinque Ports ; yet King John, in his Charter to the Cinque Ports, expressly says, that ‘ the Barons of the Ports had at that time in their possession Charters of most of the preceding Kings, back to King Edward the Confessor, *which he had seen.*’ Moreover, Hastings has always been esteemed the first Port in pre-  
cedency ; and it would scarcely have acquired that pre-eminence if it had, indeed, been among the last that were privileged.”

Notwithstanding the authority of Mr. Boys, it seems very questionable whether John ever granted a Charter to the Ports collectively ; Jeake, in “ Charters of the Cinque Ports,” expressly states, that the Charters of King John “ are to every town apart.” Rye and Winchelsea appear to have been annexed to the Cinque Ports, after the Conquest, in aid of Hastings, under the denomination of *the two ancient towns* ; and, as would seem from a Charter dated in 1247, they had even, at that early period, “ ob-

tained the superiority they now possess over the other limbs," as they are there styled *Nobiliora membra Quinque Portuum*. The last charter granted to the Cinque Ports, was in the twentieth year of Charles the Second, and it was confirmed by James the Second in his fourth year. By this Charter, which not only confirms all former Charters, but also invests the freemen with additional privileges, the Ports are now governed.

" That the Cinque Ports were originally safe and commodious Harbours, is clear from their name, as well as from their history : it is, however, curious to advert to the alteration that has taken place in these once famous Havens. Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, have entirely lost their rivers by various artificial operations ; and the Rother and the Stour are becoming narrower and shallower every day. Dover Pier, by the aid of a large income, still receives and protects shipping of a moderate burthen, and will probably, as an Harbour, survive all the other Ports. Sandwich Haven has been entirely choaked up by sand, though the passage of the Stour still admits of the entrance of small vessels.

By an Inquisition taken at a Court of Admiralty, held near the sea-side, at Dover, in June 1682, it was found that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports extended from the shore beacon, in Essex, to Red Cliff, near Seaford, in Sussex. The offices of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, are now constantly united in one person ; but they were originally held distinct. The Lord Warden has a right of Warren



over a very extensive tract, called the *Warren*; but his duties have become so nearly obsolete, that a Committee of the House of Commons has lately, (April 1817), recommended the abolition of his office, among various other sinecures.

The freemen of the Cinque Ports are styled *Barons*; and it appears, that, in former ages, they enjoyed superior dignity, and had rank among the nobility of the kingdom. The gradual steps by which they attained so much eminence are thus traced by Mr. Boys.—“ The inhabitants were always on the watch to prevent invasion: their militia were in constant readiness for action, and their vessels stout and warlike; so that, in Edward the First's time, they alone equipped a fleet of 100 sail, and gave such a terrible blow to the maritime power of France, as to clear the channel of those restless and insidious invaders. On emergencies, the state depended on them for its safety; and their services were rewarded with privileges and honours. A spirit of enterprize and industry animated them, and commerce flourished in their hands.

“ Their acquired knowledge of trade qualified them to give advice in all matters of consequence; and their frequent intercourse with strangers rendered them respectable in their manners. Our Saxon ancestors, who well understood the natural interests of this country, encouraged traffic by a law, that raised a merchant, who, at his own expense, had freighted vessels, and had, in three several voyages, exported the produce of this country, to the rank of *Thane*, or *Baron*: one of whose privileges was undoubtedly a seat in the *Wita-*

*nagemot*, which probably consisted of such members, as by large possessions, maritime connections, or commercial influence, were thought fit persons to be called upon by Royal summons, and to be invested with the legislative authority. The great Council of the Nation was at first composed only of the Nobility; afterwards the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, were added; and before the separation of Parliament into two Houses, the members were called over in the following order. On the first day, the lowest class, as Burgesses and Citizens; on the second, the Knights; and on the third, the Barons of the Cinque Ports and the Peers: consequently, the Barons ranked with the Peers above the Knights; and, previously to the Knights and Citizens being added, composed part of the Parliament. The Barons of the Cinque Ports also walked at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens, when none under the rank of Baron, (some of the King's more immediate domestics excepted), made part of the procession; and what is still more remarkable, they were entitled to have a Table at Westminster Hall, on the right of the King, at the feast after the Coronation\*, and whenever they should be invited by the King to eat with him.

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\* The right of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to have their Table in this situation, has been allowed at the Court of Claims on every Coronation; and, on account of the Table provided for them not being so placed when his present Majesty was crowned, in the year 1761, the Barons refused to sit at it during the repast.



“ The manner in which the Barons performed their service at Coronations was thus :—the Barons were to attend at Court to carry the *silken canopies* over the King and Queen, both as they went to be crowned, and as they returned; and they were summoned to this service on a certain day, by the King’s writ, delivered to them forty days previous to the ceremony. On the receipt of the summons, a Brotherhood was convened, and the dress was settled: afterwards, on a certain day, the selected Barons, in number thirty-two, and as many more of the better sort as chose to attend, made their appearance in uniform provided at their own expense; but their charges whilst at court were defrayed by their constituents. Each canopy was supported by four staves, covered with silver, to each of which was affixed a small silver bell; the whole being provided by the King’s Treasurer. To each staff was four Barons, who, with those who chose to attend, had their Table on the right of the King. After the banquet, they continued at court during the King’s pleasure; and on their return home, took with them the canopies, with all their appurtenances.”

In a Brotherhood held in the 34th year of Henry the Sixth, the canopies, staves, and bells, were allotted to each of the Cinque Ports in turn; and, in the 25th of Henry the Eighth, it was settled that the canopies, &c. should be taken by the Ports in this order; Dover and Romney; Rye, Sandwich, and Hythe; Hastings and Winchelsea. In another Brotherhood, held in 1603, on account of the coronation of James the First, it was determined that the canopy-bearers should defray their own expenses, and have

the canopy, staves, and bells, among them. At the same time, their dress was thus settled: "a scarlet gowne downe to the ancle, cittizens' fashion, faced with crymson satten, gascaine hose, crymson silk stockings, crymson velvet shoes, and black velvet cappes." In the following year, it was ordered, that 13*s.* 4*d.* should be paid by each Port and Town, to every person that had been sent by them, severally, to the late Coronation; "which sum was by them disbursed for the entering of the allowance of *scarlet lyveries* at the Coronation of the King's Majesty." In some of the Ports, the resident freemen have a voice in the election of the canopy-bearers; but those of Dover are chosen by the Mayor, Jurats, and Common Council.

Though the naval services to be rendered by the Cinque Ports have now ceased, in consequence of the great and important alterations that have taken place in the administration and conduct of national affairs, yet those services were for a long period of the most eminent utility. During several reigns, the Fleets fitted out by the Ports formed nearly the whole of the Royal Navy, and were engaged in many splendid actions. By the assistance of the ships and mariners of these Havens, King John recovered his kingdom after he had been obliged to fly to the Isle of Wight; and soon afterwards, Hubert de Burgh, with "forty tall ships," belonging to the Cinque Ports, defeated a French Fleet of eighty sail, which was bringing reinforcements to Lewis the Dauphin. In Edward the Third's reign, the shipping of the Cinque Ports was of great use in conveying the armies of that warlike monarch into France, and in



protecting our own coasts ; and, in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, the " Ports' Navy" was several times employed for like purposes\*.

Most of the records, which mention the number of vessels that were, or ought to be, furnished by the Cinque Ports and their respective members, for the public service, vary as to the exact quantity, as well in the total, as in the particular quota from each place. These variations may probably be accounted for through the alterations that were made as circumstances arose, by common consent, in the annual courts, anciently called *Guestlings*, and afterwards *Brotherhoods*, wherein each Port had its particular representatives. The general number of ships provided by the Ports was fifty-seven ; each of which was manned by twenty-one sailors, and a *gromet*, or boy, so that the whole number of persons was 1254. These were to be at the sole disposal of the king for forty days ; the expenses of the first fifteen days being always defrayed by the Barons. In the fifth of Henry the Eighth, it was ordered, that " every person that goeth into the navie of the Ports shal have a cote of white cotyn, with a red croffe, and the arms of the Ports underneath ; that is to sey, the halfe lyon and the halfe shippe."

The arms of the Cinque Ports are, ' per pale, gules and azure, three demi lions, or ; impaling, azure, three semi ships, argent.'

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\* In Jeake's " Charters of the Cinque Ports," p. 28, note, may be seen a long list of the eminent services performed by the Ports' Navy from time to time.

Each of the Cinque Ports has the privilege of returning two members to Parliament; but this distinction was not granted to them all at the same period. The earliest return appears to have been made from the Town and Port of Sandwich, in the 42d of Edward the Third. In the 14th of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted, that no Burgess should be chosen to Parliament out of the Cinque Ports, "except he be a freeman resident and inhabiting, or of council with the Ports, and receiveth a yearly fee of the Ports and members, or any of them; and this because it has been common to choose persons ignorant of the privileges of the Ports."

In former ages, the records of the Cinque Ports were kept in Dover Castle; but they are now, for the most part, either lost or destroyed: what remains are in the possession of the Registrar. The books containing the entries of the proceedings of the Guestlings and Brotherhoods are kept in a chest at Romney: the oldest begins in the eleventh of Henry the Sixth, and ends in the ninth of Queen Elizabeth: the other begins in the year 1572, and ends with the proceedings of the last Brotherhood, in 1771. The Brotherhood men, like Members of Parliament, are privileged from arrest during the periods of their service.

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## RICHBOROUGH CASTLE.

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ANTIQUITY AND SITUATION OF RUTUPIUM, OR RICHBOROUGH: DESCRIPTION OF THE RUINS OF THE CASTLE, AND OF THE MODE IN WHICH THE WALLS WERE CONSTRUCTED: ROMAN COINS AND AMPHITHEATRE.

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THE southern entrance of the Roman Haven of RUTUPIÆ, or *Portus Rutupensis*, was guarded by the *Urbs Rutupie*, or *Rutupium*, now RICHBOROUGH, which Ptolemy describes as one of the three principal cities of Kent; and which is generally supposed to have been the first station that was formed by the Romans in this Island. "From hence," says Camden, "was the most usual passage into Britain, and the Roman fleets made this Port. Lupicinus, sent by Constantius into Britain, to check the inroads of the Scots and Picts, landed here his companies of the Heruli, Batavi, and Mæsici. Theodosius, also, father of the Emperor of that name, to whom, according to Symmachus, the Senate voted Equestrian statues for restoring tranquillity in Britain, came hither with his Herculian, Jovian, Victorious, and Fidentine Cohorts. Afterwards, when the Saxon pirates put a stop to commerce, made the sea a scene of war, and

infested our coasts with their continual ravages, the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, which the Emperor Claudius had brought out of Germany, and which had been fixed many years at *Isca Silurum*, in Wales, was removed hither, and had its officer here under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore."

The *Urbs Rutupiæ* is said to have been founded by Cæsar's army, though it seems extremely probable that there was a British settlement on this spot prior to Cæsar's landing. "Its frequent mention by ancient writers," says Archdeacon Battely, "sufficiently speaks its renown, for it is sung by Lucan, Juvenal, and Ausonius: it is celebrated by Tacitus, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Orosius: it occurs in the Geography of Ptolemy, in the Itinerary of Antoninus, in the *Peutingerian Tables*, and lastly, in the *Notitia of the Western Empire*." This station, indeed, was so famed, that it appears to have given its own name to all the neighbouring coasts, which, in the language of the Poets, were called the *Rutupian Shores*.

There can be little doubt but that, at the time of the existence of the Roman Haven, the eminence on which the City and Castle of Richborough was situated, was a small island; and the period when it was deserted by the sea was most likely between the fourth and sixth centuries, as about that time the name of Sandwich begins to occur as a frequented Port. "There is positive evidence," says Mr. Boys, "that the sea approached, at some distant period, to the very foot of Richborough Hill; for, in digging a few years ago, to lay the foundation of Richborough Sluice, the workmen, after penetrating through what was once the



muddy bed of the river, that runs close by in a more contracted channel than formerly, came to a regular sandy sea-shore, that had been suddenly covered with silt, on which lay broken and entire shells, oysters, sea-weeds, the purse of the thornback, a small shoe with a metal fibula in it, and some small human bones;—and even now, though the ground has been so much raised by repeated depositions of mud, the whole of the marsh land between Deal and Thanet would be overflowed by every extraordinary spring-tide, were it not for the natural barrier raised by the surge of the sea against itself, and the artificial banks thrown up along the Haven of Sandwich.”

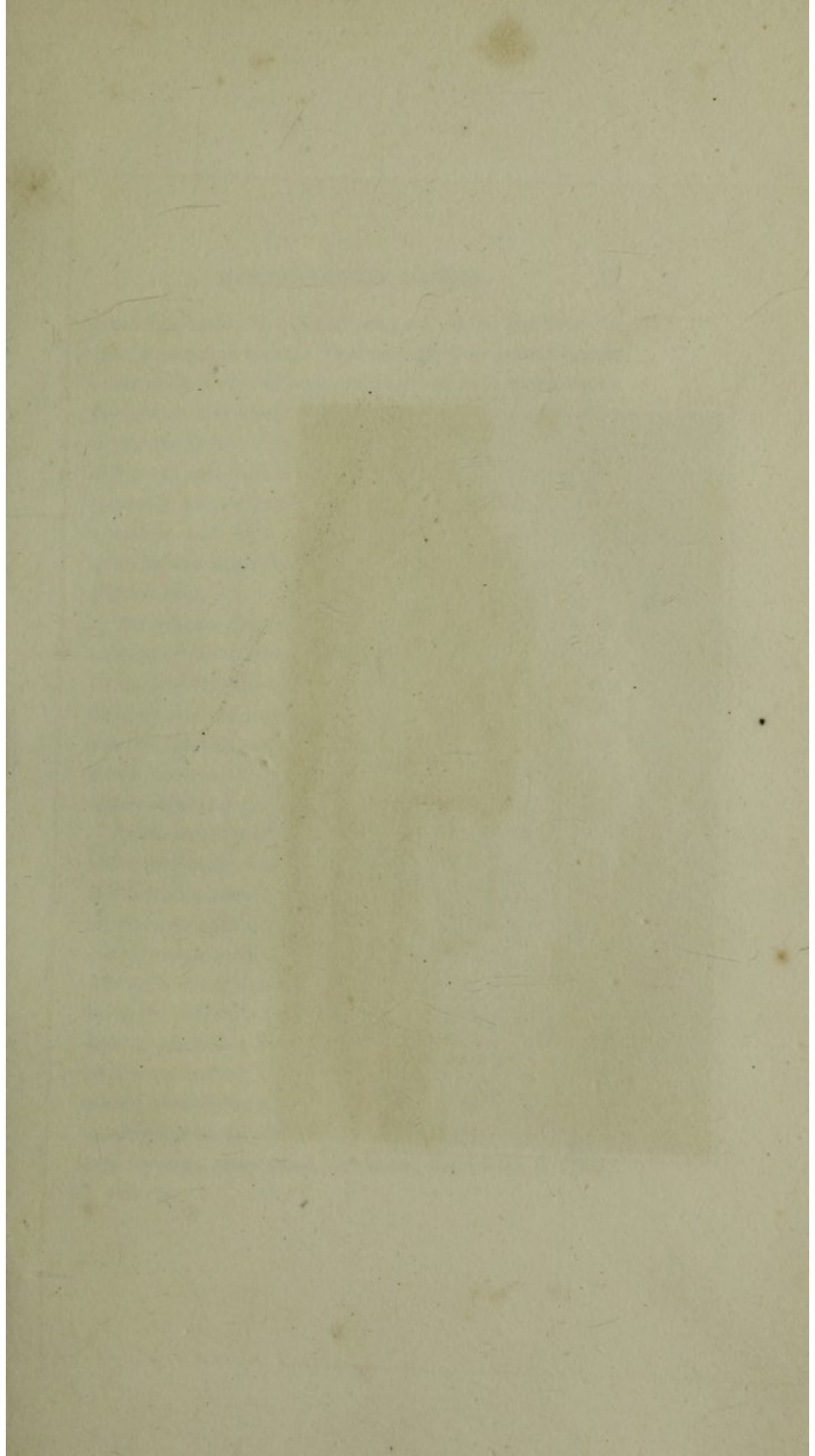
The site of Richborough Castle is a kind of promontory of high ground, projecting into the marshes, between one and two miles north-west from Sandwich. Camden, speaking of the City, says, “Time has devoured every trace of it; and to teach us that Cities are as perishable as men, it is now a corn-field, where, when the corn is grown up, one may see the traces of the streets intersecting each other; for wherever the streets have run, the corn grows thin. The site of the City discovers evidences of its antiquity, in Roman coins of gold and silver.”

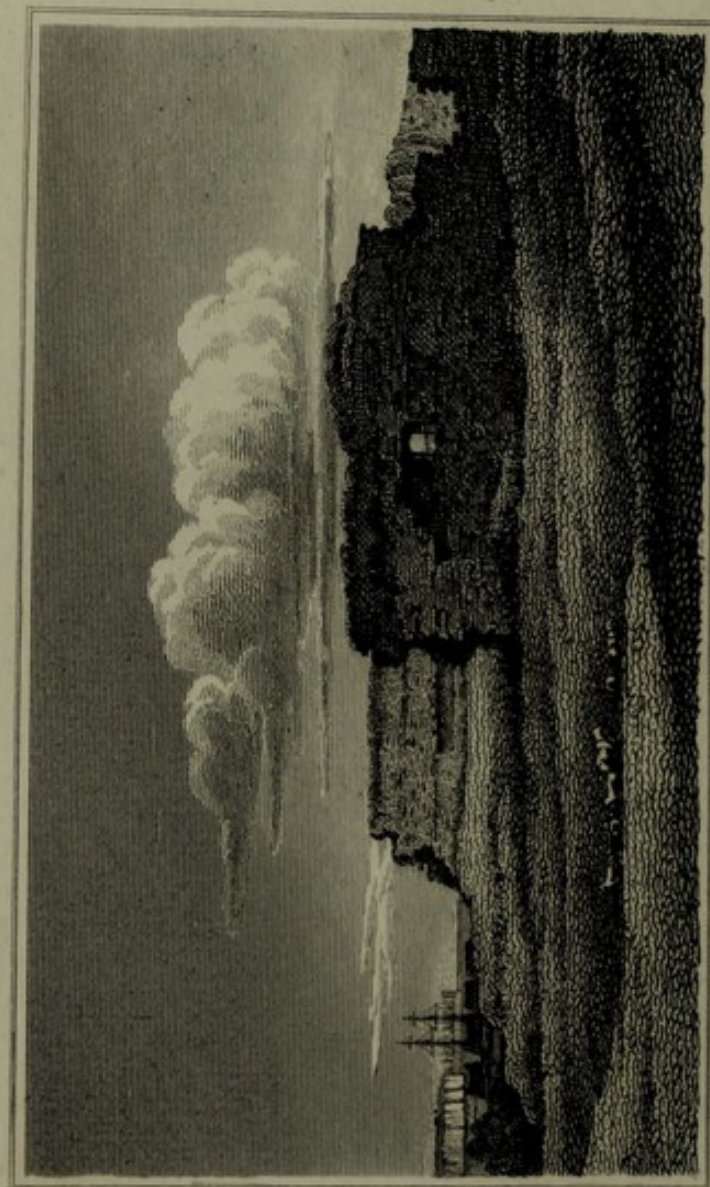
Leland, who was the first writer that described this station with any degree of minuteness, has inserted the following particulars in his Itinerary.

“*Ratesburg*, otherwyse *Richeboro'*, was, or ever the ryver of Sture dyd turn his botom, or old canale, withyn the Isle of Thanet, and by lykelyhod, the mayn se came to the very foote of the Castel. The main se ys now of yt a myle,

by reason of wose that has there swollen up. The scite of the town or castel ys wonderful fair, upon a hille.—The walles the wich remayn ther yet, be in cumpase almost as much as the Tower of London. They have bene very hye, thykke, stronge, and wel embateled. The mater of them is flynt, mervelus, and long brykes, both white and redde, after the Britons fascion: the sement was made of se sand, and smaul pible. Ther is a great lykelyhod that the goodly hil abowte the Castel, and especially to Sandwich ward, hath bene wel inhabited. Corne groweth on the hille yn mervelous plenty; and yn going to plowgh, ther hath owt of mynde (been) found, and now is, mo antiquities of Romaine money, than yn any place els of England. Surely reason speketh that this should be Rutupinum: for besyde that the name sumwhat toucheth, the very near passage fro Cales Clyves or Cales, was to Ratesburgh, and now is to Sandwich, the which is abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich be not celebrated by cawse of Goodwine Sandes, and the decay of the haven. Withyn the Castel is a lytle parochie Chirch of St. Augustine, and an Heremitage: I had antiquities of the Heremite, the which is an industrious man. Not far fro the Hermitage is a Cave, wher men have sowt and digged for treasure; I saw yt by candel withyn, and ther were conys: yt was so straite, that I had no mind to crepe far yn. In the north side of the Castel ys a hed in the walle, now sore defaced with wether; they calle it Queen Bertha hedde. Nere to that place, hard by the wal, was a pot of Romaine money found. Ther is a good flyte shot of fro Ratesburgh toward Sandwich, a







*Engraved by W. Dingle.*

*View of the Roman Ruins, Richborough, Kent.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. 1840.*



great dyke caste, in a round cumpase, as yt had bene for fens of menne of warre. The cumpase of the ground withyn is not much above an acre, and yt is very holo by casting up the yerth: they cawle the place ther *Littleborough*." The "parochie Chirch of St. Augustine," here noticed by Leland, appears to have been a Chapel of Ease to the Church of Ash, (in which parish Richborough is situated); and it is mentioned as such in a grant of the Rectory of that Church, made in the third year of Edward the Sixth, when it was still existing.

The following account of this station is derived from the extensive "Collections for an History of Sandwich," published by the late William Boys, Esq. F. A. S. in the year 1792. Scarcely any alteration in the ruins has since taken place; but the platform and cross within the area have been rendered less perceptible through the constant ploughing and manuring of the ground for the growth of corn.

Richborough Hill is entirely surrounded by marsh land, and undoubtedly was an island when the bay existed. On this insulated mount stand the remains of the famous Castle of *Rutupi*, exhibiting a more perfect specimen of Roman military architecture than exists any where else in Britain. The walls are constructed in this manner: two rows of bolders lie on the natural soil, which is a solid pit sand, then a thin stratum of chalk nodules; next a single row of bolders, and over them another thin layer of small chalk, all without cement; then bolders again, mixed with mortar; and so the masonry proceeds internally, with a confused mixture of large bolders, ochre stone, sandstone, and blocks of chalk,



with pholades bedded therein, and balani on their surfaces ; the whole cemented with a mortar formed of lime, grit, large and small pebbles, sea shells, and fragments of baked bricks, much too coarse in its composition ever to have been fluid. Externally, on both sides, the walls are (were) faced with regular courses of square grit and Portland stone, except in some detached parts of the inner side of the south wall, where the squared stones are small in size, mixed with bolders, and disposed in the herring-bone way, and in other fashions. The general facing was evidently worked up with the internal part ; but as the squared stones could be applied to the rubble work only, with a flat surface, it was necessary to band them together, at proper intervals, with double rows of large flat tiles, which, however, do not go through the wall, but only to the depth of one, or, at most, two tiles. The first range of tiles begins about five feet from the bottom of the wall, and the rows are repeated to the top at different intervals, from three feet three inches, to four feet three inches : between these are generally seven courses of the squared stones ; but in the eastern part of the north wall, the rows vary from six to nine. The tiles are for the most part plain, and differ in their dimensions, from fourteen inches, by seven inches and three quarters, to seventeen inches and a half, by eleven inches and a half ; and, in their thickness, from one inch and a quarter, to one inch and three quarters. There is another sort, with the longest sides dished about an inch, that occurs very sparingly in the south and west walls ; they are about fifteen inches and a half long, a foot broad, and an inch thick : they are ranged with the flat



tiles, here and there one, and are generally with their bottoms upwards. A few of the plain tiles are of a pale, yellowish red ; but both sorts are, for the most part, of a fine full red, and all of them are exceedingly well burned. The walls, to the height of six feet, are eleven feet three inches thick, and afterwards, only ten feet eight inches ; and the north wall, in its most perfect part, is about twenty-three feet high. The top of the wall is every where imperfect, and the facing is almost wholly thrown off from the southern aspects of the walls by the roots of the ivy, and the operations of heat and moisture. The scaffold-holes remain on the outer sides of the north and west walls, which sides have suffered much less injury from time and weather than the other sides.

The Castle has been a regular parallelogram ; but a great part of the east wall does not appear, that having been undermined by the sea ; enough of it, however, remains to point out its direction and situation. The whole site occupied six acres, one rood, and eight perches of ground ; the area within the walls measured five acres, three roods, and eight perches. The walls were flanked by round projecting towers at the angles, and by square ones at irregular distances along the sides. There are marks of two of these in the west wall, and of two others, besides the *Porta Decumana*, in the north wall, and of two more in the south wall, in which undoubtedly was a third, that has fallen down the bank. These square towers, projecting about eight feet from the wall, were solid nearly eight feet from the foundation, and afterwards hollow. In the main wall, within these

towers, are four large round smooth holes in a row, each about nine inches in diameter, and penetrating about eight feet into the substance of the main wall: below these are smaller holes, four inches in diameter, that run about ten inches into the wall, all which seem to have served for the insertion of beams, to support an apparatus of defensive machinery.

Within the area of the Castle, not precisely in the centre, but somewhat towards the north-east corner, under ground; is a solid rectangular platform of masonry, 144 feet long, 104 feet wide, and 5 feet thick. It is a composition of boulders and coarse mortar; and the whole upper surface, to the very verge, is covered over with a coat of the same sort of mortar, six inches thick. In the middle of the platform is the base of a superstructure in the shape of a cross, rising somewhat above the ground, and from four to five feet above the platform. It has been faced with squared stones, some of which remain. The shaft of the cross running north and south is eighty-seven feet long, and seven feet and a half broad; the traverse is twenty-two feet in width, and forty-six feet in length. In the west wall, much nearer to the north-west angle of the Castle than to the south-west, was a large opening in the wall, thirty-four feet wide; where, about five feet and a half under the ground, is a part of a foundation of large squared blocks of stone, consisting of several courses, a great part of which has been removed, and applied to various uses about the neighbouring farms. It extends inwards seven feet and a half, and outwards six feet two inches from the wall, so that the whole breadth of the platform, in-



J R Crosbie & Co



Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.

*View of the Roman Ruins, Richborough, Kent.*

Published for the Proprietors by Curwen & Co. June 1847.



cluding the breadth of the wall, was originally twenty-four feet eleven inches : the lewisses by which they were raised remain in some of the stones. There is no appearance whatever of any superstructure that might have been raised upon this platform, and connected with the wall, the ends of which are terminated with regular facings. Near the middle of the north wall is the oblique entrance, or *Porta Decumana* : it is narrow, and from the holes remaining in the walls, it appears to have been furnished with good timber defences. The exterior passage, running parallel with the main wall, is about four feet and a half wide, having a channel, or gutter, at the bottom, for carrying off water from the higher ground within the Castle ; the interior passage, at a right angle with the other, is seven feet eight inches wide.

The Roman *Coins*, and other antiquities, that have been found, either within the area or contiguous to this station, are very numerous ; and, according to Mr. Boys, all the villages above the level of the marshes to the westward of Lower Deal, about Sandwich, and in Thanet, are continually furnishing British, Roman, and Saxon money.

About a quarter of a mile from the south-west angle of this Castrum, the remains of a *Roman Amphitheatre* are still very apparent, though its banks have been partly destroyed by the operations of husbandry. Its form was circular, the diameter being about seventy yards ; the present depth varies from about seven to eleven feet : corn is now grown within the area.

The ROMAN BURYING-PLACE, belonging to Richborough, appears to have been in the parish of Ash, on a sandy emi-

nence, nearly two miles south-west from the station itself. The graves are in general about four feet deep, and in many of them spear-heads, swords, umboes of shields, and other warlike articles have been found ; together with a great variety of fibulæ, buckles, clasps, belt-ornaments, amulets, pendants, &c. many of them of the precious metals, or of copper strongly gilt, set with ivory, and with garnets and coloured glass, upon chequered foils of solid gold. Numerous other antiquities have likewise been discovered here ; as coins and medals of the Upper and Lower Empires ; beads of baked earth, amber, and amethyst, and glass bugles, the ornaments of female dress ; a glass urn, a large drinking glass, a glass cup or patera, a large earthen bottle, a wooden pail, with brass hoops ; the iron head of an axe, a stone celt, thick copper rings ; part of a beam, with brass balances of a small pair of scales, together with one leaden, and seven brass weights, (two of them being coins of Faustina, with their reverses ground away,) and many articles of unknown use.

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## SANDWICH.

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ORIGIN OF SANDWICH: HISTORICAL EVENTS, AND STATE OF THE TOWN IN THE SAXON AND NORMAN TIMES: CONTINUATION OF ITS HISTORY; DECAY OF THE HAVEN; AND SETTLEMENT OF THE FLEMINGS HERE: VISITED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH: EARTHQUAKES: TRADE AND COMMERCE: PARTICULARS OF THE CORPORATION: SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN, WITH ACCOUNT OF ITS CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, AND SCHOOLS: PRIORY OF CARMELITES: GUILDHALL, AND ANCIENT PUNISHMENTS: POPULATION, AND EMINENT NATIVES.

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THE decay of the *Portus Rutupensis*, or Haven of *Rutupiæ*, was the occasion of the rise of SANDWICH, which had its origin in the Saxon times, and was then called *Sond-wych*, from its low situation on the sea-sands. According to Somner\*, and other writers, it was also called *Lunden-wich*, either from being built at the entrance to the port of London, or as being the place of general resort of the Merchants trading to and

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\* Vide "Treatise on the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent," page 9—14.

from that city. Boys, however, the historian of Sandwich, is of a contrary opinion, and conceives that the names *Lunden-wic* and *Portus Londinensis*, which appear in some Saxon laws and charters, are "referable only to London, or to some place upon the banks of the Thames." The name of *Sond-wic* occurs in a Life of Wilfred, Archbishop of York, written by Eddius Stephanus, in which the Archbishop is said to have arrived in this port, about the year 655. The writer of the "Encomium on Queen Emma" styles Sandwich the most famous of all the English ports: his words are, "SANDWICH *qui est omnium Anglorum Portuum famosissimus.*"

During the Danish incursions, Sandwich was frequently plundered; yet both the town and haven appear to have been progressively attaining importance till the period of the Conquest. The Saxon Chronicle mentions a battle to have been fought here, by sea and land, in the year 851 or 852, in which the Danes were put to flight, and had nine of their ships taken. Shortly afterwards the Danes again landed from 350 ships, and pillaged *Lundenburgh*, (supposed to be Sandwich), and Canterbury; and in 993, or 994, Anlaf, the Dane, with upwards of ninety ships, came to Sandwich, "spoiling all the coast." Another Danish fleet arrived in Sandwich Haven about the year 1006 or 1007, when all the coasts, both of Kent and Sussex, were ravaged with "fire and sword." In the succeeding year, the fleet assembled by Etheldred the Second to oppose King Sweyn, rendezvoused at Sandwich; and here, likewise, Sweyn himself, with a strong fleet, remained several days, in July 1013, before he



made sail to the northward. In 1014, Canute, when leaving England, touched at this port, and set on shore all the "English hostages, after depriving them of their hands, ears, and noses." On the return of this sovereign, in 1016, he landed here with a numerous army; and seven years afterwards (anno 1023), when firmly seated on the throne, he granted the Port of Sandwich, with all its revenues, to the Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury\*. He is also stated

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\* The very curious grant by which Canute invested the Monks of Christ Church with the revenues of this Port, has been translated, and recorded in the "*Customal of Sandwich*," from which the most interesting part is here given.—  
"Wherefore, I, CNUT, by the grace of God, King of the English, and of the adjoining Islands, take the Crown from my head, and place it, with my own hands, upon the altar of Christ Church, in Canterbury, for the support of the said Church; and I grant thereto, for the sustenance of the Monks, the Port of Sandwich, and all the revenues of the haven on both sides, whomsoever the ground belongs to, from *Pepernesse* to *Mearcesfleote*, so far as a taper-axe can be thrown from a vessel at high water. The officers of Christ Church may receive all the profits; and no person to have any custom in the said Port, except the Monks of Christ Church. Theirs too be the small boat and ferry of the haven, and the toll of all vessels whatever coming into the haven, to whomsoever they belong, and whencesoever they come. If there be any thing in the sea without the haven, which a man at the lowest ebb can reach with a sprit, it belongs to the Monks; and whatever is found in this part of

to have partly rebuilt the town, which now began to be very flourishing. Shortly after its importance was further increased by its being made a principal *Cinque Port*, and con-

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the mid-sea, and is brought to Sandwich, whether clothes, net, armour, iron, gold, or silver, a moiety shall be the monks', and the other part shall belong to the finders. If any writing shall hereafter appear, which, under a show of antiquity, shall seem any way contrary to this our grant, let it be left to be eaten by mice, or rather let it be thrown into the fire, and destroyed; and let him who shall exhibit it, whoever he be, do penance in ashes, and be made a laughing stock to all his neighbours. And let this our confirmation remain for ever valid; and both by the authority of Almighty God, and our own, and of our nobles, who concur in this act, stand in full strength, like a pillar, firm and unshaken, against all the attacks of evil-minded people in succeeding times. But if any one, swelled with pride, contrary to our wish, shall attempt to infringe or weaken this our grant, let him know that he is anathematized by God and his Saints, unless he make due satisfaction for his crime before he dies. Written in the year of our Lord's Incarnation, 1023.—The names of the witnesses consenting hereto are fairly inscribed below.

“ I, *Cnut*, King of the English, confirm this writing inviolably.—I, *Athelnoth*, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirm this prerogative with the Holy Banner.—I, *Alfric*, Archbishop of York, confirm this benevolence of the King with the sign of the Holy Cross.—I, *Elfwine*,” &c. Besides being attested by the above, the grant was signed by eight Bishops, three Dukes, and ten other persons.



stituted an Hundred in itself. This is supposed to have been done by Edward the Confessor, who, in the year 1049, resided a considerable time at Sandwich; and in 1052, fitted out a fleet here, to oppose Earl Goodwin and his sons: the latter, also, in the same year, came into this harbour, and afterwards sailed through the channel of the Wantsume towards London.

In the Domesday Book, Sandwich is described as a "Borough held by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the clothing of the monks, and as yielding the like service to the King as Dover." "When the Archbishop received it," continues the record, "it paid a rent of 40*l.* and 40,000 herrings for the monks' food; but in the year when this survey was made, it yielded a rent of 50*l.* and herrings as before. In the time of King Edward, there were 307 inhabited houses, now there are seventy-six more, in all 383." There were, also, in Sandwich, "thirty-two houses belonging to the manor of *Gollesberge*;" (the modern Woodnesborough,) which paid rent to the Archbishop.

William the Conqueror and Henry the Second, confirmed to the Monks of Christ Church, all their liberties and customs in Sandwich; which, from the great resort to the Port, highly increased both in wealth and population, though the town was partly destroyed by fire, by Lewis, the dauphin of France, in the year 1217. Henry the Third granted a weekly market, with other privileges, to the inhabitants; and Edward the First, for a short period, fixed the staple for wool here.

"In the year 1290," says Boys, "the Monks of Christ

Church gave up to King Edward the Second their Port of Sandwich, and all their rights and customs there, excepting their houses and quays, and a free passage in the ferry boat, and free liberty for themselves and their people to buy and sell toll free, in exchange for sixty libratae of land in another part of Kent." These exceptions being afterwards found prejudicial to the public service, Edward the Third, in his 38th year, granted to the Monks other lands in Essex, in exchange for all their remaining rights, privileges, and possessions, in this town and Port.

Sandwich was the general place of rendezvous for the fleets and armies of Edward the Third, during his wars with France ; and here Edward himself most commonly embarked and re-landed. To this Port, likewise, in October, 1342, he brought his war engines from the Tower ; but not being able to procure shipping to transport both his troops and engines to Bretagne, he left the latter behind, having appointed Commissioners to press as many vessels, in all the ports of the Kingdom, as would be necessary to carry them back to the Tower. In 1357, Edward the Black Prince landed here, after the battle of Poitiers, with his prisoners, John, King of France, and his son Philip ; and, in 1372, Edward the Third assembled, at this town and Port, an army of 10,000 archers and 3000 lancers, with a fleet of 400 sail, and embarked for the relief of Thouars, and the rest of Poictou ; but, after being six weeks at sea, he was obliged to return.

In the year 1384, Richard the Second issued an order for enclosing and fortifying this town ; which, from the means



of annoyance afforded by its shipping, was now considered as a principal object of French vengeance. At this period, indeed, the French were preparing to invade England, and the better to protect their troops from the English archers, they constructed a wall of wood, twenty feet high and 3000 paces in length, having a tower, ten feet higher than the wall, at the distance of every twelve feet; and every tower being sufficiently capacious for ten men. In the ensuing year, part of this wall was taken in two large vessels, and "brought to, and set up in this town," to "our great safetie," says Lambard, "and their repulse." In 1416, Henry the Fifth took up his abode in the House of the Carmelites, or White Friars, whilst waiting to embark here for Calais.

The French landed at Sandwich in the 16th of Henry the Sixth, and plundered the greatest part of the town; and this they again did in the 35th year of the same King. Not content with these depredations, they sought to destroy the town entirely, and for that purpose landed in the night, in August 1457, to the number of 4000 men, under the command of the Marshal de Breze. After a long and sanguinary conflict, they succeeded in getting possession of the place, and having wasted it with fire and sword, and slain many of the inhabitants, they re-embarked. Soon afterwards it was again ransacked by the Earl of Warwick; but Edward the Fourth, to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters, "new walled, ditched, and fortified the town with bulwarks;" the walls being ordered to be kept in repair by a duty on all wool shipped at this Port. The protection of this sovereign,

together with the efforts and industry of the merchants who frequented the town, quickly restored it to a flourishing state ; and before the end of that reign, the clear annual receipt of the customs belonging to the King, amounted to upwards of 16,000*l.* or 17,000*l.* and the Port had ninety-five ships belonging to it, with more than 1500 sailors.

About this time the Harbour began to decay, " by the aboundance of the light sande," driven in by the sea ; and in the 1st year of Richard the Third, " suit was made to the King for a new Haven." About ten years afterwards, in 1493, a mole was ordered to be made, " for makyng and helpyng the Haveyn, to be set oon worke by the Hollandyrs which ben comen for that entent ;" yet the measures resorted to were insufficient for the purpose, and the Port continued to decay. The destruction was in some respects accelerated by Cardinal Morton, and other landholders, who began to inclose and wall in the marshes on each side of the upper part of the Wantsume, by which means the water was deprived of its usual course, and the sands more rapidly accumulated in the Harbour.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, various attempts were made to obtain the assistance of government in preserving the Haven, but without success ; and the accidental sinking of a large ship at the very entrance, still further contributed to its decay. Leland, who visited the town some time afterwards, describes it in the following words : " Sandwich, on the farther syde of the ryver of Sture, is neatly welle walled, where the town stonddeth most in jeopardy of enemies : the residue of the town is diked and mudde waulled. Ther be



yn the town iiij principal gates, and iii parochie churches, of the which sum suppose that St. Maries was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther ys a place of White Freres, and an Hospital without the town, fyrst ordeined for maryners desesyde and hurt. Ther is a place where monkes of Christ Church did resort when they were lords of the towne. The Caryke that was sonke in the haven, in Pope Paulus' tyme, did muche hurt to the haven, and gathered a great bank."

Early in the reign of Edward the Sixth, a supplication was presented for sufficient powers to amend the Haven, from the Mayor, Jurats, &c. to the Protector, Somerset; in which it was stated, that "the said Haven is utterly destroyed and loste, so that the navye and maryners of the said towne are nowe brought utterly to nought; that the houses now inhabited excede not above the nombre of ii C; and that the nombre of inhabitants are now utterly impoverished and diminyshed." Two Commissions were afterwards issued by the Privy Council, in the years 1548 and 1549, to inquire into the state of the Haven, and a new cut was commenced for its improvement; this, however, was soon abandoned, a representation having been made of its inadequacy to produce the requisite effect, the Haven being "growne to so great flatness, narrowness, and crookednes, and differeth from his yssue two miles."

The decay of the Harbour would in all probability have occasioned the total ruin of Sandwich, if the religious persecutions had not induced multitudes of Protestants to quit their native homes, and take shelter in those foreign states, whose laws were administered on principles of an enlightened

toleration. The policy of Queen Elizabeth, was in this, as in many other instances during her spirited reign, exerted with consummate judgment: by harbouring the refugees, she became the means of introducing into England a knowledge of the silk, the paper, the woollen, and other valuable manufactures of Flanders and France, which had before been almost peculiar to those Countries. Under the Letters Patent of that Princess, (dated at Greenwich, in July, 1561), the workers in sayes, baize, flannel, &c. fixed themselves and their families in this almost depopulated town, to the number of 406 persons; and in the same year they were privileged to hold two markets weekly, for the sale of their baize, and other cloths.

The persevering industry and good conduct of these strangers were attended by such success and affluence, that the jealousy of the native townsmen was strongly excited against them, and the Corporation compelled them to pay additional rates and customs; yet, notwithstanding this injustice, they quickly formed a very flourishing community. Among them was a small number of gardeners, who, finding the lands surrounding Sandwich to be extremely favourable to the growth of all kinds of esculent plants, began to cultivate them in considerable quantities, "to the great advantage," says Boys, "of the landholders, whose rents were much increased, and of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, whose tables were thereby cheaply supplied with a variety of new and wholesome vegetables." Flax, teazle, and canary, were also now first cultivated round Sandwich by the same people; and the seeds of these and other useful plants were



conveyed, by the boys, to London, and thence disseminated over all parts of the kingdom.

The settlement of the Flemings at Sandwich was probably the cause of the visit made by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1573. It appears from the town records, that great preparations were made for her reception, and that among other orders issued by the corporation, the Brewers were enjoined "to brew *good Beer* 'gainst her coming." She arrived about seven o'clock in the evening, on Monday, the 31st of August, and continued here till the Thursday following. On this occasion the Queen was met at Sandown by the Mayor, Jurats, &c. the former of whom "yelden up to her Maiestie his mace," amidst a general discharge of "small shot and great ordnance." She was then conducted into the town, which was "all graveled and strewed with rushes, herbs, flags, and such lyke, every howse being paynted whyte and black, and having a number of grene bowes standing against the doors and walls. Her Maiestie rode into the towne, and in dyvers places, as far as her lodginge, were dyvers cords, made of vine branches, with their leaves, hanging crosse the streets, and upon them dyvers garlands of fine flowers. And so she rode forth till she came directly over against Mr. Cripp's howses, almost as far as the Pelligane, where stood a fine howse, newly built and vaulted, over whereon her arms was sett, and hanged with tapestry." Here she was entertained with an oration, and presented with a Greek Testament and a gold cup, of the value of 100*l*. She afterwards rode on to Mr. Manwood's howse, wherein she lodged, a howse wherein Kinge Henry the viiiith had

been lodged twyce before." On the following day she was amused with a combat on the water, between two men on stages, in boats, " with either of them a staffe, and a sheld of woodd, and one of them did overthrowe another, at which the Queen had good sport." She was next entertained with an attack on a fort, " which the towne had buylded at Stonar, on the other syde of the haven, and in the ende, after the dischargd of ii fawkenets, and certen chambers, after dyvers assaults, the forte was won. The next daye Mrs. Mayres and her sisters, the Jurats' wyves, made the Quenes Majestie a banket of cix. disshes, on a table of xxviii foote long in the scole howse ; where she was very merrye, and did eate of dyvers disshes without any assaye, and caused certen to be reserved for her, and carried to her lodginge." On the fourth day, " against the scole howse, uppon the new turfed wall, and, upon a scaffold made uppon the wall of the scole howse yarde, were dyvers children, Englishe and Dutche, to the nomber cth or vi score, all spynning of fyne bay yarne, a thing well lyked, both of her Majestie and of the nobilitie and ladies.—At her departinge, Mr. Mayor exhibited unto her Highnes a supplication for the haven, which she tooke, and promised herself to reade."

From the same records from which the above extracts were taken, are derived the ensuing particulars of the shocks of two *Earthquakes* which happened in this part of Kent, in the months of April and May, 1579.

" On the vj of April xxiid of Elizabeth, about six o'clock in the evening, there was heard from the south-west, a marvelous greate noyse, as thoughe the same had been the shott



of some greate batterie, or a number of cannons shott off at one instant, without decernyng of any dyfferance of tyme in the going off of the same shott; which noyse seemed to be, from the place wheare yt was herde, as thoughe yt had been mydwaie betwene Calles and Dovor. But sodenlie, and in the twingling of an eye, the same noyse was as thoughe yt had been round about the haven; and therewith began a moste fierce and terrible earthquake, which, with the noyse aforesaid, and other circumstances, contynued not above the tyme, as we commonlye call yt, of a paternoster while. The place wheare the inhabitants of Sandwich fyrste herd the same, was comyng out of Sandown, from whence yt passed into the towne, being theare universally, to the greate feare of all people; and that with such ratlinge, as thoughe a number of persons with chaynes shakinge had been presente; and yet, thanks be to God, dyd little harme, saving that in the ende of the north vale of St. Peter's Church, yt shooked downe the gable and copinge of the gable end thereof; and dyd shake and cleave fower archies in St. Maries Chirch, and overthrew a piece of chymney. This earthquake contynued so much longer in the towne as yt did with them at Sandowne: the shippes in the sea, as also such as weare at the keye, and within the havon at the beacons, felte the lyke. Something before nyne of the clocke the same nighte, the same began againe, but endured a verie shorte space; as also a lytle before eleven of the clocke in the same nighte, with lyke shortnes, and a small noyse was herd aboute fower of the clocke the next mornynge, but no shakinge."—  
Mem. "That the second daie of Maie, in the said xxii yere,

about ii of the clocke in the mornynge, hapned an earthquake, which came with a great noyse and shakinge, allmoste as terrible as that on the vij of Aprill laste."

Notwithstanding the decay of the Haven, the establishment of the new manufactures increased the trade of this town so considerably, that, in the time of James the First, the king's customs amounted to about 3000*l.* annually. Subsequently, however, they experienced a great defection through the establishment of the Company of Merchant Adventurers; and although the descendants of the Dutch and Walloon refugees still remained here, they not long afterwards discontinued their original employments, and mixed with the other inhabitants in the general occupations of the town.

Since that period, a slowly-progressive increase, both in the population and buildings has taken place; and though the Haven can now be regarded as little more than the outlet of the Stour river, the exports and imports are considerable. The exports are, corn, grain, flour, seeds, hops, wool, malt, apples, pears, leather, oak-bark, ashes, &c. The imports are, grocery, furniture, linen, woollen, and other shop goods, from London; and iron, spars, timber, lead, coals, salt, wine, spirits, glass, grindstones, &c. from Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic. Ship-building, rope-making, and brewing, are the principal trades carried on here.

Sandwich was first incorporated by Edward the Third, by the style of "the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of Sandwich." The Charter, under which



it is now governed, was granted by Charles the Second, in the 36th of his reign. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, twelve Jurats, twenty-four Common-Councilmen, a Steward, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and some inferior officers. All the municipal elections, decrees, and ordinances, are made by the whole corporate body at a *Common Assembly*, convened by the sound of a *Brass Horn*, of great antiquity. Two Common Assemblies are held yearly; called by a customary Proclamation for, "all free Barons, Householders, and In-dwellers," to attend at the Guildhall, at a time appointed. The earliest return of Barons to Parliament, from this town, bears date in the 42d year of Edward the Third. The right of election was originally vested in the Mayor, Jurats, and resident Freemen; but by a resolution of the House of Commons, under which the elections are now made, it was declared that, "non-residents, not receiving alms, had a right to vote." The total number of voters is about 900. Formerly each Baron was allowed *Wages* when attending his duty in parliament, the general sum being two shillings per day; but, in 1544, the allowance was only eighteen pence a day, whilst from 1576 to the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, it was increased to four shillings: after the latter period, the payment appears to have entirely ceased.

The site of this town is extremely low; and all the surrounding country, with the exception of the range of high ground, on which Richborough Castle stands, towards the north-west, is, to a considerable extent similarly situated. In all the lower parts, at the depth of a few feet only, flints

rounded by attrition, shingle, or small pebbles, with broken and entire sea-shells, and sea-sand, are constantly found; and every where beneath the town, at the depth of from forty to forty-eight feet, is a stratum of flints: the latter, when penetrated, gives issue to a plentiful stream of fine water; but the springs that lie above it are not so pure. The other supplies are from the river Stour, which bounds the town on the north-east side, and from a small stream which rises near the village of Eastry, and is conveyed into the town by a canal, about three miles long, called the *Delf*, which was made under Letters Patent of Edward the First, issued in the 31st year of his reign.

Sandwich is very irregularly built, and has an appearance of greater antiquity, perhaps, than any other town in this county. Its distance, westward, from the sea, is about one mile and a half. Great part of the *Walls* yet remain; and till within the last thirty-five years, there were five of the ancient *Gates* standing also; these were, Canterbury Gate, Woodnesborough Gate, Sandown Gate, New-Gate, and Fisher Gate. The first-named Gate, which consisted of a pointed arch, flanked by round towers, was pulled down about the year 1784, and the three next soon afterwards. Fisher Gate is an ancient mean-looking structure, opening towards the water, at a short distance from the *Bridge*, which has a draw-bridge in the centre, to admit the passage of vessels with masts. The streets are mostly narrow and inconvenient, though some considerable improvements have been made since the year 1787, under an Act of Parliament then obtained for new paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing this





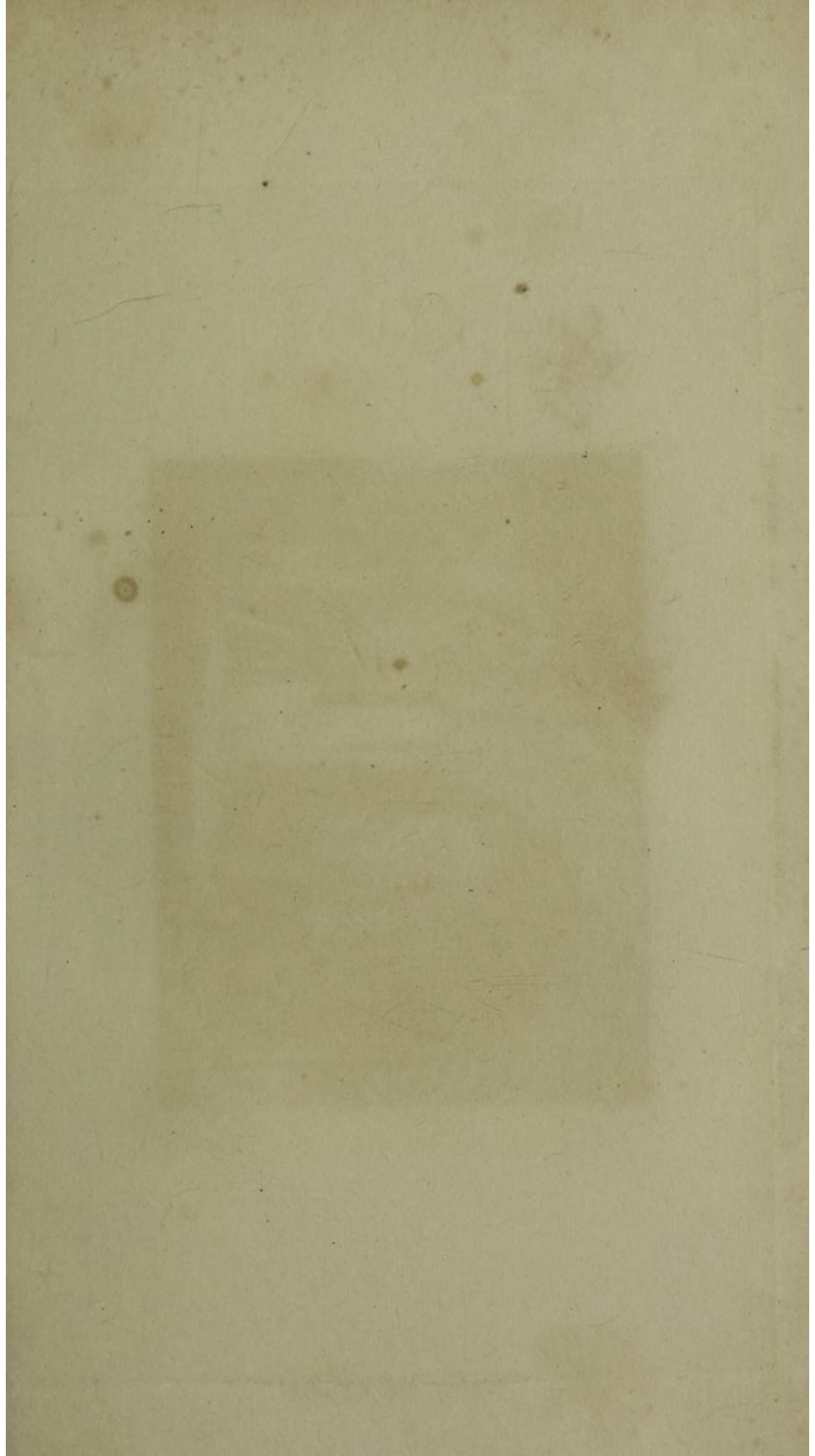
Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.

*Fisher-Gate, Sandwich, Kent.*

Published for the proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Oct. 1847.







