VIRTUE'S
PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES
Great Britain;
IN A
SERIES OF VIEWS,

Taken expressly for this Work,

MESSRS. C. SHEPHERD, H. GASTINEAU, &c. &c.

Comprising the Principal

Cities & Towns; Public Edifices & Dock Yards,

HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, CASTELLATED & MONASTIC RUINS,

Accompanied by

Historical & Biographical Notices.

THE

PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES

OF

Great Britain:

A SERIES OF VIEWS, FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,

WITH

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, CRITICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES,

BY THOMAS ALLEN,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORIES OF LONDON, YORKSHIRE, SURREY, SUSSEX, &c. &c.

Kent.

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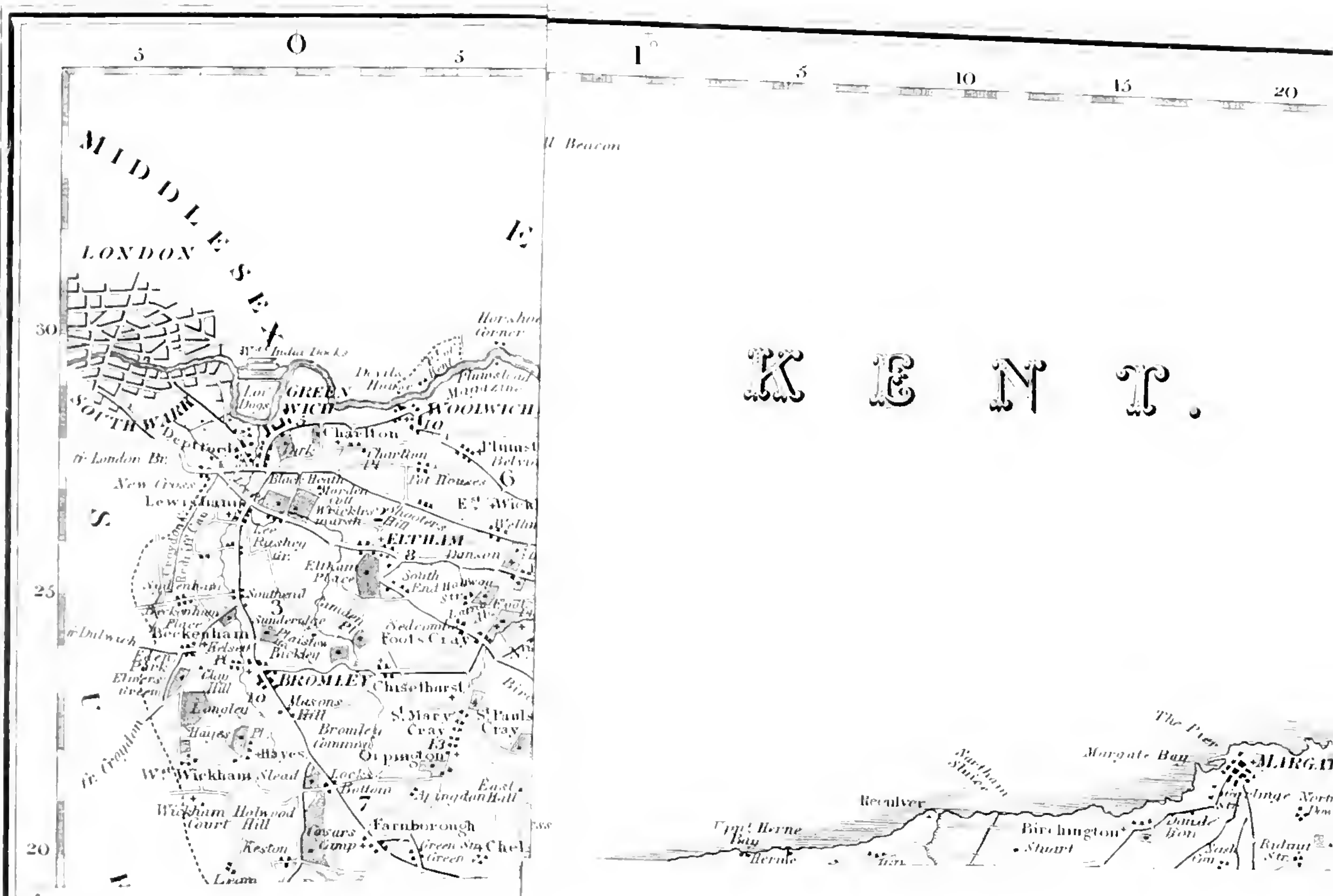
CONTENTS.


KENT.
MIDDLESEX
LONDON
SOUTHWARK
GREENWICH
WOOLWICH
Deptford
Charlton
Lewisham
Blackheath
ELTHAM
Beckenham
BROMLEY
Chiselhurst
Foots Cray
St. Mary Cray
St. Pauls Cray
Orpington
Hayes
Wr. Wickham
Farnborough
Keston
Sydenham
Southend
Margate Bay
Reculver
Birchington
Herne Bay
Westgate


KENT.
RIVER THAMES
ISLE OF GRAIN
ISLE OF SHEPPY
ISLE OF THANET
NORTH FORELAND
SOUTH FORELAND
THE DOWNS
STRAITS OF DOVER
DUNGE NESS
MARSH
LONDON
MIDDLESEX
SURREY
SUSSEX
DARTFORD
GRAVESEND
ROCHESTER
CHATHAM
MAIDSTONE
WESTERHAM
SEVENOAKS
TONBRIDGE
TENTERDEN
CRANBROOK
ASHFORD
HYTHE
SANDWICH
DEAL
DOVER
FOLKESTONE
MARGATE
RAMSGATE
FAVERSHAM
ROMNEY
RYE
WINCHELSEA
HASTINGS
EXPLANATION
Market Towns with the Distance from London in measured Miles, as
DARTFORD 14
Churches and Chapels
Turnpike Roads
Bye Roads
Navigable Canals
Rivers
The figures on the Turnpike Roads shew the distance in measured Miles between the Towns
Scale
2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Miles
REFERENCE to the LATHES and HUNDREDS
Lathe of Sutton at Hone
1 Arlen
2 Blackheath
3 Bromley & Beckenham
4 Codsheath
5 Dartford & Wilmington
6 Little & Lessness
7 Ruxley
8 Somerden
9 Westerham & Eden Bridge
Lathe of Aylesford
10 Brenchley & Boxenoaden
11 Chatham & Gillingham
12 Eyethorne
13 Hoo
14 Larkfield
15 Maidstone
16 Shamwell
17 Tollingtrough
18 Tonbridge
19 Twyford
20 Washing stone
21 Wrotham & Littlefield
Lathe of Scray
22 Barclay
23 Bamersfield East
24 Barnersfield West
25 Blackbourne
26 Boughton under Bleam
27 Isfield
28 Chart & Longbridge
29 Cranbrooke
30 Felborough
31 Fort Hunt
32 Marden
33 Milton
34 Rolvenden
35 Selbertenden
36 Tenterden
37 Tenham
38 Wye
A Liberty of the Lord Sheppy
Lathe of St Augustine
39 Bewsborough
40 Bleangate
41 Bridge & Petham
42 Estrade
43 Downhamsford
44 Eastry
45 Kingham Court
46 Preston
47 Ringslow
48 Westgate
49 Whitstable
50 Wingham
Lathe of Shepway
51 Aloeshridge
52 Brechat Franchise
53 Folkestone
54 Ham
55 Hoone & Hythe
56 Limport
57 Lemingborough
58 New Church
59 Orney
60 Stanting
61 Street
62 Worth
Meridian of Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
London, Published by G Victor, 26, Ivy Lane 1843

Picturesque Beauties

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

KENT.

——— O famous KENT,
What county hath this Isle, that can compare with thee?
That hath within thyself as much as thou canst wish;
Thy rabbits, venison, fruits, thy sorts of fowl and fish;
As what with strength comports, thy hay, thy corn, thy wood,
Not anything doth want, that anywhere is good.
DRAYTON.

CANTERBURY, FROM HARBLE DOWN.

THE ancient and celebrated city of Canterbury is seated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with gently rising hills, from which flow several fine springs of water. The city is also romantically watered by the Stour, which divides itself into several meandering streams, and forms islands of different sizes, on one of which the western part of Canterbury is situated. This place is supposed to have been a town of importance, long before the Roman invasion. The Roman name, *Durovernum*, being clearly latinized from the British prefix *Dwr*, water, though antiquaries much differ as to the remainder of the compound. Its present name is derived from the Saxon *Cant-wara-byrg*, the Kentish men's city. During the residence of Ethelbert, king of Kent, the memorable arrival of St. Augustine took place, in 596: an event which, through the influence of his queen, Bertha, was rapidly followed by the conversion of the court and his people to Christianity; and the foundation of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. "Few towns in England," says Gilpin, "boast so much of their antiquities. In memory of its military prowess, little remains but a few old gates, the fragments of a wall, and the ruins of a castle which consists only of a heavy square tower. But its religious antiquities are both more numerous, and more curious." Besides the cathedral, which will be noticed hereafter, there is a fine embattled gate-house at the west end of the

city, remains of St. Augustine's Abbey, many churches, and a few picturesque mansions. The government of this city is vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and common-councilmen. The population of this city amounts to nearly 20,000 persons.