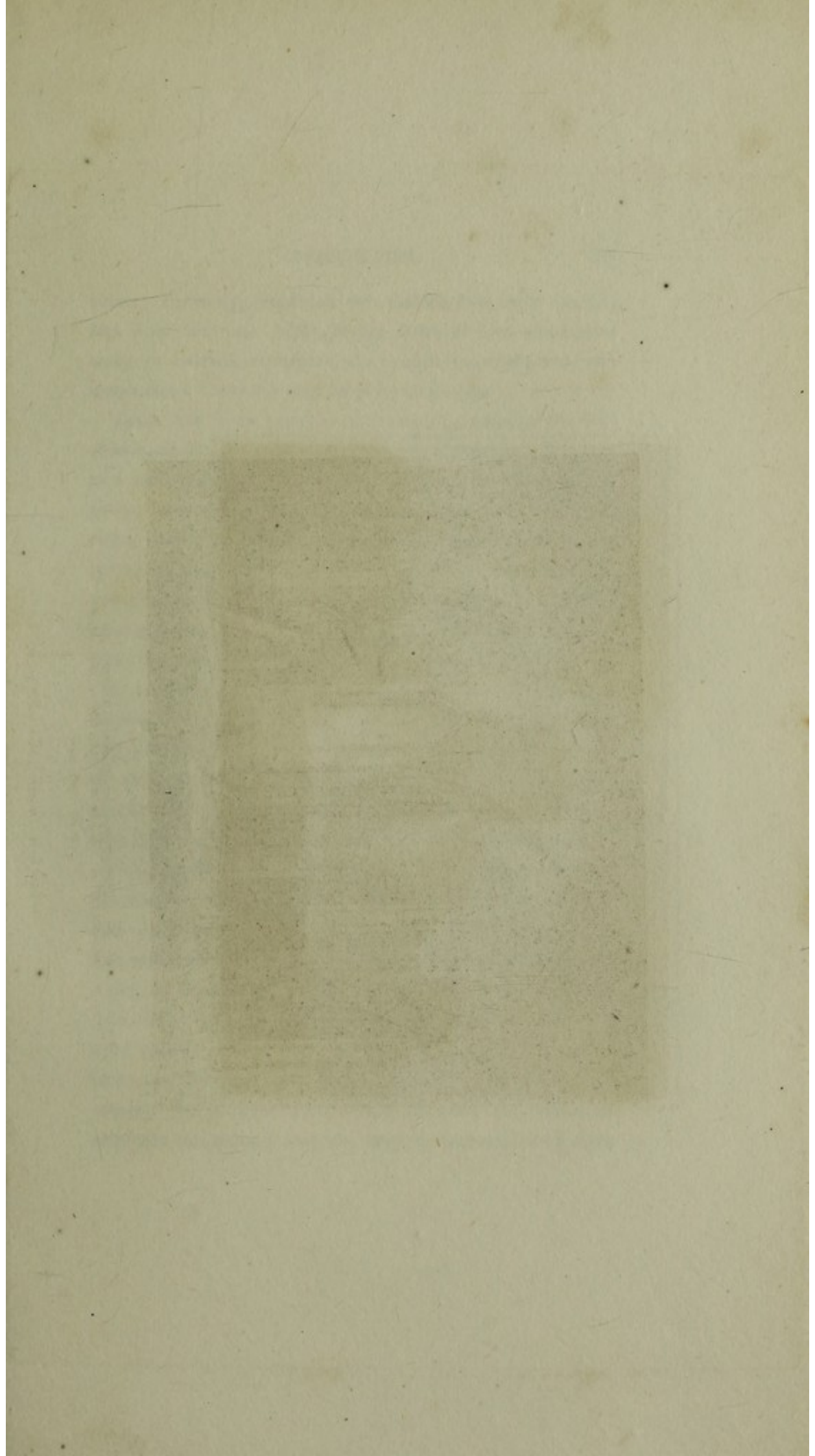


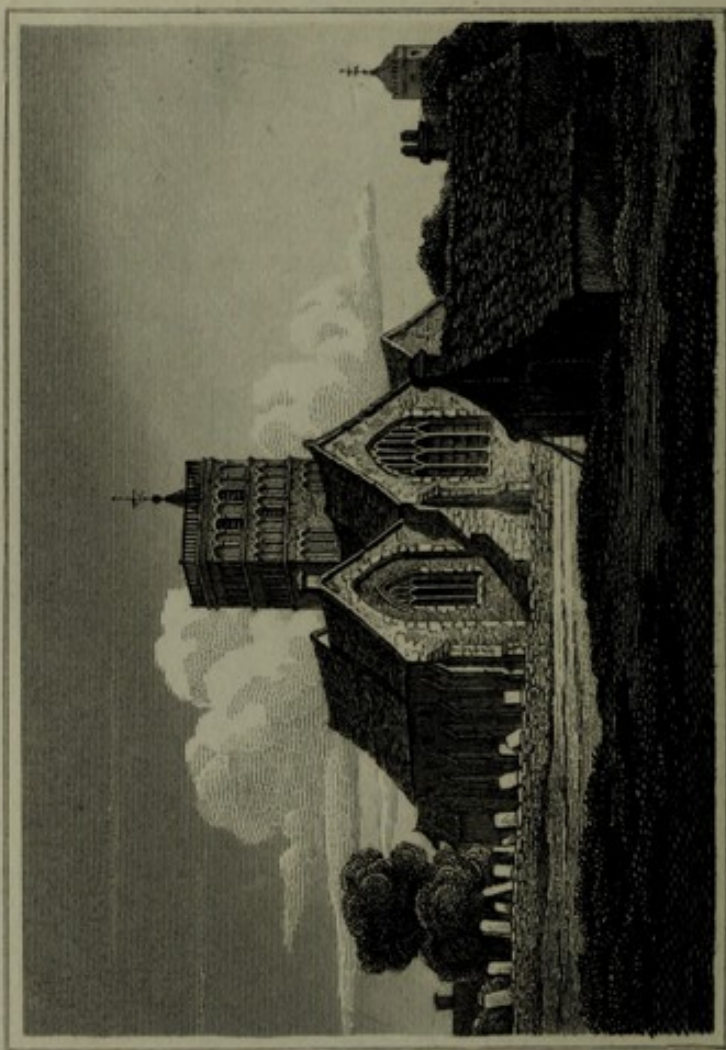
*Drawn & Eng. by W. Dugdale.*

*Interior of St. Clement's Church, Sandwich.  
From the south aisle.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sharwood & Co. Duncassey.*







Engr'd by K. D. from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

*St. Clement's Church, Sandwich, Kent.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. June 1. 1817.



town. Formerly, Sandwich was divided into eight wards ; but since the year 1437, it has been divided into twelve wards or districts, each under the jurisdiction of a Jurat, who nominates a Constable and Deputy-Constable.

There are three parishes in Sandwich ; namely, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH is a capacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower, of Anglo-Norman architecture, rising from four semi-circular arches, supported on strong piers, in the centre of the building. The exterior of the tower is surrounded by three ranges of small ornamental circular arches ; and the capitals of the small columns, which face the sustaining piers within, are curiously sculptured with scrolls, foliage, frets, and grotesque heads. The nave is ceiled with oaken pannels, and separated from the aisles by pointed arches, resting on small pillars. The arch over the entrance to the belfry stairs has an embattled moulding, and below it is a small range of intersecting circular arches, with other ornaments in the style above-mentioned. The exterior walls are supported by graduated buttresses ; and the windows are in the pointed style, the larger ones at the east end being divided by mullions, &c. into various lights. The sepulchral inscriptions are numerous ; and among them is one in commemoration of *William, Smith, Esq.* 'Rear-Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet,' who died in February 1756, aged eighty-one. The *Font* is of an octagonal form, and has a shaft and plinth raised on two steps : the faces of the octagon are charged with shields of arms and roses, in alternate succession ; and the shaft is surrounded by eight

niches, divided by ornamental buttresses: satyrs' heads, flowers, foliage, and grotesque faces, are sculptured on the angles of the mouldings. This Church was formerly appropriated to the use of the Dutch and Flemish residents in Sandwich.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is an irregular structure, and has been built at different periods. The south aisle was destroyed by the fall of the ancient steeple, which happened in October 1661; the present tower was erected with the old materials to the height of the roof of the nave, but above that it was carried up with bricks made of the Haven mud. In the wall of the demolished aisle, beneath an obtuse arch, was the tomb of *Sir John Grove*, of Grove, in Staple, who flourished in Henry the Sixth's time; and whose effigies, sculptured as in armour, though greatly mutilated, is now placed on an ancient tomb in the church. Under an arch in the north wall, also, are two ancient figures, much broken, of a male and female, in dresses apparently of the fourteenth century: this tomb projects into the church-yard, and is supposed to have been raised in memory of some of the *Ellis* family; of whom Thomas Ellis, 'a worshipful Merchant,' of this town, founded a Chantry here, in the time of Henry the Fifth. In the north wall, likewise, are two other ancient tombs, under arches, the sculpture of which has been well executed.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH is a large fabric, and originally consisted of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, but the south aisle has been destroyed. From the 'Sandwich Manuscript,' it appears, that *William, Lord Clinton*,





Deson & Day by W. Noble.

Mutilated Effigy of J. M. Grove, Junr. J. Peter W. Sandwich.

Published for the proprietors by Sherwood and Co. Oct. 1867.







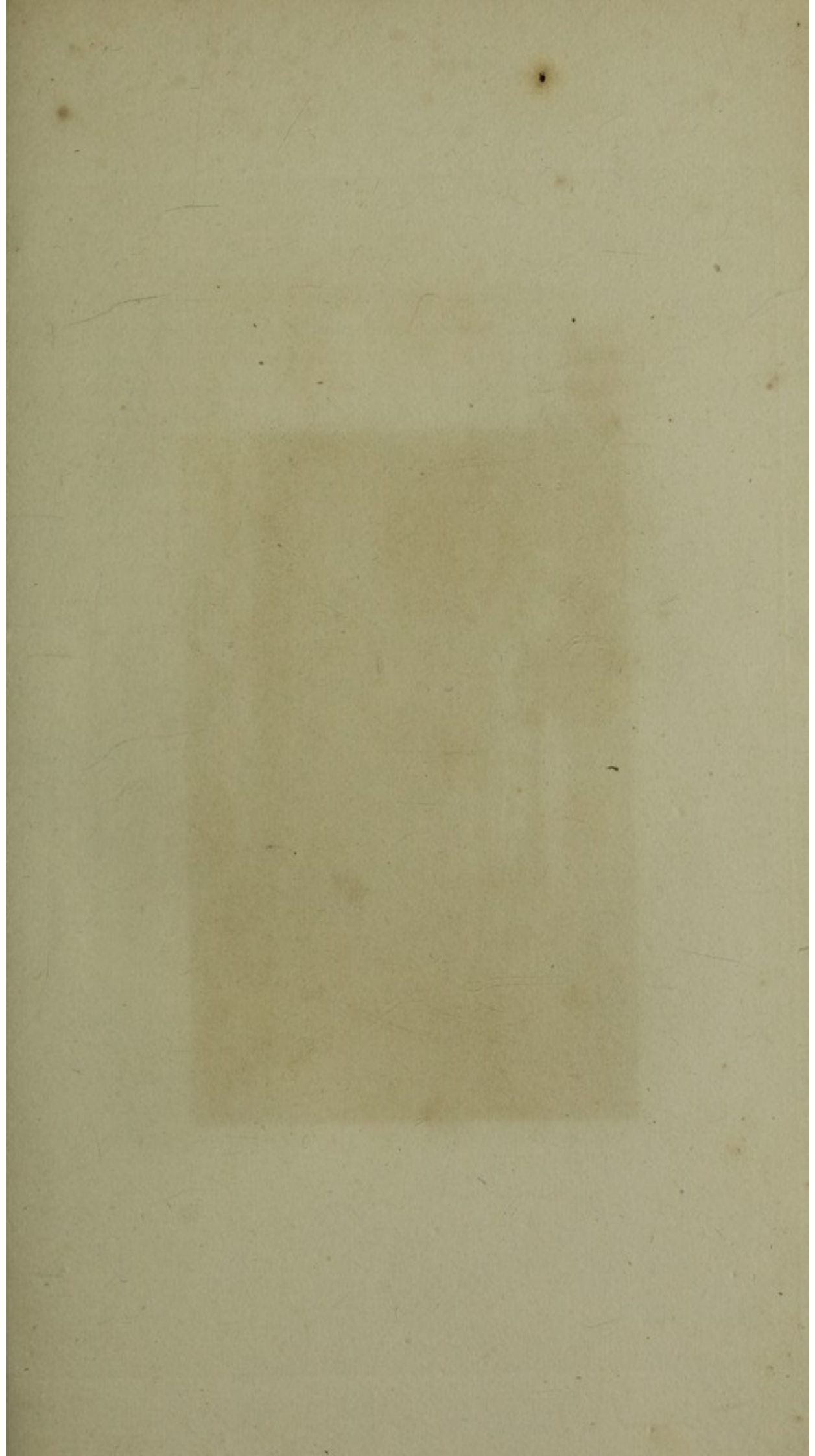
*Engraved by J. C. Verrall from a Sketch by W. Doxill.*

*Ancient Figures in St. Peter's Ch. Sandwich.  
Presumed of the Ellis Family.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Feb. 2. 1818.*









*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Doxley.*

*Tomb of Sir Henry de Sandwich.*

*In the Chapel of St Bartholomew's Hospital, Sandwich.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood, & Co. Nov. 1857.*



(who endowed the Carmelite Priory in this town), was interred in this church, under a gilded arch in the south wall, about the last year of Edward the First. Here, also, in the time of Edward the Sixth, were buried, in a Chantry Chapel dedicated to Our Saviour, *Sir Edward Ringeley*, Knt. and *Elizabeth*, his wife. At a little distance southward from this structure was a small *Chapel*, dedicated to St. James, now entirely destroyed; but the cemetery which adjoined it is still used as a burial-place: at the south-west corner was an *Hermitage*. The old Register of this Parish commences in 1538: the Church-wardens' accounts have also been preserved from the year 1444, and contain many curious particulars.

There have been three *Hospitals* for poor people founded in and near this town; namely, St. Bartholomew's, St. John's, and St. Thomas's. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL has been generally supposed to have been founded by *Sir Henry de Sandwich*, (whose effigies, in a hauberk of mail, with a heater shield, and a broad sword, is sculptured on a marble slab, which covers an altar-tomb in the Chapel here), about the year 1244; but it is proved by old writings, quoted by Mr. Boys, that it was established, at least, thirty or forty years earlier; yet Sir Henry must still be regarded as its principal benefactor. Leland, from some unknown authority, says, that it was "fyrst ordeined for maryners desesyde and hurt;" but Boys imagines it to have been originally designed for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers. Its present residents are styled Brethren and Sisters; and consist of decayed towns-people, who are elected by the Mayor and

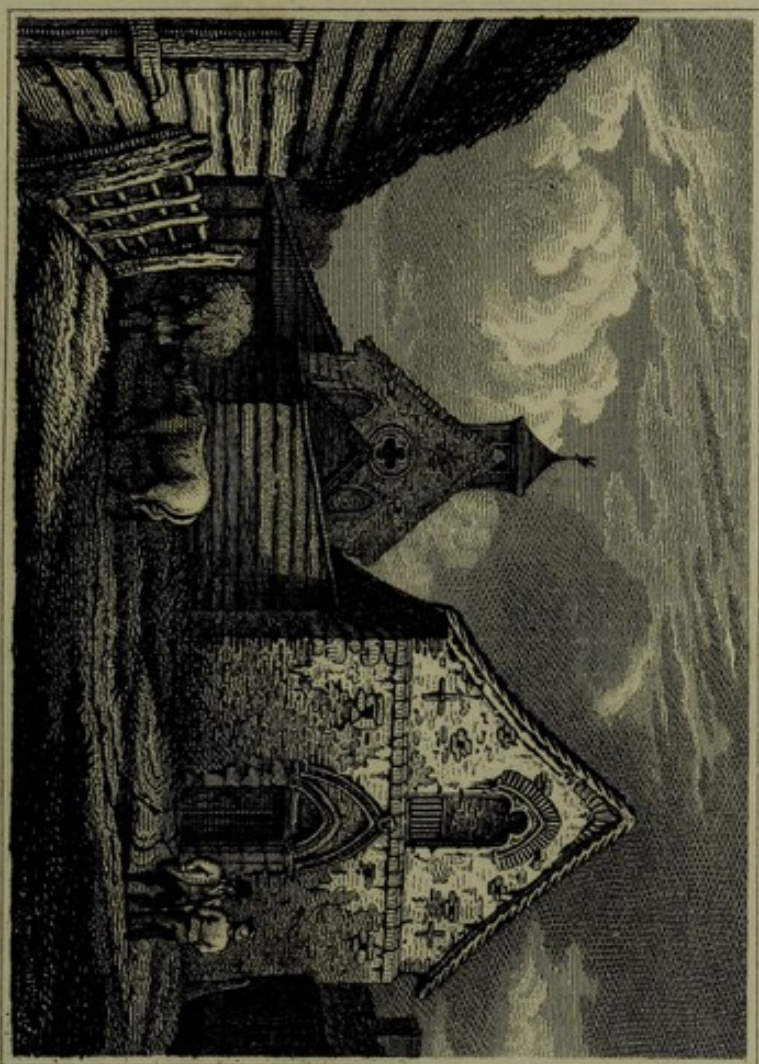
Jurats; in their character of "Patrons, Governors, and Visitors" of the Hospital. Each inmate, on admission, pays 7*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* which sum is immediately divided among the whole. Formerly the annual allowance to each person was about nineteen pounds, besides some trivial perquisites; but, of late years, a considerable addition has been made to the stipend, the rental of the Hospital estates having much increased of late years. The buildings occupy an extensive plot of ground, of a triangular form, at the junction of the two roads leading from Eastry and Woodnesborough.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL was founded previously to the year 1287, but by whom is unknown. The ancient building was pulled down some years ago, and on its site have been erected six small brick dwellings; which are appropriated to the reception of as many poor persons, who have an annual allowance of about six guineas each, and are generally females, selected and put in by the Mayor.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL was founded and endowed about the year 1392, by Thomas Elys, or Ellis, a wealthy draper of Sandwich, who lent 40*l.* to Richard the Second, to supply his necessities, in the first year of his reign. The annual income is considerable, the rents having been much increased within the last thirty years. The number of inmates is twelve, viz. eight men, and four women.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a *Free Grammar School* was founded in this town, by a subscription promoted among the inhabitants by Sir Roger Manwood, (Chief Baron of the Exchequer,) when he was Recorder of Sandwich, in the year 1563. This foundation was greatly advanced by the patronage

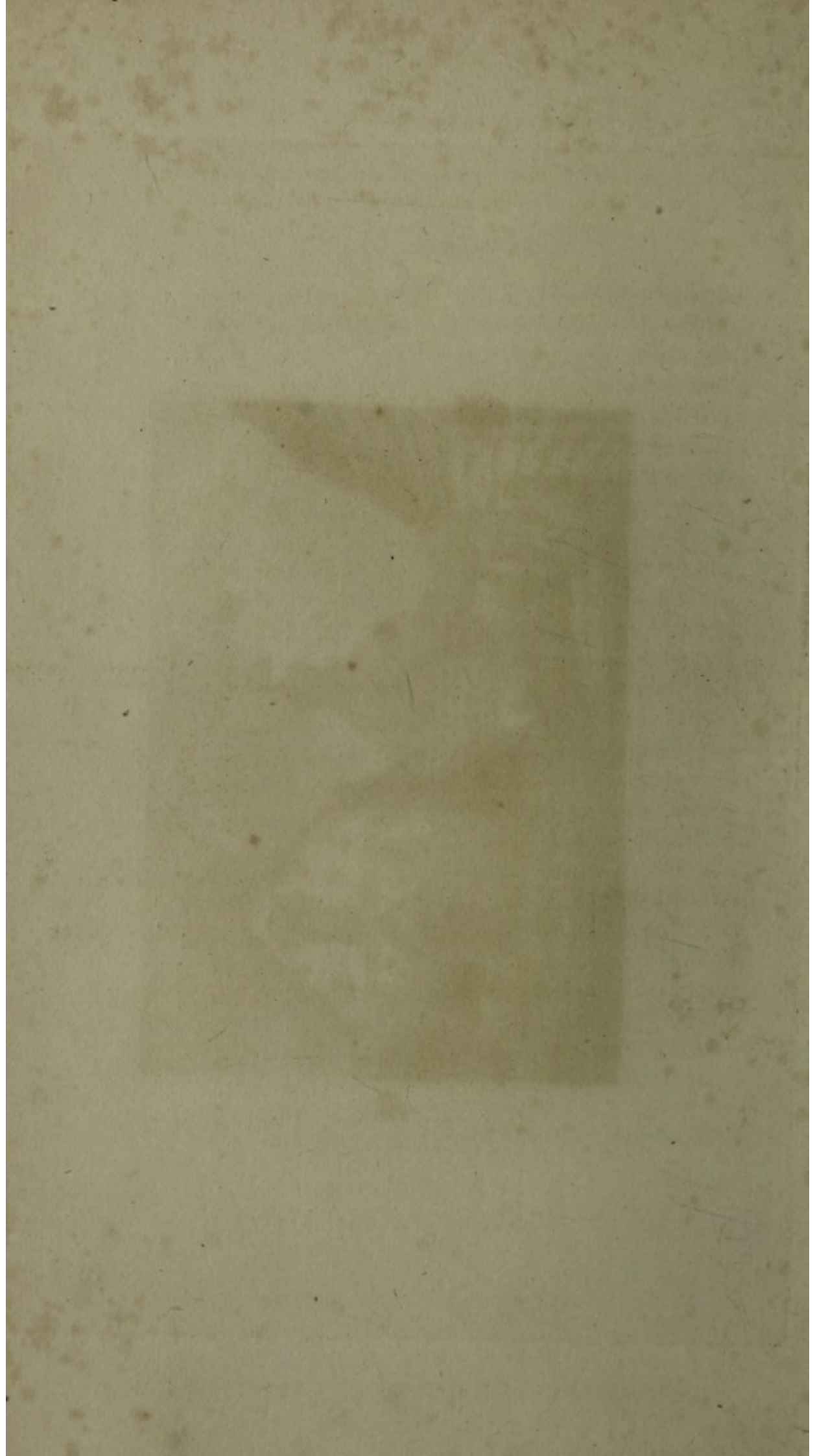




*Designed & Engraved by W. Double.*

*Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital & New-Work.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sturges & Co. No. 1, 1817.*





of Archbishop Parker, and it was afterwards endowed, by Sir Roger, with lands, &c. for its perpetual support. Four Exhibitions from this school were, subsequently, founded in Lincoln College, Oxford, under the Will of Joane Trapps, wife of Robert Trapps, Citizen and Goldsmith of London; and other benefactions were made by different persons. One of the first masters was *Mr. Richard Knolles*, the author of the "History of the Turks," which Dr. Johnson has praised so highly. He was afterwards dismissed for want of the "necessary diligence;" but had a yearly stipend of twelve pounds allowed him for life, in consequence of his having been placed in the School by its original Patron, Sir Roger Manwood: he died in the year 1610, and was buried in St. Mary's Church.

Here is also a *Charity School*, for thirty boys and thirty girls, which was founded about the year 1711, and is principally supported by regular subscriptions, and occasional contributions: this establishment is governed by the Mayor, and three Trustees chosen from each Parish.

A *Priory* for Carmelites, or White Friars, was founded in Sandwich, about the year 1272, by Henry Cowfield, a German; but from the endowments having been augmented by William, Lord Clinton, that nobleman was afterwards considered as the founder. After the Dissolution of Religious Houses, Henry the Eighth granted the Priory estate to Thomas Ardern, of Faversham, Gent. since which period its possessors have been numerous. The buildings were extensive, but have been long destroyed; they stood between the town-rampart and New-Street: the Priory Church had

the privilege of sanctuary. In the garden which formerly belonged to this foundation, a *Tortoise* died in the year 1767, which was known to have been there from 1679; and must, consequently, have lived upwards of one hundred and twelve years.

The *Guild-Hall*, or *Court-Hall*, as it is most commonly called, was built in the year 1579; the lower apartment is the proper Court-Hall, and on the first story is the Council-Chamber. In the upper story were kept the armour for the trained bands; and the *Cucking-Stool*, and wooden *Mortar*, that were formerly used in this town for the punishment of scolds. The latter instrument of punishment is several times mentioned in the Records quoted by Boys; one of them, under the date of 1637, occurs in these words:—  
“A woman carries the wooden mortar throughout the town, hanging on the handle of an old broom upon her shoulder, one going before her tinkling a small bell, for abusing Mrs. Mayoress,” &c. The same Records, under the date 1494, mention that a House was appointed for common women, “as hath been accustomed.”

The execution of felons condemned to die within this hundred, in the 14th and 15th centuries, and probably much earlier, was by *Drowning*; and, in the year 1315, complaint was made against the Prior of Christ Church, for “that he had so directed the course of a certain stream, called the *Gestlyng*, that felons could not be executed for want of water. Several instances occur in which the imaginary crime of *Witchcraft* was punished with death, at Sandwich. In 1630, a woman was hanged, without Canterbury Gate, for



being a witch ; and another under the like charge was executed in 1644 : in 1695, a third woman, condemned for the same offence, escaped death only in consequence of the Act of Parliament passed at that period for a general and free pardon for persons charged with this crime.

This town has been several times ravaged by the *Plague*, particularly in the years 1636, 1637, 1644, and 1666 : in the latter year upwards of 380 persons became its victims. The great *Storm*, which occurred in November 1703, did damage in Sandwich to the estimated amount of 3000*l*.

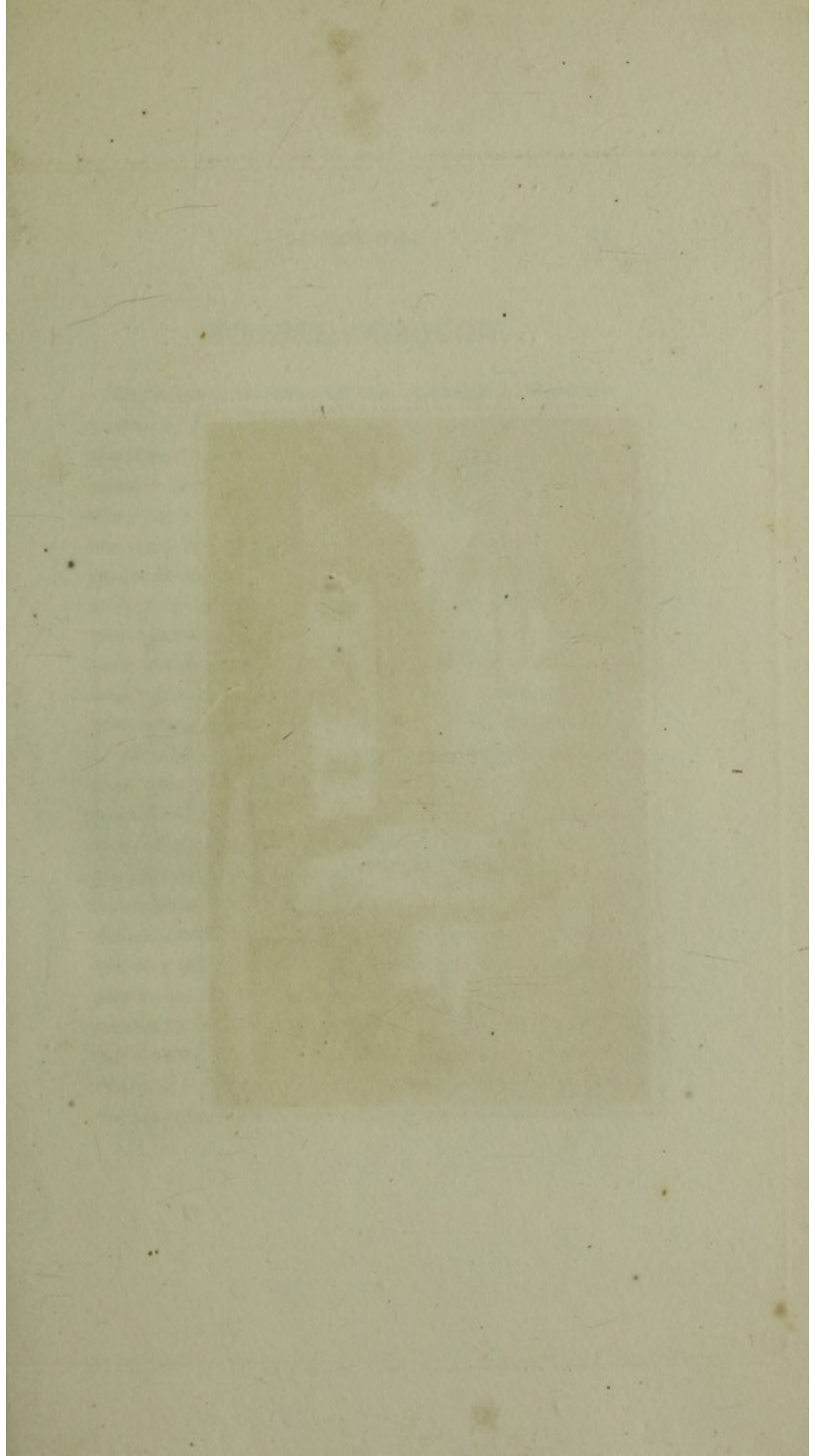
The following particulars of the population, &c. of the three Parishes of Sandwich, (including, also, the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, which is extra-parochial,) are derived from the Abstract ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, from the Returns made under the Act of 1811. Houses inhabited 517 ; building, 1 ; uninhabited, 13 ; total, 531 : number of males, 1272 ; ditto females, 1463 : total number of inhabitants, 2735.

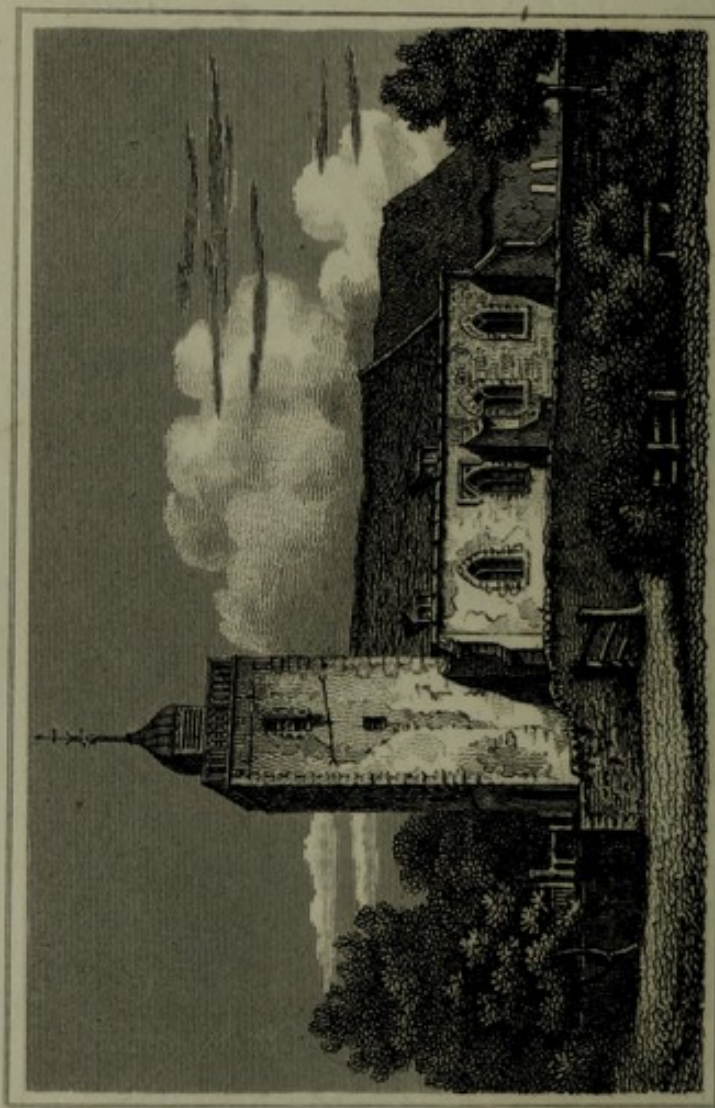
As early as the reign of Henry the Second there was a knightly family surnamed *de Sandwich*, many of whom were employed in the first offices of the state. They possessed considerable property in Kent, and continued to flourish till about the end of the reign of Richard the Second, when they became extinct. SIR RALPH DE SANDWICH, Custos of London, in the reign of Edward the First, from the year 1288 to 1293 ; and HENRY DE SANDWICH, who was made Bishop of London in 1262, were both of this family : the latter was excommunicated by Ottobone, the Pope's legate,

for taking part with the insurgent Barons against Henry the Third.

The following eminent persons were all natives of this town. SIR ROGER MANWOOD, (who was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in November 1578,) was born in 1525, and dying in 1592, was buried in St. Stephen's Church, near Canterbury; where, on his tomb, which he mentions in his will, to have "newe made there," is his *Bust* in his Baron's robes and Cap: with the figures beneath of his two wives and five children. SIR GEORGE ENT, who was the son of a Dutch Merchant, and became President of the College of Physicians of London, was born in 1604, and died in 1689. SIR HENRY FURNESE, Bart. so created in 1706, was born in 1658: he was the son of a grocer and tallow-chandler, and in the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, he became a very eminent merchant: he was chosen a member for Sandwich in six different Parliaments. JOSIAH BURCHETT, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Anne, and the Kings George the First and Second, was also born in Sandwich, of which he became a representative in several successive Parliaments: he was author of a "Naval History of Great Britain." The late Admiral PETER RAINIER, was also a native of this town, and was chosen to represent it in the Parliament of 1807. The late DR. SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, F. R. and A. S. Physician Extraordinary to the King, was likewise born in Sandwich, in March, 1750: he published several respectable works on Medicine and other subjects.







Engr. by W. Doolittle from a Drawing by G. Shepherd.

*Woodchester Church, Kent.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. London 1827.



## WOODNESBOROUGH.

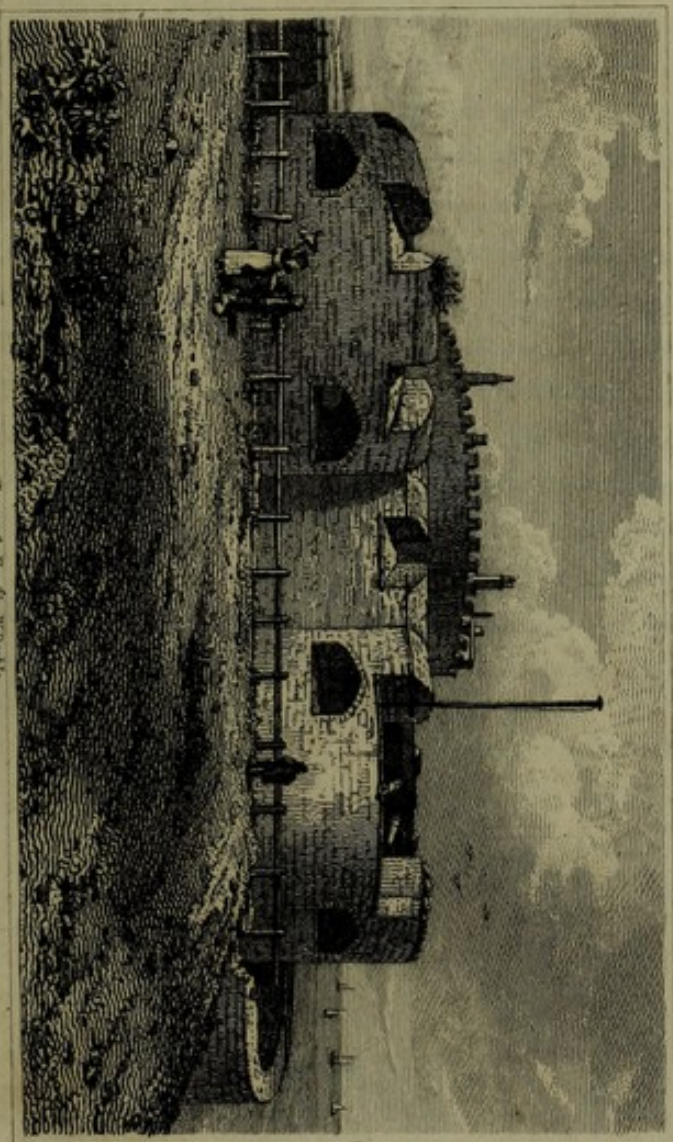
About one mile south-west from Sandwich is WOODNESBOROUGH, generally called *Winsborough*, in which parish is a large *Tumulus*, or artificial mount, wherein sepulchral remains have been found at a short distance below the surface; together with a spear head, a fibula, a glass vessel, and some fragments of Roman ware. Some writers have imagined that in the Saxon times the Idol Woden was worshipped on this mount: others suppose it to have been the burial-place of the British King Vortimer: whilst a third party conjecture that it was raised over the bodies of those who fell in the battle fought between Ceolred, King of Mercia, and Ina, King of the West Saxons in the year 715, at *Woodnesbeorh*: which name Dr. Plot supposes to have been Woodnesborough. That the Saxons were extensively spread over this part of Kent, is evident from the appellations of many towns, villages, &c. which may be clearly traced to the Saxon language. The CHURCH of Woodnesborough stands at a little distance from the mount, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is constructed in the pointed style, but very plain; and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisle, with a square tower at the west end, on which is a modern wooden turret and vane. In the reign of Henry the First, this Church was given by Ascelina de Wodensberg to the Priory of Ledes, in this county, then recently founded, for the supplying of necessary clothing for the Canons there.

## SANDOWN CASTLE.

On the sea-shore, at a little distance northward from Deal, but in the parish of *Word*, or *Worth*, is SANDOWN CASTLE ; which derives its name from the *Sand-Downs* that extend along this coast from Pepernesse to Deal, a distance of somewhat more than five miles ; their general breadth being about a quarter of a mile. This fortress is built on a similar plan to the Castles of Deal, Walmer, and various others, which the policy of Henry the Eighth occasioned him to erect on different points of the English coast subsequent to the Reformation.

“ Having shaken off the intollerable yoke of the Popish tyrannie,” says Lambard, in his “ Perambulation of Kent,” and “ espying that the Emperor was offended for the divorce of Queen Katherine, his wife, and that the Frenche King had coupled the Dolphine, his sonne, to the Pope’s niece, and married his daughter to the King of Scots, so that he might more justly suspect them all, than safely trust any one, *Henry* determined, by the aide of God, to stand upon his owne gardes and defence, and therefore, without sparing any cost, he builded Castles, Platforms, and Blocke-Houses, in all needefull places of the realme ; and amongst the other, fearing lest the ease and advantage of descending on land, in this part, should give occasion and hardinesse to the enemies to invade him, he erected (neare together) three fortifications, whiche might at all times keepe and beate

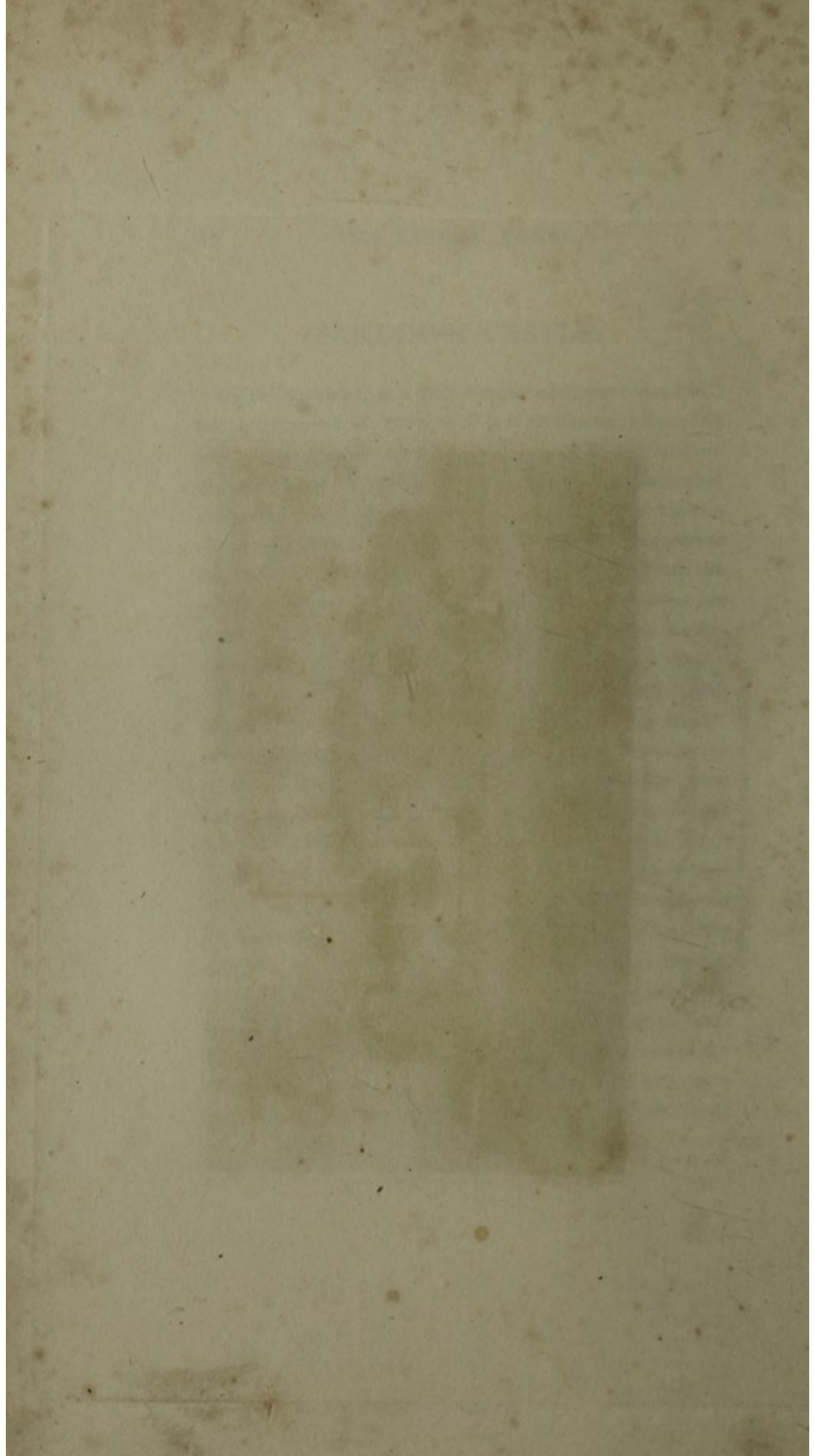




*Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.*

*Sandown Castle, near Deal, Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors by Stewcock & Co. (Oct. 1837).*





the landing-place; that is to say, Sandowne, Deal, and Walmere."

This fortress consists of an immense round tower in the centre, connected with four lunettes, or semi-circular out-works; the whole being surrounded by a deep fosse, and having additional defences and batteries towards the sea: the entrance is by a draw-bridge and gate on the land side. The upper part of the central tower contains a spacious cistern for water; below which is a large vaulted apartment, bomb-proof, for the garrison. This Castle is under the command of a Captain and Lieutenant, who are subordinate to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Some substantial repairs and alterations have been made here during the late wars; and between this Castle and Sandwich Haven, two additional forts have been constructed for the more complete security of this part of the coast. The celebrated Colonel John Hutchinson, (whose interesting memoirs, written by his wife, were published a few years ago), died in Sandown Castle, after eleven months imprisonment, in 1663. He had been a member of the Long Parliament, and Governor of Nottingham Castle in the time of the Civil Wars.

## DEAL.

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GENERAL PARTICULARS OF DEAL: ITS SITUATION, TRADE, CHAPEL, AND BUILDINGS: UTILITY OF SMUGGLING: PILOTS: IMPROVEMENTS, AND POPULATION: DEAL CASTLE: EMINENT NATIVES: PLACE OF CÆSAR'S LANDING: PARTICULARS OF THE DOWNS, AND GOODWIN SANDS; SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF THE LATTER: ACCOUNT OF UPPER DEAL; ITS CHURCH AND MONUMENTS.

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THE Parish of DEAL, (which in the Domesday Book is recorded under the name of *Addelam*,) includes the three divisions of Upper Deal, Middle Deal, and Lower Deal; and, in an ordinance of Henry the Third, dated in 1229, it is enumerated as a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Before that time it is supposed to have formed a part of the county at large; and the question being again agitated in the reign of Henry the Sixth, that king, by his Letters Patent, issued in his nineteenth year, confirmed it to the jurisdiction of the above Cinque Port, together with Walmer. It was then governed by a deputy and assistants, appointed by the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich; and this method continued till the eleventh of William the Third, anno 1699,



when, after a strenuous opposition from the corporation of Sandwich, the inhabitants of Lower Deal succeeded in obtaining a Charter, by which their town was constituted a "free town and borough of itself," and its local government vested in a Mayor, twelve Jurats, twenty-four Common-council men, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and inferior officers. There is nothing, however, in the Charter of Deal, that abrogates the prescriptive rights of the magistrates of Sandwich respecting that town; and it is understood, from the sentiments of eminent lawyers, that they have a concurrent jurisdiction with the magistrates of Deal in all juridical matters whatsoever: its inhabitants serve on juries here as before the Charter was obtained.

LOWER DEAL is a considerable maritime town; but, from its peculiar situation, it is always more flourishing in times of war than in peace. It lies immediately opposite to that part of the North-Sea, called the *Downs*; which, having long become a place of rendezvous for shipping in general, greatly contributed to the growth of Deal; the constant influx of people, and the necessity of providing regular supplies of ship-stores and provisions, rendering this a most eligible spot for traders.

This town has wholly arisen during the two last centuries; but the great increase in its extent and population has taken place since the reign of Charles the Second. In a Chancery cause, argued in 1663, a witness, then aged seventy-two, deposed, that "he well knew the valley where Lower Deal is now situated, and that he knew it before any house had been built there." The distance of the new town from Upper

Deal, where the parish Church stands, occasioned the inhabitants to commence the building of a *Chapel of Ease*, by subscription, in 1707; but the sum subscribed being insufficient, an act of Parliament was obtained in the year 1712, by which ‘a duty of two shillings was laid upon every chaldron or ton of coals, or culm, brought into the town till the 1st of May, 1727, to be applied to the building, finishing, and adorning the said Chapel, &c.’ The Chapel was consecrated in June, 1716, to the honour of St. George the Martyr: the whole expense of erecting it, and inclosing the burial-ground, which includes about two acres, was 2554*l.* 12*s.* 4*¾d.* It is a brick building, the interior measuring eighty feet by fifty; the roof is of timber work, curiously framed, and wholly supported on the side-walls. *Dr. Nicholas Carter*, father to the celebrated Mrs. E. Carter, was curate of this chapel more than fifty-six years; he died at Deal, in October, 1774.

This town stands close to the sea-shore, which is a bold open beach, defended from the violence of the waves by an extensive bank of beach-stones and pebbles that the sea itself has thrown up. It principally consists of three long streets, running parallel with the sea, and connected by others, either more or less narrow; the houses are mostly of brick, and irregular; but in the buildings that have been erected of late years, greater attention has been paid to uniformity. Most of the inhabitants are employed in maritime occupations, or in providing supplies of food and necessities for the shipping that anchor in the Downs. Smuggling, also, is carried on here to a considerable extent,



the great profits accruing from that occupation inducing many persons to engage in it. Yet even this is not without its utility; for however the revenue may suffer, it gives birth to a very intrepid race of seamen, who, from their extreme hardihood, and local knowledge, are of the greatest service in relieving others from the dangers which befall shipping on this coast in bad weather, through the contiguity of the Goodwin and other sands\*.

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\* The seamen of Deal and Dover, who more particularly make it their business to succor vessels in distress, are called *Hovellers*, and are certainly a very valuable class of men, though their conduct is not unfrequently marked by extortion and plunder. In a storm, when the wind seems to baffle all human skill, and nothing but destruction is expected by the labouring vessels, one or more hovelling boats will frequently be seen riding on the waves, as if in defiance of the angry elements. The instances in which their brave crews have been successful in rescuing others from most imminent peril, are numerous. Their skill and intrepidity are well portrayed in the following lines, by Falconer:—

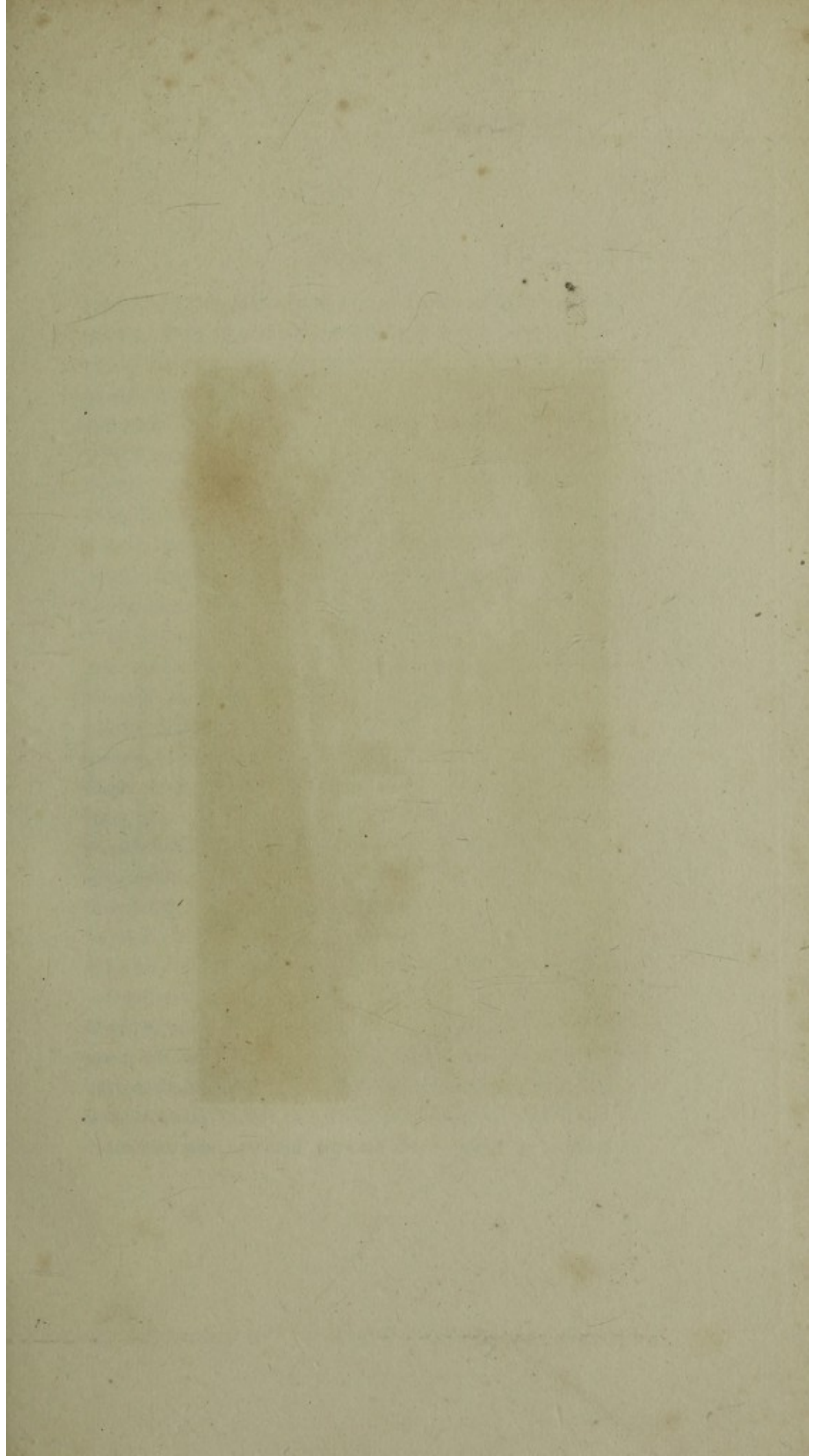
Where'er in ambush lurk the fatal sands,  
They claim the danger; proud of skilful bands!  
For while with darkling course the vessels sweep  
The winding shore, or plough the faithless deep,  
O'er bar or shelf the watery path they sound,  
With dextrous arm, sagacious of the ground.  
Fearless they combat every hostile wind,  
Wheeling in mazy track with course inclined,  
Expert to moor where terrors line the road,  
Or win the anchor from its dark abode.

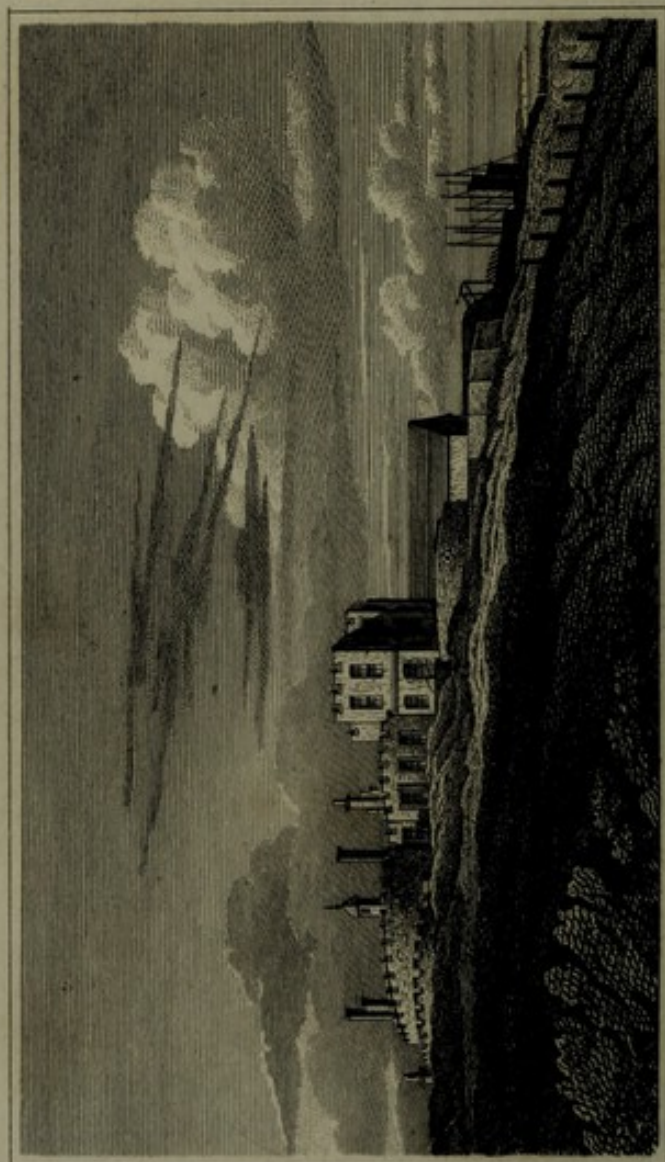
SHIPWRECK, *Canto I.*

In this town, as in the Isle of Thanet, and at Dover, is an establishment of *Pilots*, for the more safe conveyance of shipping into and out of the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. They are divided into two classes, called the Upper and the Lower Book; the first of which consists of twenty-four Pilots, five of whom are Wardens; and the latter of twenty-five. By their aid, and the seamen connected with them, many lives are annually saved, and much property preserved. The charges of pilotage are regulated by the tonnage: and it is a privilege of those on the Upper Book, to pilot all ships that draw more than eleven feet four inches water. Here is also a Naval Storehouse, under the direction of a Clerk of the Cheque and Store-Keeper; and a Custom House, under a Collector, Comptroller, &c.

When the fleets of the Royal Navy, and the East and West India fleets, lie in the Downs, the sea prospects from the beach are eminently beautiful, especially at sun-rise. Between three and four hundred sail are sometimes at anchor in the Downs at one time: on these occasions the town is particularly full, and the bustle and traffic are both very great. The East India Company have an agent constantly resident here. Various improvements have been made at Deal since the year 1790, when an act was passed for paving, lighting, and cleansing it; and of late years, convenient accommodation for visitors in the bathing season have been made. Under the Charter granted by king William, the inhabitants hold two markets weekly, and two fairs annually; the latter, which are for the sale of cattle, goods, and merchandize, are well frequented. From the







*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Doolittle.*

# *Deal Castle, Kent*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. New York.*



return of population made to the House of Commons in the year 1811, the number of inhabited houses amounted to 1340; those uninhabited and building, to 27; and the number of persons, to 7351; of whom 3382 were males, and 3969 females.

In August, 1648, an attack was made on a body of the Parliament's forces at this town, commanded by Colonel Rich, by orders of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles the Second, who then lay at anchor in the Downs with a considerable fleet; but the assailants were soon beaten back with much loss.

DEAL CASTLE is situated near the south end of the town, at a short distance from the Naval Store-house. It is constructed on a similar plan to that of Sandown; and has apartments neatly fitted up in it for the residence of its captain, or chief officer. In September, 1692, a considerable shock of an earthquake was felt here, as well as at various other places on this coast: the walls of the Castle, though of immense thickness, shook so violently, that the people within-side expected the building would have fallen upon their heads. Near this fortress, but in Walmer parish, a Royal Naval and a Military Hospital have been erected; and also extensive Barracks, both for cavalry and infantry.

Deal was the birth-place of the late MRS. ELIZABETH CARTER, whose literary eminence shone conspicuous for a period of upwards of seventy years: she was born on the 17th of December, 1717, being the eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, to whose praise-worthy superintendence she was indebted for that early expansion of mind

and rapid acquirement of learning which laid the basis of her future fame. Her translation of Epictetus, from the original Greek, was her principal work, and is acknowledged to be the best English version of that author. Her poems are also much celebrated, and deservedly so; some of them display most beautiful examples of fine composition, elegant taste, and propriety of moral sentiment. "Her acquaintance with both dead and living languages," observes her nephew, the Rev. Montague Pennington, (who published her "Memoirs," and a new edition of her Poems, in 1807), "was such as is seldom met with in one person: perhaps no scholar of the present age knew so many, and so well, the late Sir William Jones only excepted. Like that eminent linguist, too, she particularly delighted in Greek, and was more completely mistress of that language than she was of any other. Hebrew and Latin she understood well, and Arabic enough to read it tolerably, and to add, in a manuscript dictionary of her own in that difficult language, many different meanings of words and their combinations. Of the modern tongues, she was acquainted with French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Portuguese. Her knowledge of ancient and modern history was equally exact and extensive; of the sciences, astronomy was her favourite study; and in that she had made a very considerable progress." Her humility and benevolence were equal to her learning; and in her breast, if it be allowable to give a summary of her character in a single phrase, the Christian virtues were enshrined. She died in Clarges-Street, London, in February, 1806, in her eighty-ninth year.



Another eminent native of Deal, was the late WILLIAM BOYS, Esq. F.A.S. and F.L.S. He was born in September, 1735; and for many years practised as a Surgeon at Sandwich, where he made his "Collections" towards a History of that town, which were afterwards published in a quarto volume. He died in March, 1803, greatly lamented. His father, (who, in his latter days, was Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital), was one of the six persons so miraculously preserved in the yawl of the Luxborough Galley; of the destruction of which vessel, and subsequent distresses of the crew, there is a curious series of paintings in an anti-Chamber at Greenwich Hospital. The Galley was burnt in the year 1727, on her passage from Jamaica to London.

Several of our most learned antiquaries, as Horsley, Gale, and others, have been of opinion, that the place of Cæsar's landing, in his first expedition to Britain, was in the neighbourhood of *Rutupiæ*, or Richborough; yet when this coast itself is compared with Cæsar's own account, as given in his "Commentaries," there can be little hesitation in declaring that the Roman Chieftain must have landed in the neighbourhood of the present town of Deal; and most probably between it and Walmer Castle. After mentioning that the advantageous position of the Britons on the cliffs of Dover, convinced him that he could not there attempt a landing without great loss, his words are, "*Dato signo et sublatus anchoris, circiter millium passuum viii ab eo loco progressus aperto et plano littore navis constituit;*" that is, "Having made the signal, and weighed anchor, he sailed eight miles further up, and brought to his ships on a plain

and open shore." This perfectly agrees with the coast near Deal, which is the first low shore from Dover; and, from the remains of entrenchments still to be traced, his ship camp is supposed to have been near this town. Camden says, "At Deal, which Nennius, and I believe rightly, calls *Dole*, a name still given by our Britons to an open place on a river or the sea, tradition affirms Cæsar landed, with which agrees Nennius, who, in his barbarous style, writes, 'Cæsar batted at Dole,'—a table, also, hanging in Dover Castle, proves the same."

The road-stead, or anchorage ground, called the Downs, is immediately opposite to Deal, its southern boundary being formed by the Goodwin Sands. Its width is about six miles, and its length about eight; its general depth varies from eight to twelve fathoms. This is the common rendezvous of the East India and other fleets, both in their homeward and outward bound voyages; and in particular states of the wind, nearly 400 sail of shipping have rode at anchor here at one time. The *Carlisle*, a fourth rate, one of Sir George Rooke's squadron, was blown up in the Downs, in September 1699, and great part of the crew perished.

The GOODWIN SANDS, though frequently fatal to mariners, are, notwithstanding, of considerable use, as it is by them alone that the Downs are constituted a road for shipping. In all easterly winds they serve as a pier, or break-water, and greatly mitigate the force and immensity of the waves, which, in stormy weather, would otherwise roll upon this shore with unabated fury. These sands extend in length about ten miles, the north sand-head being nearly opposite to



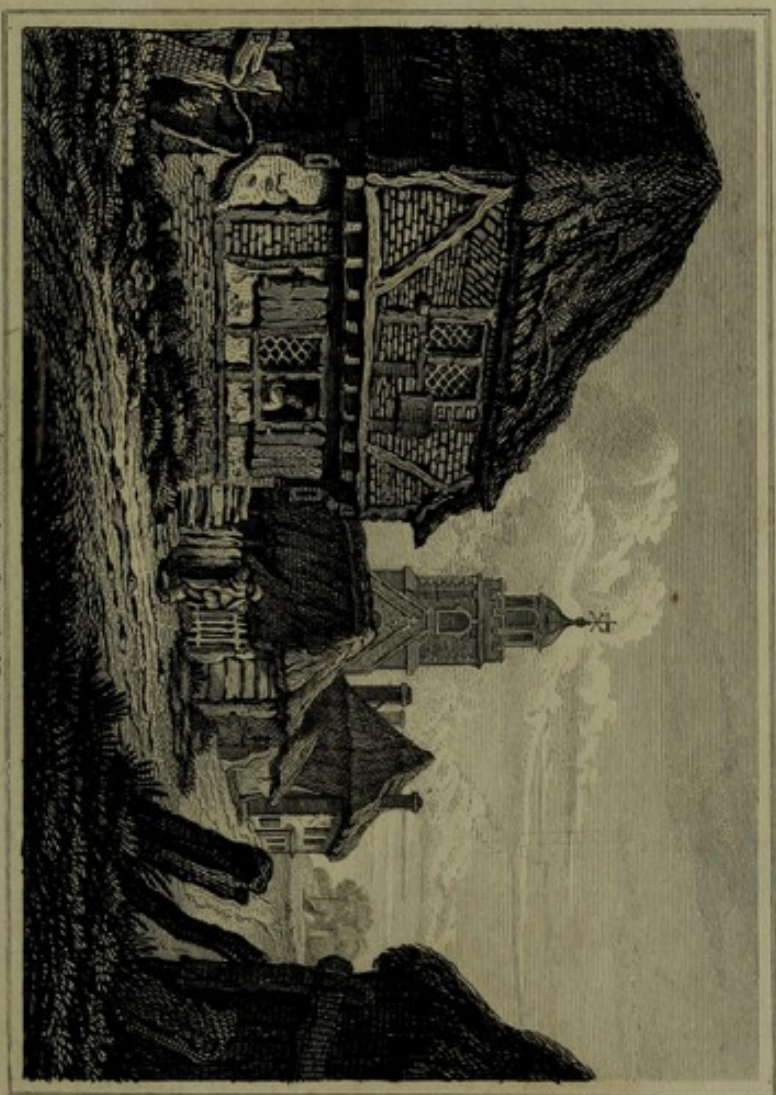
Ramsgate, and the south sand-head to Kingsdown near Walmer. The danger of striking upon them arises from their nature, which Mr. Smeaton describes as that of a quick-sand, clean and unconnected, "yet lying so close, as to render it difficult to work a pointed bar to the depth of more than six or seven feet." Their ingurgitating property is so powerful, that in a few days even the largest vessel driven upon them would be swallowed up, and seen no more. At low water they are in many parts dry, and parties frequently land upon them; but when the tide begins to flow, the sand becomes soft, and is moved to and fro by the waves. Some years ago, in order to prevent the many accidents which happen to shipping on these sands, the Corporation of the Trinity-House proposed to erect a Light-House on them; but after the sand had been penetrated by boring augers to a great depth, the scheme was given up as impracticable, as no solid foundation could be obtained. A Floating Light, however, has been since placed on the east side of the north sand-head; and has proved of signal benefit.

Tradition, grounded upon some Monkish Annals, has represented these sands as having been formerly an island, belonging to the great Earl Goodwin; and that "it sonke sodainly into the sea," as a mark of the vengeance of Heaven against the sins of that nobleman. Lambard, with greater attention to probability, accounts for their origin as follows:—"Silvester Giraldus, in his '*Itinerarie of Wales*,' and many others doe write, that about the end of the reigne of William Rufus, or the beginning of Henrie the First, there was a sodaine and mighty inundation of the sea, by

the which a great part of Flaunders, and of the Lowe Countries thereabout, was drenched and lost, so that many of the inhabitants being thereby repulsed from their seats, came over into England.—Now, at the same time that this happened in Flaunders, the like harme was done in sundry places, both of England and Scotland also, as Hector Boethius, the Scottish Hystoriographer, moste plainly writeth ; affirming that, amongst others, this place, being some tyme of the possession of the Earl Godwine, was then first violently overwhelmed with the light sande, wherewith it not onely remayneth covered ever since, but is become withall (*Navium gurgis et vorago*) a most dreadful gulfe and shippe swallower.” Somner, advancing still nearer the truth, perhaps, conjectures that the overflowing of the Low Countries, mentioned above, occasioned the sands to emerge above the ocean, through the decrease of the depth of water in these parts, and that they had previously been entirely covered, even at low tides, to a sufficient depth to admit the sailing of vessels over them. The latter part of this opinion appears to be untenable ; but the present situation of the *Portus Rutupensis* of the Romans, and of Sandwich Haven, affords strong evidence of the sea having formerly flowed much higher upon this coast than at present.

The village of UPPER DEAL is about one mile westward from the town of Deal ; and, from its open situation on high ground, it commands some fine prospects over the adjacent country and the Downs. Leland describes it as “ a fissher village, half a myle from the shore of the sea ;” and in his time it was the only one in the parish. The





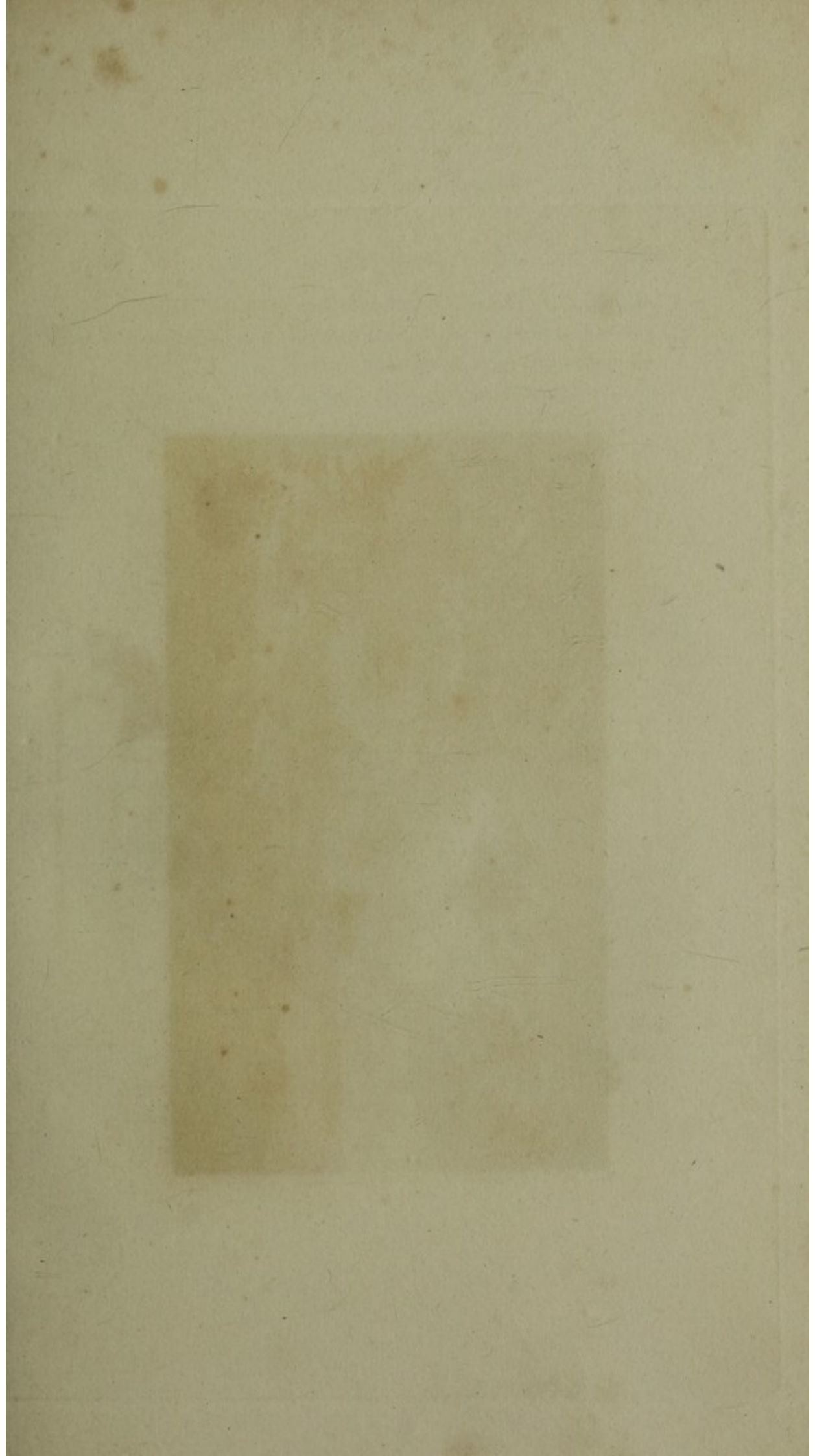
*Printed by W. Doolittle from a Drawing by J. Smith.*

*View of Whitby, North Yorkshire.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sharwood & Co. Oct. 1817.*









Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dingle.

*Walmer Castle, Kent.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sharwood & Co. Fishamble.



*Church*, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is a spacious building, having an embattled tower, surmounted by an octangular turret, at the west end. Among other sepulchral memorials in this edifice is a *Brass*, in commemoration of *Thomas Boys, Esq.* of Fredville, in Nonington Parish, who attended Henry the Eighth at the siege of Boulogne: he died in February, 1562, at the age of sixty; and is represented in complete armour, in a devotional attitude.

## WALMER.

ABOUT a mile and a half southward from Deal is the manor and parish of WALMER, which was anciently held of Hamo de Crevequer by the De Aubervilles, by the tenure of knight's service. From that family it was conveyed by marriage to the Criols, or Keriells; the last of whom, Sir Thomas Keriell, was killed at the Battle of St. Alban's. The village which is called *Walmer-Street*, is situated on the high road from Deal to Dover, and principally consists of good houses, inhabited by respectable families. The *Church* is dedicated to St. Mary; and exhibits some curious specimens of Norman architecture in its door-ways, and on the face of the arch which separates the nave and chancel. Several of the Lisle family lie buried here, who were descended from the Lords de Lisle and Rougemont. This edifice has been surrounded by a deep fosse; and various remains of ancient entrenchments may be found in the neighbourhood, as well as in the adjoining parish of Ripple. Some ruins of the manor-house of the Criols still remain near the Church-yard.

WALMER CASTLE stands close to the sea-shore at some distance from the village, and commands a fine view of the Downs and of the coast of France. This fortress is appropriated to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports ; and here the late Mr. Pitt, who held that office, and was also Colonel of the Cinque Ports' Cavalry, used frequently to pass some of the summer months.

### RINGWOLD.

RINGWOLD is a member of the town and Cinque Port of Dover ; and is situated on high ground, about one mile and a half south-east from Walmer. The *Church* is a handsome building, dedicated to St. Nicholas : it consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, built principally of flints, and having the date 1628, in figures of iron. In the nave are several ancient Brasses, and grave-stones. In the Church-yard is a remarkably fine yew tree, upwards of twenty feet in circumference. The village is small, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen. This manor was granted by Edward the Second to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who was afterwards beheaded for refusing to admit the Queen into Leedes Castle. In a little valley in this parish are remains of an ancient *Camp*, which Darell, in his "History of Dover Castle," says, was formerly called Roman Codde ; which he interprets *Romanorum fortitudo*, or the fortitude of the Romans.

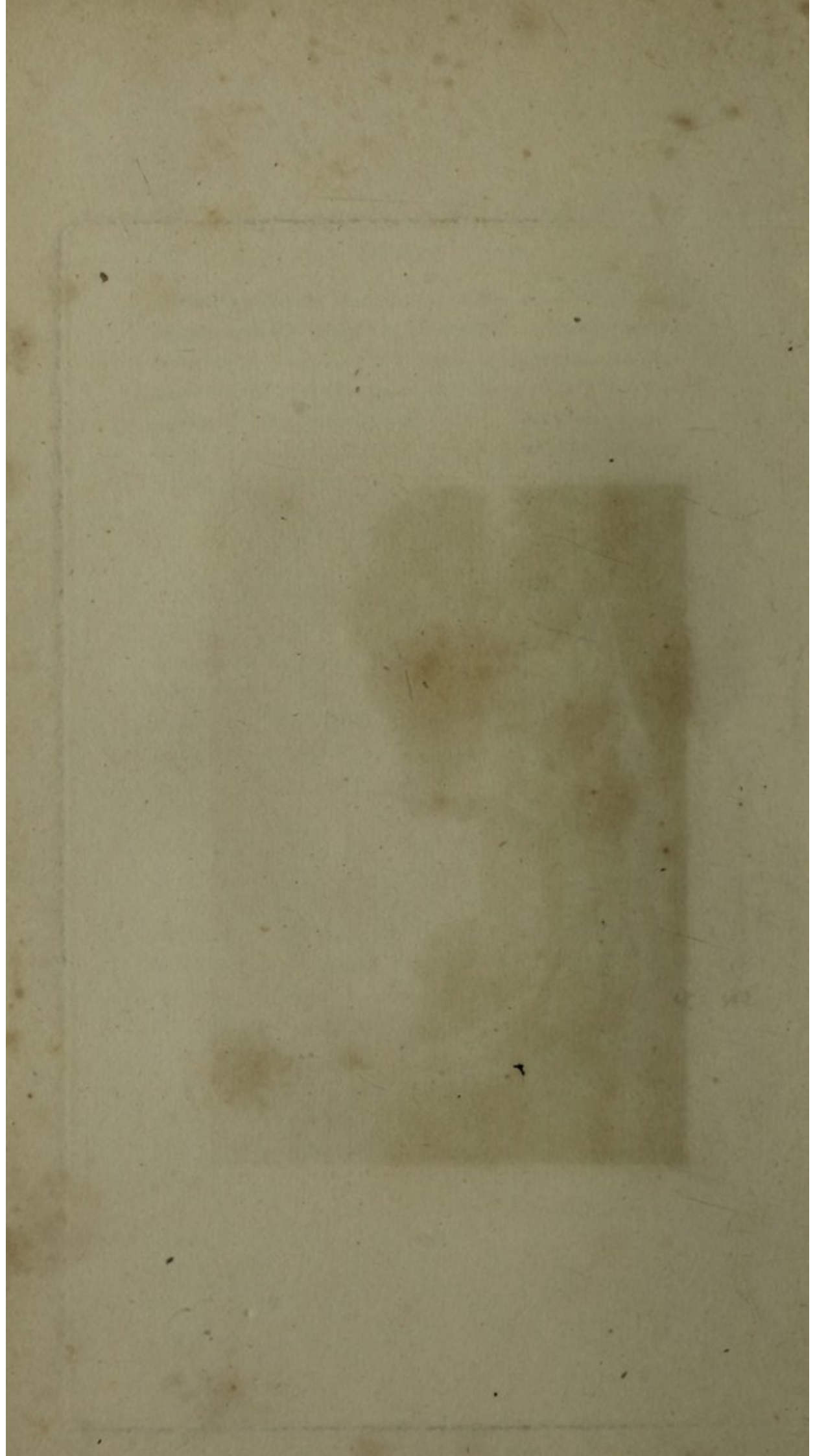




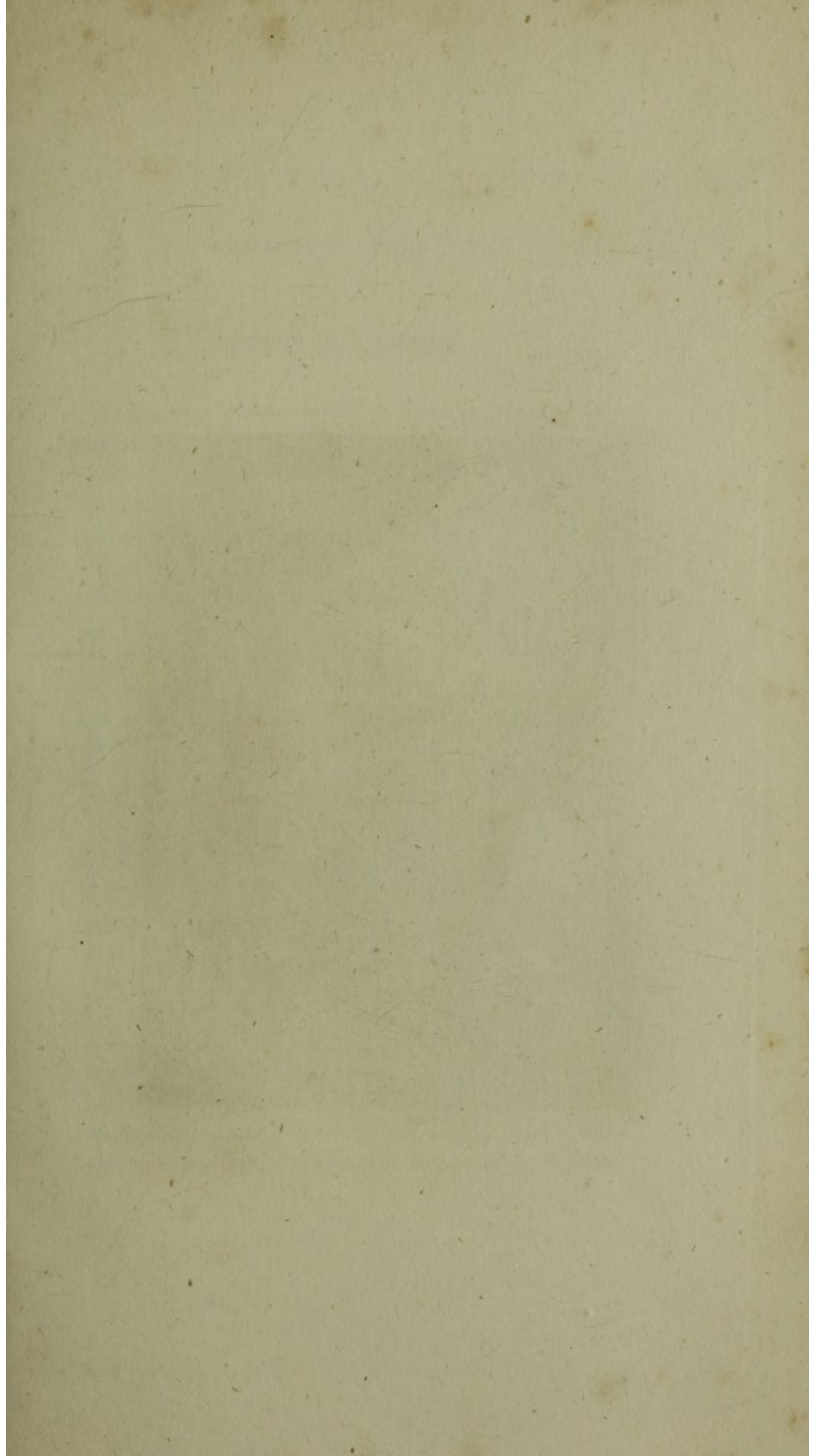
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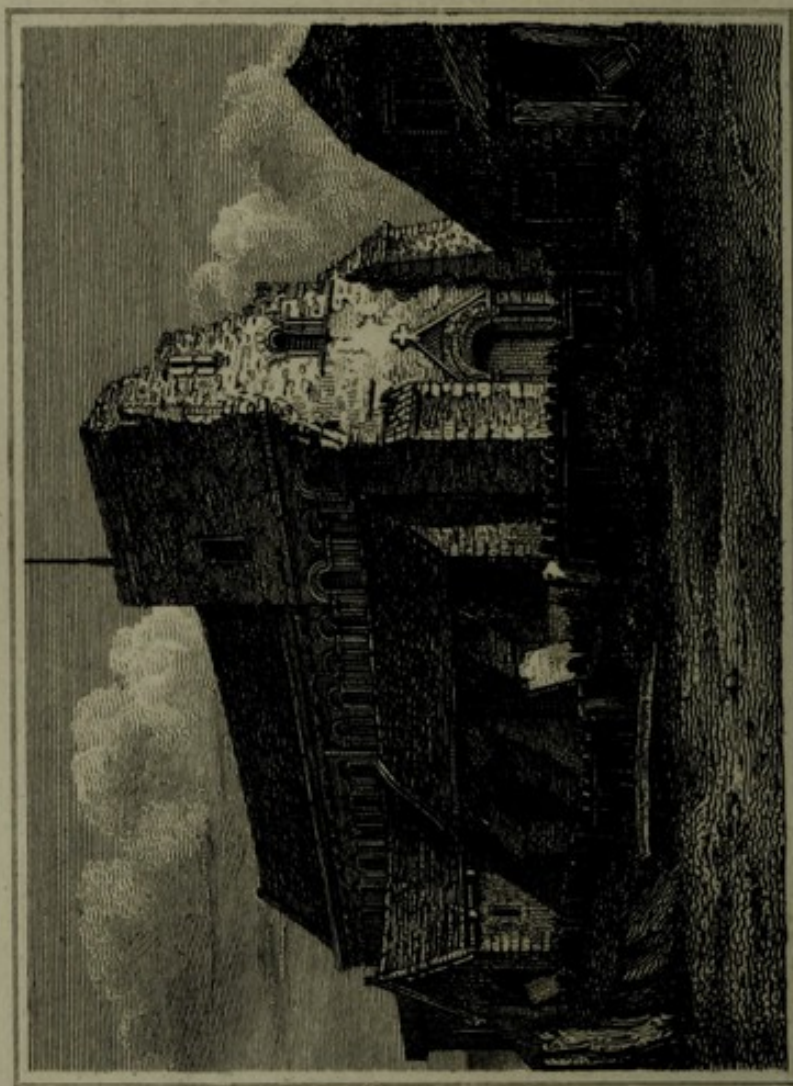
*New Church, Newbury, Vermont.*

Published for the Proprietors by Shepard & Co. Nov. 1. 1817.









Engraved by W. Dingle from a Drawing by J. Frost.

*N.W. View of St. Margaret's Church, Kent.*

Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. New York.



## WEST LANGDON.

IN a sweetly-retired situation at WEST LANGDON, about half a mile from the ruins of the Church, are the remains of an ABBEY, founded in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Sir William de Auberville, the elder, for Premonstatensian Canons, who were brought hither from Leyston in Suffolk. On the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, the revenues of this house were estimated at the clear annual value of 47*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* and at the gross value of 56*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The site of the Abbey demesne is still called the Abbey Farm ; but the principal building has been new fronted with brick, and other alterations made. The village consists only of a few houses.

## ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

THE parish of ST. MARGARET, called also ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE, from its high situation on the sea-shore, is very bleak and exposed, through its forming a part of the elevated tract that extends along the coast in this part of Kent. The village and church are situated about a quarter of a mile from the edge of the cliffs, which rise here to a considerable height above the sea. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is a very curious structure of Anglo-Norman architecture ; and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles ; with a massive tower at the west end, now partly

dilapidated. The West Door-way is particularly remarkable from the arrangement and singularity of its ornamental sculpture. The upper part, which, from the spring of the arch, forms a sort of triangular pediment, displays a considerable variety of adornment, though much damaged. The North Door-way, which opens from a large porch, displays a recessed arch, curiously ornamented with zigzag and other mouldings. The nave is separated from the aisles by columns, sustaining semi-circular arches; and a large and handsome arch of the same form divides the nave from the chancel; the latter of which is wainscotted. *St. Margaret's Bay* is frequented only by fishing craft; to shelter which, a small pier or jetty was built here about the reign of Henry the Seventh. On the sea shore, below high-water mark, is a plentiful spring of fresh water; and several other springs of like quality issue from the rocks between this place and Dover, when the tide is out. This manor and church were anciently appendant to St. Martin's Priory, at Dover.

## WEST CLIFF.

THIS Parish adjoins St. Margaret's, and extends south-westward along the cliffs to the *South Foreland*, the two Light-Houses of which point are included in its limits. The high grounds here command a variety of prospects, as well over the adjacent country as the sea; and in clear weather the coast of France may be plainly seen. The *Church* is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter, and consisting only of a nave and a chancel. It is mentioned

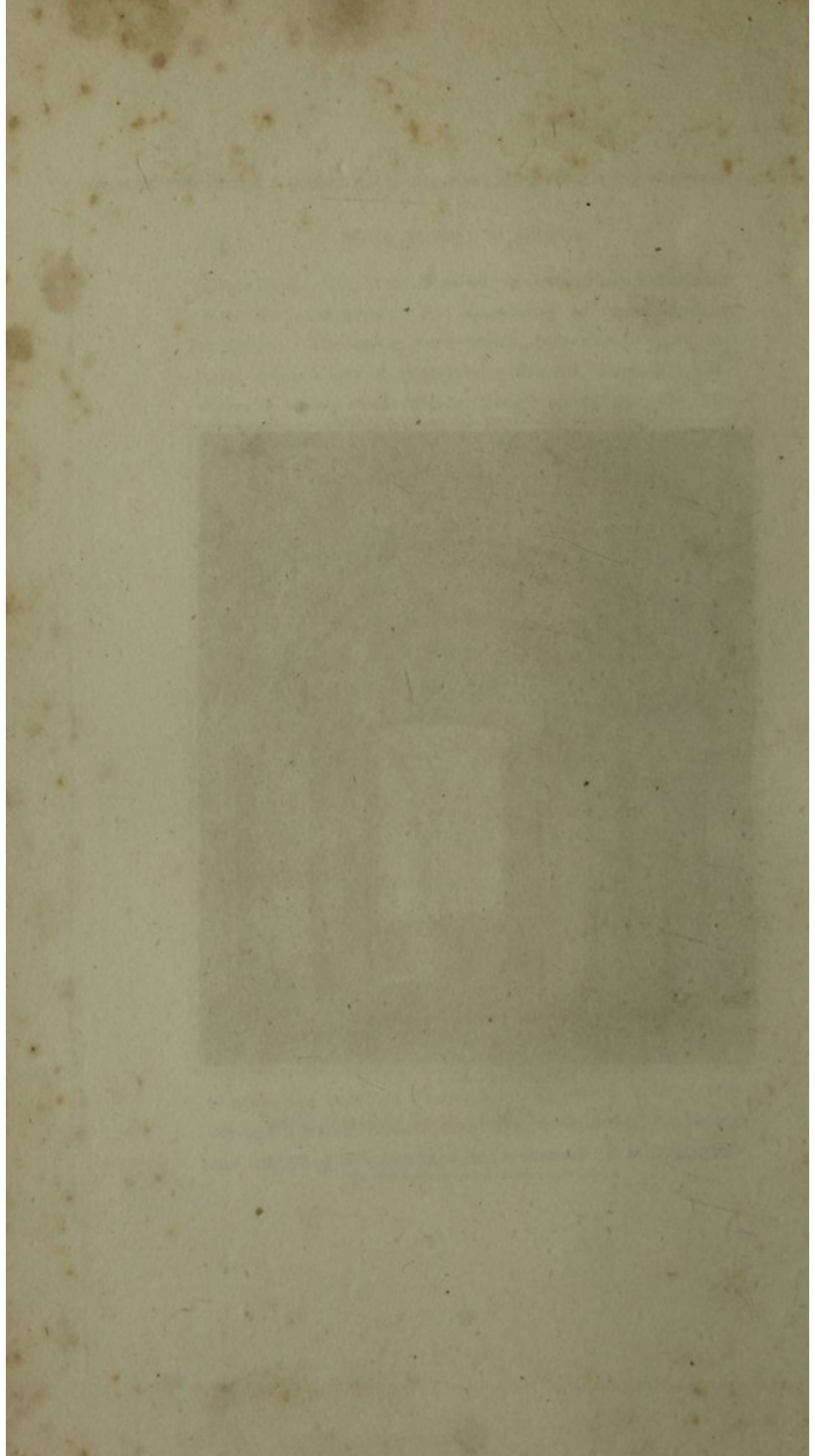




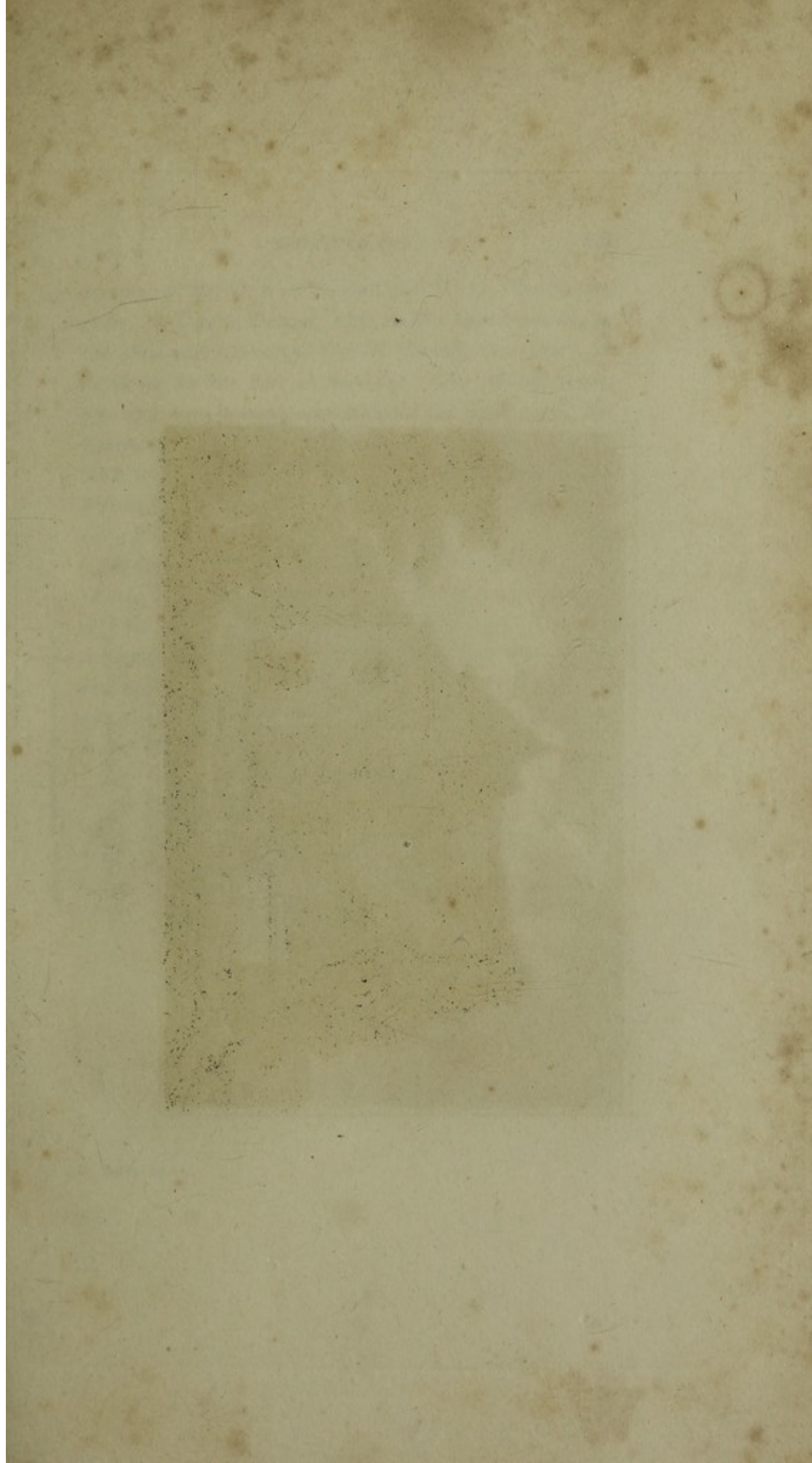
*Eng. by W. Dingle, from a Drawing by S. Pratt.*

*N. Door of St. Margaret's Church, Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors, by Sherwood and Co. Aug. 1. 1811.*









Engr'd by W. Doolittle from a Drawing by J. Frost.

*Westcliff Church, Kent.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Aug<sup>2</sup>. 1817.



as early as the time of Edward the First, when it was given, by Queen Eleanor, with various appurtenances, to the Prior and Convent of Christ's Church, Canterbury, in exchange for the Port of Sandwich. The *Manor-House*, now sunk into a farm, was formerly the residence of the GIBBONS, a considerable and ancient family, which gave birth to the Historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" and by the female line to the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

On the right of the high road leading from West Cliff to Dover, and nearly west from Dover Castle, on the summit of a hill, are the remains of a circular *Camp*. This was surrounded by a single ditch and rampart, both of which are very apparent, though the former has been partly filled up, and the latter much broken: the road to East Langdon crosses the centre of the area.

## DOVER.

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ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF DOVER: DOVER CASTLE: ROMAN PHAROS, AND ANCIENT CHURCH: HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CASTLE: PARTICULARS OF DOVER HARBOUR, AND PIER: DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN: ST. MARTIN'S PRIORY; HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, AND MONUMENTS; SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS; CIVIL GOVERNMENT; TRADE; POPULATION; FORTS: EMINENT NATIVES: SHAKESPEAR'S CLIFF.

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IN the Itinerary of Antoninus, DOVER is called AD PORTUM DUBRIS. Lambard supposes its name to have been derived from the British *Dufyrrha*, signifying a steep place; and Camden agrees with him in this derivation. The Saxons called it *Dorfa* and *Dofris*, which, in the Domesday Book, is softened into *Dovere*. The third Iter of Antoninus proceeds immediately from London to this Port, *a Londinio ad Portum Dubris*; mentioning only the intermediate stations of Rochester and Canterbury: the tract of part of the old road over Barham Downs can be readily traced. It is probable that the Roman town was on the south side



of the river which flows through the valley into Dover Harbour; and that the Watling Street, coming straight from Canterbury over Barham Downs, entered it where Biggin Gate formerly stood.

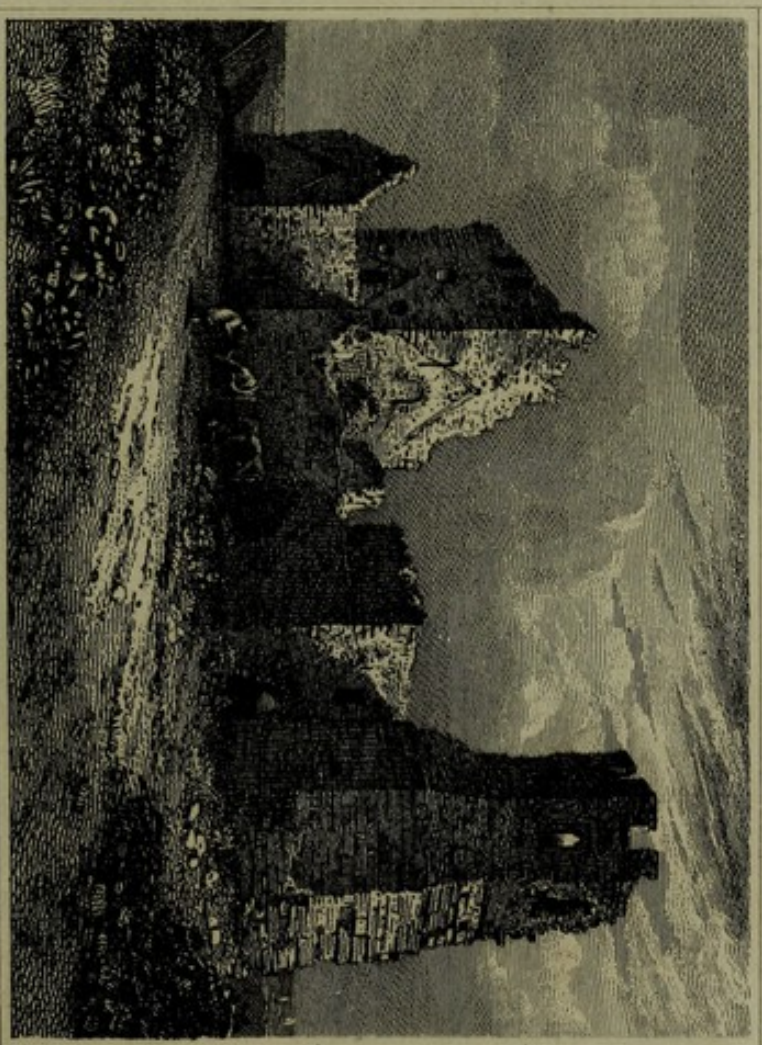
The situation of DOVER, in respect to the Continent, must have rendered it a post of the greatest consequence even from the earliest periods of our history; and there can be little doubt but that the site of Dover Castle was once a British hill fortress, long previous to the invasions of Cæsar, or to the subsequent conquest of this island by the Romans. "The real existence of such a prior strong hold may not only be concluded from its situation on the summit of a cliff so very proper for the purpose, more than 300 feet in height, and from the peculiar form of part of the outlines still remaining, but may also be very fairly inferred from the old tradition, which says, that here Arviragus, the British chief, fortified himself, when he refused to pay the tribute imposed by Julius Cæsar; and that here, afterwards, King Arthur also held his residence." Darell, in his history of Dover Castle, has given currency to another tradition, which assigns the foundation of this fortress to Cæsar himself; and Lambard quotes Lidgate and Rosse, as saying, that "they of the Castell kept till this day certeine vessels of olde wine and salte, which they affirme to be the remayne of suche provision as he (Cæsar) brought into it!" From what we know, however, of Cæsar's operations in Britain, as detailed in his own "Commentaries," the assumed fact may be considered as wholly devoid of truth; though the ancient PHAROS, which still remains on the upper part of the Castle hill, furnishes



unquestionable evidence of Roman workmanship ; and as the importance of this situation must have pointed it out as an object of primary regard, there is a strong presumption, that it must have been one of the first places fortified by the Romans. An accurate observer, perhaps, may still trace the outline of the Roman camp, which, in this instance, partook of a customary deviation, according to the nature of the ground ; and had more of the oval in its figure than of the parallelogram.

The form of the Roman Pharos is octagonal without, but square within : the sides of the internal square, and each side of the external octagon, being about fourteen of our feet, or about fourteen and a half Roman feet, in dimensions : the thickness of the wall in the lower part is about ten feet. The foundations were laid in a bed of clay, notwithstanding it is built on a chalk rock ; a circumstance that has also been observed in other Roman buildings. It has an arched doorway, about six feet wide on the east side : on the other three sides of the internal square were Roman arches, and narrow spaces for windows, about thirteen feet and a half high, and near four feet wide : these have been much altered in subsequent ages, to convert them into loop-holes. The old arches at the top of these recesses were turned with Roman tiles, and with pieces of stalactitical concretion (*calcareous tufa*) cut wedge-shaped, about four times the thickness of the tiles, and placed alternately with them. The dimensions of the tiles in length are different, but their breadth and thickness are nearly the same ; the forms of some of them are very singular, especially in the lower part of the build-





*Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.*

*N.W. View of the Ancient Church and Roman Church Tower Castle.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sharwood & Co. New York.*





ing, and on the eastern front ; these are on one side furnished with "winding grooves, and with four protuberent hemispherical knobs, nearly equidistant from each corner ; and at one end of each tile, near each corner, is a projecting part, of about an inch and three-quarters length, and an inch and a half wide ; whilst at the opposite end, near each angle, a void space is left of the same dimensions ; so that by reversing the tiles when laid in the wall, the projecting parts might drop into the void spaces like a sort of dove-tail work, and render it impossible for them to give way, and slip from each other, in consequence of any internal pressure. With alternate courses formed of these and other Roman tiles, and then of small blocks of the stalactitical incrustations, was this edifice constructed from the bottom to the top : each course of tiles consisting of two rows, and each course of stalactites of seven rows of blocks, generally about seven inches deep, and about one foot in length." Five of these alternate courses are still discernible, notwithstanding an external casing, which was spread over the whole above two centuries ago. The present height of the Pharos is nearly forty feet, but the upper part is of more modern origin ; most probably of the time of Sir Thomas Erpingham, who repaired it when Constable of Dover Castle, in the reign of Henry the Fifth ; his arms, being two bars and a canton, sculptured on stone, were then placed on the north front. This curious remain is in a state of great dilapidation, the roof having been destroyed, and the interior exposed to the ravages of the weather. The masonry on each side of the openings is very different from the ancient work,



and evinces considerable alteration: the arch over the original entrance is about six feet wide, and nearly perfect; the others have been much damaged, most probably through the idle curiosity of trying the hardness of the materials.

Immediately contiguous to the Pharos, are the ruins of an ancient *Church*, which is generally stated to have been built by King Lucius, in the second century. Whatever may be the fact as to the foundation of a Christian edifice here at that early period, the remains of the building are certainly of much later date; though, as in the Church of St. Martin, at Canterbury, Roman tiles have been worked up in the walls, particularly of the tower. These remains, with the Pharos, and the foundations of a building, supposed to have been a bath, which have been several times laid open in digging graves near the west end of St. Mary's Church, are all the vestiges of Roman occupation that are now known in this town. The Saxons are stated by Darell to have very early made themselves masters of Dover; and soon after their conversion to Christianity, the above Church is said to have been re-consecrated by St. Augustin, at the request of King Ethelbert, whose son and successor, Eadbald, founded a College for secular canons near it. Widred, King of Kent, having, in the latter part of the following century, extended the fortifications of the Castle, removed the canons into the town of Dover, where he had built a new Church for their use; upon that very spot, says Darell, where, "before the reign of Arviragus, ships used to ride at anchor." He also fortified the town with a wall on the side towards the sea.

The importance of Dover Castle was so well known to

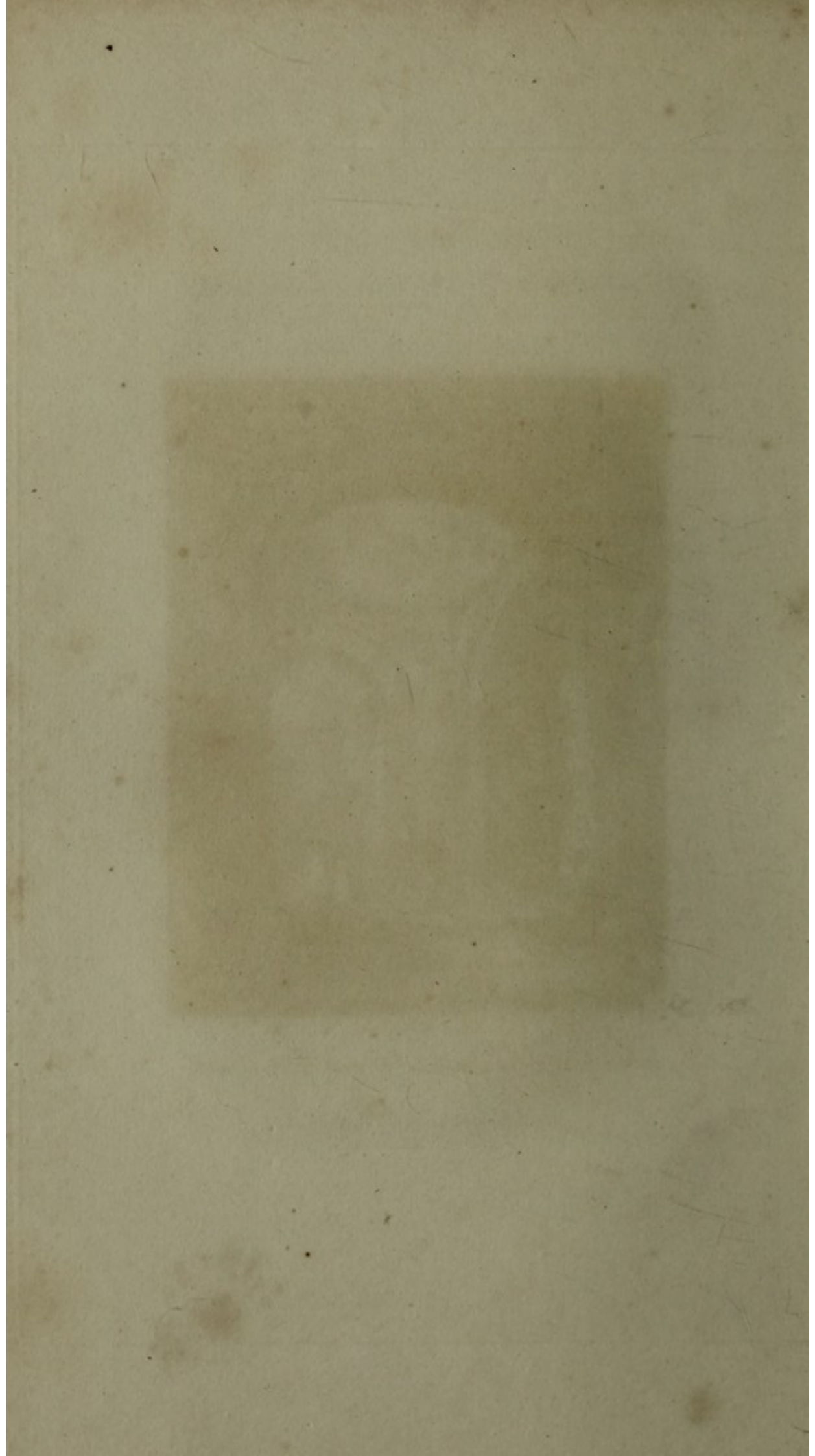




*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Deeble.*

*Interior of the Ancient Church, Dover Castle.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Nov. 1, 1817.*





William the Norman, that, when that chieftain was taking measures to ensure to himself the possession of England, he refused to permit the departure from Rouen of Earl Harold, whom he had sometime held in forcible restraint, till he had bound the latter, by a solemn oath, to deliver up to him, after Edward's death, "the Castle of Dover, with the well of water in it." After the Battle of Hastings, also, he immediately hastened hither; and, though the resistance he met with was but slight, he thought proper to revenge it, by putting the then Governor, Stephen de Ashburnham, and his Lieutenant, to death. This cruelty is stated to have been exercised, in order to terrify others into submission. It was probably on this occasion that the town was burnt; as the Domesday Book, speaking of William, under Dover, says, "*In ipso primo adventu ejus in Angliam fuit ipsa villa combusta.*"

It appears, from the above record, that the possession of Dover had been assigned by the Conqueror to Bishop Odo, his half brother, whom he had constituted Earl of Kent, and had intrusted with the government of Dover Castle. The discontent of the Kentish men, however, under their new masters, very early induced them to make an attempt to surprise this fortress; and for the "better achieving of their desire," says Lambard, "it was agreed, that Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, should crosse the seas in a nighte by them appointed, at whiche time they would not faile with all their force to meet him, and so (joyning bands) soudainly assayle and enter it. They met accordingly, and marched by darke night toward the Castell, well furnished with scaling ladders,



but by reason that the watch had descried them, they not only fayled of that whiche they intended, but also fell into that which they never feared ; for the souldiours within the Castell (to whome Odo, the Bishop of Baieux, and Hugh Montfort, which then were with the King in Normandie, had committed the charge thereof) kept themselves close, and suffered the assaylents to approache the wall, and then whiles they disorderly attempted to scale it, they set wide open their gates, and made a soudaine salie out of the place, and set upon them with such fury, that they compelled Eustace, with a few others, to return to his shippe ; the rest of his companie being eyther slayne by the sworde, destroyed by fall from the clyffs, or devoured by the sea."

At length, Odo, falling under the King's displeasure, was sent prisoner into Normandy ; and all his possessions being confiscated, the King seized the Castle into his own hands, and immediately fortified it anew ; and, for its further security, put it under an entire new system of government. On this occasion, he committed to his kinsman, John de Fiennes, not only the government and custody of this fortress, but of the rest of the Ports also, by gift of inheritance ; and he also gave him one hundred and seventy-one knights' fees, and upwards, in lands, in order that he should distribute part of them among other courageous and trusty knights, for the defence and preservation of this Castle. Accordingly, John de Fiennes made choice of eight others, to whom he liberally distributed, in portions, the greatest part of what he had received from the king ; these were, William de Albrancis, Fulbert de Dover, William de Arsic, Galfridus



Peveril, William Maminot, Robert de Porth, Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitz-william; each of whom was bound, by the tenure of lands so given, to maintain one hundred and twelve soldiers. These lands were held *in capite* by barony, at first, of the Constable, and of his eight knights respectively, and afterwards of the King, as of his Castle of Dover. Besides the lands thus appropriated, there were many other estates which were held by the like tenure of ward to this Castle; by which means there was always a garrison of one thousand men in it for its defence. And the Constables so divided these soldiers by the months of the year, that one hundred and twenty-five were to enter in succession, and to perform watch and ward within the Castle, for their several allotments of time, exclusive of the ward performed by him: the rest were to be ready whenever they were commanded on any urgent necessity; and they had each their several charges given them in particular towers, turrets, and bulwarks of the Castle, which they were enjoined to build, and, from time to time, to maintain and repair; in consequence of which they afterwards bore the names of their respective captains. At this period, and during several successive centuries, Dover Castle was regarded as the key and barrier of the whole kingdom. ‘*Clavis et Repagulum totius regni*,’ are the words used by Matthew Paris; and the propriety of this description may be easily seen, when it is recollected that in every civil broil, the possession of this fortress was the first object with the contending powers.