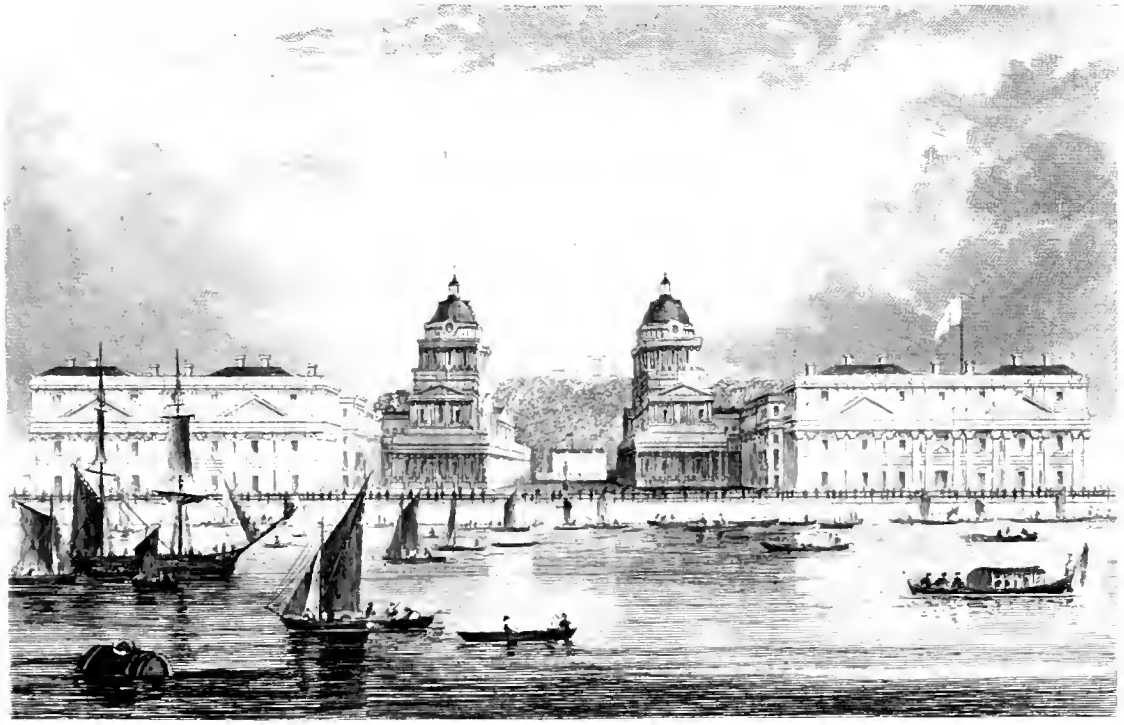
DOVER CASTLE.

This venerable fabric stands on the summit of a stupendous cliff, north of the town and harbour of Dover. The rock whereon this fortress is reared, presents, towards the sea, a perpendicular precipice, 320 feet high, from the beach to its summit. The foundation of this castle has been erroneously attributed to Julius Cæsar; there is little doubt, however, but that it was originally a hill fortress of the Britons in remote antiquity; and the supposition of its having been fortified by Arviragus, on refusing to pay the tribute to Cæsar, is by no means improbable. It is supposed that the octagonal building west of the church was intended for a Roman pharos and watch-tower, which antiquaries have conjectured was the work of Agricola. Since the original erection of this tower, the ground has been elevated several feet; the form without is an octagon, but its internal appearance presents a square; the thickness of the base of the wall is ten feet. On the eastern side is an arched door-way, and on the interior of the other three sides were Roman arches and narrow spaces for windows. Whether this tower was ever used by the Romans as a place of defence, it is now difficult to determine; but that the Normans applied it to such purpose, is beyond all doubt. This tower was cased over, most probably in the reign of Henry the Fifth; at which period sir Robert Erpingham was constable, whose arms appear upon a stone on the north side.

This castle, in its present state, consists of every species of fortification the art of war can contrive, to render it impregnable. The buildings occupy nearly the whole summit of the eminence; bounding the south-eastern side of a deep valley, in which stands the town of Dover. The fortress may be described as consisting of two courts, defended by deep and broad dry ditches, from which, by subterraneous passages, there are communications with the inner towers. The lower court is environed by an irregular wall, except towards the sea; which wall is designated "the curtain," being flanked, at unequal distances, by turrets of different shapes and ages.

The noble keep, or palace tower, stands near the centre of the upper court, and is said to have been rebuilt by Henry the Second. There are galleries in the walls, with loop-holes, to annoy besiegers; the second floor being intended for the use of the garrison, and that on the ground for stores. In the north angle of this keep is said to exist a well, now arched over, which Harold, prior to his gaining the throne, promised, on oath, to yield up, with the castle, to William, duke of Normandy.

Like other royal castles, that of Dover was formerly extra-judicial; but several of the ancient franchises being either lost or fallen into disuse, the civil power has, for some years



back, been exercised within its limits, independent of any control from the lord warden. The duke of Wellington is constable, and lord warden, but never makes any other use of his residence in the castle, than as regards his official capacity.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This magnificent structure, principally built of Portland stone, is composed of four distinct quadrangular piles of building, each bearing the name of the respective prince during whose reign it was built. The façade towards the Thames comprises two stone buildings, behind which, in the centre, is the Ranger's mansion. The north and south fronts present a twofold pavilion, connected above by a continued attic order, surmounted by a balustrade, having an open portal below. The centre of each pavilion has a pediment, supported by four corinthian columns, and at the sides rise double pilasters of the same order. Statues of Mars and Fame are sculptured in the tympanum of the eastern pediment, which bears the name of Charles, and the eastern front corresponding with the west of that called Anne, is rusticated, with a tetrastyle portico of the corinthian order in the middle.

The names of William and Mary designate the two southern ranges, and present a general similarity of architecture, though partially differing in their ornaments. A handsome colonnade is attached to the interior of each range, being supported by duplicated columns and pilasters of the doric order, extending three hundred and forty-seven feet, having at the end a return pavilion, seventy feet long, while the southern extremity of each colonnade is surmounted by a turreted dome, one hundred and twenty feet high.

King William's building, situated on the west, was erected by sir C. Wren and sir J. Vanbrugh. In one of the pediments is an emblematical representation of the death of Nelson. The painted hall in this part of the building was executed by sir James Thornhill; it is one hundred and six feet long, fifty-six wide, and fifty high. The walls are ornamented with pilasters skilfully painted in imitation of fluting, and with a choice collection of pictures, first placed here in 1824. They consist chiefly of representations of sea-fights and portraits of naval officers. Here are also statues of Nelson, Howe, Duncan, and Vincent. The centre of the ceiling represents William and Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, the four seasons, and the signs of the zodiac; the whole supported by eight gigantic figures. At one end of the ceiling is seen the Blenheim man-of-war, with a figure of Victory, and another of London, accompanied by various rivers, and the arts and sciences: and, at the other end, a galley with Spanish trophies, as well as portraits of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, and Flamstead. From this splendid apartment another flight of steps leads to the upper hall, the sides of which are adorned with paintings of the landing of William the Third, the landing of George the First, and family of the latter monarch.

Queen Mary's building contains the chapel, which is certainly one of the most beautiful

and elegant specimens of Grecian architecture in the kingdom; it is one hundred and eleven feet long, and fifty-two broad, and is capable of accommodating one thousand pensioners, nurses, and boys, besides the governor, and other officers of the establishment. Over the communion table is a fine painting by West, of the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, and above it are statues of two angels, by Bacon. The principal events in the life of our Saviour are depicted in chiaro-oscuro round the chapel, and the vestibule is adorned with statues of Faith, Hope, Meekness, and Charity, from designs by West.

DANEJOHN, OR DUNGEON HILL.

This mound is one of the most remarkable spots appertaining to the ancient city of Canterbury. The Dungeon, or Danejohn Field, for it is known by both those appellations, is situated contiguous to the site of the Old Riding Gate, but within the walls of the city, at the south-eastern corner, and on the west side, near to the ditch and wall of the castle bayle. In ancient records, the name is variously written, as *Dangon*, *Daungeon*, and *Dungen;* all these designations, however, being of the same import.

It is a large artificial mound, of a circular form, which was formerly environed by a deep ditch; and is much higher than the wall ever was, previous to dilapidation; so that, from the summit of the same, you command a view of the whole city beneath, as well as the surrounding country. On the outward or opposite side of the wall, which is only separated by the city moat and a lofty wall, is another artificial mound, much smaller in circumference, and not more than half the height of that under consideration, esteemed of such consequence, that the adjoining manor was thence designated the *Dungeon*. The origin of this name is conjectured to have arisen from its having been the *Danes' work*, and thence denominated *Dangeon*, *Daungeon*, for *Danion*, or *Danes' Hill*, having been either constructed by those barbarians against the city, or raised by its inhabitants to oppose them.

When the spirit for improvement began to manifest itself, in 1790, Dungeon Hill and Field were laid out in walks, and planted with trees, for the use and amusement of the population of Canterbury; the expense of which was defrayed by the late James Simmons, esq., an alderman of the city, to whom the field and mound were granted by the corporation for this purpose.

PENSHURST PLACE.

This celebrated mansion was anciently the seat of the *Pencestres* or *Penchesters*, who settled in England after the Conquest, and among whom was sir Stephen de Penchester, lord warden of the cinque ports, and constable of Dover castle, who flourished in the

BELVIDERE.

About a mile from the Thames, and nearly the same distance from Erith and Lesnes Abbey, stands the beautiful and picturesque mansion of Belvidere, late the residence of sir Sampson Gideon, afterwards lord Eardley. The pleasure-grounds attached to this mansion, though not very extensive, are pleasingly diversified, and wooded in the most luxuriant manner, while a flourishing plantation extends itself on either side. The first villa, erected on this site by George Hayley, esq., was sold by the proprietor to Calvert, lord Baltimore, who dying in 1751, the devisee of that nobleman disposed of the estate to Sampson Gideon, esq., whose son, in 1759, was created a baronet, and in June, 1790, advanced by patent to the Irish peerage, by the title of lord Eardley. The great improvements commenced by the father of his lordship, were completed by this nobleman, who, about forty years ago, re-erected and considerably enlarged the building, which now presents a very noble mansion, situated on a bold eminence, that descends in a rapid sweep to the north, commanding most extensive prospects of the meandering Thames, and the opposite scenery of the county of Essex. There is, indeed, a liveliness connected with the adjacent prospect, that renders this villa a most enchanting habitation; originating in the incessant traffic carried on upon the river; so that no vessel passing or re-passing escapes the inmates of Belvidere, when the broad sails, gliding on the surface of the limpid waters, convey an unusual animation to the rich verdure and shadowy woodland landscape. The apartments of this structure are large, commodious, and fitted up in the most tasteful manner, rendering the *tout ensemble* of Belvidere one of the most desirable seats in the vicinage of the metropolis. The mansion and estate are now the property of lord Saye and Sele, who possesses them in right of his lady, the daughter of the late lord Eardley.