Henry the Second, on his arrival from Normandy, rebuilt the keep on the Norman plan, and otherwise fortified the

Castle, so that its strength was materially increased. Lewis, the Dauphin, besieged it soon after his arrival in England, to assist the discontented Barons; but Hubert de Burgh, the then Governor, so strenuously defended it with 140 soldiers only, exclusive of his own servants, that the enemy was obliged to retire, after much loss. The Dauphin again besieged this fortress, in the reign of Henry the Third, on which occasion he sent a message to Hubert, promising to enrich him with great honours, and advance him to be chief of his council, if he would deliver up the fortress. Hubert nobly refused to incur the guilt of treason, and boldly replied, that though his master was dead, he had left both sons and daughters, who ought to succeed him. Lewis, therefore, raised the siege, and returned to London; and, in consideration of his eminent services, Hubert had a grant, (11th of Henry the Third,) of the great office of Justiciary of England; as also of the Castle and Port of Dover, with the revenues of the Haven, and of the Castles of Canterbury and Rochester, during life; together with the fee of 1000 marks per annum, for the custody of them.

Many alterations were made in the fortifications and apartments of the Castle by different sovereigns, till the time of the Civil Wars, in the reign of Charles the First, when it was wrested from the King's power by a merchant, named Drake, who was a zealous partizan for the Parliament; and on the night of August the 1st, 1642, took it by surprise, with the aid of ten or twelve men only. By the means of ropes and scaling ladders, he contrived to ascend with his party to the top of the cliff on the sea-side; which, being considered as inaccessible, had



been left unguarded. Having reached the summit unmolested, he instantly advanced, and seizing the centinel, threw open the gates. The officer on duty, concluding that Drake had a strong party, and that all was lost, surrendered at discretion; when Drake immediately dispatched messengers to Canterbury with intelligence of his success; and the Earl of Warwick, who was then in that city, sent him 120 men to assist in retaining possession. The King, on receiving advice of the loss of this fortress, sent a general officer to retake it; but the Parliament, knowing its importance to their cause, dispatched a superior force to its relief, and the Royalists were compelled to raise the siege.

After the terrors of civil commotion had subsided, this strong fortress was, for upwards of a century, left to moulder into ruins; though on one occasion, namely, the Scottish Rebellion, in 1745, barracks had been built here sufficiently large for a regiment of soldiers. The effects of the French Revolution, however, and the many threats of invasion thrown out by the successive rulers of the French Empire, have led to a vast alteration in the defences of this coast; and the Government deemed it necessary to put Dover Castle into a state of sufficient strength to withstand every attempt to carry it by a *coup de main*, or any enterprize short of a regular siege. The alterations that have been made here, in consequence, are but little calculated to give pleasure to those who venerate the Castle for its antiquity; yet it is still one of the most interesting fortresses in the kingdom: with many persons, perhaps, its interest may be considered to have increased, through the opportunity which

is now afforded of contemplating both the ancient and modern systems of defensive warfare on the same spot.

DOVER CASTLE occupies about thirty-five acres of ground. The hill on which it stands is very steep and rugged on the side of the town and harbour; and towards the sea, it forms a complete precipice of upwards of 320 feet from its basis on the sea-shore. In its present state this Castle consists of an immense congeries of almost every kind of fortification which the art of war has contrived to render a situation impregnable; though its consequence has been materially lessened since the invention and general use of cannon: the eminences to the north-west by west, and south-west, being much higher than the site even of the keep itself. The buildings are so numerous and complex, that a precise idea of their relative situations can hardly be obtained without the assistance of a ground-plan. They occupy nearly the whole summit of the high eminence which bounds the south-eastern side of the deep valley in which Dover is built. In a general way, this Castle may be described as consisting of two Courts, or Wards, a lower one, and an upper one; defended by deep, broad, and dry ditches, from which communications with the inner towers have been made by well-like subterraneous passages. The LOWER COURT is surrounded by an irregular wall, except on the side next the sea, where a considerable part of the cliff, with the remainder of the wall, was thrown down by an earthquake, which happened on the 6th of April, 1580. This wall is called the *Curtain*, and is flanked at unequal distances, by a variety of towers of different shapes, semi-circular,



square, polygonal, &c. These are the workmanship of different ages; the oldest of them, which is on the eastern side of the castle, is said to have been built by Earl Goodwin, and it still bears his name; though this, as well as most of the others, has been much altered since its original erection. Nine of the other towers are stated to have been built in the Norman Times, and to have taken their names from Sir John de Fiennes, and the eight approved warriors whom he had selected to assist in the defence of this fortress. The first of the towers in this wall, beginning from the cliff on the western side, was called *old Tower*, and here was anciently a gate and drawbridge. The second tower is of a pentagonal form, and was originally called after William de Albrancis, its first commander, but it afterwards obtained the name of *Rokesly Tower* from one of its Captains of that name. *Chilham* or *Culderscot Tower*, the third in this range, is of a square form, and was originally built by Fulbert de Lucy, afterwards surnamed, of Dover, who was Lord of the Manor and Castle of Chilham.

In front of this tower is a house, for an officer, called the *Bodar* of Dover Castle; probably from the Saxon *Boda*, or messenger, though the particular duties of his office are but little known. In all writs directed to him from the office of the Lord Warden, he is yet styled *Bodar*; but he has also a further title of *Serjeant of Arms*; and, by virtue of this latter post, he has power from the Lord Warden to take within his peculiar jurisdiction, crown and other debtors, and to keep them in custody in a prison within Chilham Tower: this prison had formerly but two rooms, and persons of all classes



were confined in it without discrimination ; but some additional rooms were built “ few years ago, and a court-yard inclosed for the use of the debtors. *Hurst Tower*, the next in succession, was so named after a dependant manor in Cbilham parish, which was allotted to keep it in repair. *Arsic*, or *Sayes Tower*, was repaired by the produce of lands held by the Say’s, in Folkstone, Langdon, and Pavington ; as was *Gatton Tower* by the Copleys, Lords of the Manor of Gatton. The seventh tower on this wall was built by William de Peveril, to whom the Conqueror granted 160 lordships in different counties ; from him it had its first name ; but it was afterwards called *Beauchamp’s Tower*, from Hugh de Beauchamp, whom Peveril had associated with him in the command : and *Marshal’s Tower*, from the Marshalmen, or inferior officers, who had the care and delivery of all military stores, the inspection of bedding and barracks, &c. This tower was built over a Saxon Gateway that had been connected with a draw-bridge, the abutments of which were discovered about twenty years ago in digging for the foundation of a new wall, a considerable length of the ancient wall having fallen down. *Port*, or *Porth’s Tower*, so named from Robert de Porth, was also called Gasting’s Tower from one of its Captains of that name ; it is now called *Mary’s Tower*, from Queen Mary, by whom it was rebuilt, it having fallen into decay. The next tower, through which is the principal entrance into the Lower Court, was named after Sir John de Fiennes, though more generally called New-gate, to distinguish it from the ancient entrance, and *Constable’s Tower*, from its being the residence of the Constable, or chief

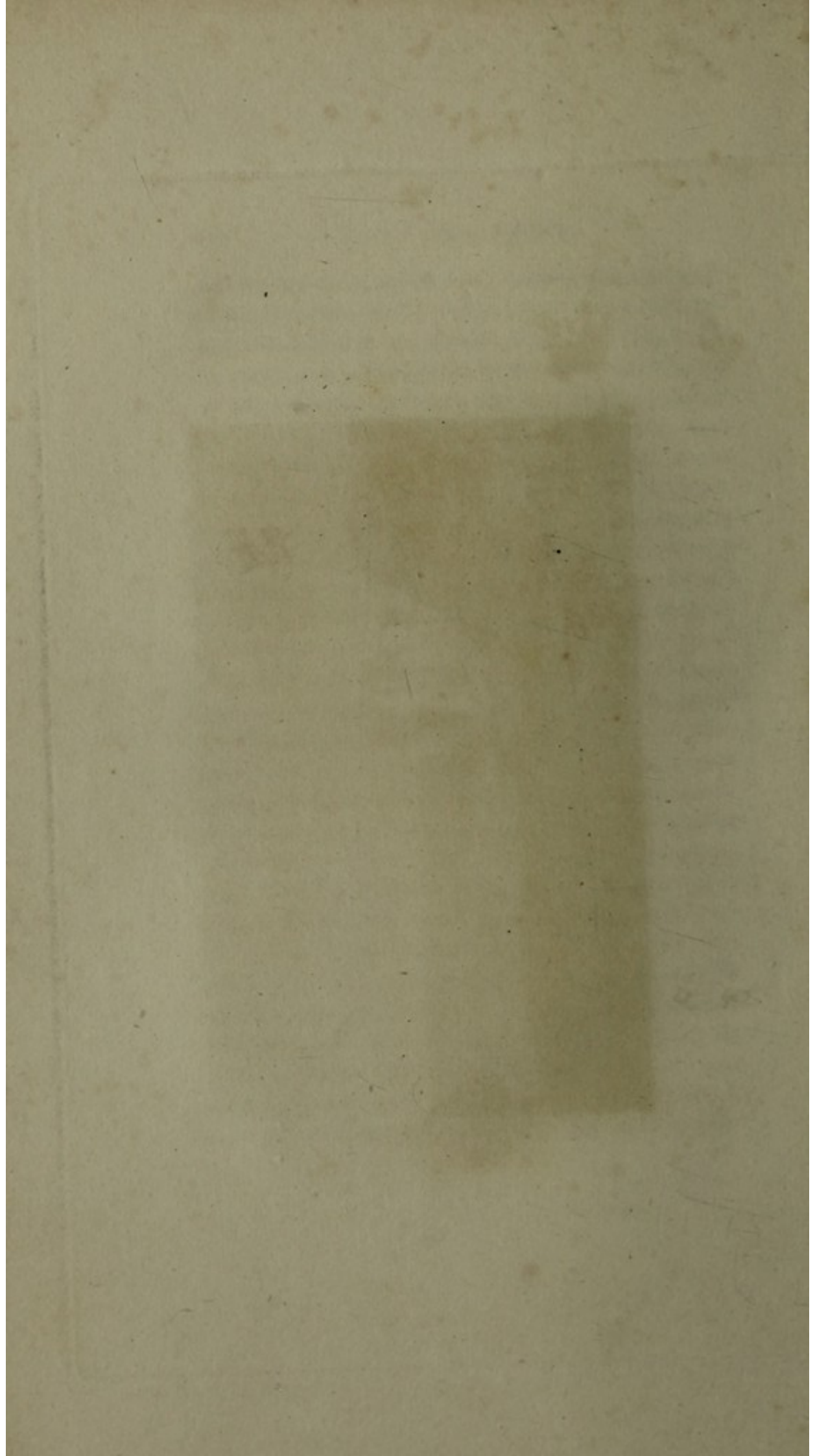




*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dingle.*

*Gullion Tower, Dover Castle.*

*Published for the proprietors, by Stansfeld & Co. Decr 2. 1817.*





Governor of this Castle, as it has still occasionally been to the present time. This entrance exhibits the usual precautionary contrivances of the Normans ; the deep ditch crossed by a drawbridge, the massy gates, the portcullises, and the long passage affording conveniences for additional barricadoes : the apartments, however, have been much altered ; on the right are those of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, together with an armoury of small-arms ; on the left is the Porter's lodge : an ancient sword, two ancient keys, said to have been those of the gates, and an old horn, are shewn here as objects of curiosity. About this entrance are modern barracks for the soldiery. The first tower beyond it was rebuilt by Edward the Fourth, and called *Clopton's Tower*, from an esquire of that name, who held lands in Suffolk, which had been assigned to keep it in repair. Darell says, that when Pinchester, or Pinchester, was Constable, he assigned this tower to the treasurer for the keeping of the archives, or manuscripts, of the Castle in, and that these records were very serviceable to him while compiling his history ; and would have been still more so, " had they not been piled up in a heap, and then set on fire by a lewd scoundrel named Levenishe, out of spite to John Monings, whose competitor he had been for the chief command.

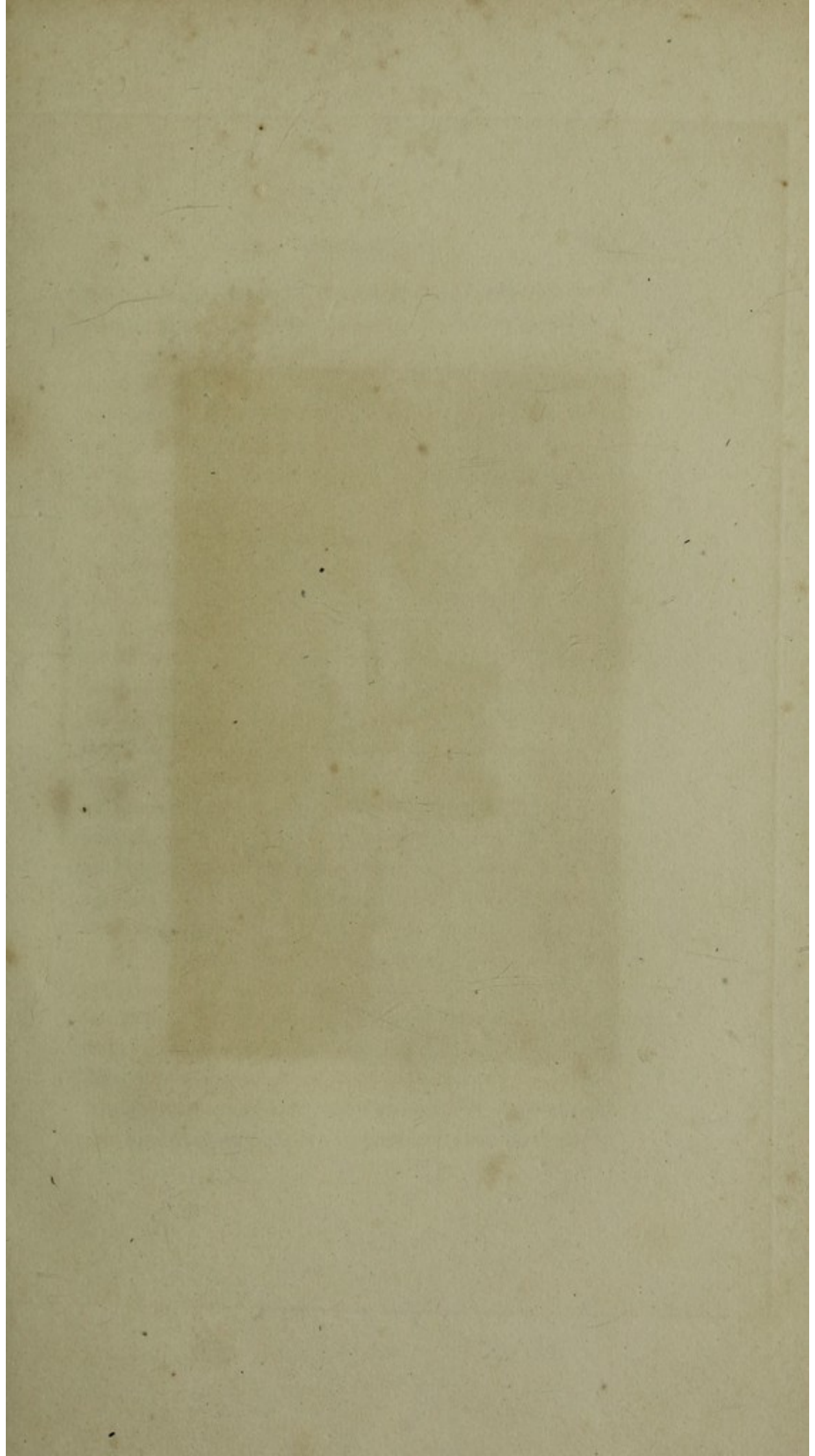
*God's-foe Tower*, the next in succession, was so named from the deputy of Nicholas Veround, a contemporary with William de Peveril ; it presents little for observation, but the succeeding one, called *Crevequer's*, *Craville's*, or the *Earl of Norfolk's Tower*, has been one of much magnificence. " By this tower," says Darell, " there is a subter-

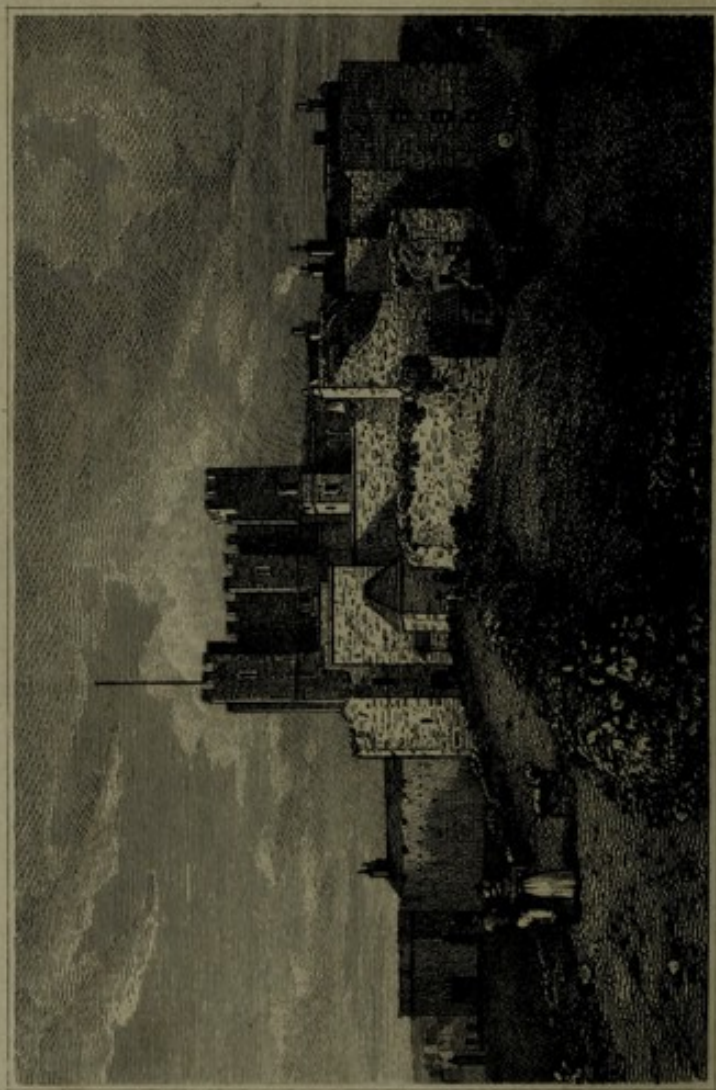


aneous passage leading to a vault, defended by a moat and drawbridge, and so vastly large, that a considerable number, both of horse and foot, might be concealed in it ; besides the moat, which is of a prodigious depth, and dry, this vault is also defended by a kind of Round Tower, which is supposed to have been built by Hubert de Burgh." In the angle opposite to Crevequer's Tower, is an advanced work called the Barbican. The next tower on the wall has the name of *Fitz-william*, or *St. John's Tower* : the first from Adam Fitz-william, to whom for his valour at the Battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave the scarf from his own arm ; the last from Lord St. John, who, in right of his wife, became possessed of the estates of Blackstone and Betsanger, which had been allotted to keep it in repair. With this tower was formerly connected a spacious sally-port, the entrance to which was in the Saxon ditch ; and this, like the vault under Crevequer's Tower, was designed both for infantry and cavalry. In the underground passage were a gate and portcullis ; the stone grooves for the latter, are still remaining. The two next were common watch-towers, and were kept in repair by lands at Swingfield.

*Averanche's* or *Maunsel's Tower*, is a fine remain of Norman workmanship, standing at an angle formed in this part by the curtain wall. Maunsel, who succeeded Averanche in the command of this Castle, was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Henry the Third. The next is *Veville* or *Pincester Tower*, so called from its different commanders of those names, the latter of whom assisted Hubert de Burgh in defending Dover Castle against the Dauphin,







*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dickie.*

*View of the Keep & Upper Ward, Dover Castle.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sturges & Co. 1848.*



and is said to have led a reinforcement of men into this fortress, through a postern and subterraneous passage at the back of *Earl Goodwin's Tower*, which is the next Tower on this wall. Further on is *Ashfordian Tower*, so named from lands near Ashford in this county, which were allotted to keep it in repair. Beyond this, extending towards the extremity of the wall near the Cliff, are three other Towers, or rather platforms; neither of which have any particular name, but appear to have been intended as temporary posts for a few soldiers, who might here defend the curtain, or annoy an enemy in the ditch.

The ascent from this Court is pretty steep; and winding round towards the south, it leads to a second Bridge and Gate, which form an entrance to the UPPER COURT, or WARD, and are called *King's Gate and Bridge*. Formerly this entrance was defended by two massive gates and a portcullis, and was additionally strengthened by an outwork, so constructed as to command the vallum, and east side of the bridge. Within the gateway, on each side, is a recess for arms, &c. and the whole passage, which is of some length, affords a curious specimen of the ingenious contrivances of our forefathers in military architecture.

The UPPER COURT, like the lower one, is surrounded by a strong wall, and various towers, and near the centre stands the spacious *Keep*, erected in the first years of Henry the Third. On the eastern side are three towers, named after *Gilbert de Mamimot* or *Mainmouth*, who was one of the knights that accompanied the Conqueror to England, and was appointed Marshal of this Castle by John de Fiennes:

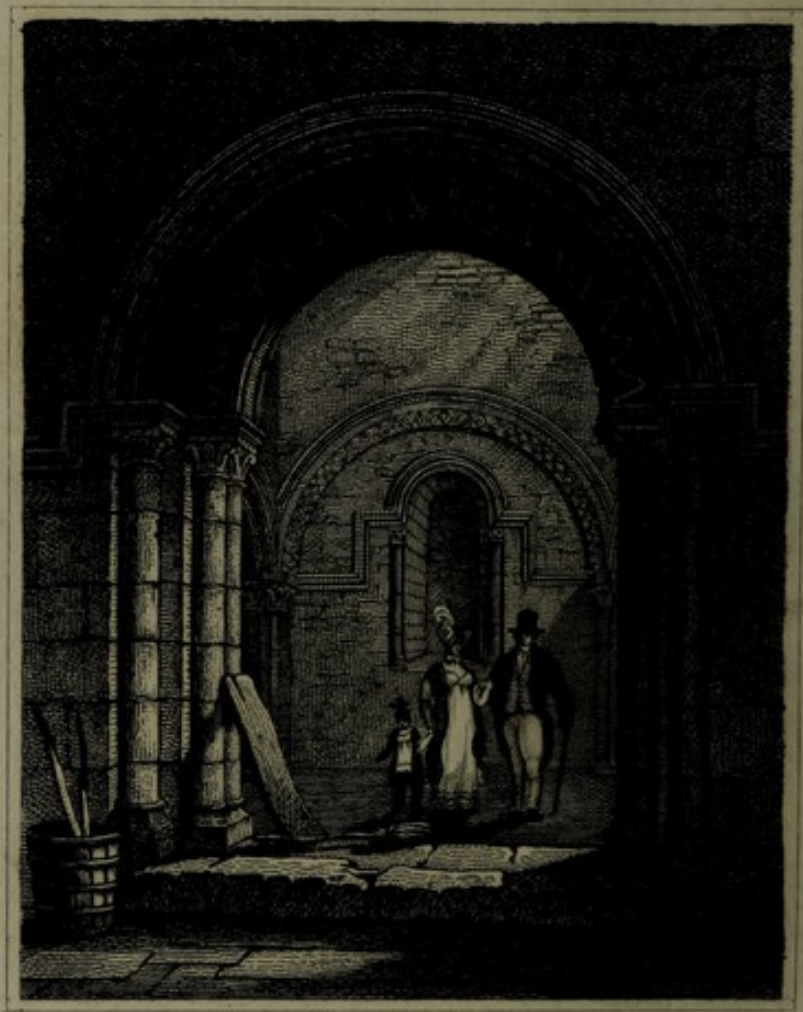


these towers command the whole vallum and ascent leading to the principal entrance of this court ; near the south angle of which is another entrance, by a gate called *Palace*, or *Subterranean Gate* ; it received the latter name from a passage leading to it from Beauchamp's Tower in the curtain wall. Near Palace Gate is *Suffolk Tower*, a stately fabric, so called from De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, it having been given to him by Edward the Fourth, by whom it was built, and who expended 10,000*l.* in fortifying and embellishing this Castle under the superintendence of Edward, Lord Cobham. Almost adjoining to this is the old *Arsenal Tower* : and further on was the King's kitchen, and other offices for the use of the court, probably of the time of Edward the Third. All this side has now a modern aspect, the brick part being cased over, and the front hidden by the barracks erected in the year 1745. On the east side is an ancient edifice, formerly called *King Arthur's Hall*, which has been much altered, and made into a mess-room, kitchen, &c. for the officers of the garrison. In the wall of this side of the quadrangle are remains of four other towers, exclusive of one in each angle.

The noble Tower, called the *KEEP*, or *Palace Tower*, is constructed on a nearly similar plan to those built by Bishop Gundulph ; and particularly to that of Rochester. It is still in fine preservation, and is now used as a magazine, the roof being made bomb-proof for additional security : the present entrance is on the south, but its original entrance was on the east side ; and it opened by a magnificent portal, now bricked up, into the great apartments, which were on the third story. The ascent to this portal was by a noble







*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Doolie.*

*Interior of the Chapel, in the Keep, Dover Castle.*

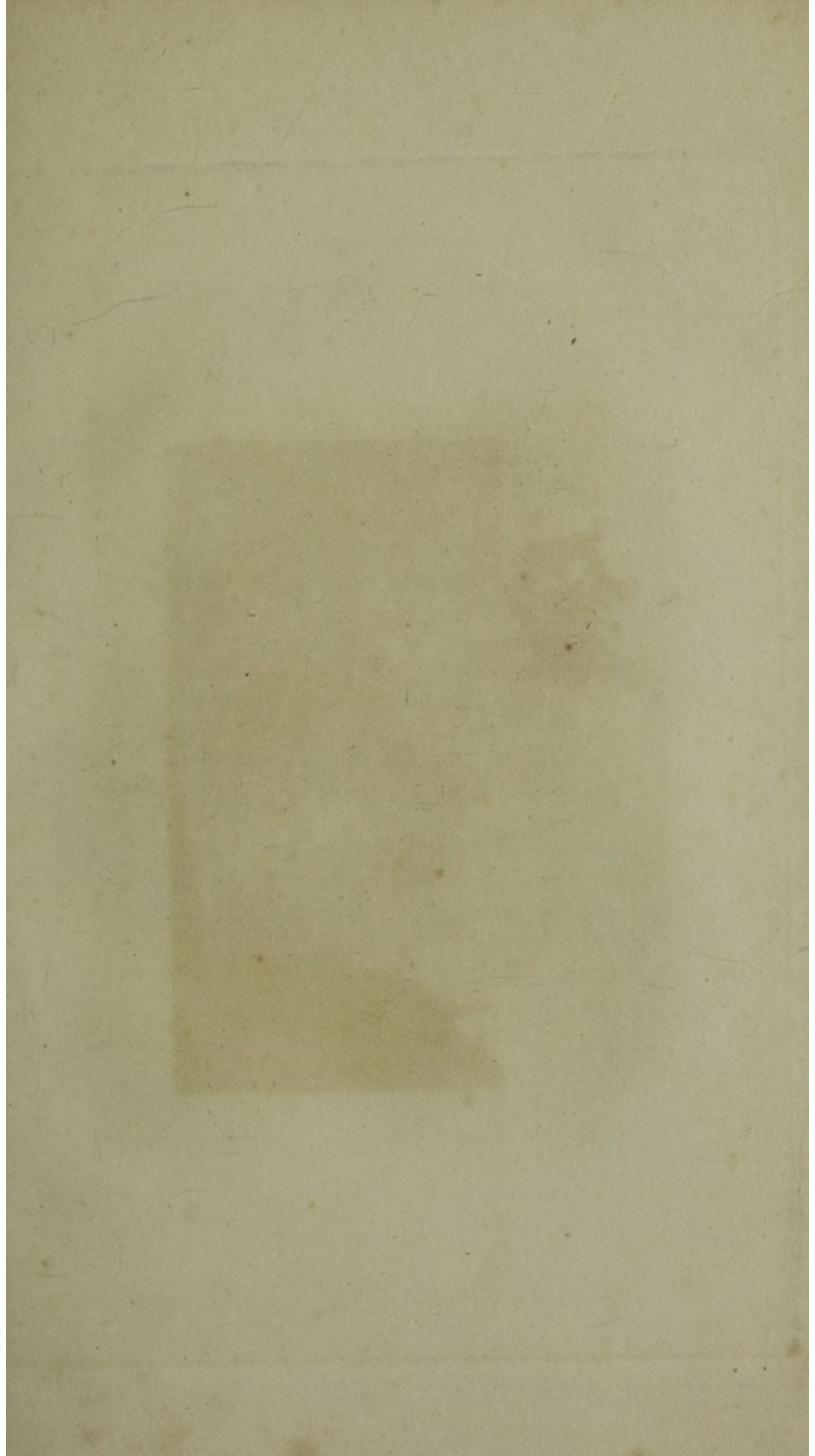
*Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Dec. 1. 1817.*



flight of stone steps, commencing on the south side, and continued within a lesser adjoining tower, which flanks the south-east angle, and whole east side. The staircase, besides other defences, was guarded by three strong gates, at different heights, and had two vestibules. The lower vestibule communicates with a small room on the right, probably designed for the Warder; and on the left with another apartment, which appears to have been the ancient *Chapel*, and is embellished on each side with Norman arches, having richly sculptured mouldings and capitals; the doorway is more plain, though in a corresponding style, as are also the arches in the vestibule. Above the chapel is another room, similarly adorned; and below it, under the vestibule and stairs, is the dungeon, which is divided into two vaults. The apartments within the Keep were principally large and lofty: the ground floor seems to have been intended for stores, and the second floor for the garrison; a small stone staircase leads up from the former to the grand apartments. In the thickness of the walls, which measure from eighteen to twenty feet, run the galleries; these are so ingeniously contrived as to render it nearly impossible for the arrows or missive weapons of an enemy to do any execution within them. The same cautious policy is observable in those of the windows, or rather loop-holes, which preserve their original form, where the arches are so contrived, that no arrow, bearing the least elevation, could be shot into the apertures without striking against the wall: many of the original openings have been enlarged in subsequent times. The ancient Well which Harold undertook to deliver up with the Castle to

Duke William, is said to be in the north angle of the area of this fabric, but has been arched over and covered up. The summit of the Keep is embattled, and at each angle is a turret, as at Rochester. When Major-general Roy, and the members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, were estimating the distance between the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris, they fixed upon the north turret as one of the points of observation ; and from the report made on this occasion, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, it appears that this turret rises nearly 92 feet from the ground on which it stands, and that the whole height above low-water mark, spring-tide, was 465 feet, 8 inches. The most remarkable objects seen from the turret, are the point of the North Foreland beyond the Lighthouse, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster Churches, Dunkirk, Calais, the hills beyond Calais and Boulogne, and Dungeness Point and Lighthouse. Its distance from the spire of Notre-Dame Church, at Calais, is twenty-six miles and ten rods. During some of the wars in the last century, this Keep was converted into a French prison, through which the timbers of the floors were destroyed, and other dilapidations made. In the late revolutionary war, the summit was made bomb-proof, and several 64-pounders were mounted on the top. The interior has recently been formed into a store for Congreve rockets. Without the inner court towards the south, but at a short distance only, are the walls and vallum, supposed to have been originally raised by Earl Goodwin. Here also is *Arthur's* or *North Gate*, and three towers ; namely, *Armourer's Tower*, the *Well Tower*, and







*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dingle.*

*Colton Gate, Dover Castle.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Dec. 1847.*



**Harcourt's Tower.** The *Well Tower* was so named from a well within it, which is said to be about 370 feet deep ; and at no great distance, and all within the Saxon works, are three other wells, reported to be nearly of the same depth. *Harcourt Tower* is built over a gateway, and had its name from the Harcourts of Stainton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which manor was granted to defend and keep it in repair. Without this tower are several ranges of barracks, and another wall, which, taking a circular course, goes round the upper summit of the hill, including within it the ancient Church and Pharos. In this wall is *Colton's Tower*, where the chaplain of the garrison was accustomed to lodge ; and *Clinton's Tower*, which was to be kept in repair by the Barons of that name, or their successors in the Manor of Folkstone. Beyond this wall, towards the sea-shore, formerly stood *Mortimer's Tower*, originally called Valence Tower, from its first commandants of that name.

The Roman Pharos, and the ancient Church which stand on this part of the eminence, have already been noticed, and the former sufficiently described ; some further particulars of the CHURCH are here given. The walls, which are much dilapidated, exhibit many marks of different reparations, and the roof is entirely destroyed. It was built in the form of a cross, with a large tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. On the east and west side of the tower are pilasters, which were carried up with Roman tiles, but have been underset with stones ; and several of the upper courses of the tiles have been removed to make room for a stone impost moulding. The pilasters on the north and

south sides are carried up with squared stones, having a returned bead, which is continued round the face of the elliptical arches on those sides: in the angles of the towers are remains of slender triple columns, with vauissoirs spreading from their capitals, apparently of the time of Henry the Fifth. Several persons of rank and family have been interred in this fabric: among them was *Sir Robert Ashton*, Knight, (a descendant from the Ashtons, of Ashton-under-Line, in Leicestershire,) who was Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Admiral of the Fleet, Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Treasurer, and one of the Executors to the will of Edward the Third. Here also were buried Lieut.-Gov. *William Copeldike*, who died in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and *Henry Howard*, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1614; and whose body and monument were afterwards removed to the hospital called Norfolk College, which he had himself founded, at Greenwich. There were formerly three chaplains belonging to this Church, who, on account of the dignity and antiquity of the place, were permitted to wear the habits of Prebendaries; but in the time of Henry the Eighth they were reduced to one; and though the church has been mouldering into ruin ever since the reign of Charles the First, and the performance of Divine worship been discontinued, the ancient salary is still paid. The ground to the southward of the Church is the general place of burial for the soldiers belonging to the garrison of the Castle. Adjacent to this spot a small Battery was constructed during the revolutionary war.



Near the edge of the cliff is a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, cast at Utrecht, in the year 1514, and generally called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol*, it having been presented by the States of Holland to that Sovereign: it carries a twelve-pound shot, but is entirely unfit for use. There are several very curious devices upon it, and some lines in Old Dutch, which have been thus translated:

O'er hill and dale I throw my Ball;  
*Breaker*, my name, of mound and wall.

The new works constructed during the late wars with the continental powers, for the defence of this important fortress, consist of different Batteries, furnished with a very formidable train of artillery; Casemates, dug in the solid chalk-rock, Magazines, Covered-ways, and various subterranean communications and apartments for soldiery; the latter are sufficiently capacious for 2000 men, and form, with their inhabitants, a very curious spectacle: light and air are conveyed into them by well-like apertures dug in the chalk, and by lateral openings carried through the rock to the face of the cliffs. A new public road has likewise been made from Dover town to the brow of the hill, (where it unites with the Deal road,) in a direction to be commanded by the Batteries; the ancient road having become so hollow as to protect the approaches of an enemy: a branch from this avenue turns to the right, nearly opposite Gatton Tower, and enters the Castle by a new bridge and gate.

This fortress, like other Royal Castles, was formerly both extra-parochial, and extra-judicial; but, as several of the ancient franchises are either lost or disused, the civil power has, of late years, been exercised within its limits, independently of any controul from the Governor. The present Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, is Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In early times, the Lord Warden was accustomed to be sworn into office at Shipway-Cross, near Limne, and there also, the *Court of the Cinque Ports*, for the holding of pleas, &c. was held; but that place having totally decayed, the Lord Warden is now commonly sworn at Bredenstone Hill\*, on the south-west side of Dover, opposite the Castle; and there, also, the ancient Court of Shipway is now kept.

On Friday, January the 7th, 1785, the memorable experiment of going over to France in a *Balloon* was made from Dover Castle, by Dr. Jefferies, and Monsieur Blanchard. The ascent took place about one o'clock, and, after a fearful voyage, during which they were obliged to divest their car of every portable article, and even to throw their coats and waistcoats over-board, in order to lighten their machine, and keep it out of the sea, they descended safely, in France; at half past three o'clock, in the environs of the Forest of Guisnes, and nearly two leagues and a half from the coast.

Below the Castle-Hill, on the sea-beach, is a very singular, but now-neglected VILLA, which was constructed by the

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\* The remains of a second Roman *Pharos* were formerly to be seen on this eminence, but are now wholly destroyed.



late Captain Smith, (father to the brave Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith,) who had been aid-de-camp to Lord Sackville, at the battle of Minden. In its general aspect it resembles a fort, and is said to have been formed on the plan of the *Temple* at Paris: its consists of different low buildings, inclosing a small court. The walls are built with chalk and flints, and the roofing is composed of sea-boats, inverted, of the largest size, strongly pitched.

The situation of the town of DOVER is extremely romantic, and it never fails to make a considerable impression on the mind of strangers. The greatest part of the valley in which the chief of the buildings are now seated, was originally overflowed by the sea; as may be evinced by many concurrent circumstances. In ancient times, the Harbour was considerably more inland than at present, towards the north-east; and Kilburne says, that “before King Arviragus *stopped up the Haven*, the town stretched itself under the Castle more to the eastward; but after that period, it was built to the south-west.” On what authority this assertion is made, does not appear; but it seems more probable that the ancient Haven was choaked up by the vast quantity of beach-stones thrown in by the sea, rather than by any artificial means; and that the river Idle, or *Stream-brook*, which had previously took its course directly through the valley, was then forced to glide obliquely along the shore, under the southern cliffs; and to flow into the sea, where the present Harbour is, to which it forms a natural back-water.

Though the Portus Rutupensis was the principal Haven

of the Romans in this country, there can be no doubt of *Dover Harbour* having been greatly frequented by that people ; and the idea which they entertained of its importance may be appreciated by the knowledge of the fact of there having been a Pharos, or Light-house, on each of the opposite hills which bounded the entrance. It seems certain that the Port and Castle gave origin to the Town ; and it is highly probable that it was then, as it has ever since been, the principal place of embarkation for travellers journeying to the Continent.

At what particular era the ancient Haven became useless is not known. In Edward the Confessor's time, as recorded in the Domesday Book, there was " a mill at the *entrance* of the Port, which caused damage to almost every ship, from the great agitation of the water." From this circumstance it may be naturally inferred, that the Harbour was then considerably within the land. Very little is recorded of the present Harbour till the time of Henry the Seventh, in whose 15th year, (anno 1500,) a round tower was built on the south-west side, to protect the shipping from the violence of the south-west winds. To this tower the vessels were moored by rings ; and it is said to have made that part of the Haven so pleasant that it was called *Little Paradise* ; yet the space thus denominated has long been filled up and built upon, though its site is still pointed out in the name of the Round-Tower Street. Considerable sums were also expended in the time of the same monarch for other works ; but it was, at length, found that nothing but the construction of a *Pier* could effectually benefit the Harbour. Ac-



cordingly, in the time of Henry the Eighth, a plan was formed by the Rev. Sir John Thompson, who at that time held the living of St. James, in this town; and this being approved by the King, was commenced in 1513, under the direction of Thompson, as Chief Surveyor. The pier was begun at Archcliff, on the south-west side of the bay, and carried out directly eastward into the sea, to an extent of 131 rods. It was composed of two rows of main posts, and large piles of about twenty-six feet long, shod with iron, and driven into the main chalk, and fastened together by iron bolts and bands. The bottom was laid with vast stones, of twenty tons weight, brought from Folkstone by water, on rafts supported by empty casks; and the whole was filled up with beach stones, chalk, &c. Henry himself came several times to Dover, to view the works, and is stated, by Harris, from the Dering Manuscripts, to have expended about 80,000*l.* on this Pier; yet his absence at the siege of Boulogne, and subsequent illness and death, prevented its completion. In the reigns of Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary, some slight attempts were made to advance the work; but nothing was effectually done till the time of Elizabeth, to whom a memorial on the subject was presented by the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh.

About this time, a vast bar, or shelf, had been formed across the Harbour, by the immense quantity of beach thrown up by the sea, so that the passage was totally impeded, excepting at a small outlet made by the current of the river. At length the bar itself became fixed; and though it had at first threatened the entire destruction of

the Port, it afterwards appeared to constitute its best defence, the depth of water within-side being still the same. Several projects were then formed to make a proper channel ; and Queen Elizabeth granted to the town the free exportation of 30,000 quarters of wheat, 10,000 quarters of barley, and 4000 tons of beer, in aid of the expense : for the same purpose, also, a duty of three-pence per ton was laid on every vessel passing this Port, above twenty tons burthen. A Commission was then issued for improving the Harbour ; and, after various failures and alterations in the plan, it was at last brought into a secure state, by means of different walls and sluices, constructed at a considerable charge. Its subsequent preservation has been principally owing to an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1606, by which a Corporation of eleven Commissioners was appointed under the title of the “ Wardens and Assistants of the Port of Dover ;” of whom the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, and the Mayor of Dover, for the time being, are always to be the principal. By the same instrument, a large piece of ground, adjoining the Pier, without Snargate, was granted to the Warden and Assistants for the support of the Harbour. The rights of crannage, sluiceage, wharfage, ballastage, &c. which had been previously relinquished by the Corporation of Dover, were also settled on the Commissioners, for the repairs and improvement of the Pier.

Charles the Second ascribed a great portion of the success gained by his maritime wars, to the service rendered by this Harbour. In 1689, seventy sail of merchantmen took



shelter here in a storm, the whole of which would probably have been wrecked, having lost their anchors and cables, but for the salutary aid afforded in this Port ; yet within twelve years afterwards, the entrance had been so choaked, that the packet-boats sailing between this place and the Continent, could only enter in safety at spring tides ; and their captains petitioned to be allowed to land the mails at Deal till this Harbour should be repaired. Nothing important was effected, however, in the way of improvement, till after the year 1700, when the Warden and Assistants were empowered to borrow money at six per cent, and a considerable sum thus obtained (together with the revenues of the Harbour,) were expended in reparations. About the year 1718, the Pier-heads were repaired ; and that to the west called Cheesman's Head, was extended to low-water mark ; but still, the south-west winds, at times, drove in such quantities of beach between the Piers, as rendered the Harbour nearly useless for many days together. In consequence of this evil, Lord Aylmer, the then Lord Warden, directed a survey to be made by the celebrated engineer Captain John Perry ; who recommended the building of several jetties, or breakwaters, both eastward and westward of the Pier, yet nothing was then done, the estimated charge, 35,000*l.* being probably thought too enormous. The Government, indeed, began to despair of making the port of that utility which its situation required, and therefore directed their attention to other parts of the channel ; in consequence of which two-thirds of the tonnage duty payable here, were appropriated by Parliament to the repairs of Rye harbour. Scarcely any thing was done from

that period till the years 1737 and 1739, when the cross-wall of this port was faced on both sides with Portland stone ; and new gates were built at the entrance from the harbour to the bason ; and between that and the year 1757, the north and south Pier-heads were rebuilt, Cheesman's Head repaired, and various other works executed ; the whole repairs for ten years, from May 1737, amounting to 22,226*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Towards the end of the reign of George the Second, the revenues of the Harbour, through the extension of trade and commerce, and other favourable circumstances, began to increase ; and, generally speaking, the income has been progressively augmenting to the present time. During the present reign great improvements have been made in this port, and it is now in a very respectable condition, though by no means equal to what it might be rendered, were the funds sufficiently large. Agreeably to the idea of Captain Perry, several jetties have been erected towards the east, to resist the encroachments of the sea ; and though the strong winds from the south-west still throw up great quantities of beach-stones at the entrance of the Harbour ; the sluices have been so constructed, that with the aid of the back-water, they generally clear it in one tide. Ships of 400, or 500, tons may now enter in safety, the depth at spring-tides being from eighteen to twenty feet, and at neap tides about fourteen. In the year 1792, the *Berkhout* Dutch East Indiaman, (having sprung a leak in a hard gale, on the coast of France, between Calais and Gravelines, and in great danger of being wrecked) was brought safely into this Port by a Dover cutter ; though drawing nearly twenty feet water, and measuring nearly 800



tons ; this vessel had previously been a fifty gun ship in the service of the States of Holland.

It is evident from the Domesday Book, that this Harbour was of considerable magnitude in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was honoured with extraordinary privileges. From that record it appears, that the burgesses, in lieu of military array, equipped for the King's use, twenty vessels for fifteen days every year, each vessel being manned with twenty-one men ; and that when the King's messengers came thither, they gave for the passage of a horse three pence in winter, and two pence in summer ; but the burgesses found a steersman and one assistant : if more were necessary they were provided at the expense of the sovereign. For this species of feudal duty, the inhabitants were exempted from all suits, services, and ordinary fines at their lord's court ; and the resident burgesses were exempted from all tolls and customs throughout England. The rental of Dover was eighteen pounds, of which sum Edward had twelve, and Earl Goodwin had six pounds ; in addition to this the toll of the Borough yielded eight pounds to the Priory of St. Martin. Such were the customs that existed here when King William came into England ; but the town itself having then been burnt, the value of it when given to Bishop Odo, the Earl of Kent, could not be computed ; yet, in 1086, it was rated at forty pounds, but produced fifty-four ; of which the King had twenty-four pounds, and the Bishop the remainder.

Dover is reputed to have been the first of the Cinque Ports incorporated by Charter ; which grant is said to have been bestowed by Edward the First, who had a mint here ;

and who, in the 22d year of his reign, ordered "the table of the Exchequer of money," to be kept here, and at Yarmouth. Shortly before this, the town had been burnt by the French, who treacherously landed in the night, though two Cardinals from France were then in England to treat for peace. In the 17th of Edward the Second, as appears from the patent rolls of that year, Dover was divided into twenty-one wards; each of which was charged with one ship for the King's use, and on that account had the privilege of a licensed packet-boat, called a *Passenger*, to convey goods and passengers from this Port to Whitsan, in France, which was then a common place of embarkation to this country. In the 10th of Edward the Third, it was enacted, that "all Merchants, Travellers, and Pilgrims, going to the Continent, should not go from any other place than Dover;" and, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, another statute was made to enforce this regulation. The latter-mentioned Act was not repealed till the 21st of James the First. In the time of Richard the Second, the conveyance to France was, in summer, for a single person, sixpence; for a horse, eighteen pence: in winter, for a single person, one shilling; and for a horse, two shillings.

The ancient town of Dover was defended by a strong embattled wall, which included a space of about half a mile square, and in which were ten gates; though not a trace of any of them now remains, excepting a part of Cowgate, which opened to the common, and through which the inhabitants were accustomed to drive their cattle. The form of the present town is singular, and from the neighbouring







*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Doolittle.*

*St. Martin's Priory, Dover.*

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eminences, it has a most interesting and picturesque aspect. It appears to consist of three long streets, extending in contrary directions, as east, south-west, and north; and meeting near the centre at one point. From the old Maison Dieu, or Victualling-Office, to the further houses of the Pier, its extent is upwards of a mile. The part called Snargate Street lies immediately below the cliffs, and many accidents have happened here from the masses of chalk that have fallen down at different periods. The town is now separated into the two parishes of St. Mary, the Virgin; and St. James, the Apostle; but it was formerly divided into six parishes, each of which had its distinct Church: but these latter buildings have long been destroyed, with the exception of some parts of those of St. Nicholas, and St. Martin's-le-Grand. The latter Church was Collegiate, it having been founded by King Widred, or Withred, for the secular Canons whom he removed from Dover Castle in 691; and whose numbers he increased to twenty-two, and endowed as Prebendaries. Before the Norman Invasion, the revenues of this Church were astonishingly great; but it was afterwards despoiled of many of its possessions by the military retainers of Bishop Odo. Its immediate demesne, as appears from the Domesday Book, consisted of 400 acres; and its Canons and tenants occupied 8750 acres in different lathes and hundreds: it held, besides, various manors in free alms, or for the clothing of its ecclesiastics; and had belonging to it ten mills, and several fisheries, salt houses, churches, &c. In this state its income amounted to 60*l*. of one-fifth of which it was at least deprived, through the rapacity of the Norman

knights. Its Canons, however, were doomed to a still severer loss; for their foundation was wholly suppressed by Henry the First, and their remaining possessions given to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. The Church itself was then made parochial, and was used as such till the year 1546; when it was nearly all taken down, excepting the tower. It was considered as the Mother Church of Dover; and mass was not permitted to be sung in the other Churches till St. Martin's Priest had begun, which was notified by tolling the great bell. In the old Church-yard were deposited the remains of the celebrated Poet and Satirist *Charles Churchill*, for whom this brief memorial, from the "Candidate," is inscribed on a small stone:

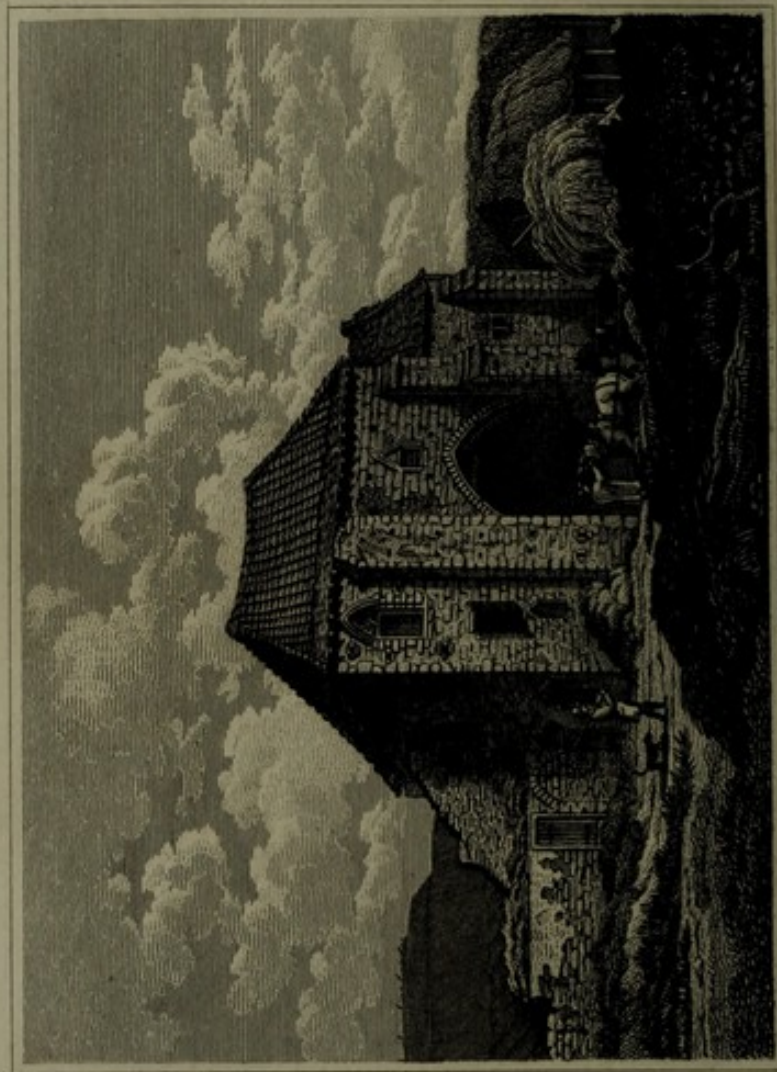
Life to the last enjoyed,  
Here Churchill lies.

The Canons of St. Martin had the privilege of holding a Fair in the Market-place of Dover, near which the original Priory was situated. This fair is still held, and is frequented by a considerable concourse of people; tradesmen from London, as well as other parts, attending it with all kinds of goods. It begins on the 22d of November, and continues during three successive market days; which are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The possessions of St. Martin's are supposed to have been given to Christ Church at the instigation of Archbishop Corboyl, or Corbois, who had formed a design to displace the old Canons by a new PRIORY of Canons Regular; the buildings







*Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.*

*Gate of St. Martin's Priory, Dover.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sharwood & Co. Dec. 1. 1847.*



for which he commenced, (at a short distance without the walls of Dover,) in the year 1132; but dying before he had completed them, they were finished by his successor, Theobald, in 1136. This prelate, however, instead of preferring the Canons Regular, as intended by the founder, filled the new Priory with Benedictine monks from Canterbury; which causing a long contention, it was finally decreed by Henry the Second, that no other order of religious than that of St. Benedict should ever be admitted into this house. Hence it continued subordinate to the monks of Christ Church, (who appointed the Prior out of their own convent,) till the Dissolution; at which period it was the third Priory that surrendered. Its revenues, according to Dugdale, were estimated at the annual value of 170*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.* and, according to Speed, at 232*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* Henry the Eighth granted it, with all its possessions, to the See of Canterbury; to which it still belongs.

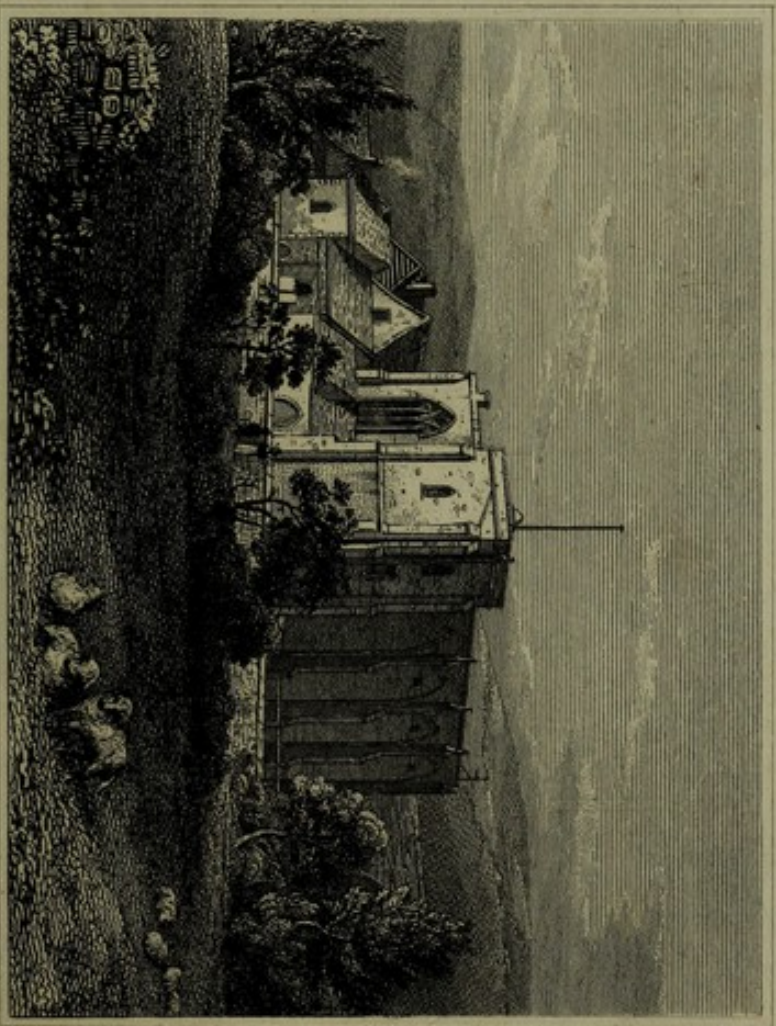
This Priory, for a long time after its foundation, was called the *Newark* (New-work,) to distinguish it from the ancient establishment from which it arose. It occupied an extensive and pleasant site, near the entrance to the town, where the road branches off to Folkstone; and the whole precinct is still surrounded by a stone wall. A great part of the buildings are yet standing; but they have been long converted to the uses of a farm. The Gateway and Refectory are nearly entire: the latter is upwards of 100 feet long, and is now used as a barn: some curious specimens of ancient sculpture and painting may be still seen in the interior, though greatly dilapidated. Some portion of the

Church, also, is standing, with many remains of other buildings; but the ruins are greatly intermixed with more modern structures.

In a severe *Thunder Storm*, which happened the 14th of August, 1795, a man and four horses were struck dead by the lightning, on the Heights, at no great distance from this Priory, to which they were returning with an empty cart, being then in the employ of Mr. Coleman, the occupier of the farm. The violence of the storm had induced the driver to take shelter, with his horses, under a solitary hawthorn bush; where they were all found dead after the storm had passed, and the sky become serene.

The ancient *Hospital*, called MAISON DIEU, now the *Victualling-Office*, (which stands on the left of the entrance to the town,) was built and endowed by Hubert de Burgh, the great Justiciary of England, about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, who was himself present at its dedication to St. Mary. It was founded for the maintenance of a Master, and a community of Brethren and Sisters; and for the relief and lodging of such poor Pilgrims as should resort hither. Divers lands and rents were granted to this Hospital by Simon le Wardune; and these were confirmed to it by the above King, who likewise granted to the Brethren ten pounds per annum, out of the profits of the Port, and the tythes of all the profits arising from the passage of the Port. Its yearly revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at 159*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.* Formerly, when our Sovereigns, and the chief Officers of State, were accustomed to stay at Dover on their way to and from the Continent, the Chancellor and





Drawn & Engr'd by W. D. B.

# *Maison Dieu, Quebec*

Published for the Proprietors by Raymond & Co. 1817.





his suite usually lodged at this Hospital ; whilst the King himself was entertained either in the Castle, or in the Priory. Queen Mary converted this establishment into a Victualling-Office for the Navy, to which use it is still appropriated ; and in times of war much business is done here, this being the only regular Office between Sheerness and Portsmouth : all ships in the Downs, belonging to the Royal Navy, are supplied from hence by vessels employed for the purpose. The buildings, though greatly altered and modernized, evince the Maison Dieu to have been an extensive and splendid foundation.

Another *Hospital*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was anciently connected with this town, near which it stood, though in Buckland Parish ; but not a vestige of the buildings remain. It was built for Lepers, at the joint expense of Henry the Second and the monks of St. Martin's Priory, to whom it was subject ; and who were privileged to hold an annual fair here on St. Bartholomew's Day. This fair is still held ; as well as another that belonged to the Priory, and is kept, on St. James's Day, at St. Margaret's at Cliff. these fairs are now of little importance.

*St. Mary's Church*, which is the principal of the two parochial Churches of this town, is a spacious and venerable edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west end : its length is about 120 feet, and its breadth fifty-five feet. It was one of the three Churches in Dover, which the Domesday Book records to have been subject to St. Martin's Priory ; and it appears to have been rebuilt in the Norman times, by the Prior and Convent of that founda-

tion\*. The west front and the tower are of Norman Architecture; as are the three first arches, and their supporting columns on each side the nave: the two next arches are elliptical, the span of the easternmost being very large; beyond them, on each side, extending towards the altar, are two pointed arches of unequal dimensions. Most of the columns are large and massive; and the oldest are ornamented with fluted capitals. The Church is well pewed, and the galleries are very large; yet the accommodations are insufficient for the number of inhabitants: a very fine organ was erected here in the year 1742. The monuments

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\* It has been stated by Rapin, and other historians, that King John resigned his Crown, and other ensigns of Royalty, to Pandulph, the Pope's Legate, in this Church, in presence of many Earls and Barons; yet it is far more probable that the real scene of the Monarch's degradation was the *Preceptory* of Knights Templars, at SWINGFIELD, about six miles westward from Dover. The original instrument, by which King John agreed to submit to the Pope's authority, is dated, '*apud Domum militum Templi, juxta Doveram;*' but there was no other House belonging to the Knights Templars in this part of the country, (excepting a *grange* or farm, at Ewell,) than the Preceptory at Swingfield; and that this establishment was a splendid one, and therefore the more likely to become the place of John's humiliation, the remains of the buildings afford evidence; as well as the grounds forming the *Park*, which is connected with this estate.—Vide "*Beauties of England and Wales,*" Vol. VII, p. 1104; where also is an engraving of Swingfield Preceptory.



are very numerous : the most remarkable one is that to the memory of *Philip Eaton, Esq.* who died in January, 1769, in his 49th year ; and “ whose remains,” says the inscription, “ are here deposited with his ancestors, inhabitants of this town of Dover for ages past :” the upper part is filled with the arms of the deceased, and numerous emblems. Here, also, is a memorial for the celebrated Comedian, *Samuel Foote, Esq.* who died suddenly at the Ship Inn, in Dover, and had a grave prepared for his remains in this Church ; but was afterwards conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey. The seats of the Mayor and Jurats are within the altar railing.

Previously to the Dissolution, this Church belonged to the Maison Dieu ; but about two years after that event, it was given to the parishioners by Henry the Eighth, who was then at Dover. Every housekeeper in the parish, paying scot and lot, has a right to vote in the choosing of a Minister. The late incumbent, was the *Rev. John Lyon*, an ingenious antiquary, who shortly before his decease, published a “ History of the Town and Castle of Dover,” in two volumes, quarto.

*St. James's Church* is a large irregular edifice, with a square turret at the west end. Its architecture is of various ages, the most ancient being early Norman. In this fabric, which is kept particularly neat and clean, are memorials for *Mr. Simon Yorke*, who died in 1682 ; and *Philip Yorke, Esq.* Town Clerk of Dover, who died in 1721 ; both of whom were buried here : these persons were the father and grand-father of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. This Church was anciently appendant to Dover Castle ; and

within it are still held the Courts of Chancery and Admiralty for the Cinque Ports, and their members ; at which the Lord Warden, or his Deputy, presides.

Besides the above places for religious worship, there are in this town four Meeting Houses ; namely, for Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists of the two sects founded by Westley and Whitfield.

In the Catholic times, it was customary for the Archbishops to appoint *Suffragan Bishops*, who should officiate in all episcopal offices during the Archbishop's absence. These Prelates, till the 26th of Henry the Eighth, bore the titles of foreign Bishoprics ; but it was then enacted, that they should, in future, take their titles from particular towns in England. Dover was one of the places thus named ; and previously to the final abolition of their Order, at the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, there were three Suffragan Bishops of this town ; the last of whom was Dr. Richard Rogers, afterwards Dean of Canterbury.

Dover is governed by a Mayor, twelve Jurats, and thirty-six Common-Council men ; from the latter of whom, the Town-Clerk and Chamberlain are annually chosen. The Mayor is elected by the resident freemen, in St. Mary's Church, on the 8th of September, (that is, the day of the nativity of the Virgin,) and the old Mayor, on the choice being determined, immediately quits his office. The two Members sent from this town to Parliament are also elected in St. Mary's Church, by the whole body of freemen resident, and non-resident : the number of freemen is about 1600. The freedom is acquired by birth, apprenticeship,



marriage, purchase, and by burgage-tenure, or the possession of a freehold of the value of 7*l.* 10*s.* per year, clear of all deductions: but the acquired franchise by marriage ceases on the death of the wife; and that by tenure with the alienation of the freehold.

The trade of Dover is extensive, and particularly so in times of peace; this being still the chief place of embarkation for the Continent. Besides an establishment of Packets here, under the direction of the General Post Office; there are about thirty vessels employed in the passage from this Port to the opposite coast. These, in general, are from sixty to eighty tons burthen, and are fitted up in a very elegant manner. With a leading wind, they have frequently reached Calais, a distance of nearly seven leagues and a half, in three hours: the shortest passage ever remembered was made in two hours and forty minutes. The *Inns* are numerous; and in several of them, the accommodations are in the first style of elegance: these are principally situated near the Pier and Harbour; where the Custom-house, Agent's Offices, Warehouses, Banks, Post-Office, &c. being all nearly contiguous, occasion such a regular conflux of people to this quarter of the town as almost to give it the appearance of a crowded fair. The *Custom-House* is a new but plain building, under the superintendence of a Collector and Comptroller; with a numerous establishment of surveyors, riding-officers, tidesmen, &c. and also of some cutters for the prevention of smuggling. All goods imported, and all for exportation, as well as baggage of every kind, are examined here.

In the year 1515, a '*Fellowship of Trinity Pilots*' was

established at Dover, under the direction of the Court of Load-manage; but King William, in 1689, restored to the Pilots their ancient right of choosing a Master and Wardens from their own body. In the 3d of George the First, an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorizing the establishment of fifty Pilots at Dover, fifty at Deal, and twenty in the Isle of Thanet: the general superintendence of these bodies is vested in the Commissioners of Load-manage; who are the Lord Warden and his Deputy for the time being, the Mayor of Dover, and the Captains and Lieutenants of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown Castles, for the time being. The instrument by which a Pilot is admitted a member is called a *Branch*.

Great improvements have been made at Dover since the year 1778, when an Act was passed for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town; and certain duties were granted to defray the requisite expenses: the paving and lighting, however, are still but very indifferent. In 1784, another Act was passed for the recovery of all debts above 2*l.* and under 40*l.* in the Liberties of Dover and Dover Castle, and throughout fourteen of the adjacent Parishes.

The following returns from Dover were made under the Population Act of 1811. Parish of *St. James the Apostle*: houses inhabited, 272; ditto uninhabited, 2; ditto building, 7: male inhabitants, 593; female ditto, 847; total, 1440. Parish of *St. Mary the Virgin*: houses inhabited, 1508; ditto uninhabited, 5; ditto building, 58: males, 3395; females, 4239; total, 7634. Consequently, the



whole number of houses was 1852; and of inhabitants, 9074. This return conveys only an inadequate idea of the population of the town; as the number of inmates who have not a fixed residence is generally very great; and the military in garrison here, and at the Castle and the Heights, are not included in it. Since the peace, however, almost all the troops have been removed.

Dover, of late years, and particularly in the bathing season, has become the favourite summer residence of many respectable families; and the recreations of the inhabitants and visitors have been forwarded by the institution of two subscription Libraries, and of a Theatre and Assembly-rooms. The bathing machines are similar to those in Thanet. The prospects here are particularly interesting: the broad beach lying at the embouchure of the valley, the romantic character of the Castle and Cliffs, the peculiar situation of the houses, the entrance of the Port terminated by an extensive sea view, with the French coast in the distance, and the many vessels passing, with every tide, up and down the Channel; combine, from various points, in the composition of a series of views, which, for grandeur and impressive effect, are not to be equalled on the shores of Britain.

After the re-commencement of hostilities with France, in 1803, the *Heights*, as they are called, on the western side of the town, were strongly fortified by various works, agreeably to the modern system of warfare. The other fortifications are *Arch-cliff Fort*, near the extremity of the Pier; and *Amherst Battery*, at the North Pier-head: these, in conjunction with the Castle and Heights, entirely defend the road of Dover. About eight or nine years ago, a new

and handsome *Hospital* was erected near Arch-cliff Fort for the use of the soldiery.

Most of our Kings, since the period of the Conquest, have, on different occasions, visited this town ; and several foreign Sovereigns have also landed here. The Emperor Sigismund, cousin to Henry the Fifth, came to Dover in the year 1416, with intent to meditate a peace between the English and French monarchs ; but was not permitted to land till he had disclaimed coming in any other guise than as a friend and relation to the King. Here, also, the Emperor Charles the Fifth unexpectedly landed from Corunna, in May, 1520 ; and was first welcomed by Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards by Henry the Eighth, in person, who was at Canterbury at the time of the Emperor's landing. Henrietta-Maria, afterwards Queen to Charles the First, landed here in June, 1625, previously to her marriage : and here likewise, (May the 26th, 1660,) Charles the Second came on shore at his Restoration, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and many noblemen and gentlemen : he was conducted by the Mayor to a canopy on the beach, where the Rev. John Reading made a suitable speech, and presented him with a large Bible, clasped with gold. At this Port, also, Lewis the Eighteenth embarked for France on his attaining to the sovereignty of that country, in April 1814 ; after the united armies of all Europe had, with difficulty, succeeded in expelling the Emperor Napoleon from the throne of the Bourbons. On the sixth of the following June, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and Frederick William the Third, King of Prussia, with a splendid retin-



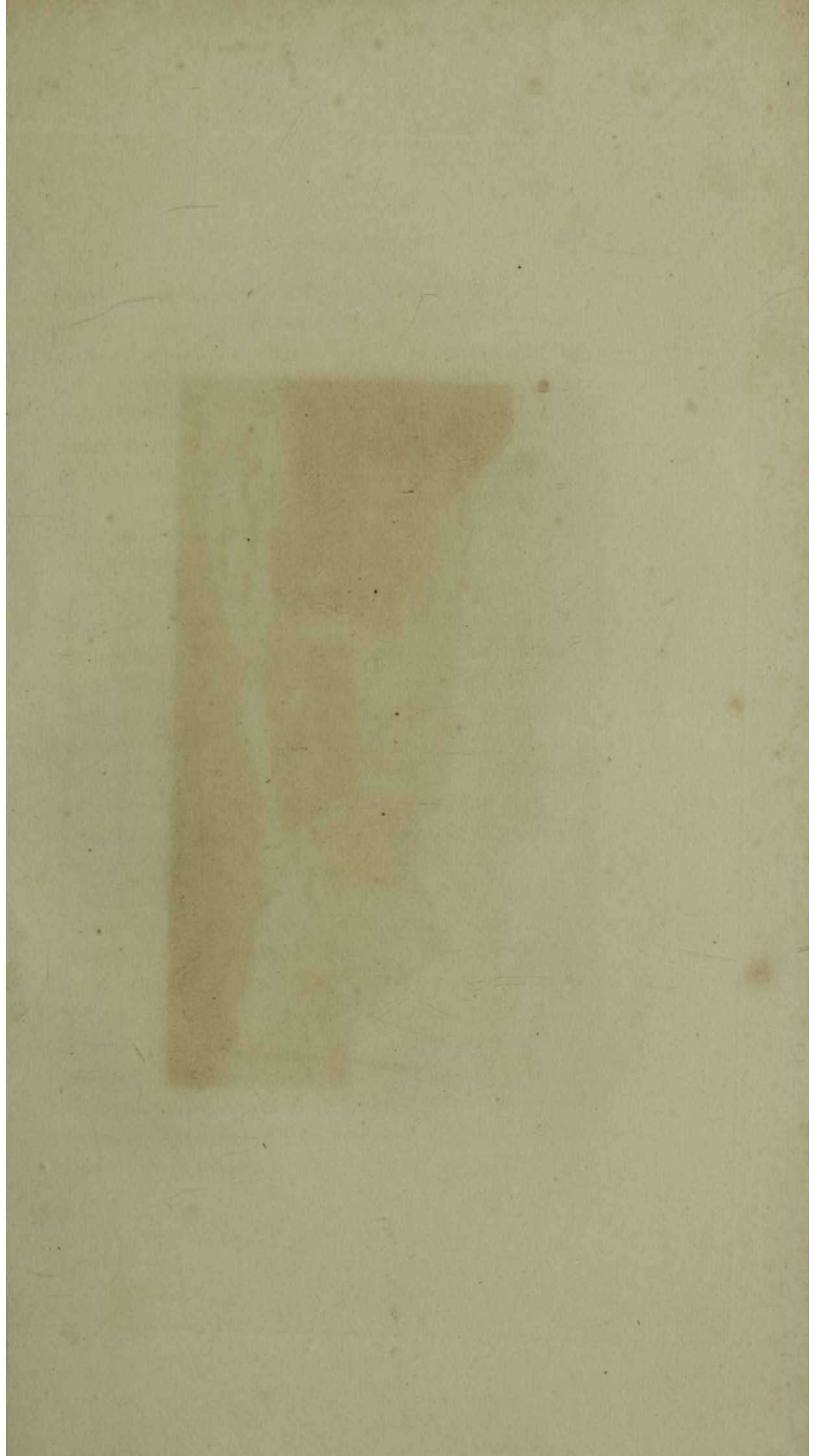
of Princes, Generals, &c. (among whom was his highness *Prince Leopold*, the now widowed consort of the ever-to-be lamented Princess Charlotte,) landed at Dover; and here they again embarked for their respective kingdoms, after a stay in England of several weeks; during which time they were magnificently entertained by the Prince Regent.

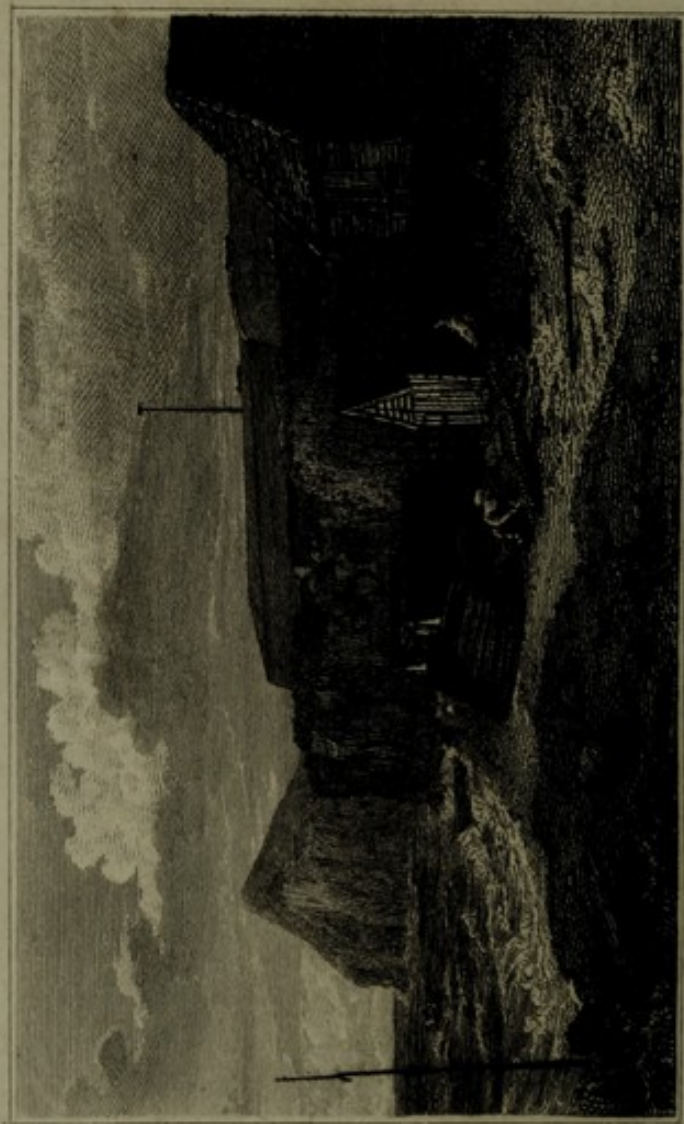
Among the eminent natives of Dover, the names of DR. WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough; and the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, shine with peculiar lustre. The former was born in August, 1660; and he completed his education at St. Edmund's Hall, in the University of Oxford. In 1684, he was presented to the vicarage of Amersden, or Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, where he entertained the celebrated linguist Dr. George Hickes, and was taught by him the Saxon and Northern languages. In 1700, he was appointed Rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in London, and was much distinguished for his conduct in the polemical disputes of that day. In 1707, he was appointed Dean of Peterborough, and was promoted to the Bishopric of that See in November, 1708; having previously founded an Antiquarian and Historical Library in the Cathedral Church, and stored it with many valuable works from the time of the invention of printing to the succession of James the First. He died in December, 1728, leaving a collection of curious Manuscripts; which subsequently became the property of the Earl of Shelburne, and are now deposited with the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum. The most known of his writings are the '*Parochial Antiquities of Ambrosden, &c.*;' and a Life of the celebrated Antiquary, William

Somner : the latter was attached to that author's " Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent." He likewise assisted in the compilation of the " Complete History of England," which was first published in 1706, in three volumes, folio.

The illustrious statesman, PHILIP YORKE, Earl of Hardwicke, whose renown became so generally spread through the integrity he displayed in the office of Lord Chancellor, was born on the 1st of December, 1690, in the Parish of St. James ; where his ancestors had long been settled. His grandfather was a merchant of some consideration, and possessed a good landed estate in the neighbourhood, of which Alkham and St. Margaret's have descended to the present Earl. The Chancellor's father was an Attorney, and Town-Clerk of Dover, who married one of the family of Gibbon, of West-cliff. His son was always designed for the Bar ; but he was first, (as is still customary,) put into the office of an eminent attorney in London, of the name of Salkeld : he afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple ; and, being called to the bar, in 1714, he soon acquired considerable eminence. He afterwards filled the important situations of Solicitor and Attorney Generals ; and, in 1733, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Soon afterwards, he was raised to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester. In February, 1736-37, he was made Lord Chancellor ; and, during a period of almost twenty years, he continued to execute the functions of that high office with such undeviating fidelity, and strict regard to justice, that only three of his decrees were ever appealed







*Drawn & Eng. by W. Dingle.*

*Shakespeare's Cliff & Arch Cliff Fort, Dover.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sharwood & Co. No. 1107.*



from ; and even those were eventually affirmed by the House of Lords. In 1753, he was advanced, (wholly unsolicited,) to the rank of an Earl ; in consequence of the particular esteem which the King, George the Second, had long entertained for him. He resigned the Great Seal in November, 1756, highly to the regret of the nation ; and he died in March, 1764, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In all the various offices that he passed through, he displayed a firm attachment to constitutional principles, and was probably the most able and impartial Judge that ever sat on the bench. He was buried at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire ; where a monument, by Scheemaker, has been erected to his memory, with a long inscription recording his character and abilities.

On the south-west side of Dover Harbour, in front of the Heights, is the bold and elevated *Cliff*, which bears the name of the immortal SHAKESPEARE ; and which rises above the shore in a very peculiar and striking manner. No description, however, that could be written of this spot can parallel that which the Poet himself has given in his play of King Lear ; where, in the colloquies between the blind Gloucester, and his son Edgar, (who is disguised as a mad-man,) he thus sublimely portrays this eminence.

*Glou.* — Dost thou know *Dover* ?

*Edg.* Aye, Master.

*Glou.* There is a CLIFF, whose high and bending head  
Looks fearfully on the confined deep :  
Bring me but to the very brim of it,  
And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear

With something rich about me : from that place  
I shall no leading need.—

*Edg.* Give me thy arm ;  
Poor Tom shall lead thee.—

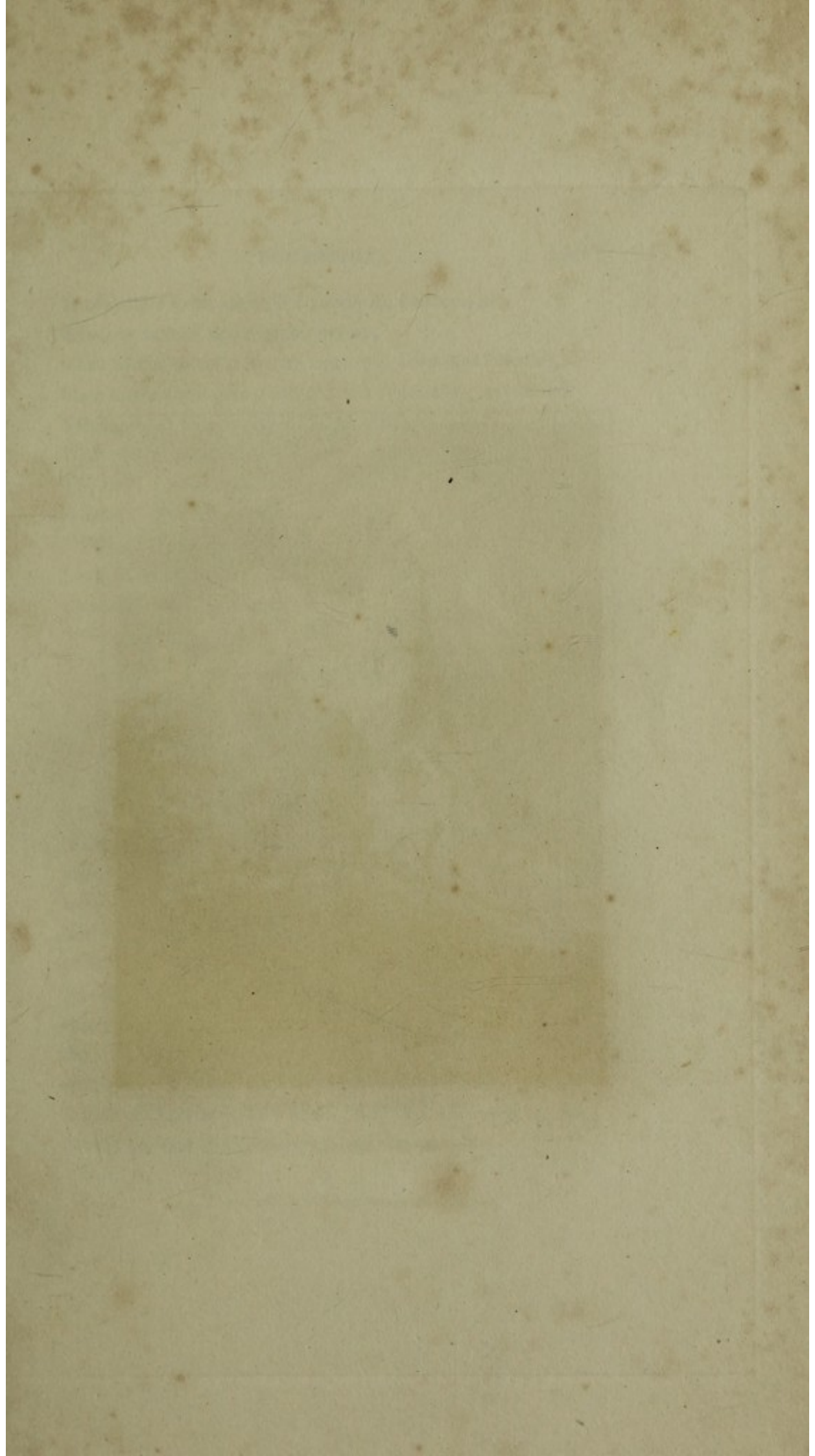
*Edg.* Come on, Sir ; here's the place :—stand still.  
How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low !  
The crows, and choughs, that wing the midway air,  
Shew scarce so gross as beetles : half way down  
Hangs one that gathers samphire\* ; dreadful trade !  
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head :  
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,  
Appear like mice ; and yon' tall anchoring bark,  
Diminish'd to her cock ; her cock, a buoy,  
Almost too small for sight : the murmuring surge,  
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,  
Cannot be heard so high.—I'll look no more ;  
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight  
Topple down headlong.—

Again, after Gloucester has thrown himself, as he imagines, from the top, Edgar says, on his reviving,—

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\* Considerable quantities of samphire are still continued to be gathered along the cliffs on this part of the coast, and are sold in the markets of Thanet and Dover : samphire is chiefly used as a pickle.







*Eng.<sup>d</sup> by W. Dingle from a Drawing by H. Gassner.*

*Fordwich Church, Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sherwood, & Co. Aug.<sup>o</sup> 1837.*



Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,  
 So many fathom down precipitating,  
 Thou had'st shiver'd like an egg: but thou dost breathe,  
 Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art sound.  
 Ten masts at length make not the altitude,  
 Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen:  
 Thy life's a miracle.—Speak yet again.

*Glou.* But have I fallen, or no?

*Edg.* From the dread summit of this chalky bourn.—  
 Look up a-height: *the shrill-gorged lark so far*  
*Cannot be seen, or heard.*

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## FORDWICH.

THE ancient, but now inconsiderable, town of FORDWICH is situated on the east side of the Stour river, close to the marshes, and about two miles north-eastward from Canterbury. The entire parish is within the liberty of the Cinque Ports; the town and borough being subordinate to the Port of Sandwich. It appears from the Domesday Book that (about the year 1055,) King Edward the Confessor gave two-thirds of this borough to St. Augustin's Abbey; and that the remaining third, which had been possessed by Earl Godwin, was afterwards granted to the same foundation by Odo, Bishop of Baieux. The manor, and the advowson of the church are now the property of Earl Cowper.

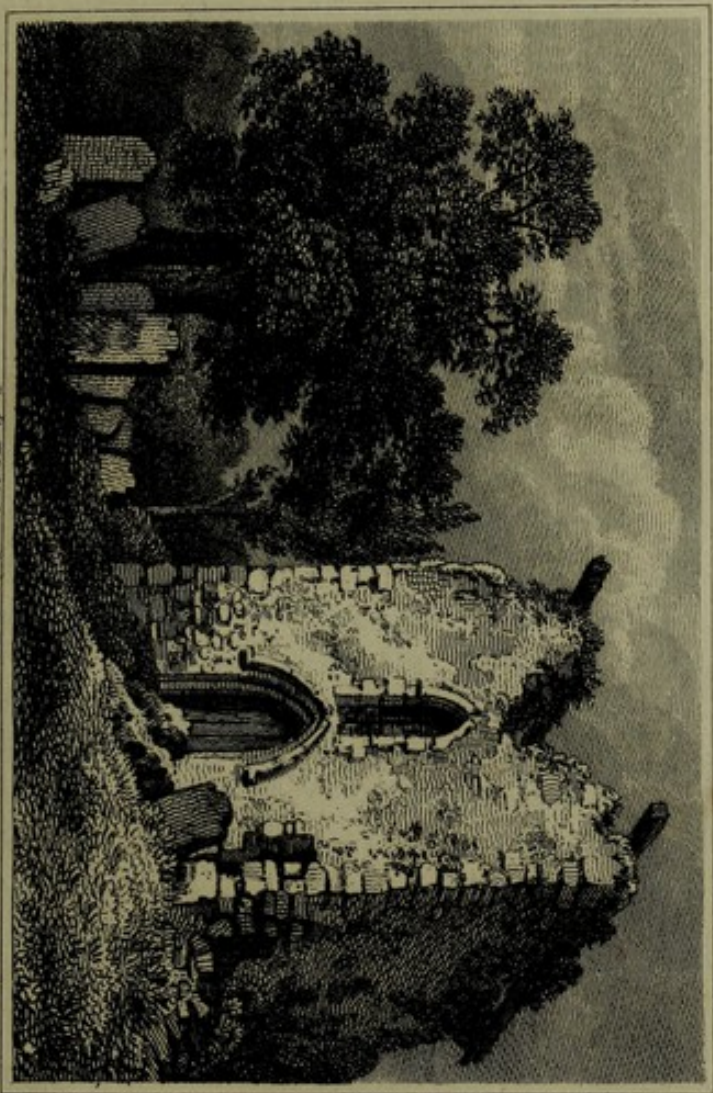
In the Saxon times, and whilst the Wantsume continued navigable, Fordwich was a considerable trading town, the shipping coming up close to the quay ; and a collector of the customs and droits of the crown being then resident here. Lighters and barges still come up the Stour to the bridge above the town ; and the corporation exact a toll on all goods landed at the quay.

Fordwich is a borough by prescription, and its members were anciently styled Barons ; but for several centuries it has been governed by a Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty or free-men, who have under them a High-steward, Treasurer, and Town-clerk. The *Church* is dedicated to St. Mary ; and is situated so close to the river, and so nearly on the same level, that it is always very damp ; and is sometimes overflowed. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a spire at the west end, rising from a small tower, and an aisle, or Chapel, on the north side : a few remains of painted glass are in the windows. The Font has an appearance of antiquity ; a range of semi-circular arches being sculptured on each side of the upper part.

### BEKESBOURNE.

THE parish of BEKESBOURNE, or BEAKESBOURN, as it is not unfrequently spelt, is a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings, in Sussex ; although fifty miles from that town, and within a short distance from Canterbury. Its name is derived from the family of Beke, who were anciently its





*Engraving by W. B. Wood from a drawing by H. C. C. C. C.*

*West-end of Chesham Church, Kent.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Darwood & Co. 1847.*





owners; and from its situation on the Lesser Stour, or Bourne. In the reign of Henry the Third, William de Beke held this manor in grand serjeantry, by the service of "finding one ship for the King, whenever he passed the seas, and presenting to him three marks." In the reign of Henry the Sixth, it was alienated to Archbishop Chicheley, and certain trustees, who conveyed it to the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury; to which it belonged at the period of the Dissolution. It was then granted to Thomas Colepeper, Esq. the Elder, of Bedgbury; who, about three years afterwards, exchanged it for the manor of Bishops-bourne and other premises, with Archbishop Cranmer; and it now belongs to the See of Canterbury.

The Priors of Christ Church had a pleasant House and Chapel here, which were enlarged and converted into a *Palace* by Archbishop Cranmer. During the Civil Wars, this Palace was pillaged, and almost dilapidated, by the Parliamentary fanatics; but after the Restoration, the remaining offices were fitted up as a dwelling. Great alterations have since been made; and the Gateway, which had on it the arms of Cranmer, and the date 1552, has been pulled down. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a long and narrow building, now much dilapidated, particularly the west end. Among the monuments is one in the chancel, with the figure of a Knight in armour, in memory of *Sir Henry Palmer*, who died in 1611. This village consists of a few houses only.

## FAVERSHAM.

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SITUATION, AND HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF FAVERSHAM :

DESCENT OF THE MANOR : FOUNDATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ABBEY : CORPORATION : MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION : GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURE : VISITS OF SOVEREIGNS : SEIZURE OF JAMES THE SECOND : OYSTERS : FISHERY : ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH, MONUMENTS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS : EMINENT NATIVES.

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THE town of FAVERSHAM, which is a member of the Cinque Port of Dover, is situated on a navigable inlet of the river Thames, called the Swale, which forms the southern boundary of the Isle of Shepey. It appears to have had origin in the Saxon times ; and was anciently a part of the royal demesnes, as is evident from a grant made to the See of Canterbury, by Cenulph, King of Mercia, in 812, wherein it is styled " the King's little Town of *Fevresham*." Here, about the year 930, King Athelstan assembled a *Wittan-gemot*, or *Council of the Wise Men*, " to enact laws, and constitute methods for the future observance of them."

It seems probable that the Saxon Kings had a Palæe in



this town, and that a market and other liberties had been granted to the inhabitants long prior to the Conquest, through which it gradually obtained consequence. In the Domesday Book, this manor is recorded as held of the King, under the name of *Favresham*, and as then having, among other appendages, “ thirty villeins, with forty borderers, and five servants: one mill of twenty shillings value, wood for the pannage of 100 hogs, a market of four pounds value, and two salt-pits of three shillings and two-pence; and in the City of Canterbury, three houses belonging to the manor. Its value, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was 59*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*; but at the time of making of the survey, 80*l.* It contained seven sulings, and had twenty-six ploughs.

The manor and hundred of Faversham were granted by King Stephen to William de Ipres, a foreigner; whom that monarch, in his seventh year, created Earl of Kent, for his faithful services against the Empress Maud. Sometime afterwards, Stephen, having resolved to found an ABBEY here, exchanged, in conjunction with his Queen Matilda, the manor of Lillechurch, with its appurtenances, (in the hundred of Hoo, which was the Queen’s inheritance,) and other premises, for this manor and hundred; and having again obtained possession of them, he commenced his intended foundation, at a small distance from the town, on the north-east side. This was about the years 1147 or 1148; at which period he had authority from the Papal See to remove hither the Prior, Clarembald, and twelve of his monks, from the *Cluniac* Priory of Bermondsey, in Southwark; and, having completed the buildings, he appointed Clarembald Abbot of

his new foundation; which he endowed with the manor of Faversham, and all its appurtenances; together with other estates, and divers valuable privileges. The endowments and liberties granted by Stephen were confirmed by successive Sovereigns; and, it appears from Selden's "Titles of Honour," that the Abbots sat in twelve different Parliaments, in the reigns of the Edwards, First and Second; but never after the 18th year of the latter: this privilege is supposed to have been given up, on account of "the expenses and trouble of the journey," of which the Abbots complained; their House having fallen into great poverty, though from what cause does not appear. Before the Dissolution, however, this Abbey had attained considerable affluence; and its annual revenues, according to Dugdale, were then estimated at 286*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*; and according to Speed, at 355*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The deed of surrender was signed on the 8th of July, 1518; and in the following year, Henry the Eighth, (having ordered the principal part of the monastic buildings to be pulled down,) granted the site of the Abbey, with some adjoining lands, to Sir Thomas Cheyney, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. That nobleman, about five years afterwards, alienated his grant to *Thomas Ardern, Gent.* who was Mayor of Faversham in 1548; and on the 15th of February, 1550, was basely murdered in his own house, by the contrivance of his wife Alice, (an adulterous wanton,) who was afterwards burnt at Canterbury for this crime: six of her accomplices, including two females, were also punished with death for the same offence; but two others, one of whom



had been purposely brought from Calais to execute the murder, escaped\*. Ardern's grand-son conveyed this estate to John Finch, Gent. by whom it was again alienated; and having passed through various families, it was at length purchased by Sir George Sondes, of Lees Court, who was afterwards created Earl of Faversham. This gentleman had previously bought the entire manor of Faversham, with its appurtenances, of John Digges, Esq. (second son of Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls,) to whom it had been granted by Charles the First; and in his family it still continues.

The Abbey buildings were extensive and numerous, yet most of them have been long destroyed; and scarcely any part but the outer walls of the precinct now remain to point out the site of this foundation. Even Southouse, whose *Monasticon Favershamiense* was published in 1671, mentions the Abbey Church as so totally demolished, "that there was not so much as a stone, or under pinning, left, to inform posterity whereabouts it stood. In this Church," he continues, "were deposited the bodies of many a worthy person, whose monuments are long since become as ruinous

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\* The Tragedy of "*Ardern of Faversham*," which was written by Lillo, and first printed in 1592, was founded on this murder. In the Appendix to Jacob's History of Faversham is a full account of the murder, extracted from the Ward-mote Book of this Town. See also Beauties of England, Vol. VII, p. 727. The house in which Ardern was murdered adjoined to the entrance gateway of the Abbey.

and dispersed as their ashes ; amongst which numberless number here rested in quietness, *until the Dissolution*, our gracious founder, King STEPHEN, MAUD, his Queen, our royal benefactor, and EUSTACE, their eldest son ; when, for the gain of the lead wherein this King's body was in-coffined, his sacred remains were dislodged, and thrown into the neighbouring river." The latter circumstance is somewhat doubtful ; for Hasted mentions a report among the inhabitants, ' that the King's body was re-interred somewhere in the Parish Church.' The entrance gateways to the Abbey remained till within the last fifty years ; when, having become ruinous, they were pulled down. Robert of Gloucester says, that "*a pece of ye Holy Cross*," was preserved in this monastery, " which Godfrey Boylen for kyndred had sent to King Stephene."

The customary proportion of aid anciently furnished by Faversham to the Cinque Ports, was one ship for forty days annually ; yet at the siege of Calais by Edward the Third, this town assisted with two ships and fifty-three mariners. In the oldest of its Charters now extant, and which bears date in the 36th of Henry the Third, the freemen of Faversham are styled *Barons*. In the 42d of the same monarch, its local jurisdiction was vested in a Mayor, an Alderman, and twelve Jurats ; yet through the interference of the Abbots, founded on their possessing the royalty of the manor, the former were frequently deprived of some portion of their authority : nor did the dissensions which were thus occasioned entirely cease till the dissolution of the Abbey. Many charters of confirmation and new privileges were granted to



this town by different Kings: the Charter under which it is now governed was given by Henry the Eighth, in his 37th year, who, as Lord of the Manor, relinquished many claims which the Abbots had enforced. By this instrument, the jurisdiction is vested in twelve Jurats, (one of whom is to be the Mayor,) twenty-four Commoners, a Steward; a Town-Clerk, two Serjeants at Mace, and inferior officers: the Mayor is chosen annually, on the 30th of September.

In the survey of maritime places in Kent, made in the reign of Elizabeth, Faversham is stated to have '380 inhabited houses; eighteen ships, or vessels, of from five to forty-five tons burthen; and fifty persons occupied in merchandize and fishing.' The principal quay was then called the Thorn, and was nearly a mile below the town; but that has been long disused, and three new quays, or wharfs, have been formed close to the town, in its stead. The navigation of the creek has also been greatly improved; and vessels of eighty, or 100 tons burthen can now come up to the quays at common tides; whilst at spring tides the channel is sufficiently deep for ships drawing eight feet water. More than 40,000 quarters of corn are annually shipped here for the London markets; together with considerable quantities of hops, fruit, wool, oysters, &c. Upwards of thirty coasting vessels belong to this port, (exclusive of fishing smacks,) of from forty to 150 tons burthen. The imports are principally of coals, from Newcastle; and fir-timber, iron, tin, &c. from Sweden and Norway. A branch, both of the Excise and Customs, is established here; the former under the direction of a Collector, Surveyor, and other officers; the latter under a Supervisor and assistants.

The principal manufacture carried on in the vicinity of Faversham is that of GUNPOWDER, which is supposed to have been established here before the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but it continued in private hands till about the year 1760, when the respective works were purchased by Government; and within a few years afterwards, rebuilt in a more safe and substantial manner. Not all the care exerted, however, nor the improvements that have been hitherto adopted, have been sufficient to prevent accidents by the occasional ignition of the powder; though such events are now much less frequent than formerly. The most dreadful explosion that has occurred here, took place in April, 1781, when the Corning-Mill, and Dusting-house, were scattered in atoms by the blowing up of 7000 lbs. weight of powder; which, by its explosion, so impregnated the atmosphere with sulphur, for many miles round, as greatly to effect the respiration. The noise was heard at twenty miles distance; even at Canterbury, eleven miles off, it gave the idea of an earthquake; and the pillar of flame and smoke caused by it ascended to such a considerable height in the air before it expanded, that it was seen in the Isle of Thanet. All the surrounding buildings were in a great measure destroyed; the boughs of large trees were torn off, and the trunks left bare; and the ground itself was so furrowed, as to have the appearance of being fresh ploughed. The houses in the western part of the town were much damaged; and it was supposed that the whole would have been destroyed, had the wind set directly towards it. The sufferers were afterwards relieved by Parliament; and under the provisions of an Act passed for the greater safety of the



powder works, the stoves were removed into a marsh at a considerable distance below the town.

This dangerous manufacture is conducted under the superintendence of a branch of the Ordnance-Board ; the chief officers of which are a Store-keeper, a Clerk of the Cheque, and a master Fire-worker, who have all respectable dwellings here. The various mills, stoves, store-houses, &c. are chiefly situated on the stream that flows from Ospringe, and forms several small islands in its course to the Faversham Creek. The quantity of powder annually manufactured in war time, is computed to amount to twelve or thirteen thousand barrels ; the number of hands employed being nearly four hundred. The mills are then constantly at work, night and day, the men relieving each other in sets, or parties. The mills, drying-houses, &c. are so situated in relation to each other, that the manufacture of the powder is gradually completed as the ingredients are conveyed down the stream : the mills, which are numerous, are worked both by horses and by water. Some great improvements in the process of making gunpowder, tending equally to the increase of its strength, and to the prevention of accidental ignition, have been very recently invented by Sir William Congreve ; and most probably, will be soon introduced into general practice.

Faversham has been visited by many of our Sovereigns ; and some interesting notices of the charges for entertaining them appear in the Chamberlain's accounts. Mary, Queen of France, and sister of Henry the Eighth, passed through this town in May, 1515 ; and the expenses of the ' brede

and wine' given to her, are stated at seven shillings and six-pence. Henry the Eighth and his Queen, Catharine of Arragon, were here in 1519, with Cardinal Wolsey, and Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury; when the 'spiced brede and wine,' for the latter, came to five shillings and four-pence; the 'spiced brede, wine, and capons,' for my Lord Cardinal, to eighteen shillings and nine-pence; and the 'spiced brede, wine, beer, and ale,' for the King and Queen, to 1*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* Henry was again at this town in the year 1522, with the Emperor Charles the Fifth, whom he was conducting to Greenwich, and a numerous retinue; on which occasion, the expenses of his entertainment were entered at 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* exclusive of 'a gallon of wine,' to the Lord Archbishop, which cost 'one shilling!' In 1545, Henry slept one night at Faversham, and was presented with 'two dozen of capons, two dozen of chekins, and a sieve of cherries,' all which are recorded at 1*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Queen Elizabeth came hither in 1573, 'and lay two nights in the town,' which cost the town 44*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* including a silver cup presented to her, which cost 27*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* Another item states, that Charles the Second visited and dined with the Mayor here, in 1660; and that the expense of his entertainment was 56*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* In the following year, the Corporation are recorded to have presented the King with 50*l.*

In the year 1688, James the Second was detained a prisoner three days in this town, on his first attempt to quit the kingdom after the landing of the Prince of Orange. The nation was then in a ferment; and all were on the alert to secure suspicious characters, or those who were considered



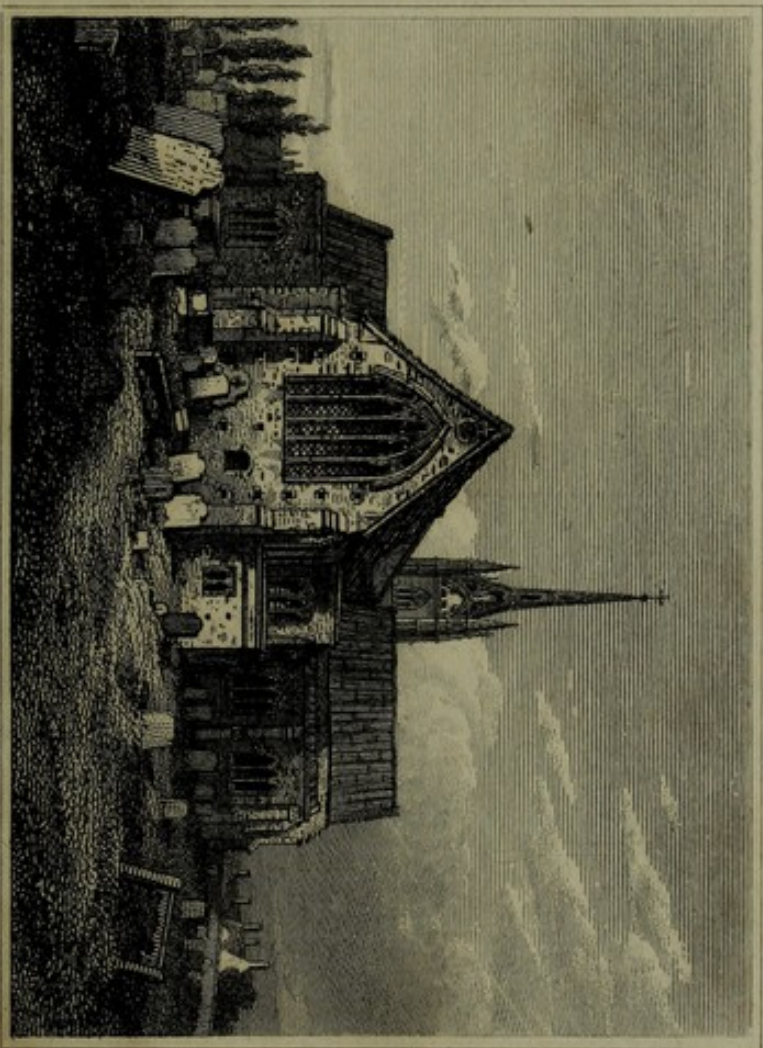
as more particularly in the interest of the King. Hence it was that the vessel in which the scared monarch had embarked was observed taking in ballast at Shell-ness, and was boarded by the Faversham sailors; who seized three persons of quality in the cabin, and conveyed them, on the following morning, (December the 12th,) to the Queen's Arms, in this town, where the King's person was first recognized. He was afterwards detained in the Mayor's house, in Court-Street, under a strong guard, till Saturday, the 15th; when he was set at liberty, in consequence of the Lords of the Council having invited him to return to Whitehall, and dispatched a guard of horse to conduct him thither. There is great reason to believe, that if James's apprehensions of personal safety had not overpowered his better judgment, that neither himself nor his family would have been expelled from the throne; though proper restraints must have been devised for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the rights of civil liberty. James finally quitted England, under a pass granted by the Prince of Orange, on Sunday, the 23d of December, with his natural son, the Duke of Berwick. He departed from Sir Richard Head's house, at Rochester, by a back door, about three o'clock in the morning; and was carried in a barge to a small vessel at Shell-ness, the master of which landed him in France, (whither his Queen had previously gone,) between Calais and Boulogne, on the second day afterwards.

The *Oyster Fishery* connected with Faversham, is a very extensive concern, and forms a principal source of its trade; the numbers of families supported by it are upwards

of one hundred ; and most probably amount to more than 500 persons. Here, as at Milton and Rochester, the native broods are far inferior to the consumption ; and vast quantities of *spat* are annually collected from different parts of the surrounding seas, (even as distant as the Land's End, in Cornwall, and the coasts of Scotland and France,) and placed in the beds belonging to this Fishery, there to fatten and increase. The Company of "the Free Fishermen, and free Dredgermen of the Hundred and Manor of Faversham," is under the immediate protection of the Lord of the Manor ; who appoints a Steward to hold two Courts, (called Admiralty Courts, or Water Courts,) annually, wherein all the necessary regulations for the benefit of the Fishery are made : no person is admitted a Free Dredger unless he has served an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman, and is himself married. The right of this Fishery was anciently an appurtenance to the manor of Milton ; but it was separated from that manor by King John, and granted, with the property of the oyster grounds, to Faversham Abbey. Not any of the real Faversham oysters can be obtained in the town itself ; the Fishermen being under contract to convey the entire produce to the metropolis.

Faversham Church is dedicated to St. Mary of Charity ; or, as some writers record it, to the Assumption of Our Lady of Faversham. At what period it was originally built, is unknown ; but it was certainly prior to the Norman times, when it was given by the Conqueror to St. Augustin's Abbey, at Canterbury ; together with all the tythes of the manor, excepting those of honey, and rent paid in coin.





*Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.*

*N. B. View of Tewkesbury Church, Here.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sturges & Co. Oxford.*





The present Church is a spacious and handsome fabric, built principally of flints and chalk, with stone quoins. It is in the form of a cross, and has a light tower at the west end, terminated by an octagonal spire, upwards of seventy feet high. The outer walls are supported by strong buttresses, and appear of the time of Edward the Second or Third; but the interior parts of the nave were rebuilt about the year 1755, from the designs, and under the direction of George Dance, Esq. at an expense of nearly 2500*l*. The tower and spire, which have an airy effect, have been erected since that period. The length of this fabric is 160 feet, and its breadth, sixty-five: the extent of the transept is 124 feet. At the west end of the south aisle, to which it formerly opened by semi-circular arches, is a large apartment, now used as a School; and beneath it is a *Crypt*, or Chapel, divided in the centre by three columns sustaining circular arches. Adjoining to the north side of the tower, also, is a square apartment fitted up with strong timbers, and otherwise secured: this is supposed to have been the treasury, or place where the rich altar vessels, priests' vestments, &c. were anciently deposited.

The Sepulchral memorials in this Church are very numerous, yet not many of them are particularly remarkable. On slabs in the chancel are *Brasses* of two Vicars of Faversham, one of whom, *William Thornby*, is represented in the dress of a Doctor of Laws, standing under a screen, with a Latin inscription, in Leonine verse, beneath his feet; he died in the year 1408: the other displays the figure of *John Redborne*, who died in February, 1531, and is depicted

holding a chalice, with the consecrated wafer, over his breast. Many other ancient Brasses remain in different parts of this fabric ; several of which, in the south aisle, record the memory of various Civil officers of Faversham ; the oldest is that for *Semanus Tong*, who was twice Mayor, and who died in 1404. In the north chapel, is a large monument, displaying the recumbent effigies of *Edward Fagg, Esq.* who died in 1618, in his 58th year. The *Organ* was built at the charge of the Corporation, and cost somewhat more than 400*l.* Over the north and south entrances, are tables recording numerous benefactions that have been bestowed on this parish ; the principal of which was a bequest of several estates in Kent and Sussex, made in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by *Henry Hache*, (who lies buried here,) a Merchant Adventurer, and a Jurat of this town ; for the purpose of applying “ the rents and profits to the use and maintenance of the haven and creek of Faversham, of the highways belonging to the town, and of the ornaments of the Church :” the annual rental of these estates is now stated to amount to several hundred pounds. For a short period subsequent to the Dissolution, this Church had the privilege of *Sanctuary*, which had been previously attached to the Abbey.

In the Church-yard is a *Free Grammar School*, which was founded in the 18th of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with certain lands then in the possession of the crown ; but which had been given in the 18th of Henry the Eighth, to the Abbey of Faversham, by Dr. Cole, a Kentishman, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, for the maintenance of a School,



wherein the novices of the Abbey were to be instructed in Grammar. In this town, also, are two small *Charity Schools*, for the instruction and clothing of poor boys and girls: these were established in the year 1716, and are chiefly supported by voluntary subscription.