STONE CASTLE.

This edifice, situated in the parish of Stone, between Gravesend and Dartford, displays, at the eastern extremity, a square tower; being now the only portion of the residence which bears the appearance of a castellated dwelling. In the reign of Edward the Third, however, a castle existed at this place, founded by the ancient family of the Northwoods, as their armorial bearings, formerly existing in the old stone-work, now fallen to decay, implied. In the

twentieth of the above reign, John de Northwood paid respective aid for this manor and castle, where Edward the black prince received the order of knighthood. "And although," says Philipott, "it now lye wrapped up in its own ruines, yet the shell or skeleton of it, within which sir Richard Wiltshire laid the foundation of that fabric now extant, represents to the eye some symptoms of its former strength and magnificence."

From the Northwoods, Stone Castle passed by sale to the Butivants, corruptly called Bonivant, and from the latter family it devolved to the Cholmleys. We next find the Chapmans held this estate, when Elizabeth, widow of one of that family, having re-married John Preston, esq., the latter, in her right, held this property. Towards the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth, Thomas Chapman, son of the above-mentioned Elizabeth, left this castle and estate to Anne, his sole heir, who, having espoused Mr. William Carew, the inheritance devolved to that family. The church or chapel of Stone has long been desecrated; the foundations of which are still apparent on the side of the field north of the high London road, between Judde and Beacon Hills. In the walls, numerous Roman bricks were found intermingled with the flints; the whole structure was, to all appearance, thirty-two feet long, and the chancel twenty-four, being in breadth about twelve feet. From the remnant of a portion of the wall, the tower most probably rose between the church and the chancel.

NEW CHURCH AT BLACKHEATH.

This pleasing specimen of early English architecture was erected in 1828. It consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and tower at the west end, with a light but not inelegant spire. The interior is fitted up with much taste, and on the whole is an ornament to the suburban village of Blackheath.

ELTHAM PALACE.

Eltham lies southward of Woolwich, on the opposite side of the high London road, deriving its name from the two Saxon words, *eald* and *ham*, signifying the old town or habitation, and is about two miles across either way, the town of Eltham standing in the centre. It is a pleasant, well-built town, and its proximity to the metropolis, and healthy and rural situation, render it the resort of merchants and people of fortune.

In the twelfth of Edward the First, John de Vesci had the grant of a market, to be held on

a Tuesday, weekly, within his manor of Eltham, and an annual fair, on the feast of the Holy Trinity. Henry the Sixth granted a confirmation of that market to his tenants in Eltham, and one fair, to be held yearly. The market has been long since discontinued.

This venerable palace was, during many centuries, a favourite and constant retreat of the monarchs of England, which in all probability arose from its contiguity to London, the magnificence of its original structure, and the salubrity of the air, and pleasant appearance of the surrounding country. During the Saxon heptarchy, Eltham manor was vested in the crown; and in the reign of Edward the confessor, from the records of Doomsday Book, we find it was held of that prince by an individual of the name of Alwolde. With many other estates in the county of Kent, Eltham was granted by William the conqueror to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, that monarch's half-brother, who had followed the fortunes of his victorious relative. Subsequently, William Rufus having confiscated the possessions of that ecclesiastic, the manor was divided; one portion being retained by the king, and the residue presented to the Magnavilles, a noble family of high antiquity. On the accession of king Edward the First, the moiety vested in the crown was by that prince made over to John de Vesci, a very potent baron, who, by exchange, afterwards procured from Walter de Magnaville, the residue of the manor. William de Vesci, the son of John, having a natural son, also named William, he devised to him the whole manor, together with the major part of his patrimonial estates; but having appointed Anthony Bee, bishop of Durham, famed in history for his warlike as well as ecclesiastical acquirements, a trustee to the will, that proud churchman shamefully betrayed the confidence reposed in him, and made himself master of the domain of Eltham. The bishop, from the accounts handed down, expended very large sums on the edifices, and died there in the year 1311. The younger William de Vesci having engaged in the Scotish war, was killed at the battle of Strivelin, upon which his estates, whereof the manor of Eltham was regarded as part, fell to Sir Gilbert de Aton, as the right heir. This sir Gilbert granted Eltham to Geoffrey Serope, of Masham, who, in 1318, had the same confirmed to him by the crown, when he shortly after, as it is said, gave the manor to Isabel, queen of Edward the Second, since which time various persons have possessed Eltham by grants for certain terms of years.

The precise period of the original foundation of the palace is not ascertained by historians, but there appears every reason for believing that it must have been anterior to the year 1270, as we find Henry the Third there celebrated the great public festival of Christmas with his queen, and a numerous retinue of courtiers. The weak and ill-fated Edward the Second made Eltham his frequent residence, and in 1315, Isabel his queen was delivered of a son in this palace, who, on that account, bore the surname of John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall.

Edward the Third, in his fourth year, summoned a parliament to meet at Eltham. Adjoining to several of the ancient palaces of the kings of England was a large room or hall, for the accommodation of such an assembly, as well as other large meetings and festivities, which was sometimes called the parliament chamber; in other royal mansions the hall served for such purposes, of which last description was Westminster Hall, and that of the palace at Eltham, wherein most probably these parliaments were held; the latter is still standing, being a noble

and spacious building of pure stone, well adapted for the purpose of holding so large a meeting. It is now converted into a barn, commonly called *King John's barn*, and stands on the site of the old palace. And the same monarch, in his thirty-eighth year, intending to give a princely reception to King John of France, who had been his prisoner in England, and then came over as a visitor, received him at Eltham, where he entertained that prince with great magnificence.

Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Sixth made this mansion their principal residence, keeping the festival of Christmas, and regaling with much splendour and feasting. Edward the Fourth repaired this palace, with much cost, and inclosed Horne park, so called from its being the site of the manor of Horne, anciently the king's demesne, as appears by the grant of Edward the Third, in his twenty-first year, to all his tenants to be toll-free, throughout England. Bridget, the king's fourth daughter, was born at Eltham, in the twentieth year of his reign, and the following day baptized by the bishop of Chichester; she afterwards became a nun, at Dartford, in this county.

Henry the Seventh built a handsome front to this palace, towards the moat, and usually resided here; it also appears, from a record in the Office of Arms, that he generally dined in the great hall of the palace. Henry the Eighth neglected this mansion, and built much at Greenwich, though he occasionally resided at Eltham, particularly in his seventh year, when keeping his Whitsuntide at this royal residence, he created sir Edward Stanley, bart., lord Monteagle, for his services performed against the Scots at Flodden Field.

From a survey taken by the state, after the death of Charles the First, in 1648, it appeared that the capital house, built with brick, stone, and timber, called Eltham House, consisted of a fair chapel, a great hall, thirty-six rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars. Above stairs in lodgings, called the king's side, were seventeen lodging-rooms; on the queen's side, twelve chambers; and on the prince's side, nine lodging-rooms; in all thirty-eight, with various other necessary apartments and closets. Thirty-five bayes of buildings round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground, the said bayes of buildings consisting of seventy-eight rooms, used as offices. The whole, it appeared, were much out of repair, and the materials valued at £753, exclusive of the charge of taking it down. The great park contained five hundred and ninety-six acres, the deer were all destroyed, and the park dilapidated by the soldiery and common people; the trees, besides those marked out for the use of the navy, being one thousand and sixty in number, very old and decayed. From the above document it appeared that the middle park, adjoining the other, and next to Mottingham, contained three hundred and thirty-three acres; that the lodge, belonging to the same, lay in the middle, but that the park was dismantled like the former. The trees were three hundred and twenty-four in number, besides those marked out for the navy, which were one thousand; that the parcel of impaled ground, called Horne, otherwise Lee Park, in Eltham and Lee, contained three hundred and thirty-six acres; that the demesne lands, with the parks, &c. above-mentioned, contained one thousand six hundred and fifty-two acres, the total value of which was £860. 19s. 2d. the improvements of the same, £202. 6s. 7d.; and that the sum of 40s. was always payable to the vicar, for or in lieu of tithes of hay.

After that survey, the manor and its appurtenances were sold to different persons,

who retained them till the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, when the inheritance again returned to the crown.

Sir John Shaw was at that period in possession of the manor of Eltham and its appurtenances, when Charles the Second, in consideration of his eminent services, granted him a *long term* in the estate, the same being renewed from time to time; after which, that family constantly resided at the *great manor lodge*, which stands in the grand park, adjoining the town of Eltham. The lodge was fitted up and much improved, when it became the residence of sir John Gregory Shaw, baronet, great great grandson of the before-mentioned sir John; it was subsequently the residence of Mr. Serjeant Best. There is a yearly fee-farm rent paid for the great park to the crown, amounting to £153. 3s. 4d.

Nothing can be more striking than the changes to which Eltham Palace has been subjected; having served as the residence of potentates, the birth-place of monarchs, the scene of princely carousals, and, lastly, doomed to become a farm; in consequence of which the once magnificent hall, destined to witness the assembling of parliaments, and the revelry of the great, in all the pomp of feudal grandeur, has been converted to the homely uses of threshing and housing grain.

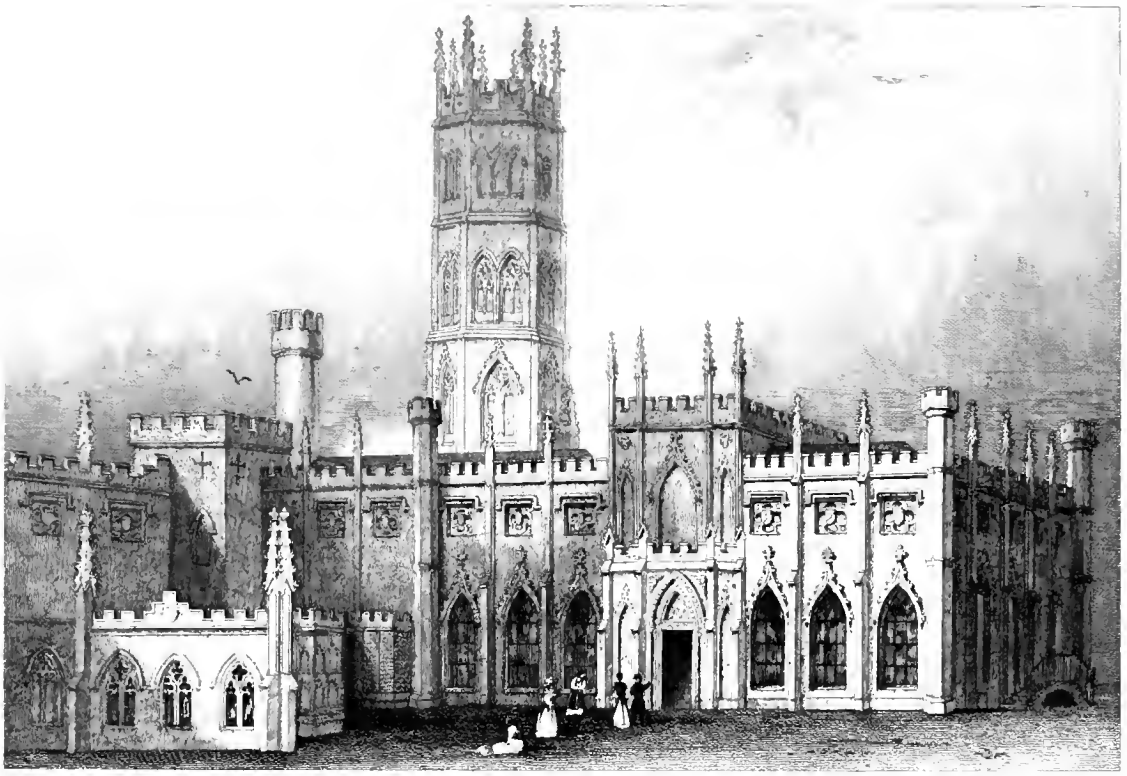
The hall, whereof our plate is a faithful delineation, presents a splendid vestige of early architecture, and measures one hundred feet in length, fifty-six in breadth, and sixty in height. The lofty windows, which are now filled up with brick-work, must, in their days of splendour, have presented an elegant appearance. The roofing, of massive timber, is most curiously sculptured after the manner of that in Westminster Hall, presenting costly ornaments, with pendants very highly wrought. To this princely residence were formerly appended no less than three parks, comprising twelve hundred acres well stocked with deer, and such game as afforded pastime for the princely occupants of its beautiful domain.

FINCHCOCKS, IN GOUDHURST.

This place, of some note in the parish of Goudhurst, is situated about a mile and a half from the town, and the same distance from Lamberhurst, (contiguous to the route between those places) and eight miles from Tunbridge Wells.

The original structure that anciently stood here, was held by a family of the same name, in the fortieth year of king Henry the Third; it does not, however, appear upon record that any member of that race rendered himself conspicuous in deeds of arms, or by having filled an eminent office in the state

The present structure was raised by Edward Bathurst, esq. and completed, at a very heavy expense, in the year 1725. The front presents a handsome pile of brick buildings, the whole displaying a very noble façade, the walls being of particular thickness, to command durability, and the cellarings unusually extensive. The interior of the mansion is commodious, the suite of apartments being large and lofty, and the whole fitted up and furnished in a manner suited



to the extent of the premises. The surrounding pleasure grounds are laid out with taste, and the whole luxuriantly wooded. This seat was purchased by the late Robert Springett, esq. who greatly improved the premises and estate, having spared no expense in prosecuting the labour; the whole of which, on his demise, passed by will to his eldest son, Richard Springett, esq. the present occupant of Finchcocks.

BEDGEBURY.

The seat anciently standing here was of considerable eminence, and surrounded by much woodland. In remote antiquity, this mansion gave residence and surname to its possessors, one of whom, John de Bedgebury, about the period of Edward the Second, demised lands here to William de Comeden, of Comeden House, in the vicinity. His descendant John, in 1424, was interred in the church of Bedgebury, when his sister Agnes became his heir, who entitled her husband, John Colepeper, to the mansion, with the manors of Bedgebury and Ford. In the line of the Colepepers this property descended to Thomas Colepeper, who procured the *disgavelment* of his lands under Edward the Sixth, at the close of which reign he served the office of sheriff for the county of Kent. His son Anthony, also of Bedgebury, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, who, in her progress through the county, in 1573, honoured the then seat with her presence; and, in his "Remains," Camden states that, to the honour of that renowned family, there were twelve knights and baronets living of the famous house of the Colepepers at the same period.

Under queen Elizabeth a very extensive park existed here, of which there are no longer any remains. J. Cartier, esq. who resided at Bedgebury during his shrievalty, in 1789, made considerable improvements on the estate.

The present seat, inhabited by Francis Law, esq., is a very commodious structure for the residence of an opulent family; the grounds are tastefully laid out, the whole well wooded, and the situation as desirable as any site to be found in the adjoining district.

HADLOW CASTLE.

This capacious building certainly might, from its architectural design and general appearance, be more appropriately called an abbey or monastery, than a castle. It stands near the high road leading from Maidstone to Tunbridge, being ten miles from the former, and four from the latter town. The principal architect employed in elevating this vast pile was

J. Dugdale, esq. to whose taste in the gothic style every credit is due, the present dwelling displaying a residence of that description as picturesque as any that can be found throughout the county of Kent. The interior of Hadlow Castle accords in decorations with the exterior appearance, and, from its extent, affords the most ample accommodations for the affluent proprietor. The grounds are well laid out in shrubberies, and display all the decorative taste so essential in the embellishment of a gentleman's seat, the whole evincing that no expense has been spared to render the spot as pleasing to the eye, as it must be fascinating to the inhabitant.

MORDEN COLLEGE.

This edifice adjoins Blackheath, a little to the east of sir Gregory Turner's late park, having received its appellation from the munificent founder, sir John Morden, of Wrickles-marsh, a Turkey merchant, who accumulated an immense fortune at Aleppo. Many years prior to his demise, he erected this edifice in the form of a college, not far from the mansion he inhabited, intending the institution for the support of poor, honest, decayed merchants, there having previously existed no establishment of a similar description. This college, from its situation and ample endowments, may now rank as one of the most comfortable retreats for the aged and the unfortunate, that is presented by any charity in the United Kingdom. The structure consists of a large brick edifice, having two smaller wings, strengthened at the corners with stone, there being an inward square surrounded by piazzas, with a chapel and burial-ground contiguous, for the members of the college. According to the tenor of his will, the founder was interred in a vault in this chapel, beneath the altar.

Sir John Morden died in 1708, and by his testamentary paper, under date 1702, and a codicil subsequently added, endowed this institution, after the decease of his widow, with ample real, copyhold, and personal estates, of the annual value of £1300. The founder had installed in this college, during his life, twelve decayed merchants; but after his decease, lady Morden, finding that the portion willed to her by her deceased husband was inadequate for her support, was under the necessity of reducing the number of inmates to four. After her ladyship's death, which occurred in 1721, the entire property having devolved to the college, the number of persons admitted was again increased, and there have, in consequence, been at times no fewer than thirty poor gentlemen dependant on this establishment; and as the number is not limited, the intention is to extend the charity in proportion to the proceeds from the estate, the building being calculated to receive forty inmates with comfort.

By his will, sir John Morden appointed lady Morden his executrix, constituting three others, Turkey merchants, trustees for the management of this property, to whom was delegated the entire care of the same, and who were to visit the college as they might see occasion. The original trustees, on the demise of any of their coadjutors, were delegated to


1812

nominate and appoint successors, to the number of seven, all to be Turkey merchants; and in the event of failure in the Turkey company, the election was to be made from the East India company, the founder having been himself a member of that society. Seven Turkey merchants had in consequence the entire direction of Morden College, and the nomination of those claimants admitted within its precincts.

Each pensioner is allowed £20 per annum; and, in the first instance, every inmate was habited in a gown bearing the badge of the founder, which costume has long been discontinued. The members dine in common, each having a convenient apartment, with cellaring, &c. The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are necessitated to reside within the college, nor can any one be admitted, unless furnished with a certificate purporting that the bearer has attained the age of fifty.

An Act passed in 1771, to put an end to the disputes that had existed between the king and the trustees of this charity, respecting the property of Maidenstone Hill, in Greenwich, claimed by the latter, but surrendered to the crown, as belonging of right to the royal manor of Greenwich. In the Act alluded to, is inserted a clause, whereby an increase of salary was awarded to the treasurer and chaplain, not exceeding fifty pounds per annum, and the allowance to each poor merchant not to be above forty pounds a year; although the founder, by his will, had limited the treasurer's stipend to forty, the chaplain's to thirty, and that of every pensioner to twenty pounds, which latter sum, in his codicil, was reduced to fifteen pounds per annum.

By the will of sir Gregory Page, who died in 1779, he gave £300 towards the reparations and ornamenting of Morden Chapel.