Many improvements have been made at Faversham within the last fifty years under the provisions of different Acts of Parliament. In 1773 it was first connected, by a spacious avenue, with the high London road, and all the contiguous roads have been since widened and rendered more commodious. The streets likewise have been new paved and lighted, and otherwise improved. Many of the houses are spacious and handsome buildings; and the principal street is of considerable width. The *Market-house*, or *Guildhall*, which is of timber, supported on pillars, was first erected in the year 1594. The inhabitants derive part of their amusements from a respectable *Assembly-Room* and *Theatre*.

According to the returns made under the Population Act of 1811, the houses in this Parish, including the out-liberty, amounted to 672, and eight were building: the number of inhabitants was 3872; of whom 1878 were males, and 1994 females. At the bottom of West Street, at a little distance from the Bridge, is a strong *Chalybeate Spring*.

Among the natives of this town who have been celebrated, are several surnamed *De Faversham*; of whom HAMO DE FAVERSHAM was a learned Franciscan Friar, who became Provincial of his order, and died in Italy, at an advanced age, in 1244; and SIMON DE FAVERSHAM, who

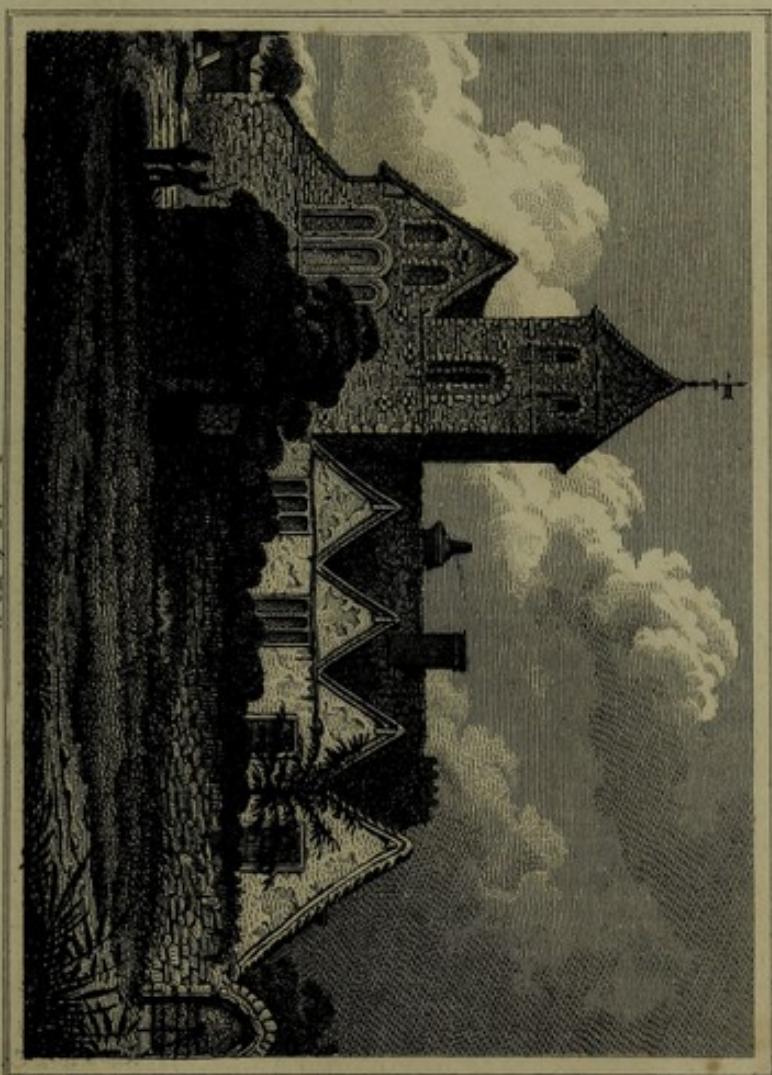
was Chancellor of the University of Oxford about the year 1304: The famous musician, DR. JOHN WILSON, was also born in this town, in 1595; and was advanced to the Professorship of Music, at Oxford, in the year 1636: he died in 1673, being then at the head of the Chapel Royal, in his 79th year.

### DAVINGTON.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile, north-west from Faversham, is the little village of DAVINGTON, near which was a NUNNERY, of the Benedictine Order, founded by Fulke de Newnham in the year 1153, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The original number of the nuns was twenty-six, but from the scantiness of their revenues they were reduced to fourteen, in the reign of Edward the Third, in whose 17th year, they stated that, "from their great poverty they were unable to supply the King's public aids, without depriving themselves of their necessary subsistence." From this time, and from their continual poverty, they acquired the name of the *Poor Sisters of Davington*. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, but prior to the Dissolution, the possessions of this establishment escheated to the crown, the Nuns having wholly deserted it through the deficiency of support. The Nunnery demesnes were afterwards granted by the King to Sir Thomas Cheney.

The *Sister's House* still remains, together with the *Church*, which adjoins it on the south: the former is inhabited by

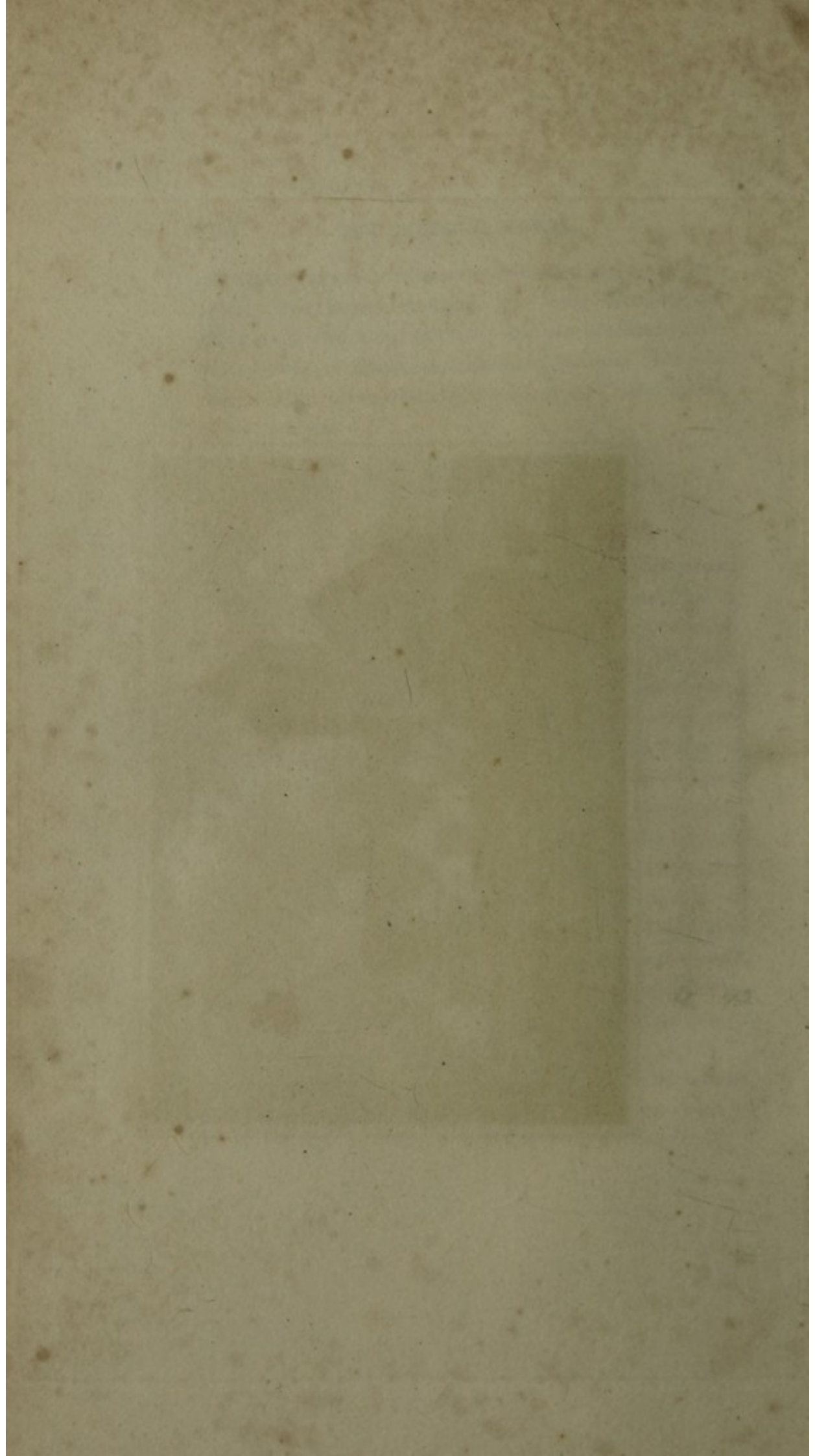




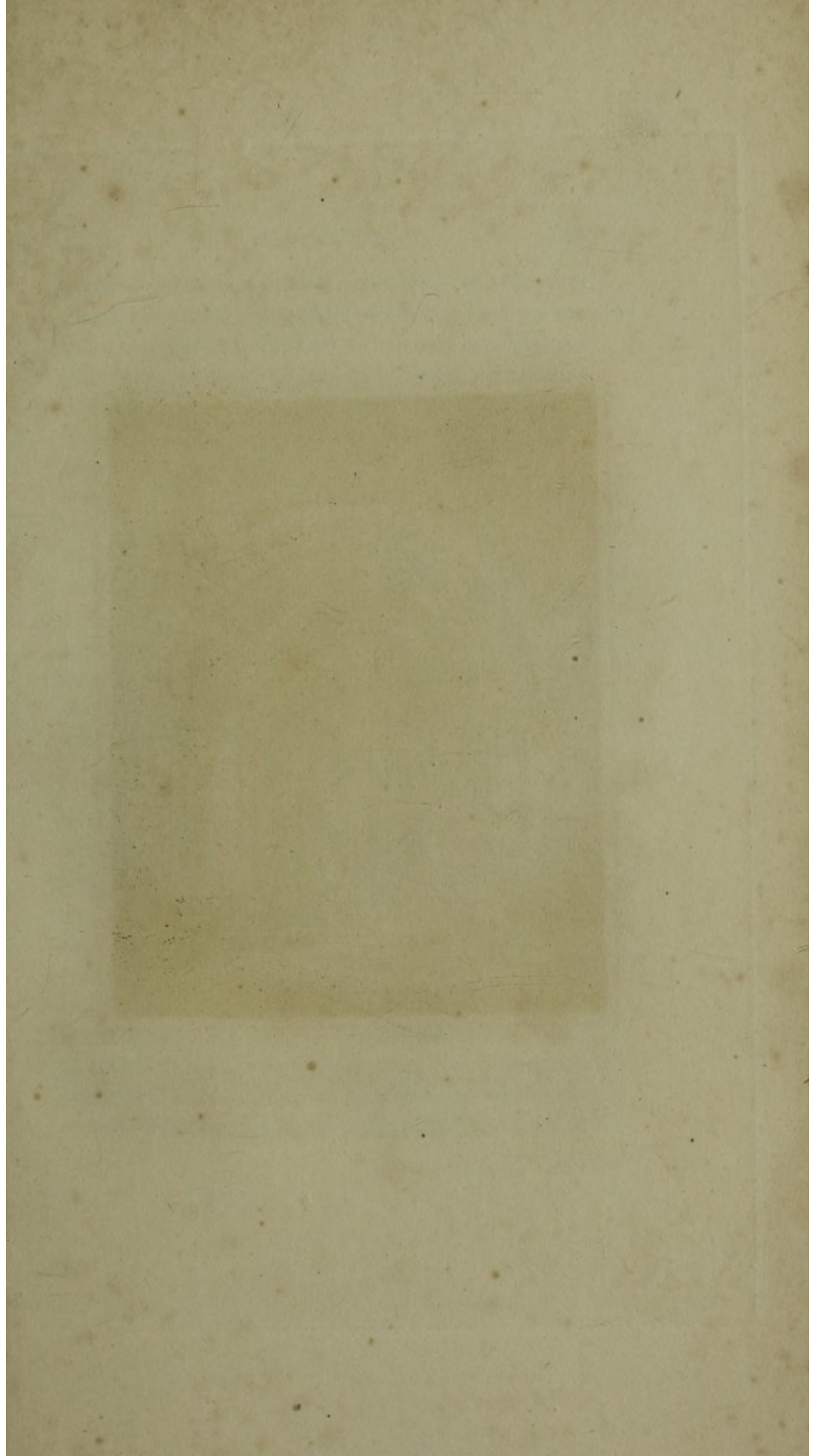
*Drawn & Engraved by W. Dingle.*

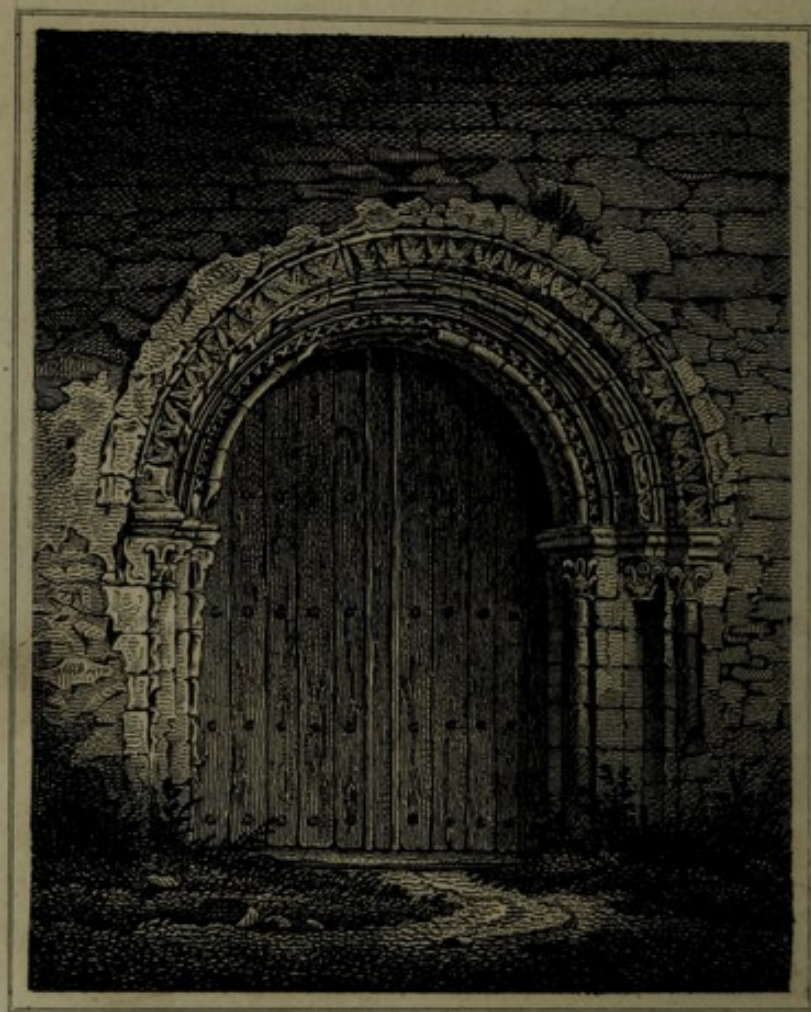
*West of Dartington Church & Rectory, Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sharwood & Co. London.*









*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dingle.*

*W. Door-way of Davington Church Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors, by Sherwood & Co Oct. 22. 1817.*



a farmer, but exhibits nothing remarkable. The Church is a small low edifice, principally consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated by semicircular arches rising from quadrangular piers: two other arches which crossed the aisles at the west end, and evidently formed part of the original structure, are obtusely pointed. The west entrance opens beneath a recessed semicircular arch, richly ornamented with foliage, &c. and springing from three columns on each side: over this are three circular headed windows, and two smaller ones above them: a small shingled tower rises from the north-west angle. These buildings are situated on the brow of *Davington Hill*, on which eminence the Romans appear to have had a burying place; many urns, coins, and other antiquities of that people having been dug up there about fifty years ago, when the foundations were laid of some offices for the Royal Powder Works.

### ST. RADIGUND'S ABBEY.

ON the high ground, about three miles south-westward from Dover, are the remains of ST. RADIGUND'S, or BRADSOLE ABBEY, which was founded for Premonstratensian Canons, about the year 1190; but by whom is uncertain, though that honour has generally been given to Jeffery, Earl of Perch, and Maud his wife. Its first endowments appear to have been splendid; and its revenues having been subsequently increased by different benefactors, it was thought of sufficient importance, in the latter part of the reign of

Edward the First, for its Abbot to have summons to Parliament. In a manuscript visitation of the Premonstratensian Order, quoted by Grose, as preserved in the Library of the late Thomas Astle, Esq. it is recorded that, in the year 1500 this Abbey was in a very ruinous condition, and deficient in the number of its inmates; the then Abbot having expended the income of his house on "*wine and women.*" Leland, who was here shortly previous to the Dissolution, says, "the Monaster ys at this time netely mayntayned; but yt appereth that yn times past the buildinges have bene ther more ample than they be now. The quier of the Chyrch is large aud fayr; there ys on the hille a fayre wood, but fresch water laketh sum tyme." On its suppression, the annual income, according to Dugdale, was returned at 98*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*; but according to Speed, at 142*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The whole precinct of this Abbey appears to have been surrounded by a broad ditch and rampart, inclosing an extensive circular area; and the walls of the out-buildings, gardens, &c. occupy a considerable extent of ground. The walls of the entrance Gateway, which are of great strength and thickness, are nearly entire, and are finely mantled with ivy, as well as most other parts of the ruins. This entrance opens by a large arch in the centre, now underset with brick, and has also a small arch adjoining for foot passengers: on the key stone are sculptured five lozenges, with a rose in chief. The north and west sides of the Chapel, with part of the Canons' Dwelling, now patched up as a Farm-house, are also standing: the latter had a projecting porch in the centre; but this now forms the end of

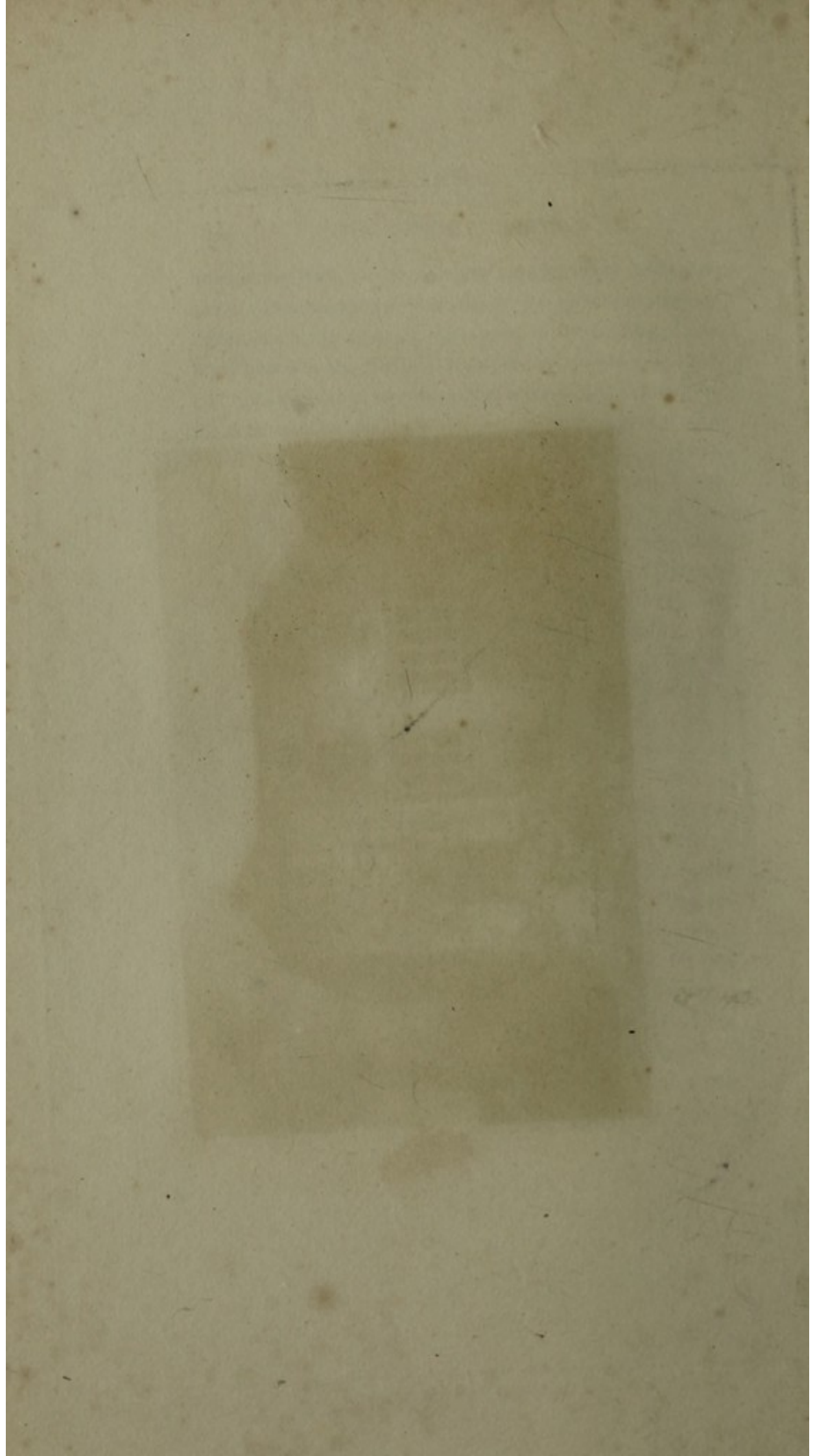




*Designed by W. D. Smith, from a Drawing by J. Smith.*

*St. Augustine's Abbey, Kent*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Aug. 1, 1847.*





the building. That portion of the front which adjoins to it is curiously chequered with flints and stones; but the chief part of the ruins are of flint and chalk intermingled, and coined with free stone. Beneath the parlour of the Farmhouse are said to be subterranean passages extending to a considerable length. In the farm-yard is a large broad pond, which is said to have been anciently of greater extent, and to have given the name of *Broad-sole*, (corrupted into Bradsole), to this manor and Abbey; the word *sole*, or *soale*, being a Kentish provincialism for a pond.

## FOLKSTONE.

ANCIENT NAMES OF FOLKSTONE, AND DESCENT OF THE  
MANOR: ORIGIN OF THE NUNNERY AND CHURCH:  
MIRACLES OF ST. EANSWITH: SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS:  
GENERAL PARTICULARS OF THE TOWN; AND EMINENT  
NATIVES: SUBSIDENCE OF THE CLIFFS.

FOLKSTONE, the LAPIS POPULI of the Romans, the *Folcestane* of the Saxons, and the *Fulchestan* of the Domesday Book, is situated on irregular ground near the sea; the Church, which occupies the most elevated spot, standing directly on the cliff, while the other parts of the town are principally built on the acclivity of the hill.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Folkstone was held by William de Archis, of Odo, Bishop of Baieux; but as early as the year 1095 it was the property of Nigell de Mundeville, and accounted an *Honour*. His daughter, and sole surviving heir, was given in marriage, by Henry the First, with the whole of her inheritance, to





Engr'd by W. Doolittle from a Drawing by A. P. French.

*Polkstone, Nant.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Aug. 1, 1817.





Ruallanus de Albrincis, or Averanches, and it was afterwards considered as the head of his barony. The Heiress of this family married Hamo de Crevequer, about the twentieth of Henry the third; after which this manor was carried in succession, and by females also, into the families surnamed De Sandwich and De Segrave: from the latter it passed to the Lords Clinton, by one of whom, (created Earl of Lincoln by Queen Elizabeth,) it was sold to the Herdsons, and has since become the property of the Bouveries, the Earl of Radnor being now owner.

“The town shore,” says Leland, in his “Itinerary,” “be al lykeliiod, is mervelusly sore wasted with the violence of the se; yn so much, that there they say that one paroch Chyrch of Our Lady, and another of St. Paule, ys clene destroyed and etin by the se.” This account is in some degree corroborated by the “Domesday Book,” which mentions five Churches in Folkstone, besides three others that were within the Hundred. “Hard upon the shore,” continues Leland, “ys a place called the *Castel* yarde, the which on the one side ys dyked, and ther yn be great ruines of a solemne old *Nunnery*, yn the walles whereof yn divers places apere great and long *Briton* brikes.—The Castle yard hath been a place of great burial, yn so much as wher the se hath worn on the banke, bones apere half styking out. The Paroch Chyrch ys thereby, made also of some newer work of an Abbey: ther is St. Eanswide buried; and a late thereby was a visage of a Priory. Lord Clynton is Lorde of the town of Folkestane; and this Lord Clynton’s grandfather had there of a poore man, a boote almost ful of

antiquities of pure gold and silver." Lambard agrees with Leland in his account of great bricks, "the markes of *Bryttish* building," being in his time to be seen in some broken walls : yet it seems not unlikely that the British bricks, as they are here denominated, are what later antiquaries, with greater exactness, have called Roman tiles. Hasted says that Roman Coins have been found here.

Eadbald, son to Ethelbert, the sixth King of Kent, built a Castle here, on the cliffs, near the shore ; which is said to have been strengthened by William de Averanche, the Norman Baron of Folkstone ; but the whole has been long swept away by the encroachments of the sea. The "solemn old Nunnery," mentioned by Leland, was also founded by King Eadbald, at the request of his pious daughter Eanswitha, or Eanswith ; and is supposed, by Bishop Tanner, to have been the first Nunnery ever established in England. This building was despoiled by the Danes, and continued in ruins till after the Norman Conquest ; when Nigell de Mundeville, Lord of Folkstone, about the year 1095, re-founded it as a *Priory*, or *Cell*, for Benedictine Monks, and granted it to the Abbey of Lallege, or Lolley, in Normandy. Before the middle of the ensuing century, the sea had so far wasted the cliff on which the Priory stood, (though that had originally been one-third of a mile from the shore,) that William de Averanche, or Albrincis, erected a new Church and Priory, about the year 1137. The former occupied the site of the present Church, in which part of its walls are built up ; and the latter stood near it, on the south-west side, where some remains of its foundations may yet be



traced, but all the superstructure is destroyed. On the suppression of the Alien Priories by Henry the Fifth, this at Folkstone was made denizen ; and it so continued till it was finally dissolved in the 27th of Henry the Eighth ; when its total revenue was estimated at 60*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* annually.

The ancient Church connected with the Nunnery, and in which St. Eanswith, the first Abbess, was interred, appears to have been dedicated to St. Peter. On the rebuilding of the Church and Priory, in the Norman times, St. Mary and St. Eanswith were made its patrons ; the relics of the latter being, at the same period, solemnly translated into the new fabric. “ The author of the *Nova Legenda Angliæ*,” says Lambard, “ reporteth many wonders of this woman ; as that she lengthened the beame of a building three foote, when the carpenters missing in their measure, had made it so much too short : that she haled and drew water over the hills and rocks against nature from Swecton, a mile off, to her oratorie at the sea-side : that she forbad certaine ravenous birdes the country, which before did much harm thereabouts : that she restored the blinde, cast out the divell, and healed innumerable folkes of their infirmities ; and therefore, after her death, she was, by the policy of the Popish priestes, and follie of the common people, honoured for a saint.” Hasted states, that the “ stone coffin” of St. Eanswith was discovered about the middle of the seventeenth century, (in the north wall of the south aisle of the present Church,) and that, on opening it, “ the corpse lay in its perfect form ; and by it on each side, were *Hour-glasses*, and several medals with obliterated letters on them.”

Folkstone *Church* is built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection, supported on very large piers, from which spring pointed arches with plain mouldings. In the north wall of the chancel is a curious ancient *Tomb*, on which lies the defaced effigy of a Knight in armour; his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on a lion: in front is a row of small mutilated figures: beneath the lower mouldings of the arch is a range of trefoils in open work; and at the sides are graduated buttresses: the person for whom this tomb was constructed is not known. In the south aisle, is a curious altar monument of variegated marbles, in commemoration of *John* and *Henry Herdson*, successive lords of this manor; who are represented in armour, with trunk breeches, kneeling on cushions, with their hands raised as in prayer; the date is 1622: the name is expressed by an acrostic. Among the other memorials is a brass plate in the nave, recording the name and character of *Joan*, wife of Thomas Harvey, and mother to the celebrated Dr. Harvey, who died in her 50th year, in November, 1605; and an inscribed stone, for the *Rev. William Langhorne*, Curate of this parish, who died in February, 1772, at the age of fifty-one, and whose epitaph, was written by his brother, Dr. John Langhorne, the poet.

Folkstone is a member of the Cinque Port of Dover; and is a Coporation by prescription, governed by a Mayor, twelve Jurats, and twenty-four Common Council-men; with a Recorder, Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, and inferior officers. The mayoralty seal displays the figure of St. Eanswith; her head encircled by a coronet; in one hand a pastoral cross,



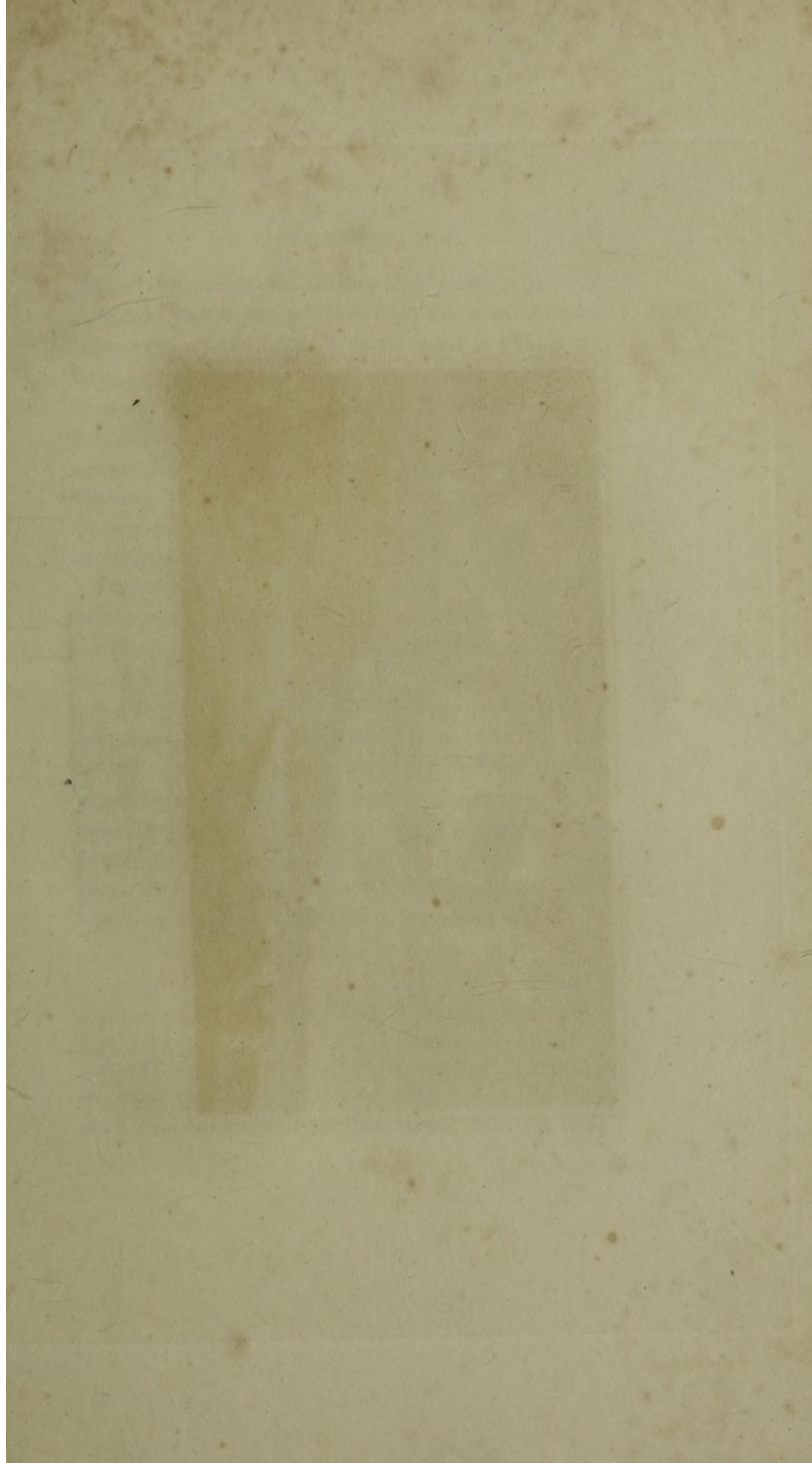
and in the other, ten fish on a half hook. The market was granted by King John : the market-house was rebuilt some years ago by the Earl of Radnor, and exhibits his arms with numerous quarterings. The streets are mostly narrow and ill-built ; but various improvements have been made under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1796.

When the survey of maritime places in Kent was made in the eighth of Queen Elizabeth, this town contained 120 inhabited houses, with the same number of men ; of whom seventy were employed in fishing vessels, and the boats belonging to them, being twenty-five. The number of houses as returned under the Population Act of 1811, was 807 : and that of inhabitants, 3697 ; namely, 1673 males ; and 2024 females. The inhabitants derive their chief support from fishing and other maritime occupations. The fish brought into this port consist of mackerel, soles, whittings, scate, plaice, herrings, &c. and are generally regarded as of a prime quality. The *Harbour* is but small, but has been extended and much improved, under an Act obtained in the year 1807. The Folkstone Cutters have been long famous for their superiority in sailing ; and were formerly much noted for their success in smuggling. The establishment of the customs at this Port, which is under the direction of a Supervisor, a Surveyor, and other officers, is subordinate to that of Dover. In the year 1674, a *Free School* was founded here by Sir Eliab Harvey, for twenty-four children ; and a small School-house was erected with part of a bequest of 200*l.* made by Dr. William Harvey. The Papists, Quakers, and Methodists, have each a meeting-house in Folkstone.

DR. WILLIAM HARVEY, (to whom mankind are so greatly indebted for his discovery of the circulation of the blood,) was born in this town in the year 1578; and having been taught the rudiments of education at the Grammar School in Canterbury, he studied physic about five years at Cambridge University. He afterwards travelled through France and Germany to Padua, in Italy, at that period the most famous seminary for physicians in Europe, where he remained some time. Returning to England about the year 1602, and pursuing his studies with great zeal, he discovered "the wonderful secret of the blood's circular motion;" which he first communicated in a course of Lectures, read in the College of Physicians, in 1616; he having been appointed Lecturer in Anatomy and Surgery the preceding year. His fame being thus established, he was appointed, in succession, Physician, both to James the First and Charles the First; and through his steady adherence to the Royal cause, he was elected Warden of Merton College, Oxford, in 1645. After the overthrow of the monarchy, he settled in London; where, in 1651, he published his curious work, intituled, '*Exercitationes de generatione animalium,*' &c. Three years afterwards, he was chosen President of the College of Physicians, to which he had been a great benefactor, having built therein the Museum and Library, which still go by his name. In 1656, having no issue, he settled his paternal estate in Kent on the College: he died on the 30th of June, in the following year, and was buried at Hemel-Hempstead, in Hertfordshire.

JOHN PHILIPOT, Somerset Herald, and author of the







*Eng. by W. Dingle from a Drawing by A. Hunt.*

## *Sandgate, Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Aug. 5. 1817.*



*Villare Cantianum*, was another distinguished native of Folkstone; though but few particulars are known of him, otherwise than that he suffered in the cause of Charles the First, and was for a short period imprisoned in London, about the year 1644. He possessed a good knowledge of Antiquities; and besides the above work, he wrote a 'Catalogue of the Chancellors of England,' &c. and 'Additions to Camden's Remains concerning Britain.' He died in November, 1645; and was interred within the precincts of St. Bennet, near Paul's Wharf, London.

The *Cliffs*, in the neighbourhood of Folkstone, have become remarkable from some uncommon subsidences that have occurred along this coast at different periods. Here the chalky strata recede from the sea towards the west, and give place to layers of marle (with pyrites) sand, and coarse sand-stone; in the latter of which fossil oysters are embedded. The water that percolates through these heterogeneous masses, destroys the cohesion of the sub-soil; which being thus rendered too weak to sustain the incumbent weight, naturally sinks, and a general subsidence takes place. Several instances of these local convulsions have been recorded in the Philosophical Transactions.

### SANDGATE CASTLE.

ABOUT one mile and a half south-west from Folkstone is the small bathing village of SANDGATE, which has been much frequented within the last twenty years by those

invalids who wish for quiet and retirement. Here, near the sea-side, is a small CASTLE, built by Henry VIII. about the year 1539, on a similar plan to those of Deal and Walmer. It was most probably erected on the site of a more ancient fortress which existed in the time of Richard the Second; who, in his 22nd year, "directed his writ to the Captain of his *Castle of Sandgate*, commanding him to admit his kinsman, Henry de Lancaster, Duke of Hertford, with his family, horses, &c. to tarry there for six weeks to refresh himself." Queen Elizabeth lodged in this Castle, in the year 1588, when on her progress through Kent, to see the coast put into a proper state of defence against the projected Spanish invasion. This edifice was greatly altered about twelve years ago, when a large *Martello Tower* was built up in the centre of it, in order to combine with other Martello Towers, (erected on the contiguous hills), in defending this part of the shore against the landing of an enemy. During the American war several frigates were built here; and ship-building is still carried on, though chiefly confined to small trading-vessels. The houses stand partly in the parish of Folkstone, and partly in that of Cheriton; through which situation the former are within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, while the latter are in that of the county at large.



## HYTHER, OR HITHE.

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ANCIENT EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE OF HYTHE: INCORPORATED: HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE TOWN: CHURCH DESCRIBED: ALMS-HOUSES: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

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HYTHER is still ranked as one of the principal Cinque Ports, although its haven has long been lost, and the sea-beach is now nearly three quarters of a mile from the town. It was anciently of much greater extent than at present; and appears to have grown into consequence in the Saxon times, on the decay of the Roman harbour at Limne. "To cownt fro *West-hyve* to the places where the substans of the towne ys now," says Leland, in his Itinerary, "ys ii good myles in length, al along on the shore, to the which the se cam ful sumtyme; but now, by bankinge of woose, and great casting up of shyngel, the se ys sumtyme a quarter, sumtyme half a myle fro the old shore.—It hath bene a very greate towne yn length, and conteyned iiii paroches, that now be clene destroyed;—there remayne yet the ruines

of the Chyrches and Chyrch yarges. It evidently apereth, that wher the paroch Chirch is now, was sum tyme a fayr Abbey: in the quire be fayre and many pylers of marble, and under the quier a very faire vaute; also a faire old dore of stone, by the which the religius folks came yn at myd-night.—In the tyme of Kyng Edward the 2, there were burned by casuelte xviii score houses and mo, and strayt folowed great pestilens; and thes ii thinges 'minished the towne.—The Castel of *Saltwood* is not past halfe a myle of; and at this day Hythe is but a Chapel perteing to Saltwood parish."

In the year 1036, as appears from the *Decem Scriptores*, this town was given, with the manor of Saltwood, to Christ Church, Canterbury; and in the Domesday Book that manor is described as having "225 burgesses in the borough of *Hedæ*," or Hythe; here, also, were six burgesses appertaining to the manor of Liminge. About the period of the Dissolution, Archbishop Cranmer exchanged Saltwood and the 'Bailewick of Hythe,' with Henry the Eighth; and Hythe continued in the crown till the 17th of Queen Elizabeth, who incorporated the inhabitants by the style of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, of the town and port of Hythe: she likewise granted to the Mayor, his successors, &c. "all that her Bailewick of Hythe, together with other premises, to hold by the yearly fee farm of 3*l*. and they are so held by the corporation at this time." The first return of '*Barons*' to Parliament, from this port, was in the 42d of Edward the Third: the right of election is vested



in the Mayor, Jurats, Common-Council, and Freemen ; the number of voters is about 180, of whom scarcely more than thirty are resident here.

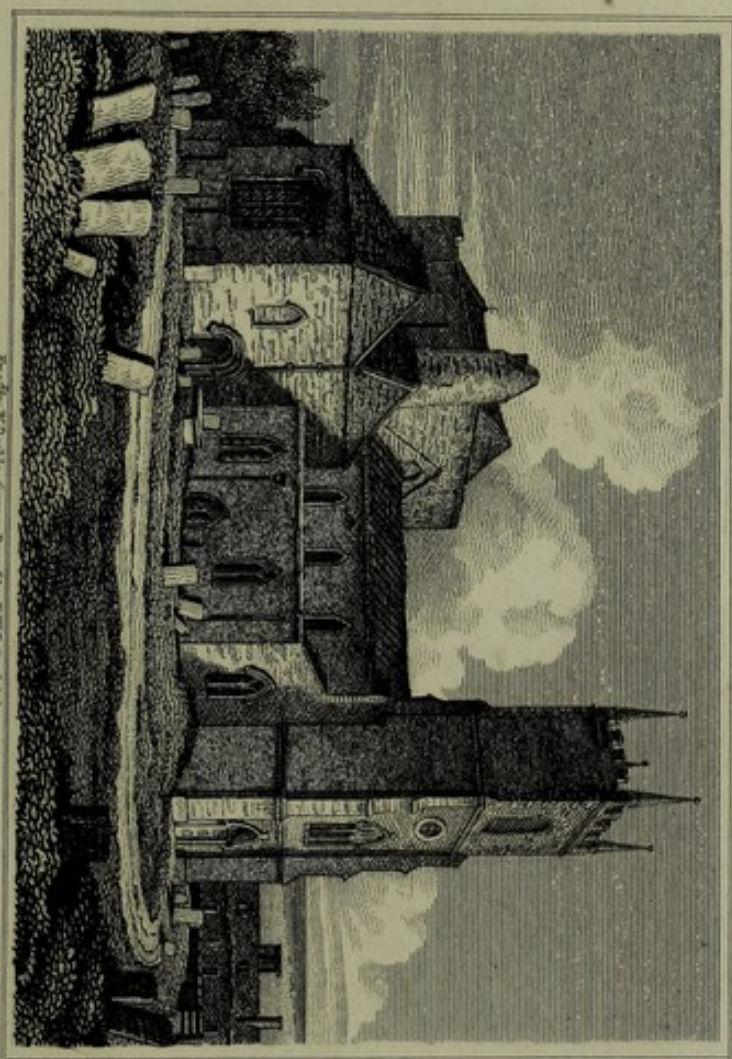
The quota anciently furnished by Hythe towards the naval armaments, was five vessels, with twenty-one men and a boy in each, without charge for fifteen days. At the time of the maritime survey, in the reign of Elizabeth, there were 122 inhabited houses in Hythe ; and ‘ persons lacking habitation’, ten : its shipping consisted of ‘ seventeen traivellers, of five tons ; seven shoters, of fifteen tons ; three crayers, of thirty tons ; and four crayers, of forty tons.’

Besides the progressive decay which Hythe underwent, in consequence of the gradual filling up of the haven, it was greatly reduced by conflagration and pestilence ; not only, if Leland be correct, in the time of Edward the Second, but also, at a far subsequent period, as appears from the following particulars given by Lambard. “ In the beginning of the reigne of King Henrie the Fourth, this towne was greivously afflicted, in so much as (besides the furie of the pestilence, which raged al over) there were in one day, two hundredth of the houses consumed by flame ; and five of their ships, with one hundreth men drowned at the sea : by which hurt the inhabitants were so wounded, that they began to devise how they might abandon the place, and builde them a towne elsewhere : whereupon they had resolved also, had not the King, by his liberal charter, which I have seene under his seale, released unto them, for five turnes next following (unlesse the greater necessity should

in the mean time, compell him to require it) their service of five ships, &c."

*Hythe Church* is dedicated to St. Leonard, and occupies a very elevated situation on the acclivity of the hill above the town. It is built in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end, and appears to have had originally another tower, rising above the roof, from the intersection of the nave and transept. The west tower, with the south end of the transept, was rebuilt between the years 1748 and 1751, at which time the whole church underwent a general repair. The exterior of the north transept displays the upper part of a Norman doorway. (now filled up,) having several semi-circular mouldings, among which is a line of indented zigzag, with fleurs-des-lis below : the lower part of this entrance is totally concealed, through the ground having been raised several feet since the first erection of this fabric. The east wall is strengthened by three very large graduated buttresses, through which a passage was formerly continued, but has been closed of late years, from some presumed weakness in the superstructure. The nave is separated from the aisles by three pointed arches, and a similarly formed arch opens into each end of the transept: a Norman arch with a billet moulding crosses the south aisle. The Chancel (which rises from the nave by a double flight of steps beneath a very lofty pointed arch, having plain mouldings, resting on slender columns) is very spacious; and from the light and elegant style of its architecture, it seems to have been erected either in the time of Henry the Third, or early in





*Engr. by W. D. Webb, from a Design by F. W. L. Jacobson.*

*Holy Church of St. Andrew*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sharpe & Co. London 1857.*

J R Crosby &



J. R. Crosbie & Co.



*Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by W. Doolle.*

*Interior of the Crypt of Hythe Church.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & C<sup>o</sup> Mar 1. 1818.*



the reign of Edward the First. It opens to its aisles by two lofty pointed arches, rising from clustered shafts, and ornamented with mouldings of projecting quatrefoils, beads, cavettoes, &c. Above the arches, on the south side, are parts of an elegant *triforium*, which seems to have been continued to the north side, but is now walled up. The east end has three high-pointed lance windows, with deep jambs; and in front, ornamented mouldings, as above, rising from clusters of light shafts. Near the altar, on the south side, but partly concealed by the wainscotting, are four beautiful *stone seats*, with trefoil heads, and a range of circles and quatrefoils above them. The south end of the transept contains several monuments of the *Deedes'* family, of whom Julius Deedes represented this borough in the time of Charles the Second. The length of the Church is about forty-five yards; the breadth of the nave is eighteen: the whole interior is neatly fitted up, and has a very striking and impressive appearance.

Beneath the Church is a large *Crypt* or *Vault*, the entrance to which is on the south side; and originally another doorway opened into it from the church-yard on the north side, but this is now completely choaked up to the very crown of the arch. In this vault is an immense quantity of *human* skulls and other bones, which form a pile about twenty-eight feet long, and between seven and eight feet high. These are traditionally said to be the remains of an invading army of Danes, which was discomfited upon this shore; yet the fact, however probable, does not appear to be corroborated by any historical testimony; and it is a curious



circumstance that Leland, who was so remarkably minute in his observations, does not make any mention of these bones, though he particularly notices the “*fayr vaute beneath the quier.*” The church yard commands a fine view of the sea and coast of France; and has a *spring* of good water rising in it; two other small streams flow across the different ends of the town from the hills above.

In Hythe are two *Hospitals*, or *Alms-houses*, of ancient foundation; the one called *St. John's*, the other *St. Bartholomew's*. *St. John's* was erected for the reception of Lepers, prior to the year 1336, but at what particular era is unknown. *St. Bartholomew's* was built by Hamo Noble, surnamed *de Hythe*, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Edward the Third; and his deed of foundation, which is printed in the ‘*Registrum Roffense*,’ describes it as being “erected on the spot where he and his ancestors first had their origin.” The general number of poor persons, of both sexes, maintained on these foundations is sixteen, of whom ten belong to *St. Bartholomew's*.

This town chiefly consists of one long street running parallel with the sea; but having several lesser ones branching off at different angles. Near the middle of the principal street is the market-place and *Court-Hall*, which was rebuilt about fifteen years ago; and in one of the streets leading towards the beach, on the opposite side, is a small *Theatre*. Some of the *Ancient Dwellings* here, are of timber and plaster; and from their overhanging windows and floors, grotesque corbels of human figures, and gable roofs, they assume a venerable, and not un-picturesque,





*Engr. by W. Dockle, from a Drawing by J. Frost.*

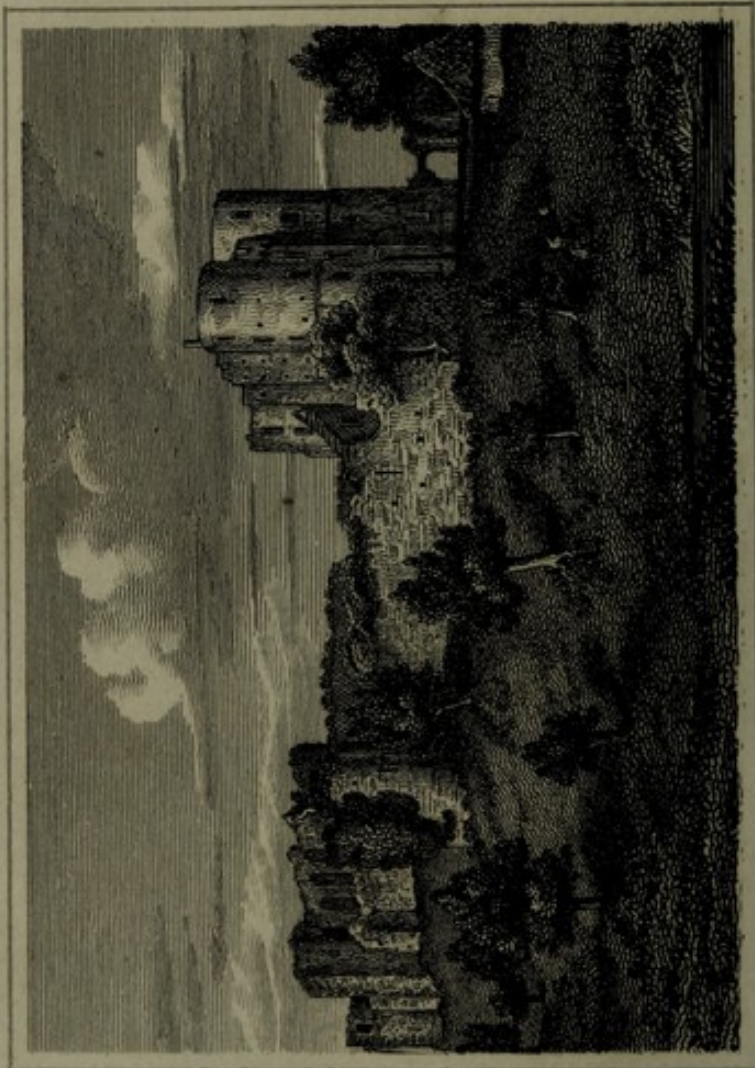
*Ancient Dwellings at Hythe, Kent.*

*Published for the proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Oct. 1. 1837.*

J R Crosbie &



J R Crosbie & Co



Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dingle.

# Saltwood Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. May 1. 1813.



character. According to returns made under the Act of 1811, the population of this Parish amounted to 2318 ; of whom 995 were males ; and 1323 females : the number of inhabited houses was 268 ; and of those uninhabited and building, 11.

HAMO DE HYTHE, or *de Hethe*, as he is sometimes called in old writings, was confessor to Edward the Second, who promoted him to the Bishopric of Rochester in the year 1319. His family name was *Noble* ; and his ancestors appear to have come originally from the north. He was extremely active in the discharge of his episcopal functions ; but growing infirm in his latter days, he proposed to vacate his see, yet, the Pope having refused his permission, he was reluctantly compelled to wear his mitre till his decease, in 1352. He was interred in Rochester Cathedral ; where, in the dark aisle leading to St. William's Chapel, the remains of his curious monument may still be seen. There was formerly, at Halling-House, on the banks of the Medway, three miles from Rochester, a small statue of this Bishop, neatly sculptured.

## SALTWOOD CASTLE.

ABOUT one mile north-west from Hythe stands SALTWOOD CASTLE, the original foundation of which has been attributed to the Romans, though probably on insufficient authority. Kilburn says that it was erected by Oesc, son of Hengist : and Grose states that, " on examining these ruins, every one of them evidently appears to have been

laid by the Normans." This last assertion is not only disproved by historical record, but is demonstratively erroneous, as the principal buildings now standing are of a much later date, and in a different style of architecture, to what was in use among that people. Hugo de Montfort, who possessed this manor at the time of the Domesday Survey, is said to have repaired the Castle; yet, as it is not noticed in the Domesday Book, though the Church itself is mentioned, which comparatively must have been of much less importance; the probability is, that the Castle was not then built; and therefore, that if Hugo de Montfort had any concern in the buildings here, he must himself have been the founder. Hasted states, that it was rebuilt by Henry de Essex, Baron of Ralegh, and Standard-Bearer to Henry the Second, in right of inheritance; who held it of the Archbishop of Canterbury: yet his authority for this assertion does not appear. "Henry de Essex," says Philipot, from Matthew Paris, "having, in a light skirmish against the Welch in Flintshire, not only cast away his courage but his standard also, was appealed of High Treason, (by Robert de Montfort), and in a legal duel, or combat, was vanquished by his challenger, (but his life being preserved by the clemency of the King), and being possessed with regret and shame, contracted from this defeat, shrouded himself in a cloister, (at Reading), and put on a Monk's cowl, forfeiting a good patrimony and livelihood which escheated to Henry the Second. But Thomas Becket acquainting the King that this manor belonged to his church and see, that Prince being beyond the seas, directed a writ to King Henry,



his son, for restitution ; yet, in regard of new emergent contests between the King and that insolent prelate, it was not restored unto the church until the time of Richard the Second."

Though from what has been said, it is evident that the exact era of the foundation of this Castle is extremely questionable, it is equally clear that it must have been built before the contumacy of Becket obliged the King to exert his authority against that ambitious priest ; and it was this fortress that the conspirators against the life of Becket made their point of rendezvous, immediately previous to his assassination. Philipot mistook in asserting that Saltwood was retained by the crown till the time of Richard the Second ; for King John, in his first year, restored it to the See of Canterbury, to be held of him *in capite* ; and it afterwards became an occasional abode, or palace, of the Archbishop's, till the period of the Dissolution.