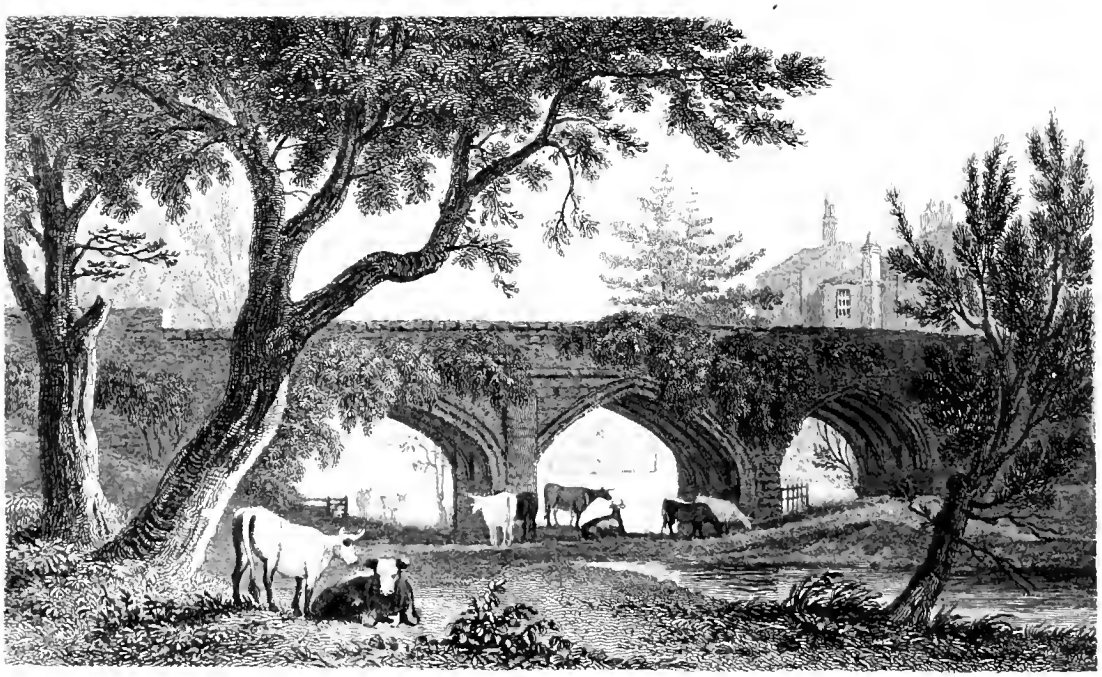
THE NORTH FORELAND.

This well-known point of land, generally supposed to be the Cantium alluded to by Ptolemy, is about a mile and a half north-east of the church of Saint Peter's, in the isle of Thanet. In appearance it strongly resembles a bastion projecting into the ocean; and in consequence of its being more elevated than the adjoining coast, the spot was deemed well situated for the erection of a light-house, to ensure the safety of mariners in general, and, in particular, to warn them from coming in contact with the Goodwin sands, so fraught with danger. This structure, of which the annexed engraving is a faithful representation, was built about the year 1683, and displays a strong octagonal edifice, 63 feet in height, composed for the most part of squared flints. The building underwent complete repair in 1793, when it received the two additional stories in brick-work at present surmounting it. The lights, which are particularly brilliant, and perceptible at an immense distance out at sea, receive the aid of patent reflectors, having powerful lenses of twenty inches diameter. Every British ship sailing round this point pays two-pence per ton upon her lading, and every foreign one, four-pence. The view from the summit presents a beautiful panorama of the ocean and the isle of Thanet.

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

The venerable remains of the once majestic castle of Rochester, towering above the Medway, present an object at once grand and picturesque to the eye of the traveller. Few situations could be better adapted for defence, than the rising ground whereon this fortress is founded; the site being defended by the river from any attack on the western side, while its south-east and northern angles were surrounded by a very broad and deep moat, well supplied with water from the Medway. The exterior fortifications, forming a parallelogram three hundred feet long, were rendered secure by a regular succession of round and square turrets, those still remaining being fast falling to decay. The keep of the fortress is situated at the south-eastern angle of the area, constituting the master-tower of the edifice, and exhibits a magnificent specimen of Norman castellation.

Some writers have conjectured that William the conqueror erected here a new citadel, while others are of opinion, he only enlarged and added fresh fortifications to the structure as it stood in the time of the Saxons. The latter supposition, however, admits of doubt; as it could not have been very strong, since, when possessed by Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and his adherents, who revolted under William Rufus, the castle was speedily captured. It appears also probable that the latter monarch did not conceive it such a defensible hold as had been imagined by his father, and in consequence resolved upon re-constructing it. Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, erected the keep under the auspices of the king, in confirmation of which, it has uniformly been named after him. It seems that there existed a passage through a smaller tower, to arrive at the keep, after mounting a flight of steps, carried partly round two of the fronts of the castle, and defended on the first landing-place by a very strong arch, beneath which was appended a massive iron gate and a drawbridge. In order to enter the vestibule of the small tower, it was also requisite to pass a strong gate, guarded by a portcullis, while, at the portal of the principal tower, there was another gate and a portcullis. The grand turret, at the base, measures seventy feet, the walls being, generally speaking, twelve feet in thickness; the apartments in the keep, from the bottom to the top, are all separated by partition walls, in each of which arches are formed, whereby a communication was kept up from one chamber to another. In the centre of the keep there is also a well, the diameter of which is two feet nine inches. On the northern side of the keep there is a descent by steps into a vault, constructed under the entrance of the tower, which melancholy spot was appropriated for the use of a prison or dungeon. At the north-east angle is a winding staircase from the bottom to the summit, which ascent is by no means difficult at the present day, notwithstanding the decayed condition of the steps; and at the south-east angle there is also a second staircase, which equally winds to the top of the tower, and communicates with every chamber it contains. In the basement apartments no windows are perforated, and the few



loop-holes that appear are remarkably small, while their situation is such, that in the event of a firebrand having been thrown in, little mischief could have accrued, because, when dropped, it must have fallen immediately beneath the arch, through which every loop-hole was approached from within; neither could an arrow injure any one, unless stationed at one of those apertures.

This castle, with all the services and emoluments appertaining thereto, was, in 1610, granted, by James the First, to sir Anthony Weldon, of Swanscombe; and Walker Weldon, one of his descendants, disposed of timber materials appertaining to the edifice, to an individual, who subsequently applied the same to the purposes of erecting a brewhouse. The entire area of the castle measures three hundred feet square; but, whatsoever may have been the buildings it anciently enclosed, with the exception of the keep, they have all been long annihilated.

In the angle and sides of the walls, many turrets originally existed; one, in particular, of larger dimensions, northwards, which served as a security to the bridge. Near the turret in question there is an opening in the wall from top to bottom, supposed to have been used for the secret conveyance of provisions from the river into the castle; and at the south-eastern angle of the walls was another tower, which, from its numerous loop-holes, appears to have been intended for annoying an enemy, who should have succeeded in his attack on the south gate of Rochester. A short distance from the turret in question, you descend by a flight of steps to Bully, or Boley Hill; and, at the period when the castle was in force, it seems probable there existed a postern gate in that direction. As numerous urns and lachrymatories have been dug up on Boley Hill, there appears reason to suppose that it was the Roman place of burial, while they continued in this station. It has also been imagined by some writers that the mound on the south side was thrown up by the Danes, when, as before mentioned, they laid siege to Rochester, in 885; a supposition which has every appearance of being grounded in fact.

KIT'S COTY HOUSE.

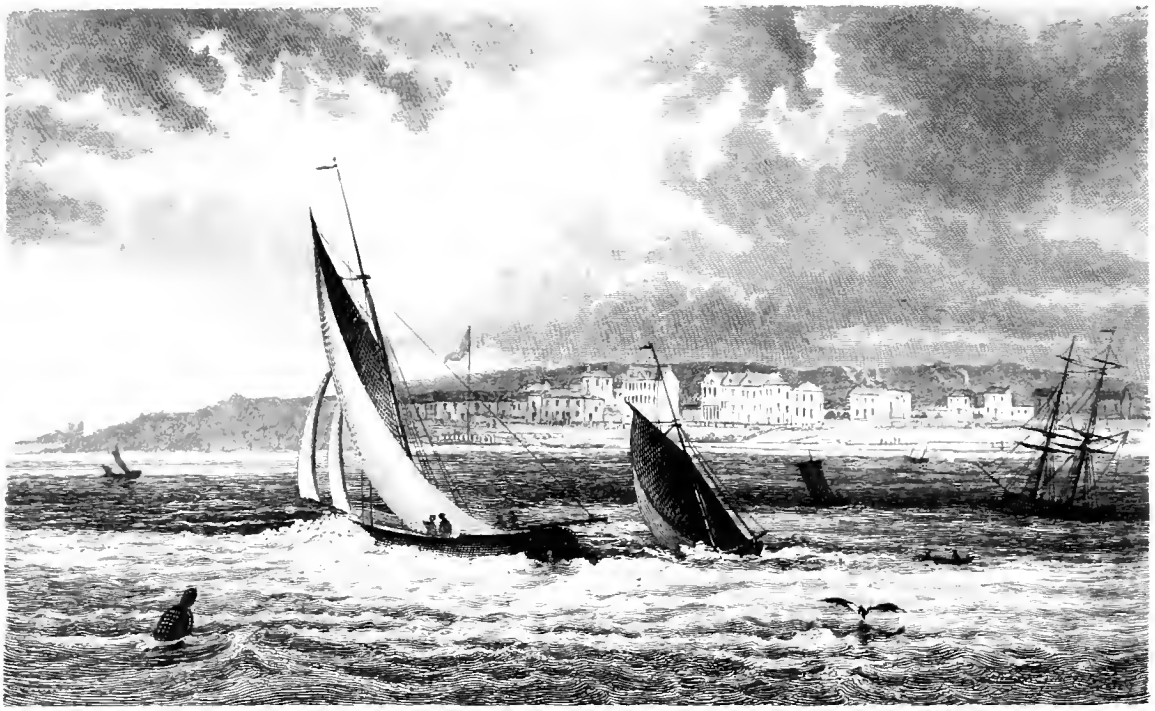
THE neighbourhood of Aylesford is famed as having been the spot where, we are told by ancient historians, a sanguinary battle was fought in 455, between the Britons and Saxons; that conflict having taken place about five years after the first landing of the latter in Britain. It appears from our chronicles that Vortimer, then monarch of this island, having first defeated his enemies on the banks of the Darent, in Kent, pursued their routed forces to Aylesford; at which place the Saxons had passed to the eastern side of the Medway, where a most obstinate and bloody battle took place between the contending armies, when the fate of the day, having long remained undecided, at length terminated favourably for the Britons. In that decisive

affair, Horsa, brother of Hengist, the Saxon chief, and Catigrinus, brother to king Vortimer, are said to have contended hand to hand, when both died bravely upon the spot. Horsa, if tradition may be credited, was interred about three miles north of Aylesford, at a spot still bearing the name of *Horsted:* that is to say, "*the place of Horsa;*" where, in the adjoining fields, large stones are still dispersed over the soil; some in erect positions, while others, from lapse of time, have been thrown down; being, there is little doubt, placed there as memorials of the Saxon warriors slain in that famous encounter.