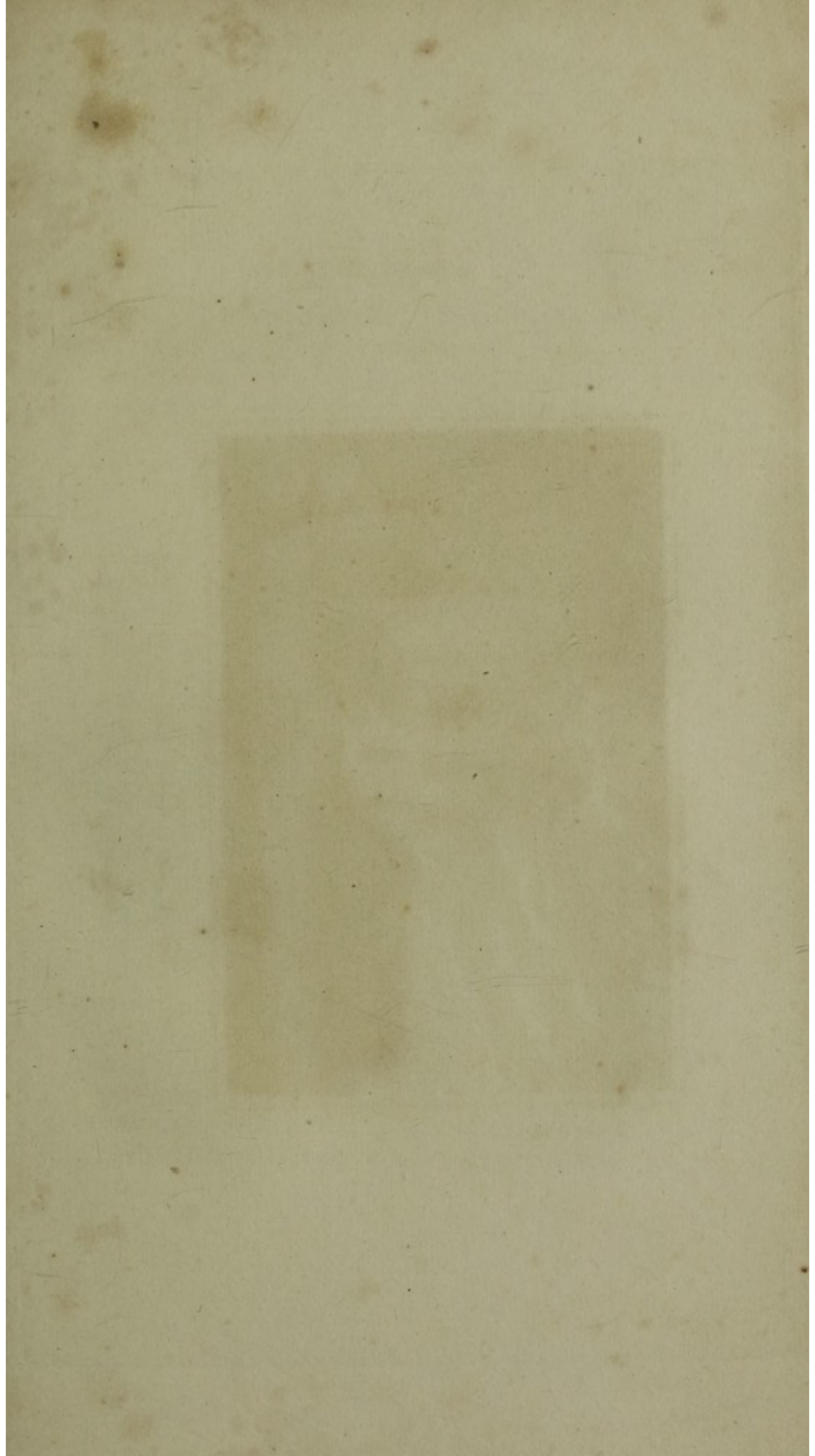
Archbishop Courteney, who was promoted to the See of Canterbury in the 5th of Richard the Second, expended great sums in the buildings of this Castle, to which he annexed a park, and made it his usual place of residence. His arms are still remaining over the principal entrance on two shields, viz. three torteaux, with a label of three points ; and the same arms impaled with those of the See of Canterbury. In the 31st of Henry the Eighth, Archbishop Cranmer exchanged this Castle, Park, and Manor, with the King : and in the first of Queen Mary they were finally granted from the crown to Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton, soon after which the Park appears to have been

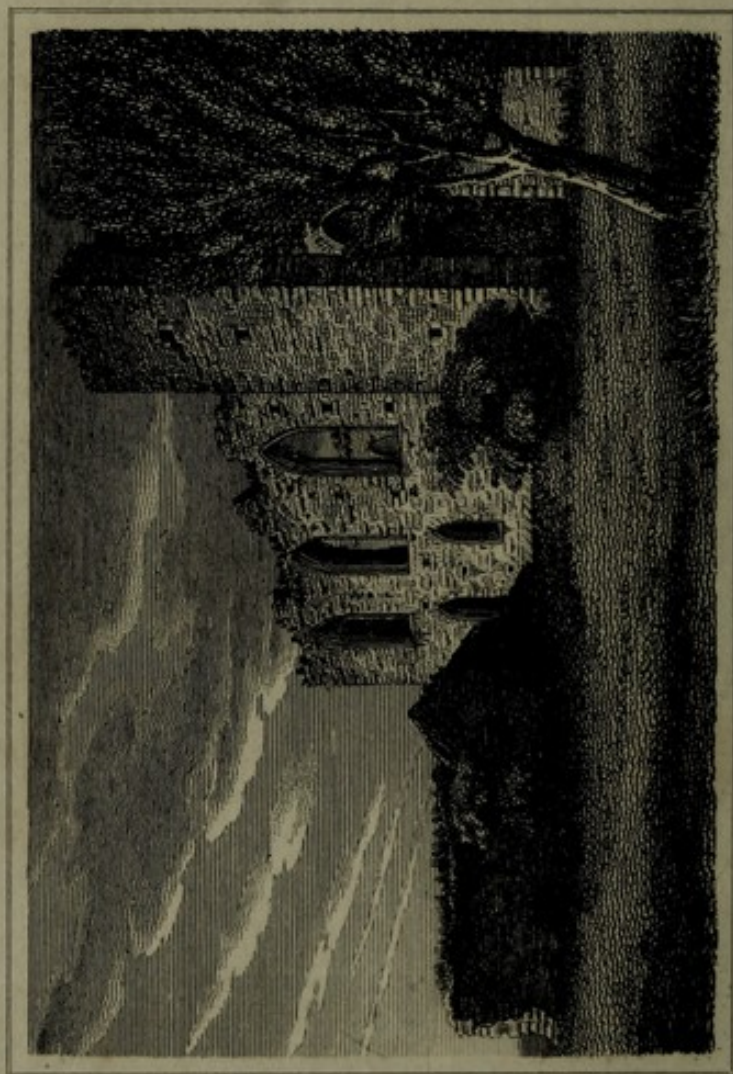
thrown open ; and the Manor and Castle have since passed through various families, by purchase and otherwise, to William Deedes, Esq. of Sandling, who obtained it in exchange from Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart. of Goodneston.

The site of this Castle was well chosen : the walls encircle an extensive area of an elliptical form, surrounded by a very broad and deep moat, partly natural and partly artificial. The entrance into the first court was by a gateway, now in ruins, defended by a portcullis : the outer walls were strengthened by several circular and square towers, all of which are dilapidated. In this court are several barns, &c. built out of the ruins, the estate being now tenanted as a farm. The Keep, or Gate-House, which seems to have been almost wholly rebuilt by Archbishop Courteney, is a noble pile, having two lofty round towers in front, flanking the entrance ; over which, on the summit of the building, are machicolations.

The entrance hall has been continued through to the back front, which opened into the inner court, but is now divided into two apartments by fire-places and chimneys. The front division is vaulted and strongly groined ; the ribs, which diverge from columns, having octagonal bases, with over-hanging caps, concentrate into open circles at the intersection. The principal ornament is the Tudor Rose, which was probably put upon some subsequent addition being made to Courteney's works. In each of the round towers is an hexagon cambered chamber ; the ribs of which die into the walls at the angles, as the vaulting panneling does, also, into the perpendicular of the walls ; above them are other chambers : the deep grooves, for a portcullis, are







Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dingle.

*Remains of the Chapel, Saltwood Castle.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Minster, 1853.



still in good repair, within this entrance. Some of the upper chambers, now made into lodging-rooms, &c. for the farmers' men, are spacious. The summit of the roof commands a most extensive view ; to which the white cliffs of Boulogne and the intermediate space of water, constantly animated by shipping, give a strong interest. The walls of the inner court are polygonal, but approach in their general form to a circle. On the southern side of the area are the ruins of the Chapel and several other buildings : the former has been a large and handsome structure, probably of the time of Henry the Third : the roof is entirely destroyed ; the windows exhibit some singular peculiarities in their architecture. The walls of this court, like the outer walls, are defended by towers at different distances ; and near the middle of the area is an ancient well.

Saltwood Church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul ; and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end. The architecture is of different periods, but chiefly of the time of Edward the Third. The south door-way exhibits some remains of Norman workmanship ; the inner entrance from the tower is also Norman, and it displays some singular varieties in its ornamental zigzags and imposts. The nave is separated from the chancel by a very large pointed arch, having on each side a corbel for a statue, sculptured into a full-sized human head. In the chancel is a *piscina*, having a trefoil-headed finial rising from small corbels ; that on the sinister side being a female head, and that on the dexter-side a regal one. The west window is divided by mullions into four lights,

with ramifications above ; in which are some remains of figures in stained glass. In the north aisle, which was erected about the time of Henry the Fourth, or Fifth, by Margaret, wife of Sir William Brockhill, Lord of Brockhill, in this parish, are *Brasses* of *Thomas Brockhill*, Esq. who died in 1437, and his wife ; the former is represented in complete armour, and the latter in the dress of the times.

### LIMNE, OR LYMNE.

The ancient *Via Strata* which leads from Canterbury, (the Roman *Durovernum*,) proceeds directly to LIMNE ; so called from its contiguity to the *Portus Lemanis*, of the Itinerary of Antonine. Limne, " though sumtyme a notable towne and haven," is now only a small mean village situated near the brow of a commanding eminence ; below which was the Roman fort that guarded the harbour, and now bears the name of STUTFALL CASTLE. This faces to the west, and overlooks the extensive flat called Romney Marsh, within the inner line of which, the river LIMENE, now supposed to be the Rother, had its course, and formed the ancient Roman haven, extending from Limne hill to the sea. Leland says, " ther remayneth at this day the ruines of a stronge fortresse of the *Britons*, hanging on the hil, and cummyng down to the very fote. The cumpase of the fortresse seemeth to be x acres, and be likelehod yt had sum walle beside that streechid up to the very top of the hille,



J R·Crosbie &



Drawn & Eng'd by W. Deane.

# *Lymne Castle & Church, Kent.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sturges & Co. Mar. 22. 1816.



where now ys the parochie Chirche, and the *Archdeacon's House* of Canterbury; the wych ys made lyke a *Castelet* embatelyd. The old walles are made of Britons brikes, very large, and great flynt, set together almost indissolubely with morters made of smaul pybble. The walles be very thikke; and yn the west end of the Castle appereth the base of an old towre. About this Castel yn tyme of mind, were fonnd antiquites of mony of the Romaynes."

The ruins of the Fort, which Leland has thus ascribed to the Britons, are the undoubted remains of the Roman Station; which is built in the usual manner of the Romans, of an oblong square form, with double rows of tiles laid as binders throughout the whole face of the wall, at irregular distances, but generally at from four to five feet from each other\*. Not any part is now perfect; and of the vast fragments that remain, some have evidently been shook from their foundation, as if the earth beneath had given way, and their own weight had precipitated them down the acclivity. The extent of this fort was far less than Leland has surmised; and it probably did not exceed five, or six, acres.

Limne Church, and *Castle*, as it is called, though undeserving of the name, stand close to each other on the summit of the hill. From this point the eye overlooks the whole

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\* These tiles are commonly from fifteen to seventeen inches in length: many of them have been formed to overlap each other, and are crossed with diagonal lines, probably to afford the mortar a better hold, like those at Richborough and other Roman stations.

flat of the Marsh, and has an almost boundless sea-view. The Castle, or Court-Lodge, which is now inhabited as a farm-house, and still belongs to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, is called by Leland, "the Lodging of the *Abbey*," which "sumtyme stood wher the Chirch is." In this assertion he probably had reference to the Domesday Book, which states, that, "in *Lime*," (*Limne*) on some land held by the Archbishop, was a Community "of seven priests:" of this establishment nothing more is known. The lower, or foundation walls of the Castle, seem of more ancient date than the superstructure, and were probably, as well as the Church, erected out of the ruins of Roman buildings. The *Church* is dedicated to St. Stephen, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower rising above the roof between the nave and chancel, and open to both; to the former by a pointed arch, and to the latter by a semi-circular one. The more ancient parts of this fabric are of Norman architecture.

ROMNEY MARSH is an extensive level tract of rich land, lying on the southern coast, and in itself comprehending about 23,925 acres; but when described, as it frequently is, in connection with Walland Marsh, which adjoins it on the south-west, and Denge Marsh, which connects with the latter on the south-east, it includes about 43,326 acres: of these 16,489 are contained in Walland Marsh, and 2912 in Denge Marsh. The whole level, however, is yet more extensive; for Guilford Marsh, which adjoins Walland Marsh on the west and is mostly in Sussex, comprises 3265 acres.

The Marsh is defended against the violence of the sea by



an immense wall of earth, of vast strength, generally called *Dymchurch* wall, from its contiguity to the village of that name ; it extends in length 1060 rods, or somewhat more than three miles, and is the sole barrier that prevents the sea from overflowing the whole extent of the level. It also forms the only highway for carriages along its whole extent, on the road between Hythe and Romney : its perpendicular height, from the marshes, is, in general, from twelve to eighteen or twenty feet, the slope being steep and pretty regular. On the side next the sea it forms a shelving irregular beach, carried out artificially to the distance of 100 yards, or upwards : the top of the wall measures from fifteen to thirty feet wide. " The drainage is effected by arched sluices, passing under the bank ; each having two pair of flood-gates, one on the outside, the other on the inside, to provide against accidents to the outer pair. These gates permit the interior waters to pass off when the tide is low ; and prevent those of the sea from entering at high tide." As it is for the general safety, so " it is supported," says Hasted, " as well as the three grand sluices through it, which are for the general drainage of the marshes, by scots levied over the whole of it : but the interior drainage, which is portioned out into a number of divisions, called waterings, is provided with sewers, and maintained at the expense of the respective land-holders, by a scot raised separately on each," in proportion to the extent of their own watering.

The soil of these spacious levels has been almost wholly deposited by the sea, and principally consists of a fine, soft, rich loam and clay, with a greater or less proportion of sea-

sand intermixed. The sub-soil consists of alternate layers of sand and clay, with sea-beach occasionally intervening. In many places throughout the marsh, at the depth of three or four feet, have been frequently dug up oak leaves, acorns, &c. together with large trees lying along in different directions; some across each other, some appearing with the roots to them as if overturned by a storm, or other convulsion of nature, and others as if cut down with an axe, or sharp instrument; the colour being as black, and the wood as hard, as ebony.

These marshes are almost entirely appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, but chiefly to the former, which are bred and fed here in immense quantities; their number, perhaps, exceeding that of any other district in the kingdom.

The MILITARY CANAL, which was cut during the revolutionary war with France, in order to impede the progress of an enemy, in the event of a landing being effected upon this shore; extends from Shorne Cliffe, in nearly a straight direction along the coast, till it passes Hythe, when it crosses the Romney road, and following the course of the hills which skirt the extensive flat, forming Romney and Walland Marshes, terminates at Cliffe End, in Sussex; a distance of about twenty-three miles. Its breadth is about thirty yards, and its depth six; with a raised bank to shelter the soldiery, and enable them to oppose the foe with better advantage. In addition to this a long range of MARTELLO TOWERS was built on the sea beach, at irregular distances, but generally within about half or three quarters of a mile



from each other. They are all constructed of brick, and extend from the vicinity of East Were Bay, to near Dymchurch. The largest is at Burmash, near the commencement of Dymchurch wall. Their form is circular, the walls being of vast thickness and the roofs bomb proof. Two or more guns are mounted upon each on a revolving frame, so as to enable them to be pointed every way, while the men who work them are completely secured from danger by a high parapet. The entrance into each is by a narrow opening, at a considerable height from the ground, by means of a ladder, which is afterwards drawn up and the aperture effectually closed from within. The lower part contains the ammunition and provisions, which are lodged in apartments that, like the roof, are bomb proof.

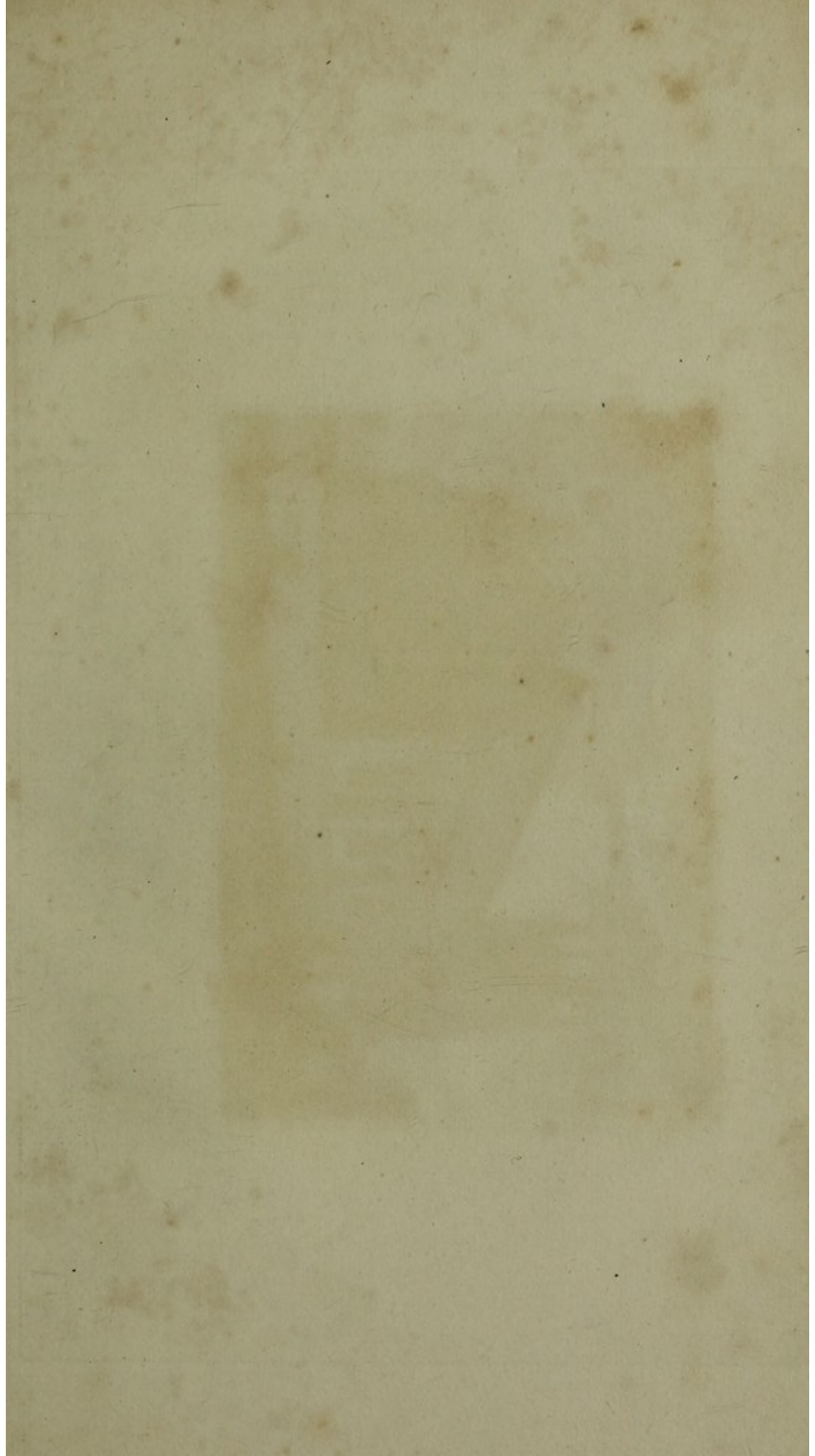
## ROMNEY, OR NEW ROMNEY.

The name of ROMNEY is supposed, both by Lambard and by Somner, to be derived from the Saxon *Rumen-æa*, words signifying a large watery expanse, or Marsh. The prefix of *New* was applied to this town to distinguish it from OLD ROMNEY, like which it was anciently a maritime town: and it is still considered as one of the Cinque Ports, though the haven itself has for many ages been filled up and become dry land. It first arose on the decrease of Old-Romney, the privileges of which were most probably transferred hither when the Port began to decay: this would appear to have been sometime about the period of the Norman Invasion,

as previously to that event, in the days of Edward the Confessor, Earl Godwin and his sons are recorded to have entered Romney Haven and to have carried away all the vessels then in the harbour. The Haven is stated to have been completely destroyed in the reign of Edward the First by a dreadful tempest, which at the same time, entirely altered the course of the river Rother; and destroyed, according to Harris, "not only men and cattle, but also whole towns and villages." It appears, however, that the Port was partly filled up before that time, as Dugdale mentions a precept issued by Henry the Third, in 1258, commanding Nicholas de Handlo to repair to *Rumenale*, or Romney, with the sheriff of Kent and twenty-four knights, and to enquire into the state of the Harbour.

In the Domesday Book, *Romenel* is stated to have been then held by Robert de *Romenel*, but it is difficult to determine whether the entries were intended to refer to *New-Romney* or to OLD ROMNEY; and also whether the name *Romeuel* did not include a considerable portion of Romney Marsh, besides the place immediately so called. Robert de *Romenel* is stated to have "fifty burgesses in the *burgh* of *Romenel*;" besides which there are said to be "four times twenty, and five burgesses, in *Romenel*, belonging to the Archbishop's manor of Aldington," and "twenty-one burgesses" belonging to the Manor of Lamport. The mention of such a considerable number of burgesses, seems to warrant a supposition that the appellation *Romenel* included an extensive district, and that it was not confined either to Old or to New-Romney.







*Drawn & Eng'd by W. Double.*

*St. E. View of New Romney Church, Kent.*

*Published for the Proprietors, by Sharwood & Co. Pall Mall.*



Leland, in his Itinerary, speaking of this town, says, "Rumeney hath bene a metely good Haven, yn so much that withyn remembrance of men, shyppes have cum hard up to the towne, and cast ancrs in one of the Chyrch-yardes. The Se is now a ii myles fro the towne, (which is) so sore therby now decayed, that where ther wher iii great Paroches and Chirches sumtyme, is now scant one wel maynteined." Romney is a borough by prescription, but the inhabitants were incorporated in the reign of Edward the Third, by the style of the Barons, &c. of the town and port of New-Romney. Another charter was granted by Elizabeth, under the general provisions of which, (though the charter itself was surrendered by order of Charles the Second, and never returned,) the town is now governed. The present Corporation consists of a Mayor, nine Jurats, and eleven Commoners, or Freemen, in whom is vested the right of sending the two *Barons* to Parliament: the nomination being possessed by Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, whose influence is secured by the discreet use made of the valuable marsh-lands which he possesses in this neighbourhood.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a large and curious tower at the west end, the lower part being of *Norman* architecture; as is also the chief part of the nave and its aisles. The west entrance opens beneath a deeply recessed arch, with diversified Norman mouldings (now plastered over) rising from three columns on each side, having their capitals ornamented with foliage: over this arch are three long windows, having semi-circular heads, with



pilasters and small columns at the sides ; the windows above these are pointed. A range of small heads has been continued round the upper part of the tower, and others appear in different places : the angles are terminated by pinnacles, all which are varied from each other ; and on the top are a few feet of an octagonal spire, which seems to have once crowned this fabric. The interior of the tower has opened to the right and left by Norman arches, rising from slender columns ; and to the nave by a pointed arch, the outer moulding of which has the billet ornament. The four arches extending from the tower, on each side, are semi-circular, rising from massive round and octagonal columns, with fluted capitals, and having mouldings displaying the billet ornament, and the embattled fret surrounded by the billet. The whole eastern part is in the pointed style ; the east window is large and handsomely ramified : the ceiling of the chancel is painted in compartments. The Sepulchral Memorials are numerous : on a tomb, in what is called the north chancel, are small *Brasses* of THOMAS SMYTH, a jurat of this town, who died in January 1610, and *Mary*, his wife, in the habits of the times. On another slab is a *Brass* in memory of Thomas Lamberd, who died in August, 1510 : his dress is a long gown, with very large sleeves ; and a scrip hangs from his girdle.

This church was anciently appropriated to the Abbey of Pontiniac, in France, the convent of which founded a small Priory, or *Cell*, here, subordinate to their own house. This was probably made denizen on the dissolution of the Alien Priories, as it is recorded to have been granted by Henry



the Sixth, in his seventeenth year, to the College of All Souls, Oxford, at the instance of Archbishop Chicheley; but it has since been alienated. An HOSPITAL for Lepers was founded here about the end of the reign of Henry the Second; but the revenues being very small, it was afterwards refounded as a *Chantry*, and as such continued to exist till the time of Edward the Sixth. Some small remains of these buildings are yet standing.

The Houses are chiefly of brick ranged in a principal street, with a small one crossing it, in which stands the *Hall*, or Brotherhood house; which, together with the Market house, was rebuilt some years ago. Near the side of the road, leading from Romney towards Dymchurch, are extensive ranges of Barracks both for cavalry and infantry, which were erected during the latter part of the revolutionary war with France. In 1811, the houses in New Romney amounted to 159; the inhabitants to 841.

OLD ROMNEY is now a very inconsiderable place, consisting only of a few houses surrounding the Church, which is dedicated to St. Clement, and a part of which is very ancient. About the time of the Norman conquest this town, according to Camden, had *five* churches, and was divided into twelve wards; its inhabitants, by reason of their sea-service, being exempt from all trespasses, except robbery, breach of peace, and foristell.

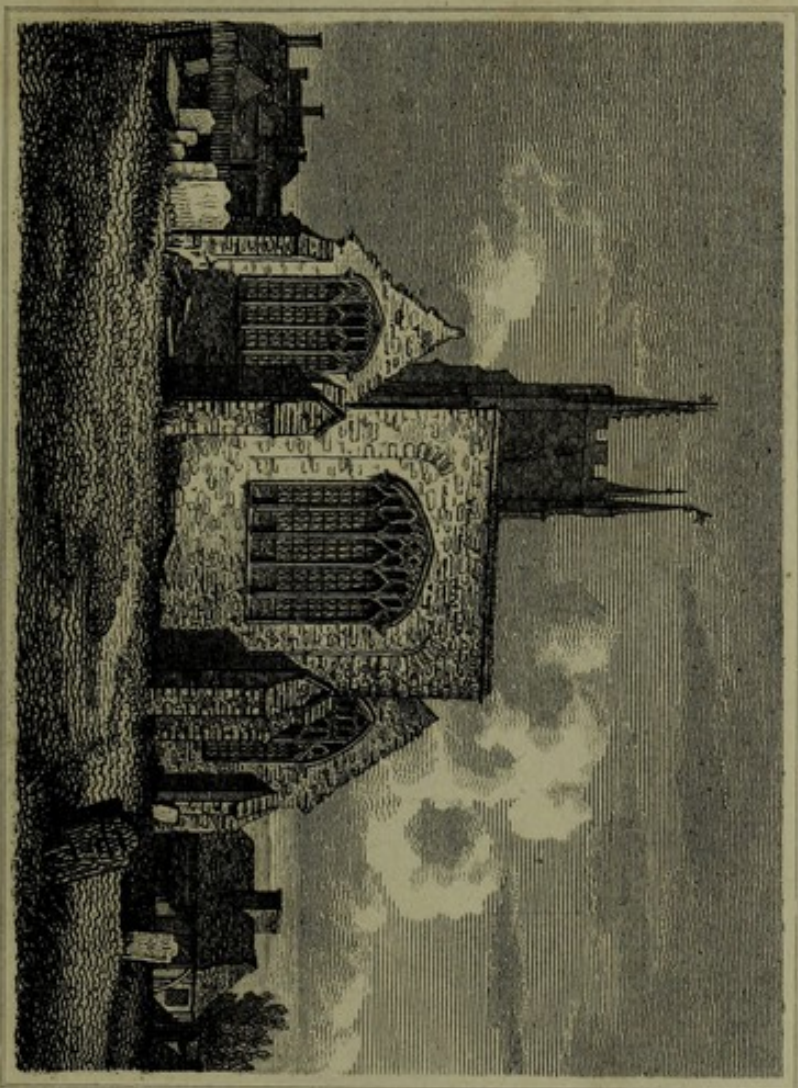
The ruin of this ancient town was occasioned by the devastations of the sea in the reign of Edward the First; when the waves, driven in by a violent tempest, overflowed a vast tract of country, and destroyed numbers of men, cattle and

buildings. The river Rother, which formed an estuary two miles wide at its mouth, and gave this place a capacious harbour, was at the same time forced out of its old channel, and had a new passage opened below the town of Rye. Various plashes and pools of water indicate its ancient course, which terminated in the sea near *Prome-hill*; a place that gave name to a populous village destroyed by the same inundation.

### LYDD.

LYDD is a small town on a low site near the south-western extremity of Kent, where a point of land, extending far into the sea, forms Dengeness Bay. It is a corporation by prescription, and like Romney, of which it is a member, is governed by a Bailiff, Jurats, and Commonalty. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and other maritime occupations, of which smuggling is said to form a not inconsiderable branch. The *Church* is a large edifice, dedicated to All Saints; and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles. The monuments are numerous, and among them are many brasses, chiefly for Bailiffs and Jurats. Leland says, "ther is a place beyond Lydde, wher a great numbere of holme trees groweth upon a banke of baches throwen up by the se; and ther they bat fowle and kill many birds." The holme trees, or sea hollies, here mentioned, still flourish on the beach near the town. Among the aquatic birds that resort to this point are the Great Sea-Swallow, the Shrews-

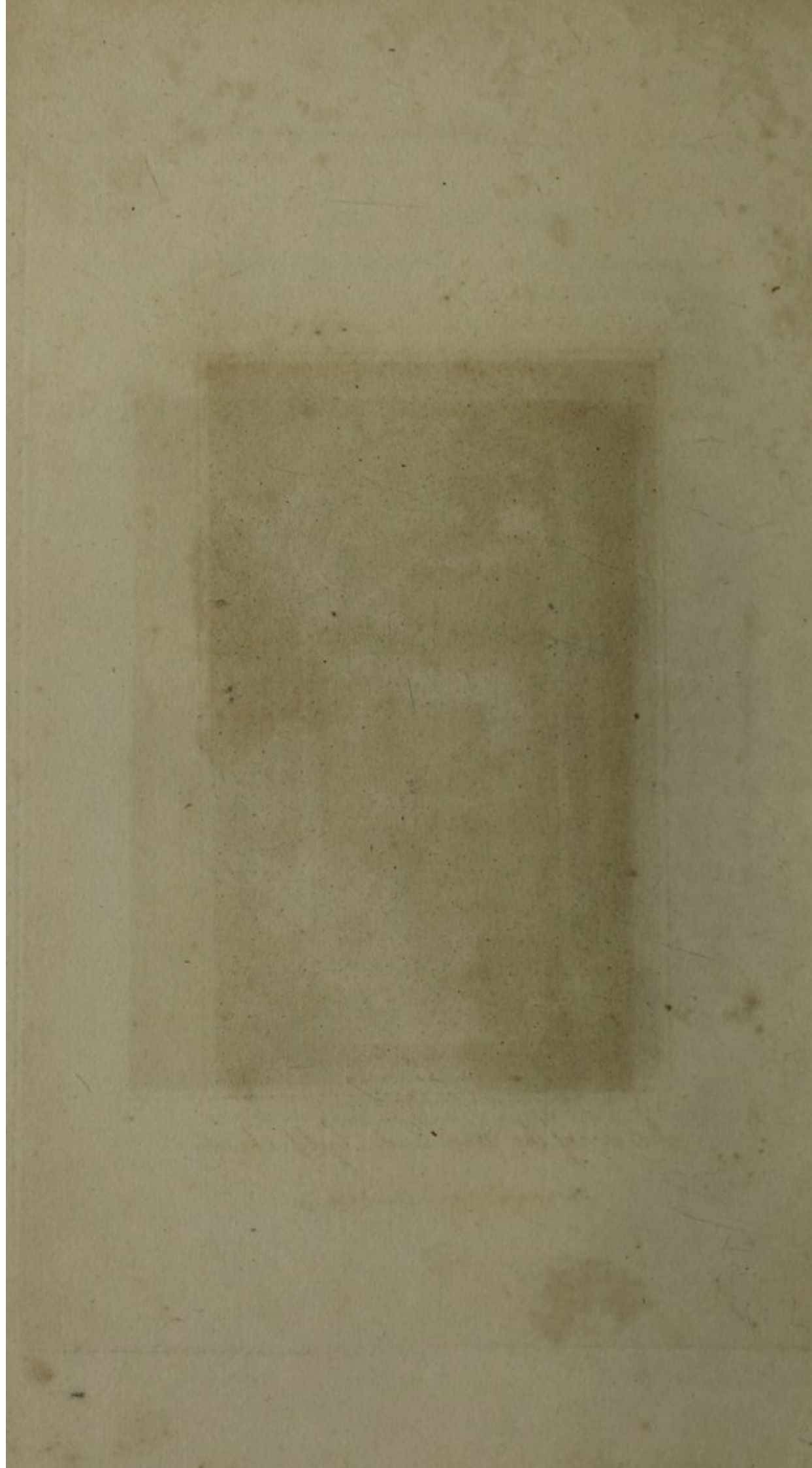




Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dingle.

*Saint Church, Meant.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sharwood & Co. Feb. 1. 1848.*



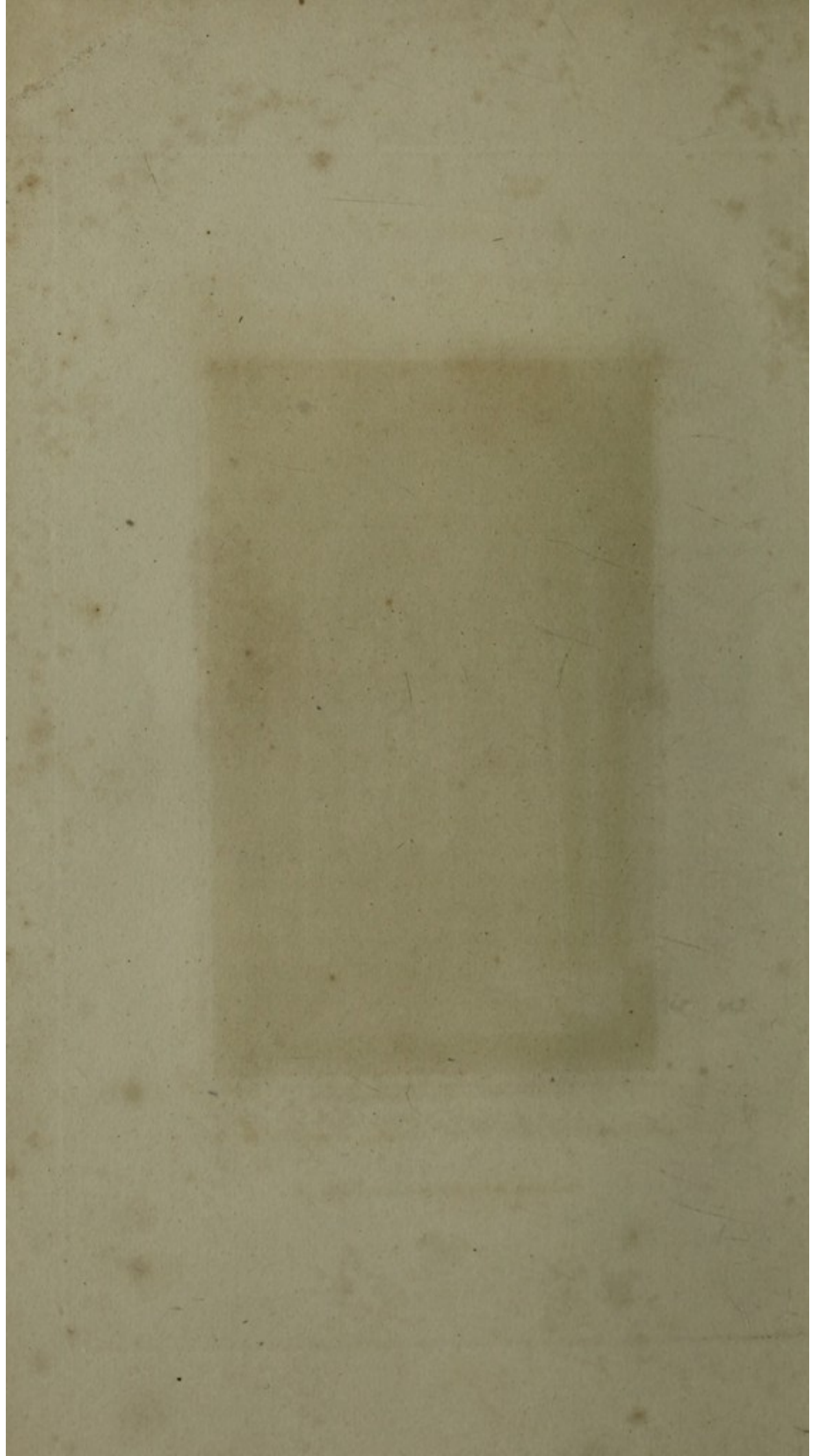




Eng<sup>d</sup> by W. Deble, from a Drawing by F. W. L. Stockdale.

*Interior of the West End, Lydd Church.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sherwood & Co. Mar. 1. 1818.





bury Tern, the Black Tern, the Pie, Godwit, and Sunderling. The population of Lydd parish, in 1811, amounted to 1504; the houses to 305.

On the head-land called *Dengeness*, is a Light-House, 110 feet in height; which was erected about the commencement of this century, under the superintendence of James Wyatt, Esq. partly on the model of the Eddystone Light-House: this point is defended by a small Fort and Batteries. *Dengeness Bay*, though very open, is of great service in sheltering shipping when the wind sets violently from particular quarters.

## TENTERDEN.

TENTERDEN, according to Philipot, "was in elder and more true orthography, written *Thein-warden*: that is, the *Thanes*, or *Theins*, ward or guard, in the valley." It is a small town, pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and was incorporated by Henry the Sixth, who, at the same time, annexed it, as a member, to the cinque town and port of Rye, in Sussex, to which it is yet subject. Queen Elizabeth, in her 42d year, granted the inhabitants a new charter, by which, in place of a Bailiff, &c. the future government of Tenterden was vested in a Mayor, twelve Jurats, twelve Common Councilmen, a Chamberlain, and Town Clerk. The present *Town-Hall*, which is occasionally used as an assembly room, was built about the year 1792; the old one having been burnt down by an accidental fire. The *Market-House* is a

small mean edifice of timber, now little frequented, the market itself being almost disused. A large fair annually is held here on the first Monday in May, for the sale of cattle, wool, shop-goods, and articles of domestic use.

The *Church* is a large and handsome fabric, dedicated to St. Michael; and it consists of a nave, north-aisle, chancel, &c. with a well-built and lofty tower at the west end. This tower, from its elevated situation, is seen for many miles round; and it had formerly a *Beacon* hanging from a piece of timber on the top. "The Beacon," says Hasted, "was a sort of iron kettle, holding about a gallon, with a ring, or hoop, of the same metal, round the upper part of it, to hold more coals, rosin, &c." There is an ancient saying that, "*Tenterden Steeple* was the cause of *Goodwin Sands*;" yet it would seem from the "Dialogues" of Sir Thomas More, that that adage was first applied to the decay of Sandwich Haven\*. Fuller says, "it was erected

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\* At an assembly of "old folk of the cuntre," says the above writer, "they bygan fyrst to ensearche what thinge had ben the occasion that so good a Haven was in so few yerys so soore decayed," &c. At length, as "dyvers men alledged dyvers causes, ther started up one good old father, and said, 'Ye maysters, say every man what he wyll, cha [I have] marked this matter as well as sum other, and by—I wote how it waxed noughte well ynoughe.' 'And what hath hurt it, good father?' quod those gentlemen. 'By my fayth, Maysters,' quod he, 'yonder same *Tenterden stepell*, and nothyng ellys, by the masse; 'sholde 'twere a fayr fyshpole.' 'Why hath the stepell hurt the Haven



by the Bishop of Rochester, with a collection of money that had been made to fence against the sea in East-Kent." From the arms on the west-front, and which are repeated also on a beam over the altar, it would seem, however, to have been really built by the Monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, to which foundation this Church was appropriated in 1259. The *Sepulchral Memorials*, both here and in the Church-yard, are very numerous. Besides the Church, there are two other places of religious worship, in this town, for dissenters of different denominations. The dreadful *Earthquake* which swallowed up great part of Lisbon, on the first of November, 1755, seems to have extended its effects to this parish and its neighbourhood, the waters of several ponds being greatly agitated in the forenoon of that day; in some of them the water was forced over the banks with a violence and noise similar to the rushing of the tide, and in others it was observed circling in eddies: those ponds only which were supplied by springs were observed to be thus affected. The number of houses in Tenterden parish, in 1811, was 459; that of inhabitants, 2786.

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good father?" quod they. 'Nay, by'r Lady, Maysters,' quod he, 'yeh cannot tell you why, but 'chote well it hath; for by—I knew that a good Haven tyll the Steepell was bylded, and by the Mary-masse, 'cha marked yt never throve synnys." The idea entertained by the shrewd countryman was, that the funds which had been originally appropriated to the preservation of the Harbour, had been expended by the monks in erecting the steeple of this Church.

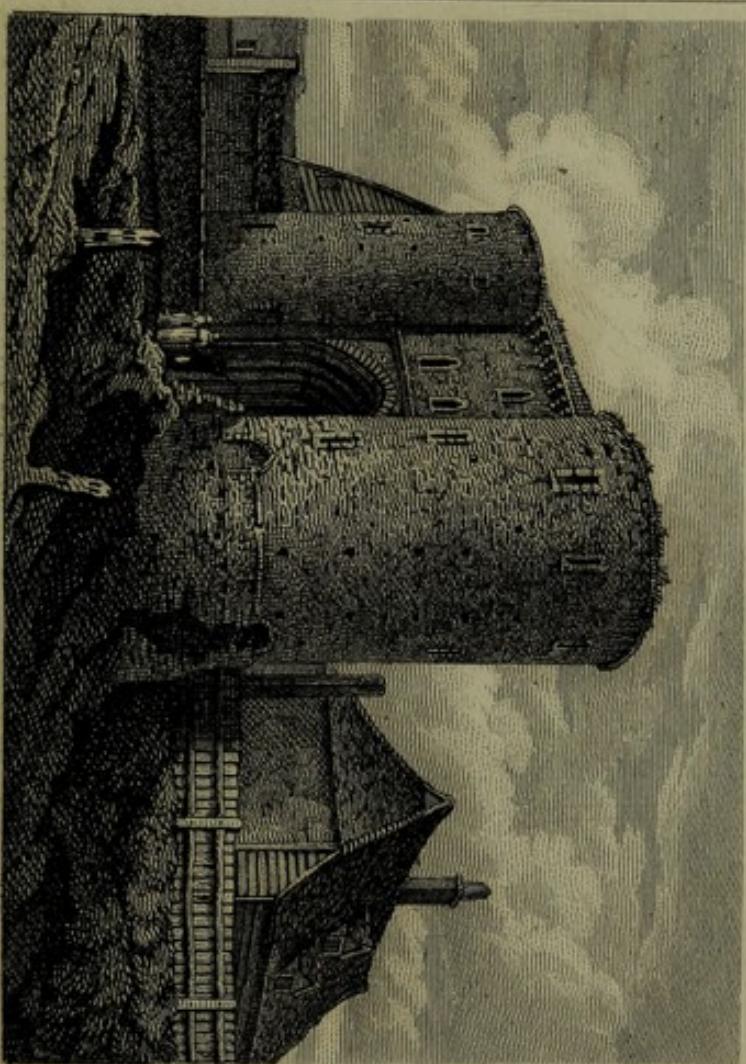
## RYE.

THE first of the Cinque Ports on entering Sussex, from the coast of Kent, is RYE, which is mentioned in history as early as the year 893. Edward the Confessor gave Rye and Winchelsea to the monks of Fescamp, in Normandy; but Henry the Third resumed possession of both towns, presenting the monks, in exchange, with the manors of Cheltenham and Selover, in Gloucestershire, and other lands in the county of Lincoln.

Rye is situated on rising ground on the west side of the river Rother, which now forms its Port. Edward the Third encompassed it with walls fortified by gateways, most of which yet remain, though very ruinous. The most perfect is the North, or LAND GATE, which opens towards Kent by an obtusely pointed arch, flanked by round towers. The *Castle*, or YPRES TOWER, was built by William de Ypres in the reign of King Stephen, and has a venerable and not unpicturesque aspect: it is a strong square pile with round towers at the angles. Notwithstanding these defences, Rye was plundered and burnt by the French, in the year 1377; and during the reign of Henry the Sixth, it was again laid desolate by the same people, on which occasion most of its ancient records were destroyed.

Several extraordinary changes have been made in the state of Rye *Harbour*, in different ages, through the violence of

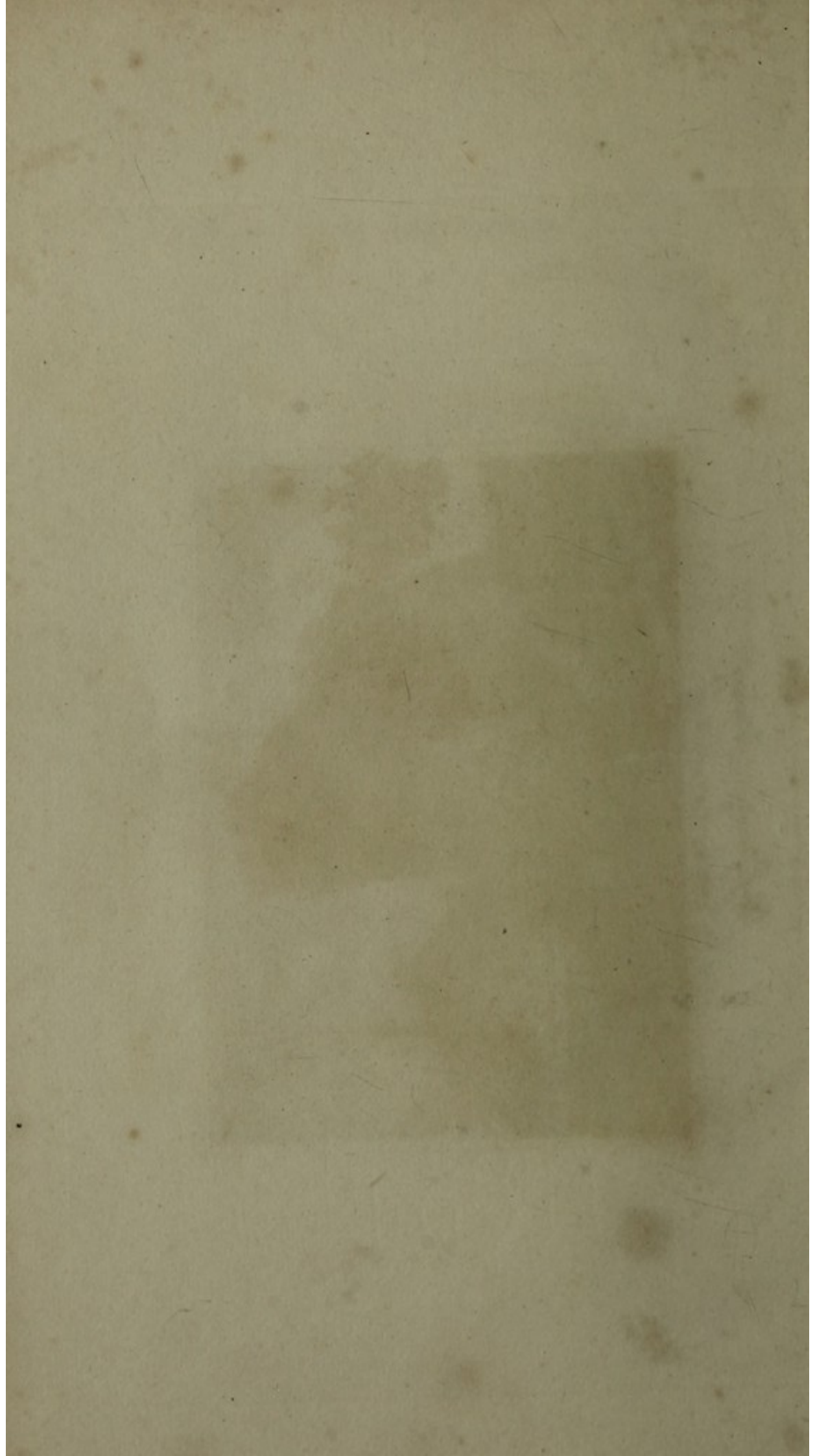




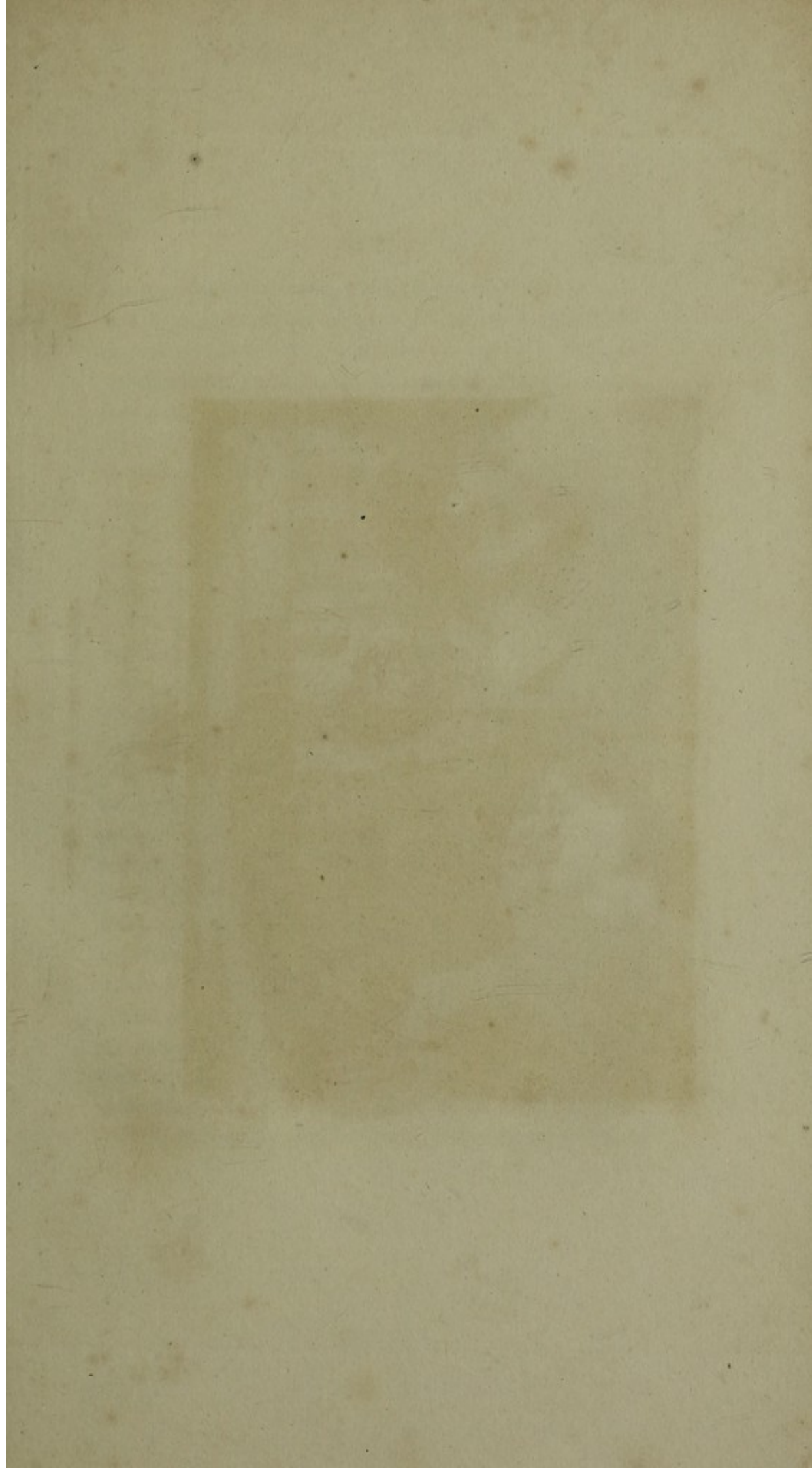
*King's Dyke of the Castle, from a sketch by W. D. D. D.*

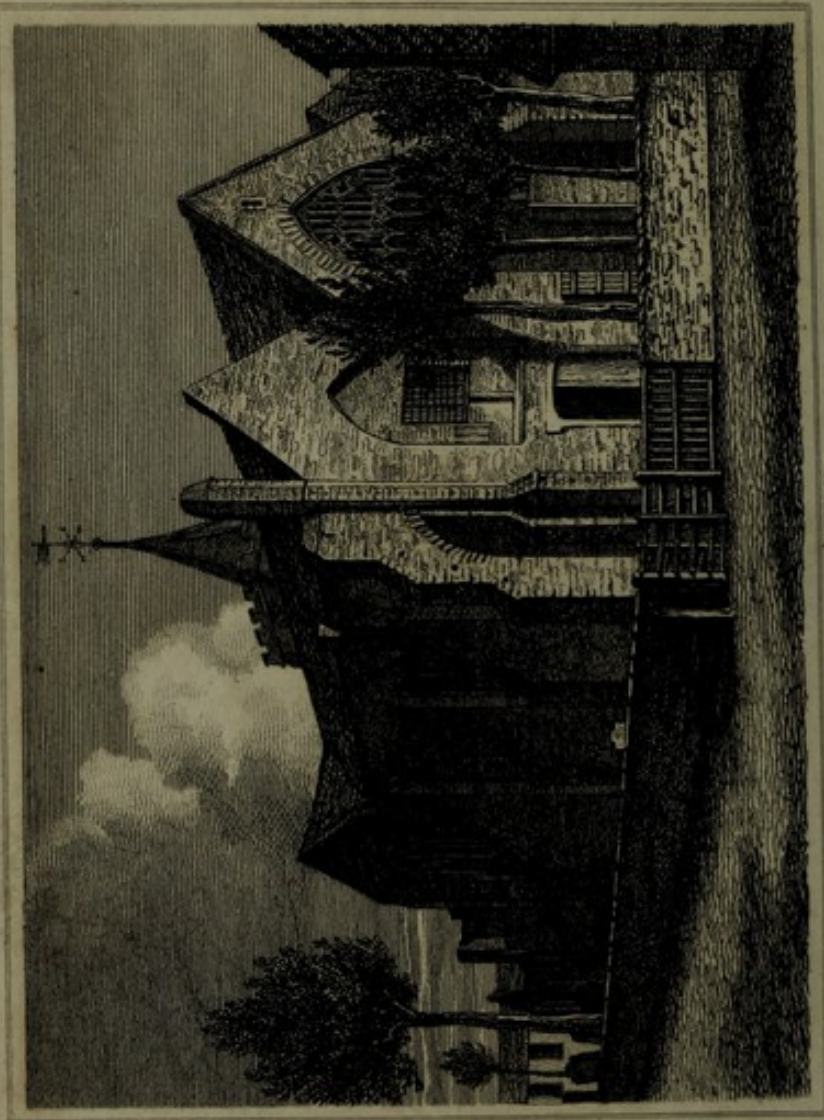
*Sandgate Castle, Dover.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Stanswood & Co. 1843.*









*Drawn & Eng'd by W.Dobbs.*

*S.E. View of Ryer Church, Ipswich.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Barwood & Co. Exch. 1848.*



the sea and wind: and, since the reign of Elizabeth, it had been gradually becoming shallow and insecure till the present century; when, about the year 1804, it was rendered sufficiently commodious for vessels of 200 tons to unload at the quay. This great improvement was principally effected by means of an ingeniously constructed dam, the invention of the Rev. Daniel Pape, L. L. B. who was rewarded with the gold medal of the Society of Arts. George the First, in January 1725, and George the Second, in December 1736, were both compelled by storms to seek shelter in this Harbour when returning from the Continent.