Prince Catigrinus is supposed to have been inhumed still nearer the field of slaughter, on the summit of an acclivity, about one mile north of Aylesford, and a quarter of a mile west from the high road leading from Rochester to Maidstone; at which place, Kit's Coty House still stands, as represented in the annexed engraving. This memorial consists of four large stones, of the pebble kind, two placed in the ground, being partly upright, forming two sides, a third standing in the middle between them, while the fourth, being the largest, is laid transversely over them, thus forming a covering. None of these stones bear the imprint of the chisel, or any sign whatsoever of manual labour. In the "Archæologia" is a print of this venerable monument of British antiquity, accompanied by dissertations from the pens of the late Mr. Colebrooke and Captain Grose, wherein much light is thrown upon this interesting subject. About seventy yards distant, towards the north-west, lays another stone, of the same description and form as those which constitute the tomb in question.

ELTHAM BRIDGE.

Concerning this picturesque object, on reference to every authority connected with Kent, we find no statements whatsoever to conduct us to an exact knowledge of who was its founder, or at what precise period the bridge was erected. Mr. Buckler considers it was erected by Edward the Fourth, when he enlarged the palace. The bridge is remarkable for the elegance of its design, and the strength and soundness of its construction; the arches are of various dimensions and groined, and the piers sustained by angular buttresses. Its decoration of ivy gives it a romantic appearance. In regard to Eltham as a town, it has a considerable population, and boasted a palace belonging to the English kings, at a very remote period. Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, having fraudulently possessed himself of a portion of this manor in 1290, beautified the capital mansion. In 1311, after the death of bishop Bec, this manor returned to the crown. The period when the palace was originally built is unknown, though it must have been anterior to 1270, in which year Henry the Third kept his Christmas at Eltham; and in 1315, his queen was brought to bed of a son, called after this place, John of Eltham. In 1329, and in 1375, parliaments were held here by Edward the Third. In 1364, John, king of France, was magnificently entertained at the palace. In 1384, 1385, and 1386,



Richard the Second here celebrated his Christmases, and, from that time, this place continued much frequented by our monarchs. On the accession of Henry the Eighth, that monarch preferring Greenwich, Eltham was, from the period in question, seldom visited by the royal family, and gradually fell to decay. One of the last festivals celebrated here, was at Whitsuntide, A. D. 1515, when Henry the Eighth created sir Edward Stanley, baron Monteagle, for services performed at the memorable battle of Flodden.

Part of the grand banqueting-hall is still in excellent preservation, though converted into a barn; the roof in particular is to be admired, being in many respects similar to that of Westminster Hall. Queen Elizabeth, being born at Greenwich, during the period of infancy, was frequently carried to Eltham for the benefit of the air, which is esteemed very salubrious. The palace and manor were granted for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to an ancestor of sir J. G. Shaw, the present lessee under the crown. The manor lodge in the park has, of late years, been converted to the manorial residence.

HERNE BAY.

This spot, and the village so called, consisting only of a few cottages irregularly built round a green, situated upon a point of land jutting out abruptly from the line of coast, are rising into celebrity, from having become of late years the resort of company, for the purpose of sea-bathing. Since the erection of one of those temporary stations for the military, which were deemed necessary to secure the safety of the coast, this village served as a signal to inform the visitors of Margate and Ramsgate that the spot was habitable. Soon after the above period, therefore, they flocked thither in such numbers, that a considerable increase in buildings and improvements speedily ensued. An hotel was erected, which, if not elegant, was capable of affording entertainment to those who could not have previously obtained a closet or cupboard in the little habitations contiguous. Dwellings of various sizes and descriptions, and hot and cold baths were constructed, and ample preparations made for the reception of those who, either attracted by the charms of novelty, or a wish for seclusion, might be tempted to take up their residence at Herne Bay. But the most important improvement was commenced in 1831, by the erection of a noble pier running into the sea for the distance of three thousand feet, with an esplanade at the end, of two hundred and twenty feet. It is from the design and under the superintendance of T. Telford, esq. F. R. S. The capital of the company for making this noble improvement amounts to £50,000. A degree of tranquillity, unknown to Margate in the bathing season, is undoubtedly to be found at this resort; the water is unquestionably more pure, and the prospect of the sea more pleasing: while the coast of Essex, and the little islands at its south-eastern angle, present themselves in full view: unfortunately, however, the cold north-east wind, that inveterate enemy of tender, delicate nerves, to which, like its fashionable neighbour, Margate, this spot is completely exposed, in some measure abridges its comforts and enjoyments.

In the channel at no great distance from Herne Bay, stands a rock much dreaded by navigators, but of great celebrity among antiquaries, in consequence of the numerous fragments of Roman pottery, that are constantly dragged up by the dredgers for oysters. Much has been written upon this subject, and various opinions hazarded by the lovers of antique lore; the general supposition is, that the relics alluded to, are the remains of a cargo of pottery, wrecked at this spot during the period of the Romans maintaining dominion in Britain. From the frequency of these discoveries, the rock in question has acquired the designation of "The Pan Rock," with the inhabitants of these parts.

HYTHE CHURCH.

This building, dedicated to St. Leonard, and accounted a chapel of ease to Saltwood, is, with that rectory, under the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, and exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction. It is a handsome edifice, adorned by numerous turrets and pinnacles, the approach being by a flight of steps on the south side, constructed at the expense of William Glanville, esq. who represented Hythe in parliament, in the year 1729. Over the porch, at the entrance of the church-yard, is a room used by the corporation as their town-hall, where meetings for the election of the mayor and other officers are holden.

The tower of the church is large and lofty, and produces a very fine effect in the landscape. In the year 1748, it was completely repaired; many improvements in the building having been made by the munificence of the representatives in parliament, and other opulent inhabitants of the town. The aisles are paved with Portland stone, branches for lights supplied, and a good organ erected. On the west side of the cross aisle may be traced, under a Norman arch adorned by chevron ornaments, an ancient door-way, conjectured to have led to the abbey to which this church was probably appendant. The south cross aisle was rebuilt by the family of the Deedes, which has, during many centuries, resided in the neighbourhood; there being several monuments inscribed with their names, one in particular over the corporation pew, to the memory of Julius Deedes, esq., thrice baron in parliament, and as often mayor of Hythe, and captain of the trained bands, who died in 1692. There are also memorials for Robert Kelway, A.M. rector of Hope and St. Mary's; for Isaac Rutton, lieutenant of Sandgate Castle; and for Robert Fiennes, captain in the royal navy, who was killed in an engagement with an American squadron on Lake Erie, on the 13th of September, 1813. An old helmet, said to have belonged to captain Weller, is preserved in the north cross aisle; and in that to the south is the monument of Robinson Bean, ten times mayor, as well as one of the barons of this port, who assisted in bearing the canopy over the head of king James II. at his coronation.

In a vault beneath the chancel is an immense pile of human bones, placed with the utmost regularity, twenty-eight feet in length, eight in breadth, and six in height, having sunk two

or three feet, from the decay of the lower bones. They are said to have belonged to ancient Britons and Saxons, who were slain in a great battle fought on the shore between Hythe and Folkstone, about the year 456, and consequently in the reign of Hengist, the first king of Kent. Such is the account given by various authors, in opposition to the following narrative, preserved upon a board fixed up in the vault.

"A. D. 143: in the reign of Ethelwolf, the Danes landed on the coast of Kent, near to the town of Hyta, and proceeded as far as Canterbury, great part of which they burned; a length, Gustavus (then governor of Kent) raised a considerable force, with which he opposed their progress; and after an engagement, in which the Danes were defeated, pursued them to their shipping on the sea-coast, where they made a most obstinate resistance. The Britons, however, were victorious, but the slaughter was prodigious, there being not less than *thirty thousand* left dead. After the battle, the Britons, *wearied* with fatigue, and perhaps shocked with the slaughter, returned to their homes, leaving the slain on the field of battle, where, being exposed to the different changes of the weather, the flesh rotted from the bones, which were afterwards collected and piled in heaps by the inhabitants, who in time removed them to a vault in one of the churches of Hyta, now called Hythe."

In addition to this narrative, which is almost too circumstantial to be depended upon, it has been observed that many of the skulls are indented by deep cuts, which appear to have been made by a heavy weapon, such as the Saxons were accustomed to use in battle: and that their whiteness was produced from long exposure on the sea-shore.

MAIDSTONE,

FROM A FIELD ADJOINING THE LONDON ROAD.

The county town of Kent is very advantageously situated upon the eastern bank of the river Medway; but it is doubtful whether its antiquity can be traced to a more remote period than the time of the Anglo-Saxons, although some writers conceive it to have been the *Vagniacæ* mentioned by Antoninus. By the Saxons it was denominated *Mædwegestun*, from its situation on the Mediwege or Medway; but, in Domesday Record, the name is written *Meddestane*. This town is pleasant and spacious, possessing an ample population: a stone bridge, composed of seven arches, crosses the river, supposed to have been originally built by one of the archbishops, those dignitaries ranking as lords of the manor. It underwent reparation in the reign of James the First, but still remains narrow and inconvenient. The town is composed of four principal streets, intersecting each other near the site of the ancient market-cross, which fabric was taken down some years back, and in its place now stands a commodious fish-market, with a reservoir of spring water, conducted by pipes from a source

on the opposite side of the river, beneath the bed of which it is conveyed. Maidstone is also supplied with water by means of the same pure and prolific spring.

The chief source of the wealth of this prosperous town is derived from the cultivation of hops, which occupies the principal residents of the place. Immense fortunes have been accumulated by the growth of that useful plant; but so precarious is the speculation, that it is locally remarked, the wealth thereby raised is very seldom of long duration; indeed, no species of natural growth is subjected to such abrupt and decisive vicissitudes. The manufacture of linen thread was introduced here from Flanders, in the reign of Elizabeth, and still continues to flourish: but a far more lucrative branch of traffic has been discovered within the last forty years, in the distillation of a spirit termed *Maidstone Geneva*, which has been cultivated to a great extent.

This town derives much advantage from the navigation of the Medway, as a considerable traffic is carried on by that stream from hence to Rochester, Chatham, and London. The corn-mills also produce abundance of meal and flour, which are shipped off for the use of the above towns, as well as great quantities sent to the London market weekly. The fulling and paper-mills in and near Maidstone have all their manufactures transported hence by water to the metropolis; large quantities of timber are also brought hither from the weald of Kent and its vicinity, by land carriage; whence, by the navigation of the river, they are conveyed to Chatham dock-yard, and more remote districts.

The church stands at the western part of the town, on the banks of the Medway. The college, erected by archbishop Courtenay, in the reign of Richard the Second, was an extensive pile of stone; most of the buildings, with the great gate, being yet standing to the south of the church, as well as many other vestiges of antiquity in the town and its immediate vicinage.

The major part of this place has undergone considerable improvements since the year 1791, at which period an Act was obtained for lighting and newly paving the principal streets. Among the various charitable institutions existing at Maidstone, are a grammar and two charity schools.

Not far from the new gaol are extensive barracks, and a depot for cavalry, wherein are trained all the horse troops destined for the East India service.

MARINE PARADE AND NEW DROIT HOUSE, MARGATE

This delightful promenade commands a beautiful prospect of the sea and adjacent country, the mansions consisting of commodious lodging-houses and inns, which are always well-occupied during the season. It is, however, to be regretted that, at low water, the harbour is


STANDINGS
FRUIT & TEA
GARDEN

nearly dry, as far out as the extremity of the pier head. That portion of High-street which fronts the Parade is also formed of lodging-houses, whence the occupants have most extensive prospects of the sea, the isle of Sheppey, and the Reculvers.

MINSTER, ISLE OF THANET.

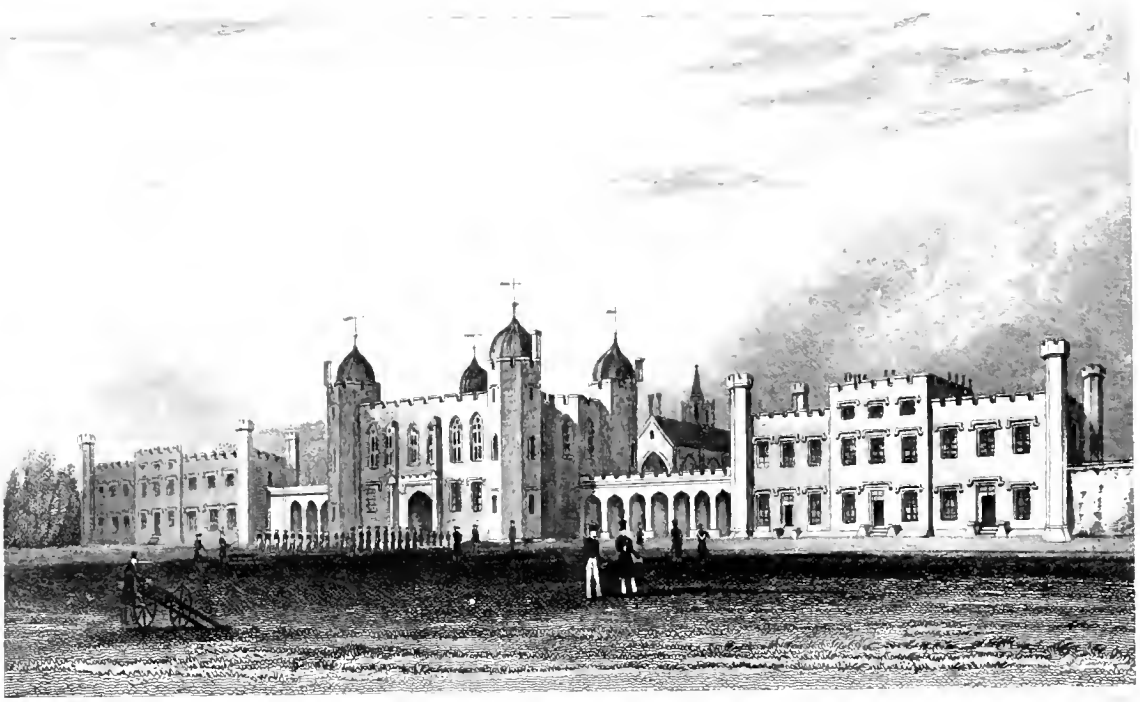
THE name of this place was formerly written *Mynstre* and *Menstre*, a term derived from the Saxon word *Minster*, implying a monastery. This district is divided into two boroughs, namely, Way and Street boroughs: the former occupying the ascent on the northern side of the street, and the latter containing the street and church, with the southern boundaries of the parish. It is about three miles and a half from east to west, and nearly the same extent from north to south, the farms being as large as any in this county, and the occupants, in general, men of considerable substance.

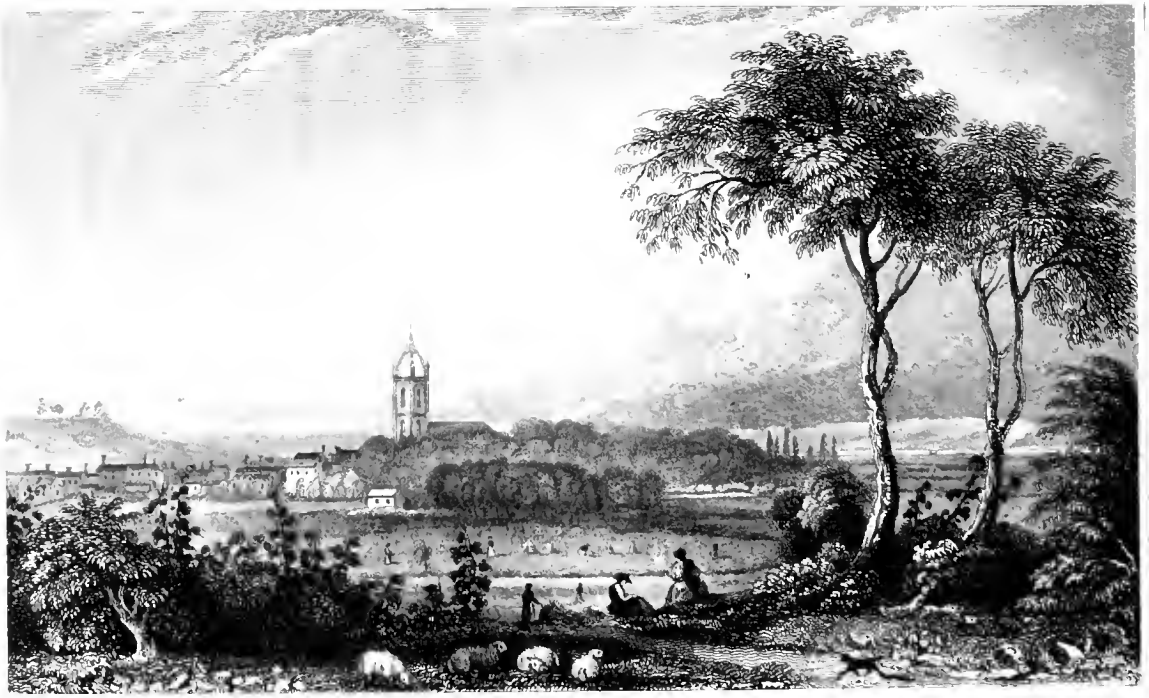
A mile and a half south-east from Minster church, is Ebbsfleet, formerly known by the several appellations of Hipwines, Ippeds, and Wipped's Fleet. This appears to have been the customary place of landing by the invaders of our island, and in particular Hengist and Horsa, the Saxons invited over by Vortigern, certainly selected this spot for their disembarkation, A. D. 449. St. Augustine also, in the year 596, landed here: and St. Mildred, having passed over from France, after receiving instruction to fit her for the monastic life, also made this the point of landing. Some years back, a rock was apparent at this spot, called St. Mildred's rock, where, upon a large stone, according to monkish writers, the stamp of her foot remained impressed. Below Minster church to the south, extends the large level of marshes, denominated Minster Level, at the southern boundary of which, runs the Stour, formerly the Wantsume, in ancient times of considerable importance. On the increase of the sands, owing to the diminution of that stream, a wall of earth was raised by the abbot of St. Augustine, since called the abbot's wall, to prevent the sea at high water from overflowing the lands now comprehending this expansive level of marshes, the whole being at present under the superintendence of the commissioners of sewers for the district of East Kent. A large portion of those marshes has been progressively improved, in curtailing the course of the Stour to the ocean, by means of the cut at Stonar, which passes off superfluous waters in the rainy season with more celerity, so that upwards of 200 acres, in the time of Hasted, were already enclosed by a strong wall, from the sea, contiguous to Ebbsfleet. Between the above wall and the Stour, extend a great many acres of land, called, by the inhabitants, the Salts, owing to their being left without the boundary of the wall, and consequently subject to the overflowing of the tide, so long as it continued to environ Thanet. In front of the church, is a little creek, which, to all appearance, was the spot called Mynstre Fleet, into which the ships sailed that were bound for this place. In proof of such assertion, many years back, when in the act of digging, there was discovered in a dike, a quantity of fresh coals, which had, in all probability, fallen beside some lighter, while in the act of her cargo being discharged.