This town has an air of considerable antiquity, and it consists of several streets very irregularly built: near the centre is a handsome *Town-hall* and *Market-place*. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. ———, is extremely spacious; but, in consequence of material repairs and alterations about the time of Queen Anne, it has lost most of its ancient character; the interior is not particularly remarkable. Here are several *Meeting-houses*; and two *Free-schools*, founded at different periods, the oldest being of the time of Charles the First. In Edward the Third's reign there was a small establishment of *Augustin Friars* at Rye, the Chapel of which, now a store-house, still remains: the windows are pointed, and exhibit some neat tracery.

This town is governed by a Mayor and Jurats, who, with the freemen, return two members to Parliament. The trade chiefly consists in hops, wool, timber, and lime; great quantities of the latter being burnt in the neighbourhood from chalk brought from the cliffs at East-Bourne. The

fishery for mackerel, herrings, and flat-fish, support many of the inhabitants. Packets sail twice a week from Rye to Boulogne. The number of houses in this parish, in 1811, was 476 ; that of inhabitants, 2681.

The road from Rye to Winchelsea traverses a most wet and dreary marsh ; having, on the left, about half a mile from the sea, the ruinous remains of WINCHELSEA, or CAMBER, CASTLE, which was built by Henry the Eighth, on nearly the same plan as the Castles of Sandgate, Deal, Walmer, &c. Like those it consists of a circular keep, with several semi-circular towers extending from the surrounding walls at various distances ; it is constructed chiefly of brick and rubble cased with stone.

## WINCHELSEA.

WINCHELSEA, like Rye, is still ranked among the principal Cinque Port Towns, though its Harbour has long been ruined, and its population lessened by the desertion of its merchants and traders. It derived both its origin and peculiar privileges from *Old Winchelsea* ; which, standing on low ground near the sea-shore, was entirely destroyed in the time of Edward the First. Great devastation had been previously made in the reign of Henry the Third ; when, according to an ancient record long preserved here, “ in the month of October, 1250, the moon being in its prime, the sea passed over her accustomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made so horrible a noise that it was heard a great way within land. At dark night the sea



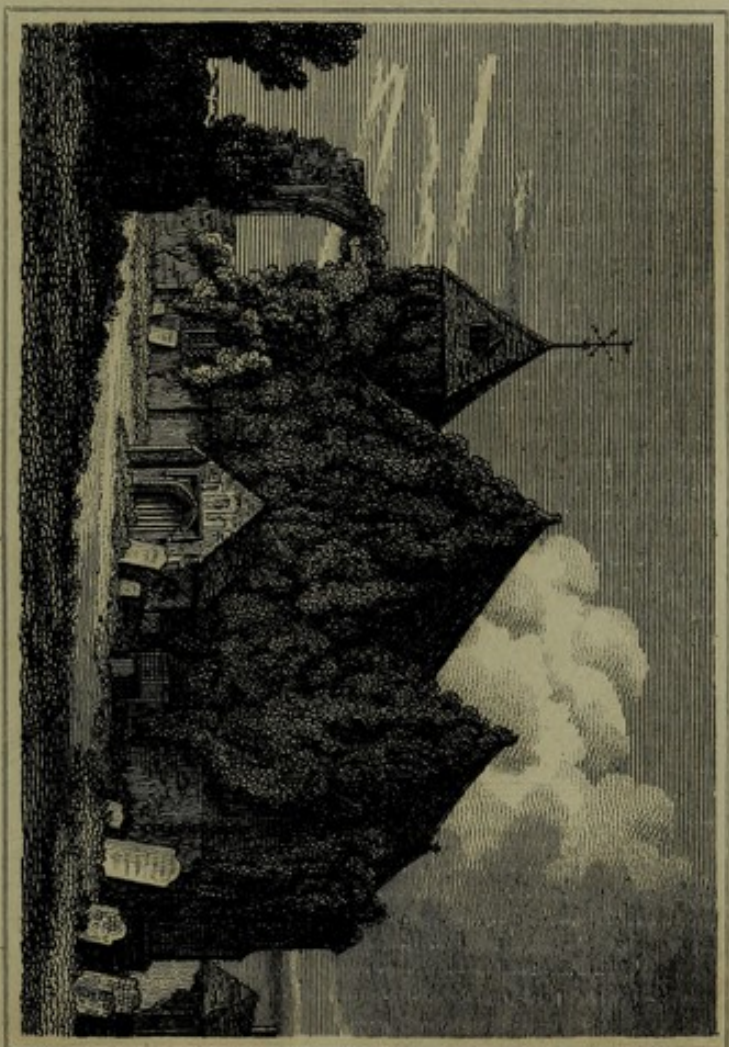
seemed to be a light fire, and to burn, and the waves to beat with one another, insomuch that it was past the mariners' skill to save their ships; and at *Winchelsea*, besides cottages for salt, fishermens' huts, bridges, and mills, 300 houses, by the violent rising of the waves, were drowned." Another document found among the records at Rye, states, that in the year, 1287, "on the even of St. Agath, the Virgin, was the town of Winchelsea drowned, with all the lands between Cliemsden and Hythe." On the latter occasion the inhabitants petitioned Edward the First for land to build a new town on; and that monarch sent John de Kirkby, Bishop of Ely, and Treasurer of England, to view the proposed spot, which was then a rabbit-warren. The site was approved, and the King (having made terms with the owners) allotted 170 acres for the new town, which he likewise surrounded with walls. Within twenty years, however, it was twice pillaged; first by the French and next by the Spaniards, who landed near Farleigh-Head. In 1377, the French, after burning Rye, made an attempt to destroy this town, but were repulsed through the bravery, as supposed, of Hamo de Offington, Abbot of Battle, and his dependents. In after ages it attained great importance through its wine trade; and, next to Southampton, it became the principal depository for French wines. At length the sea gradually deserted the Harbour, leaving in its stead a dreary marsh on the west side of the town; and its commerce being thus destroyed, it was quitted by numbers of the inhabitants. Its final decay, as a Port, appears to have taken place about the end of Queen Elizabeth's

reign. That Princess was so struck by the scarlet robes and splendid appearance of the Corporation and Gentry, who welcomed her approach, in 1573, when on her progress along this coast, that she complimented the town with the title of Little London.

WINCHELSEA is situated about a mile from the sea, on a peninsula of elevated ground, rising high above the marshes. It originally spread over a surface two miles in circumference, and was divided into about forty squares, or quarters, as they were called, forming spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles. Most of those buildings have been long destroyed, yet the vast vaults which remain, attest the extensive commerce that was once carried on here: the piers and walls are of uncommon strength, and the arched roofs are sustained by strong groins of stone.

There were formerly three *Churches* in Winchelsea, but two of them are wholly demolished, and the transept of the third is in ruins. The latter Church was dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and now consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel; the outer walls, on the south and west sides, are finely overgrown with ivy, and some of the windows display handsome tracery in the pointed style. The interior is capacious and lofty, and three fine arches remain, which spring from light clustered columns. Here are several ancient monuments; three of the most curious of which, exhibit the effigies of *Crusaders*, or Knights-Templars, a Preceptory of whom was instituted at Old Winchelsea, in the eleventh century. The Knights are all sculptured in coats of mail and cross legged; one of them appears holding





*Drawn & Engr'd by W. Dobbie.*

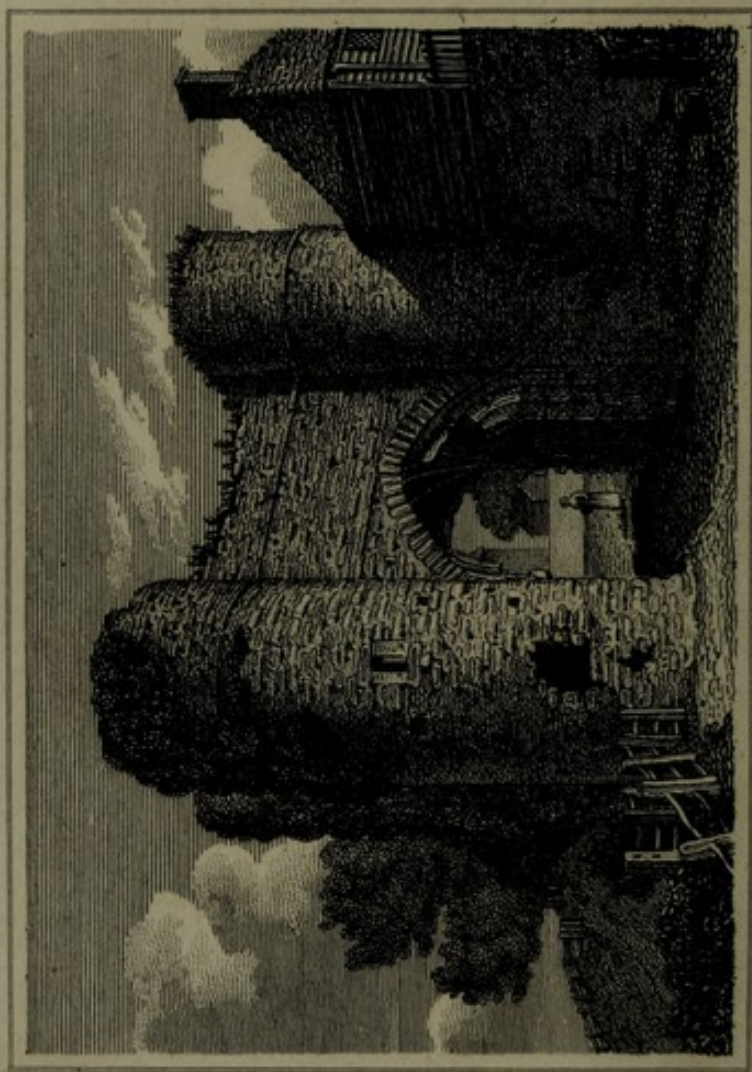
*Wychelen Church, Japan.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Mar 1. 1818.*

J R Crosbie &



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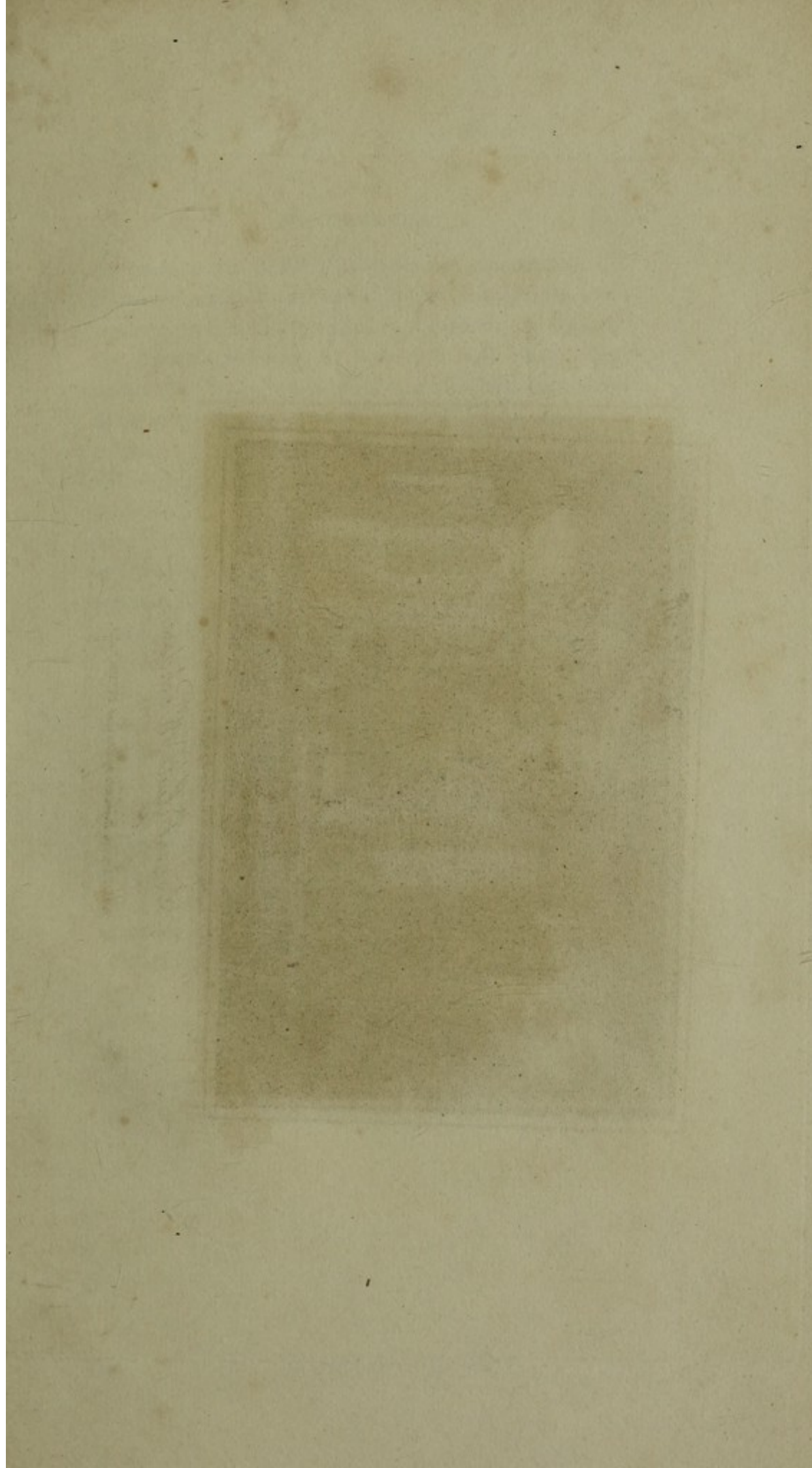


Engr'd by W. Dingle from a Drawing by F. W. E. Woodhouse

*Ancient Gate, Winchelsea.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sturges & Co. Mar. 1. 1818.







Drawn & Eng'd by W. Dingle.

*Remains of the Friary Winchester.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Sharwood & Co. March 1. 1848.



his heart in his hand. The particular persons they were intended to commemorate are not known ; but the arms, a lion rampant, with two tails, on one of the shields, was borne by the Oxenbridge family, of Breede, in this county. The massive bell-tower, which stood near the south-west angle of the church-yard, was pulled down a few years ago.

Edward the Second instituted a convent of *Black*, or *Dominican Friars*, in this town ; and another establishment for *Grey Friars* was founded by William de Buckingham. Part of the latter yet remains and is now occupied as a dwelling-house ; in the gardens of which are some fine ruins of the Friars' Church, surrounded with trees and evergreens.

Some fragments of the walls, (with vestiges of the outer ditch,) and three of the ancient gateways, still remain here, though in a very dilapidated state. LAND-GATE, through which the road passes to Rye, is on the north-east side of the town, and is richly mantled with ivy ; it has large circular towers at each angle. The *Strond*, or STRAND-GATE, is also flanked by round towers, and has a very obtuse arch, formed by rude and vast stones. NEW-GATE was of less importance, and is situated a short distance to the left of the present road leading to Hastings.

Winchelsea is governed by a Mayor, twelve Jurats, and inferior officers ; it returns two members to Parliament ; the Town-seal is of considerable antiquity and very curious. The *Court-House* and *Gaol* are of great age. When in its prosperity this town supplied the exigencies of the State with twenty-one ships and 596 men, for a certain

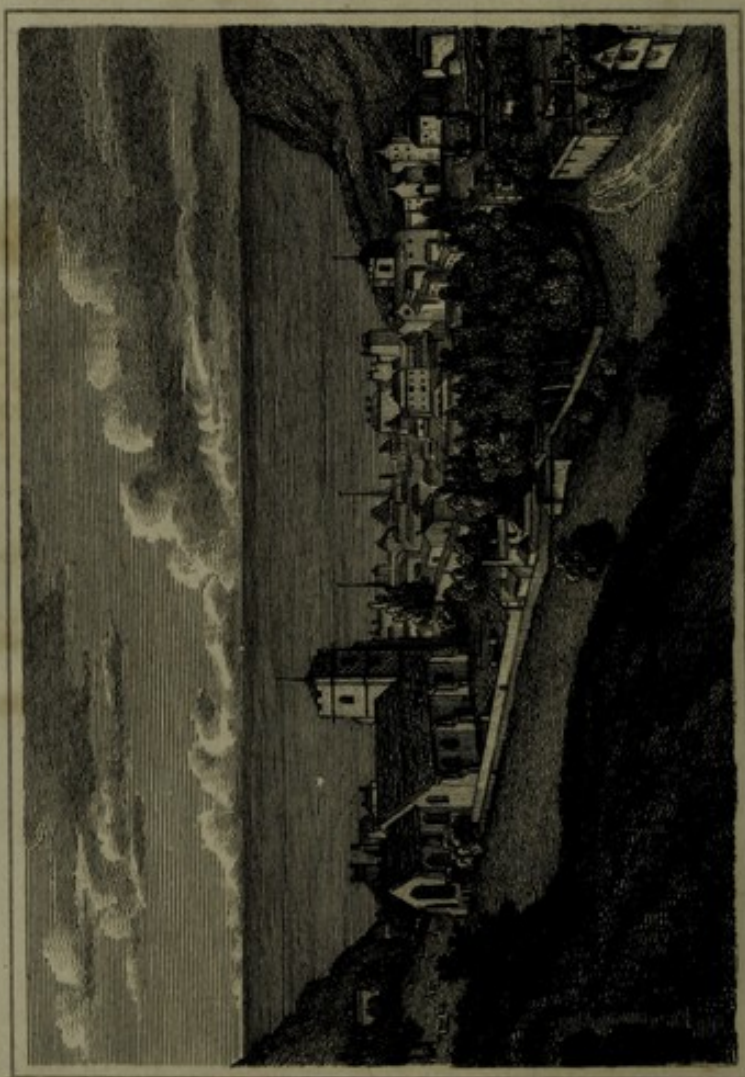
period, free of expence. The number of houses in Winchelsea, in 1811, was 135 ; and that of inhabitants 652.

*Robert de Winchelsey*, who was first a scholar at Canterbury and afterwards Archbishop of that See, in Edward the First's reign, was a native of this town. He was a very learned and worthy prelate ; though like most of the ecclesiastics of his time, somewhat too earnest in maintaining the authority of the Pope. He died in May 1313, and was buried in his Cathedral ; but the tomb is said to have been destroyed at the period of the Reformation.

The road from Winchelsea to Hastings crosses FAIRLIGHT-DOWN, which rises to a considerable height above the shore, and commands some very extensive and beautiful views. The whole range of the British Channel, from the South-Foreland to Beachy-Head, with the hills of France, and various towns and villages, may be distinctly seen, particularly of an evening just before sun-set. On the most elevated part of the Down was formerly a station for determining the relative situations of the observatories of Greenwich and Paris ; and on the brow of the cliff is a Signal-house, that was erected during the late wars. *Fairlight Church* is a small edifice, having a low massive tower at the west end ; it forms a good sea-mark, from standing on the verge of the height above the Village, which is pleasantly seated in a romantic valley. " It is off Farleigh-Head," says Pennant, " that the northern tide, flowing from the German sea through the straits of Dover, meets, with a great rippling, the tide from the vast Atlantic, which is sensibly felt between this place and Boulogne.



J R Crosbie &



Eng. by W. Dabbie from a drawing by F. W. L. T. W. Dabbie.

*Hastings, Sussex.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. May 2, 1818.



## HASTINGS.

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HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE TOWN AND CASTLE :  
DESCENT OF THE MANOR : TOWN AND CHURCHES DES-  
CRIBED : CORPORATION : HARBOUR AND FORT : TRADE :  
CASTLE DESCRIBED : ANCIENT PRIORY : POPULATION.

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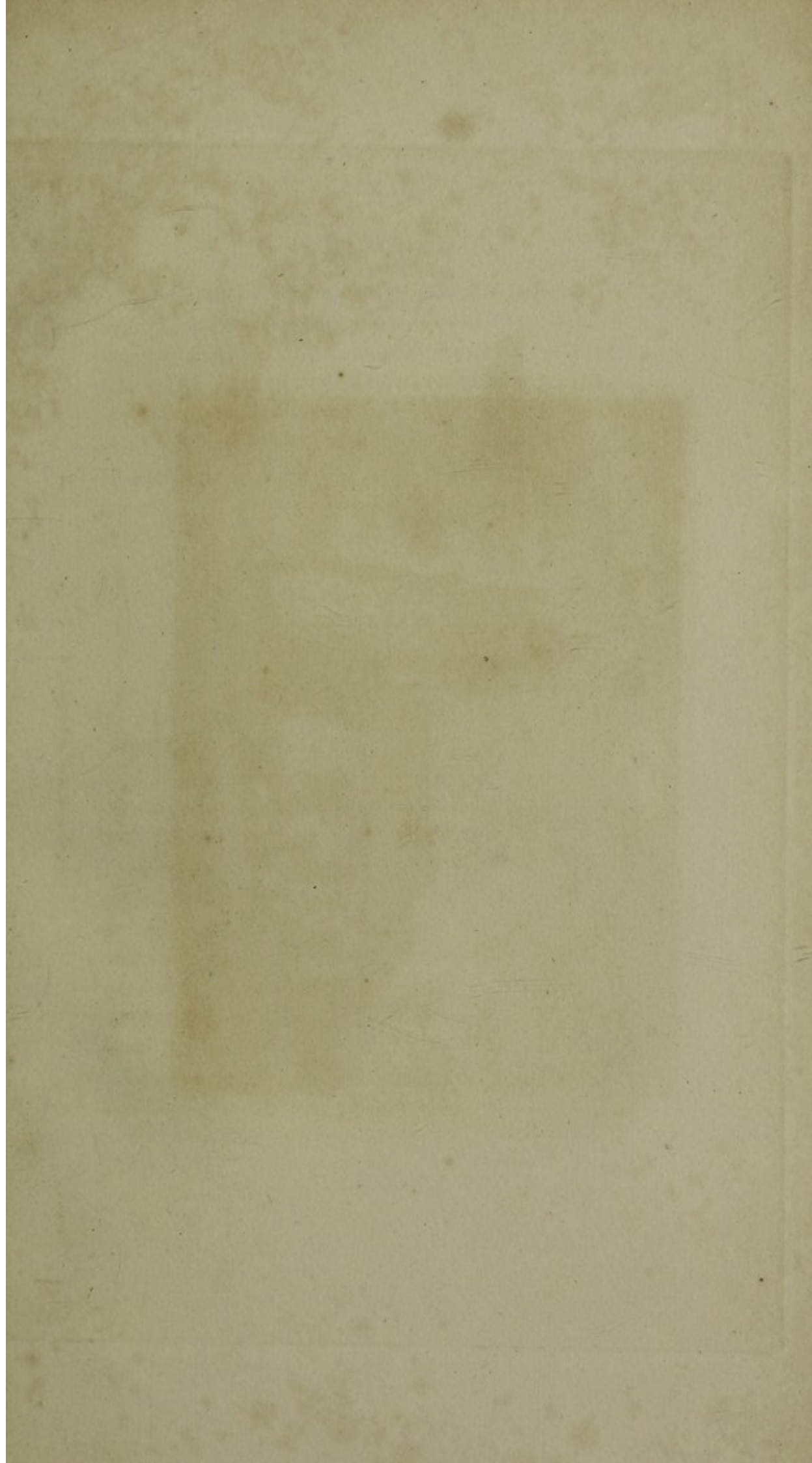
A long and steep descent leads from Fairlight-Down to HASTINGS, which is romantically situated in a narrow valley sloping to the sea on the south, but enclosed on every other side by lofty hills and cliffs. This is a town of great antiquity; and, though vouched by tradition to have been built by Hastings the Danish pirate, was most probably in existence long before his time; as Arviragus, the British King, is said to have constructed a fortress at Hastings when he threw off the Roman yoke, in the latter part of the first century. In the Saxon times it became a flourishing town, for King Athelstan, between the years 925 and 942, established here a royal mint. William the Norman marched hither from Pevensey, fifteen days after his landing, and erected a fort, which was afterwards enlarged into a strong and extensive *Castle*, on the lofty eminence westward from

the town. On consolidating his dominion, that chieftain made Hastings one of the principal Cinque Ports; and he bestowed the entire rape, or hundred, to which it gives name, on his relation Robert, Earl of Eu. At that period Hastings seems to have been the general passage to Normandy; and Matthew de Hastings is recorded, in Bldunt's Tenures, to have held a manor in this county by the service of finding an oar whenever the King passed over the sea from this Haven. The monk Eadmer, in his account of Canterbury, states, that in the year 1090, almost all the Bishops and Nobles of England were assembled, by Royal authority, at Hastings Castle, to pay personal homage to King William Rufus previous to his departure for Normandy.

Henry the Third seized Hastings, and its subordinate estates, from the descendants of the Earl of Eu, and conveyed them, in exchange, to John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, in whose posterity they remained till 1299, when they again reverted to the crown. Hastings is now the property of Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chichester, whose collateral ancestor, Thomas Pelham, Esq. of Laughton, purchased it from a descendant of the Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by Richard the Third, together with the manors of Crowhurst, Burwash, and Berelham, for the sum of 2500*l.* and a reserved rent of twenty marks.

Hastings consists, principally, of two parallel streets divided by a small *Bourne*, which flows from the neighbouring hills and falls into the sea below the town. A gradual increase in the buildings and population took place







Engr'd by W. Doolin, from a Drawing by F. W. L. St. John.

*All Saints Church, Hastings.*

Published for the Proprietors by Sharwood & Co. 1841.



during the last century ; but of late years, the augmentation has been more rapid, owing to the influx of company in the summer season ; this having become a fashionable watering-place. Within the last six years a handsome row of houses has been built on a field called the *Croft*, running parallel with the High Street, and commanding an extensive sea-prospect : some good lodging-houses have also been erected towards the western-end of the town, upon the site of an ancient Priory. The Bathing-machines (about twenty in number) stand near the *Marine Parade*, which is nearly 500 feet in length, and forms an excellent promenade : additional accommodation for visitors is afforded by several commodious *Warm Baths*. Here are likewise two good Libraries, with Billiard Rooms, &c. and weekly Assemblies are held at the Swan and the Crown Inns.

In the time of Richard the Second, Hastings was burned by the French ; and when rebuilt, it was divided into three Parishes, namely St. Clement's, All Saints, and St. Mary in the Castle. *St. Clement's*, which is locally denominated the *Lower Church*, has a massive tower, embattled, at the south-west angle, with strong buttresses: the Church is neatly ornamented ; the altar-piece was painted by Mortimer. Here are various Sepulchral memorials, both of marble and brass ; some of which are worthy of inspection. *All Saints*, generally called the *Upper Church*, is the most ancient fabric of the two ; it has a high pitched roof, and a tower at the west-end : the walls are supported by large buttresses. The pulpit-cloth was a part of the canopy held by the Barons of the Cinque Ports over Queen Anne, at the time of her coronation. The

belfry-roof was ornamented with the signs of the Zodiac, which are still in tolerable preservation. Both Churches may be described, generally, as in the pointed style of architecture. There were anciently two other Churches here, dedicated to St. George and St. Michael, and also an Hospital in honour of St. Mary Magdalen, but few remains of either are now standing.

Hastings has received various privileges from different Monarchs, and is now governed (under a Charter granted by Charles the Second,) by a Mayor, and Jurats, with subordinate officers. It returns two members to Parliament, who are elected by the Mayor, Jurats, and resident Freemen not receiving alms, who are about forty in number. The *Town-Hall*, or Court-House, under which is the market-place, was built in the year 1700. Within it is a shield charged with the Arms of France, which was brought from Quebec, and presented to the Corporation by the late General James Murray, who passed his latter days at Beauport, a pleasant seat near this town.

Great encroachments have been made by the sea on this coast in different ages. Early in Elizabeth's reign the ancient wooden Pier, which formed a good Harbour at Hastings, was destroyed by a violent tempest; and much damage was done here in January 1792, by a high tide, and heavy gales of wind. At the west end of the *Stade*, as the port is now called, is a *Fort*, mounting twenty-six four-pounders, which was first constructed about forty years ago, and forms a strong barrier against the wind in boisterous weather. The manner in which vessels are now secured from storms is by drawing them up on the beach with a capstan and horses. —When in its prosperity, this port, with its subordinate



members, supplied twenty-one ships, for forty days, for the King's service.

About nine or ten vessels, of forty tons burthen each, belonging to Hastings, are employed in bringing chalk from the Holy-well-pits, at Beachy Head, for the supply of the vast Lime-kilns near this town. The fishery for herrings, mackerel, and trawl fish, constitutes another source of employment for the inhabitants: and a further branch is found in boat and sloop building.

HASTINGS CASTLE is now little more than a shapeless mass of ruins. Its outer walls would seem, originally, to have had the form of a spherical triangle, with rounded angles; the base or south line, being the high and perpendicular cliff that fronts the sea. The east side was a plain wall about 300 feet in length; the north-west side is nearly 400 feet in extent: and the whole enclosed area is rather more than an acre and a quarter. The entrance gateway, long since demolished, was near the northern angle; and adjacent to it towards the west, are the remains of a small tower and sally-port: still farther westward, are the ruins of another tower. The walls, about eight feet in thickness, were composed of flint, stone, and rubble; and were flanked on the east, and north-west sides, by a deep and broad ditch, which gradually contracted towards the entrance. In this Castle was a free Chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which had an establishment of a Dean, and seven Prebendaries, whose annual revenues, at the period of the Dissolution, were estimated at 60*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* and were granted by Henry the Eighth to his great favourite Sir Anthony Browne, K. G.

At a short distance, westward, from the Castle-hill was a *Priory* of black Canons, founded in the reign of Richard the First; and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At the Dissolution, its income, according to Dugdale, was stated at 51*l.* annually. On the site of the Priory is now a Farm-house; and a few remains of the monastic buildings may yet be traced.

The population of Hastings, as returned to the House of Commons in 1801, amounted to 2982; and the buildings to 542. In 1811, the returns were as follow: houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building, 716; males, 1758; females, 2138: total of the inhabitants, 3996.

The vicinity of this town presents some beautiful scenery; and the neighbouring rides and prospects are extremely pleasant and interesting.

BULVERHYTHE, sometimes, but improperly, called *Bulverheath*, is situated on the coast about three miles from Hastings, of which it is a member. It is a small inconsiderable place, and the Church, which even in Camden's time, was "roofless," is now entirely in ruins. Snipe and wild-fowl abound on this part of the coast in the winter season.

## PEVENSEY.

PEVENSEY was once a maritime town of considerable importance; but it derived its great celebrity from having been the place of debarkation of William, Duke of Normandy, on his successful invasion of this kingdom in 1066. That chieftain landed at Michaelmas, from a fleet of 900 ships, with 60,000 men, including cavalry; and having refreshed his



troops, and hastily erected a fortress, he marched forward to Hastings, and thence to Battle (then called Epiton) where, on the 14th of October, he obtained his decisive victory over King Harold.

Pevensay is a place of very remote origin, and most probably, its Port was frequented by the Romans, who had a station in this neighbourhood, if not on the very spot now occupied by the ruins of the Castle. Usher supposes it to have been the *Caer Pensavell Coit* of the ancient Britons, a name which Pennant derives from *Caer Pen issa coed*, or "the fortress at the lower end of the wood;" the *Sylva Anderida* of the Romans. The learned Somner inclines to fix here the station *Anderida*, in opposition to those antiquaries who refer it to Newenden, in Kent; and he supports his conjecture by the words of Gildas, which describe it as situated on "the southern coast."

The Harbour of Pevensay was once of considerable extent; but it has been entirely ruined through the receding of the sea, and the gradual deposition of soil from the uplands. The vast marshy tract called Pevensay Level, has been under the cognizance of the Commissioners of Sewers, at least, from the time of Edward the First; and near Pevensay is a capacious drain, made for the discharge of the waters, with massive gates towards the sea, which close at the coming in of the tide, and open at the recess. The Harbour had begun to decay before the time of King John; in whose ninth year "the Barons of Pevensay," as appears from Madox's "History of the Exchequer," paid forty marks for license to build a town upon a new site between Pevensay and Langley,

which should enjoy the same privileges as the Cinque Ports, and have a Sunday market, and a seventeen days annual fair. That design, however, was not carried into effect, and the town was progressively deserted as the Haven decayed : it is now an inconsiderable place, the number of houses in the whole parish, according to the returns of 1811, being no more than 50, and that of the inhabitants 254 ; of whom 123 were males, and 131 females.

PEVENSEY CASTLE is seated on rising ground, eastward of the town, and insulated, as it were, by the surrounding level. This fortress was either founded by the Romans, or constructed with materials used in some prior building, by that people. The external walls approach to the circular form, and with their towers are pretty entire to the height of twenty or twenty-five feet. The chief entrance is on the west or land side, between two round towers, in which are several bands, or layers, of Roman tiles ; some single, others double, to the height of about twenty feet, and four or five feet asunder. The walls between the other towers to the north-west, present similar bands, separated by layers of a whiter-coloured tile, or of stone, hewn in that shape ; and in the north-east tower are similar stones towards the bottom, arranged in the herring-bone manner. Several of the turrets on the east wall are of solid masonry. Within is a small fortification, or *Keep*, more of a quadrangular form, moated on the north and west : this also has round towers, but built without any appearance of Roman tiles. The entrance was by a draw-bridge, corresponding in situation with the gateway of the outer fort ; and like that, placed nearer to the southern ex-





Engraving by W. D. Smith, from a drawing by H. G. Smith.

*Penney Castle, Shrew.*

Published for the Proprietors, by Johnson & Co. Aug. 1847.

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J R Crosbie &



Eng.<sup>d</sup> by W. Deeble, from a Drawing by H. Griston.

*Part of the Interior of Pevensey Castle, Sussex.*

*Published for the Proprietors by Sherwood & Co. Aug<sup>r</sup>. 1837.*



tremity than to the centre. The towers, which are six in number, are tolerably large. The entire area of this Castle contains more than seven acres. The outer walls were discovered, about a century ago, to be built on piles ; they were surrounded by an immense fosse.

This fortress, in its original state, must have been of vast strength ; since, in the year 1088, it maintained a defence of six weeks against King William Rufus and a powerful army, who besieged it in vain till famine compelled a surrender : it was then held by the turbulent Odo, Bishop of Baieux, who had retired hither when in rebellion against that Prince. Here, likewise, Gilbert, Earl of Clare, endured a long siege in the time of King Stephen, till the garrison sank under the united pressure of want and fatigue.

The Town and Castle of Pevensey were given by William the Norman to his half-brother Robert, Earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall ; whose descendant, William, was deprived of all his possessions, and banished the realm, by Henry the First, for rebellion. That monarch granted them to *Gilbert de Aquila*, in allusion to whose name this district was afterwards styled the *Honour of the Eagle*. The demesne and Castle of Pevensey are now held by Lord George Henry Cavendish, under a lease from the Duchy of Lancaster, which was originally granted to the Pelhams by Henry the Fourth, son of the famous John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster ; to whom the "Honour of the Eagle" had been given on his surrender of the great Earldom of Richmond.

Pevensey gave birth to that eccentric traveller and physician, ANDREW BORDE, or *Andreas Perforatus*, as he

styled himself in Latin ; who died, in 1549, in the Fleet Prison. He was physician to Henry the Eighth, and is reputed to have had great professional skill. He was author of various publications of much repute in their day, but now little known.

## BATTLE.

Though the memorable conflict between Duke William and King Harold is generally termed the Battle of Hastings, yet it was actually fought on the heath near the small village of *Epiton*, (seven miles from Hastings), which, in consequence of that event, was thence-forth called BATTLE ; and the town that was built there, after the foundation of Battle-Abbey, is still distinguished by that name.

Battle is a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings ; it chiefly consists of one street indifferently built. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. ———, is a very handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, aisle, and chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end. The windows of the north aisle display some curious devices and figures in stained glass. Among the sepulchral memorials are various ancient brasses and tombs, and in a niche, on the north side of the chancel, is an elaborate altar monument for the famous *Sir Anthony Browne, K. G.* (Standard-Bearer to Henry the Eighth) and Alice, his first Lady ; whose effigies are placed on the tomb. Sir Anthony died in May, 1548 ; and is represented in armour, wearing the mantle and collar of the Garter : his lady



is in the habit of the times. The incumbent of this Church is styled Dean of Battle.

A weekly market on *Sundays* was granted to this town by Henry the First, and it continued so to be held till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was transferred to Thursdays. According to the returns of 1811, the population of this parish amounted to 2531 ; of whom 1232 were males, and 1299 females : the number of houses was 364.

The chief employment of the inhabitants is derived from agriculture ; and from the manufacture of Gunpowder, several mills for which are in this neighbourhood : the Battle powder is well known among sportsmen, for its superior excellence.

BATTLE ABBEY was founded by William the Conqueror, in the year succeeding his victory, with the double view of atoning for the slaughter of the field, and of evincing his gratitude to Heaven for his success. Motives of superstition appear to have combined with piety in inducing him to this measure ; for a *Sanguis lac*, as the Normans termed it, or *bloody fountain*, is affirmed to have sprung up here after every shower, crying to the Lord for vengeance for the immense efflux of Christian blood that had been shed on this spot.

This establishment was designed on a vast scale ; the immediate precincts of the Abbey being a mile in circuit, and the buildings themselves of corresponding magnificence. William intended it for 140 monks, and his endowments were fully ample for the support of that number ; but his death prevented the completion of his design. He settled here, however, a considerable body from the Benedictine Monastery of Marmontier, in Normandy, and was himself present at the

consecration of the Abbey Church, which is reputed by some writers to have been built on the very spot where Harold was slain ; or according to others, where his gorgeous standard was taken \*. He also made an offering at the altar, of his own sword, and the royal robe which he had worn at his coronation.

The privileges and immunities granted by the Conqueror to this Abbey were very great : they were in general, similar to those of Christ Church, Canterbury, but others were peculiar ; among the latter was the right given to the Abbot, of pardoning any condemned thief whom he should casually pass by, or meet, going to execution. The estates, manors, &c. with which the founder endowed the monks, were of extraordinary extent and value. He granted them all the land within the compass of three miles round the Abbey, together with the manor and royal customs of Wye, in Kent, and various other manors in Sussex, Surrey, Essex, Berks, Oxford, Devon. Many other estates and possessions were given in successive ages by different persons ; and at the period of the Dissolution the annual revenues of this establishment amounted, according to Speed, to the sum of 987*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ; and according to Dugdale, who gives the nett income only, to 880*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The Abbots of Battle, holding their lands of the King *per baronium*, were privileged to sit in Parliament.

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\* This splendid prize displayed the figure of a fighting warrior, sumptuously wrought with gold and precious stones. The Conqueror sent it to Rome, as a present to the Pope.



Henry the Eighth granted the site of the Abbey to one Gilmer, who, after pulling down many of the buildings for the materials, sold the remainder, with the estate, to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G. whose descendants converted a portion of the edifice into a dwelling house. This was afterwards enlarged by the *Websters*, who, about the beginning of the last century, purchased this estate of Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu, and made it their chief seat. Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. M.P. for this connty, is the present owner.

Battle Abbey was situated on a gentle rise with a beautiful concave sweep before it of meadows and woods; confined by woody hills, which form a valley winding towards Hastings and extending to the sea. Its ruins amply testify its ancient magnificence, as well as the rich and elegant style of architecture, in which it was mostly rebuilt in the times of the later Henries. It appears to have originally formed a vast quadrangle, of which one side has been entirely removed; most probably, to admit a view of the country, when the opposite front was altered into a modern habitation. The grand entrance-Gateway, which is the most perfect part now remaining, is a handsome square fabric, embattled, with octagonal turrets at each angle, and ornamented in front, by a series of pointed arches and pilasters: the roof has been destroyed.\* Some remains of the monastic

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\* In a neat little work recently published, intituled, "a concise Sketch of Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye," are views of the above Gateway and of Battle Church; as well as of various other buildings in the towns here named.

offices, with square windows and embattled parapets, adjoin to this entrance. The opposite side of the quadrangle chiefly consists of low parallel walls, which formerly supported chambers; and the remains of a second gateway, which was adorned by elegant turrets. The remaining side is occupied by the mansion of the Websters, and it still displays traces of its ancient appropriation, though the Abbey Church, which stood here, is utterly destroyed. In front are vestiges of nine pointed arches, (which seem to have belonged to the cloister) now filled up, and forming part of the wall; the "steward's room and servants' hall are supported by a single pillar with ribs diverging from it over the vaulted roof." On this side also are the ruins of the monks' refectory, together with a detached Hall, now used as a barn, of great extent, in which it is supposed the tenants of the Abbey were occasionally entertained. This Hall measures 166 feet in length and thirty-five in breadth, and has twelve long pointed windows on one side, and six on the other. Beneath is a kind of Crypt, curiously vaulted, with elegant pillars and arches, now degraded into a stable: the exterior walls are sustained by strong buttresses. Several great vaults remain, in which the provision and fuel of this splendid foundation were once stored. The famous *Roll*, or *List*, of the Norman Knights who accompanied the Conqueror on his successful invasion of this country, was kept at Battle Abbey; but is thought to have been greatly falsified by the monks in latter ages.



## SEAFORD.

The small town of SEAFORD, which is situated on the coast, nearly mid-way between the rivers Ouse and Cuckmere, is accounted a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings. It was once of much greater extent, but having been burned by the French, in one of their descents on this shore, it never regained its former consequence. The *Church* is an ancient structure consisting of a nave, aisle, and small ehancel. It is evidently of Norman foundation, though now greatly dilapidated and altered: the capitals of several of the Norman columns are curiously sculptured.

Seaford is governed by a Bailiff and twelve Jurats, with an indefinite number of freemen, and returns two members to Parliament. The right of election is vested in the inhabitant-householders, paying scot and lot, the number of whom is scarcely more than one hundred. The population of this parish, in 1811, amounted to 1001; of whom 464 were males, and 537 females: the number of houses was 162. The inhabitants are partly engaged in fishing.

Of late years, Seaford has obtained some repute as a watering-place; and a few Bathing-machines, and hot and cold Baths have been constructed for the accommodation of visitors; a Life Boat is also kept here. On the beach is a small Fort; and above the cliff, westward from the town, is a signal station.

*The following remarks on the CHALK HILLS, in the neighbourhood of Dover, are extracted from a Paper by Mr. W. Phillips, which was read before the Geological Society in December and January last.*

The highest point of the Chalk Hills, which bound the coast of Kent between Deal and Hythe, is near Folkstone, whence they gradually decline in height towards Dover and Walmer, being in the direction of the dip of the strata, which is to the north-east: the dip, however, is very small, being less than one degree.

The Chalk is distinctly stratified, and may be described as consisting of the following beds, beginning with the uppermost one:—1, Chalk with numerous flints; 2, Chalk with few flints; 3, Chalk without flint; 4, Grey Chalk.

The first bed forms the cliffs of the shore from Walmer Castle to St. Margaret's Bay, whence it rises gradually, as the lower beds come into view, and continues to form the upper part of the cliffs as far as Dover Castle; where, in the Castle hill, its thickness may be estimated at more than one hundred feet. The flint strata in this bed occur, generally, at about the distance of two feet from each other, and chiefly consist of the detached nodules usual in chalk with flints. Layers of plated flints, varying from half an inch to one inch and a half in thickness, also occur, and have been traced to one or two miles in length. Some of the beds of continuous flints are of the thickness of eighteen inches: a



hard Chalk marl, eighteen inches thick, is also contained in this bed. Below this bed lies a Chalk, chiefly consisting of organic remains, in which numerous flints of peculiar forms are interspersed, and a few strata of flints run along it. This bed is above one hundred feet in thickness ; it is of a yellow colour, and is harder than the upper bed, though it probably belongs to the same deposit. Its flints appear, generally, to have been formed on organized bodies. It abounds in fossil echini, which are rarely depressed, and the chalk within them is commonly coarser than that of the bed, and of a sandy aspect. This bed is separated from the following one by a layer of marl, and two other layers of marl may be traced in it.

In the second bed the chalk is soft and white, though not of so pure a colour as that with numerous flints. A few thin layers of organic remains, in which are found ammonites of a large size, and two layers of soft chalk marl, are contained in this bed ; as well as some thin layers of flint, but which are not so regularly disposed as the flints in the upper strata.

The third bed, or Chalk without flints, may be subdivided into, first, a thick stratum containing numerous layers of organic remains ; and secondly, a stratum, about fifty feet in thickness, with few organic remains. In the first stratum, which is of a yellowish colour, and much harder than the chalk with few flints, ammonites are found. The second stratum, which is separated from the preceding by a thin layer of soft marl, rises at the base of Shakespeare's Cliff, on the Dover side. It is softer and whiter than the one above it, though not so much so as the Chalk with few flints. For

six feet below the marl, it is of a sandy and friable nature ; assuming sometimes, the appearance and compactness of a sand-stone.

The Grey Chalk bed begins to appear on the west of Shakespeare's Cliff ; it is softer than the strata reposing on it, and varies also, in colour and texture. Some very thin layers of a sandy appearance, and a yellowish colour, separate it from the stratum last described ; and it contains, occasionally, layers of sand-stone, extremely hard, and from one to five inches in thickness. No flints are visible in this bed, though it contains many organic remains, not differing considerably, from those of the upper beds : the echini which are found in it are always depressed and broken. Beneath the Grey Chalk, and extending to Folkstone, is a soft bed of blue marl, of considerable thickness : it contains numerous fossil shells, which generally exhibit a pearly lustre.

The Chalk Hills are covered with an alluvial sand, of yellow and red colours, and with gravel.

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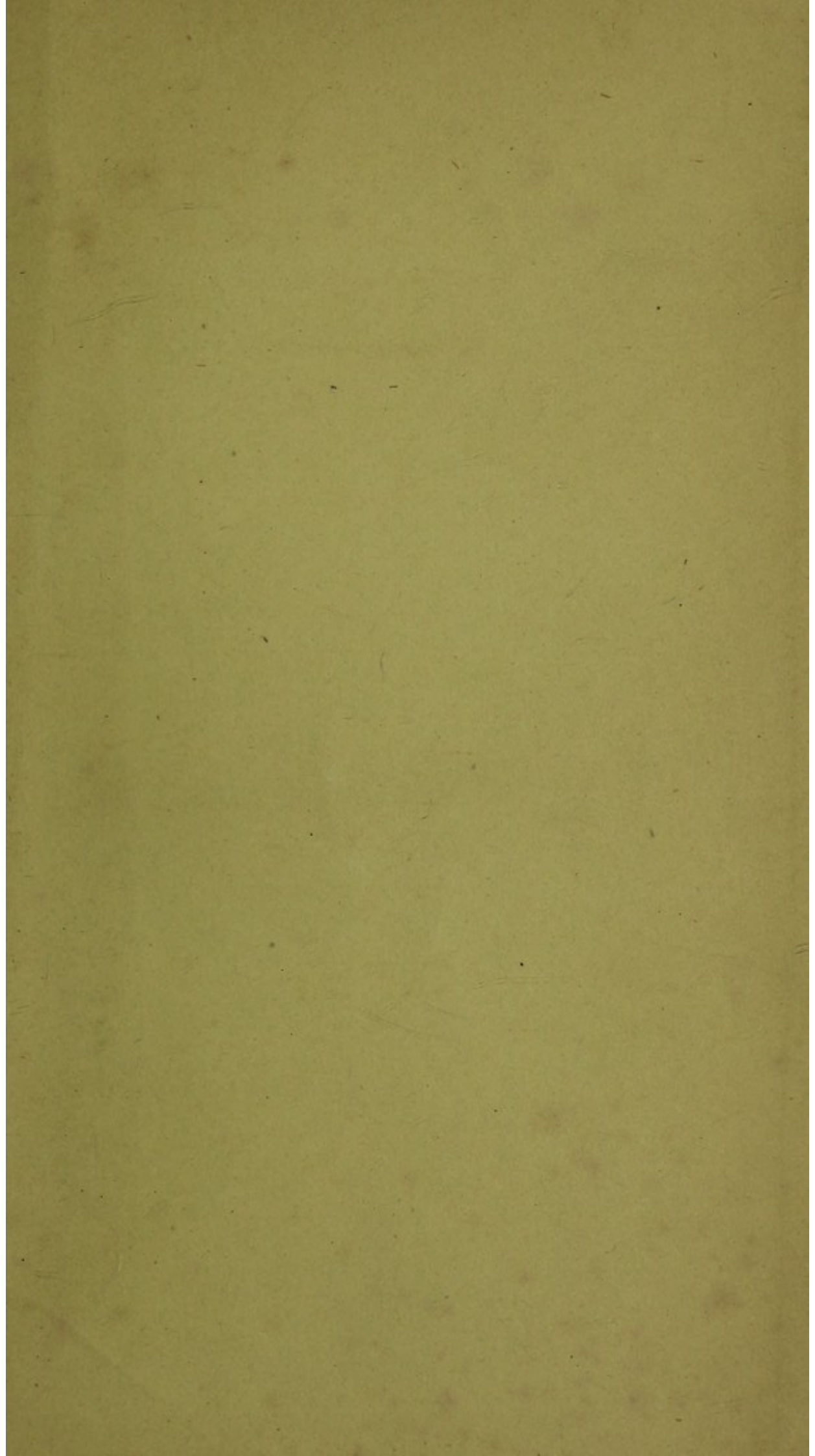
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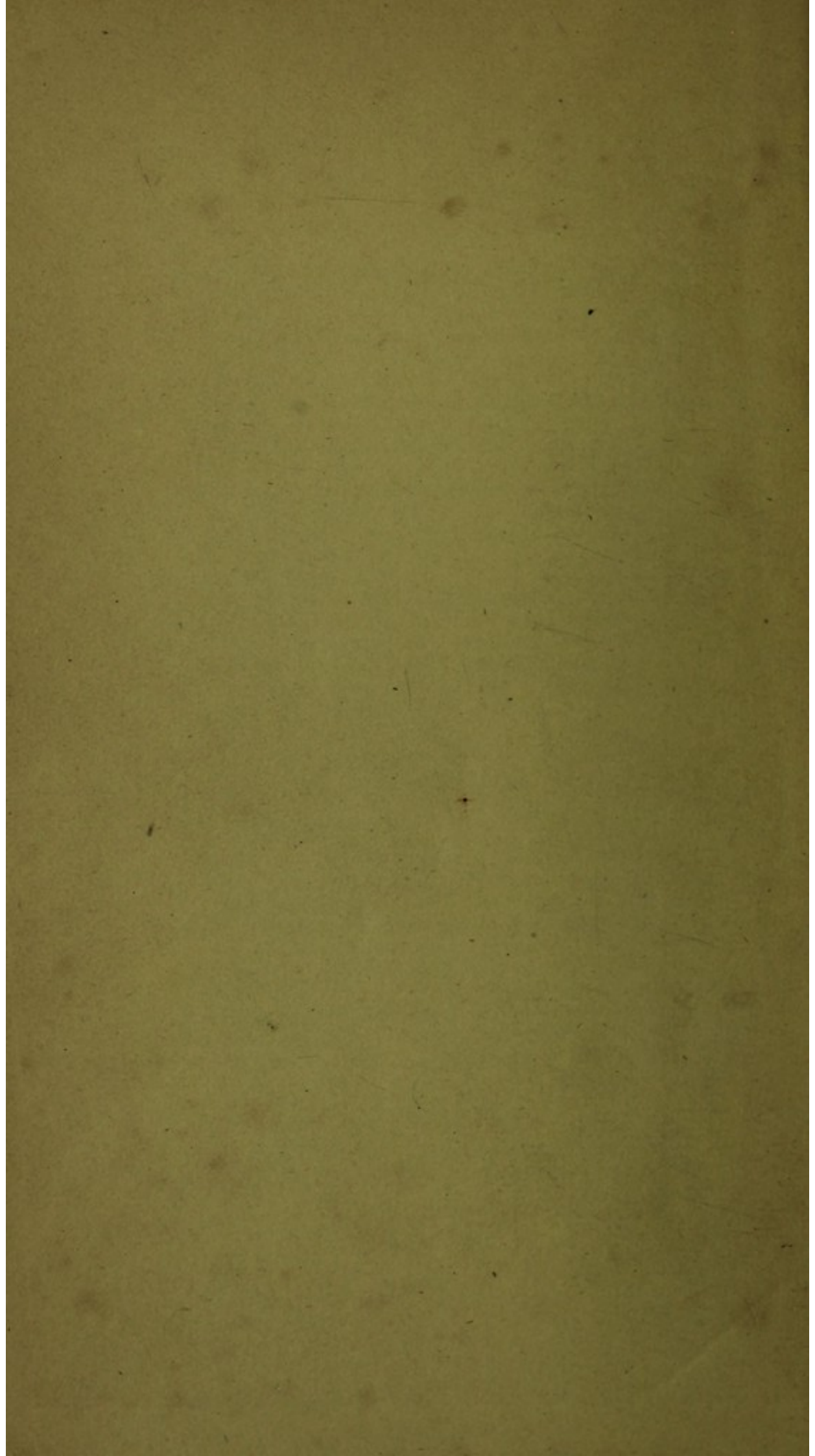
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