The parish of Minster is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanery of Westbere. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, a cross sept, and east chancel; the nave is of Saxon, and the transept as well as chancel of Gothic architecture, the latter being curiously vaulted with stone, provision having been equally made for the same in the transept, which was never completed. At the western extremity of this edifice rises a tall spire steeple, containing the clock and five bells.

On the destruction of Minster Abbey by the Danes, on sparing the chapels of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, or the stonework thereof, the former was afterwards converted into the parish church, which has since been greatly enlarged. The nave or body of this edifice apparently constituted the original fabric; the pillars being thick and short, and all the arches circular, upon which was, in all probability, a low roof, conformable with the simplicity and plainness of those times. The wall was subsequently raised, as appears by the distance existing between the top of the arches and the wall plate across; a handsome chancel has also been added at the eastern extremity, and a square turret at the west, with a lofty spire covered by lead. The choir and the middle of the cross are vaulted, and, by the footings left, it was no doubt intended that the entire cross should have been terminated in the same manner. Independent of the high altar, previous to the reformation, there were others dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. James, and St. Anne. Under the middle of the cross, was the rood loft, the ascent to which, from the chancel, is still perceptible, as well as the mortice holes, wherein the timbers were inserted, upon which the loft was erected. In the north wall is a venerable tomb or coffin of solid stone, let into the wall, beneath an arch of ancient Saxon ornaments; on the stone covering the tomb is a *cross flory*, and, on either side, two blank shields; while round the edge are the following words, in ancient Norman French characters, *Ici gist Edile de Thorne qui fust Dna del Espine*, whence it appears that the female in question was one of the family owners of this mansion. On the pavement, as well as in the church porch, are also many flat grave-stones, the inscriptions of which are entirely worn away. In the church are likewise a variety of monuments, recording the names of personages who have flourished in this manor. On the summit of the spire was formerly a globe surmounted by a large wooden cross, covered with lead, over which was a vane, and above that another cross of iron. In 1647, the famous fanatic, Richard Culmer, having acquired the sequestration of this vicarage, thought fit to demolish what he termed this monument of superstition and idolatry.

The church of Minster was anciently appendant to the manor, and as such, first granted to Domneva, after which, it became the possession of the abbey there founded by her; having, after its destruction, come into the possession of king Canute, who, as before observed, granted it to St. Augustine's monastery. In 1128, being the 29th of Henry I. it became appropriated, and was assigned, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, as well as all rents, &c. to the sacristy of that institution, which regulation was confirmed by archbishop Theobald, and subsequently, in 1168, by pope Alexander, who consigned it to the reparation of the church of the monastery, which had been recently destroyed by fire.





MARGATE PIER AND LIGHT-HOUSE.

Leland, who was here in the reign of Henry the Eighth, says, there was then a pier for ships at this place, but "sorely decayed." In the preceding reign it was maintained by certain rates paid for corn and other merchandise landed on it; which rates were confirmed by orders of the lord warden in 1615. By an act of parliament passed in 1724, the payment of these duties was enforced, and the pier maintained until 1787, when it was rebuilt of stone, and extended so as to enlarge the harbour, and afford competent security for shipping. In 1812, the inhabitants of Margate obtained the sanction of the legislature for an augmentation of the droits and pierage, in order to pay the interests of the large sums which were required for the improvements and re-erections which had taken place, or were then anticipated; and a new pier has since been constructed under the direction of the celebrated John Rennie, at an expense of £90,000. It is nine hundred feet in length, and sixty feet wide; and at its termination is a small light-house. Some idea may be formed of the immense traffic carried on between London and Margate during the season, from the fact that 98,128 persons landed here in 1830, from the London steam-vessels.

NEW MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

This edifice stands one mile southward from the town, on the upper part of the Common. The architectural design is in the castellated taste, from the plans of Sir Geoffrey Wyattville. It consists in front of a centre and two wings, united by a corridor; behind which is a range of buildings, containing the hall, servants' offices, &c. The centre presents a quadrangle, having octagonal towers at the angles, and consists of four apartments, appropriated for instruction, while the wings contain the chambers destined for the cadets and chief officers. The whole edifice is embattled, and formed of bricks whitened over; the length extends two hundred yards, and the whole expense incurred in raising the building was estimated at about £150,000.

The number of pupils designated as cadets, amounts to three hundred; the academy being under the direction of the master-general and board of ordnance for the time being, having also a lieutenant-governor, an inspector, a professor of mathematics, and three masters. There are also professors of chemistry and fortification, as well as masters of arithmetic, French, drawing, fencing, dancing, &c. The master-general of the ordnance uniformly ranks captain of the cadet's company.

The cadets are all young men of respectable connexions, who, on the completion of their studies, are commissioned either in the artillery or the engineer service.

FAVERSHAM.

This town is situated on a navigable arm of the Swale, and consists of four long streets, forming an irregular cross, in the centre of which stand the Guildhall and market-place. "Faversham," says Leland, in his Itinerary, "is encluded yn one paroch, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the town that bareth vessels of xx tunnes; and a myle fro thens north-est, is a great key cawled Thorn, to discharge bygge vessels. The creke is fedde with bakke water, that cummeth fro Ospring." In the survey of maritime places in Kent, made in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Faversham is stated to have had three hundred and eighty inhabited houses; eighteen ships, or vessels, from five to forty-five tons burthen; and fifty persons occupied in merchandise and fishing.

The quay mentioned by Leland, called the Thorn, has long been out of use, but three new quays, or wharfs, have since been constructed close to the town, where all the shipping belonging to the port take in and discharge their cargoes. The navigation of the creek has also, since Leland's time, been greatly improved; as vessels of one hundred tons burthen can now come up to the town at common tides, while, at spring tides, the channel is deep enough for ships drawing eight feet water. The management and safety of the navigation are vested in the corporate body, the expenses being paid out of certain port dues. Upwards of forty thousand quarters of corn are shipped here annually for the London markets; considerable quantities of hops, fruit, wool, oysters, &c. are also sent from this port, to which upwards of thirty coasting vessels belong, (independent of fishing smacks,) of from forty to one hundred and fifty tons burthen, the imports being principally coals, fir-timber, iron, tar, &c. from Sweden and Norway. A branch of the excise and of the customs is established in this town; the former under the direction of a collector, surveyor, and other officers; the latter, under a supervisor and assistants.

The town of Faversham lays claim to considerable antiquity, as it appears probable that the Saxon kings had a palace here, and that a market and other privileges had been granted to the inhabitants long prior to the Norman conquest. About the year 930, king Athelstan and his council of parliament, archbishops, bishops, &c. met at this place to enact laws, and arrange methods for the future observance of the same; which proves the town to have then been a place of much traffic and resort. King Stephen, his queen, and family, were so well pleased with Faversham, that they erected here an abbey, which was endowed with considerable estates, and protected by many privileges. The buildings of this institution were magnificent and extensive, but they have long been destroyed. The two gateways of entrance remained till within the last fifty years, but having become ruinous, they were taken down, and some traces of outer walls are now the only vestiges of this once-splendid structure. At the dissolution, the clear yearly revenues of the monastery amounted to £286: 12: $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, and

although the greater part of those estates was soon after disposed of to different persons, yet the manor, and the most considerable portion of the site and its demesnes, continued in the crown till the reign of Charles the First, who, in his fifth year, granted them to sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham Castle, by whose will they devolved to his son, John Diggs, esq. who conveyed them to sir George Sonds, afterwards created earl of Faversham. On the demise of the latter, they descended to his daughter Catherine, married to Lewis, lord Rockingham, afterwards earl of Rockingham; whose eldest son, George, lord Sondes, dying in his father's life-time, they passed, on the death of his grandfather, to the right honourable Lewis, earl of Rockingham, and on his death, which happened soon after, the right honourable lord Sondes became the possessor of this property.

Faversham has been favoured by various kings with seventeen charters, confirming ancient privileges, or granting new ones; that under which it is now governed having been accorded by Henry the Eighth. The local jurisdiction is vested in twelve jurats, one of whom is mayor, twenty-four commoners, a steward, a town-clerk, and other officers.

WESTENHANGER HOUSE,

NEAR HYTHE.

The parish of Westenhanger is united to that of Stowting, and situated in the Hundred of Street. The major part of this district is low and unpleasant, at a little distance below the down hills. The greater part consisting of pasturage is very wet, and contiguous to the hill the soil is poor, but lower down becomes richer, having excellent fertile meadows. The high road along the Stone Street way from Canterbury, over Hampton Hill, conducts through this parish towards New Inn Green, whence it proceeds straight forwards to Lymne, the *Portus Lemanis* of the Romans, and to the right and left to the towns of Ashford and Hythe. This district is watered by the stream which rises above Postling Church, being that branch of the river called Old Stour, that meanders thence in this direction, having been augmented by the waters of numerous tributary streamlets, when from the north-west it crosses the high road westward, below Stanford Street, towards Ashford. The bridge over the river at this spot having been broken down in the seventh of Edward the First, the jury decided that all reparations necessary should be completed at the sole charge of Nicholas de Criol, and not by the populace of the adjacent hundreds. At no great distance westward from the bridge in question, stand the remains of the ancient mansion of Westenhanger, presenting a sombre appearance, in a low, unpleasant, and swampy situation, surrounded by a flat country, with pasture lands in front.

Westenhanger House, on the authority of tradition, was a royal palace in the reign of Henry the Second; a mutilated statue, displaying one hand grasping a sceptre, having been

found among the ruins, was supposed to have represented the monarch in question. Part of the ancient building was also denominated Rosamond's Tower, from the celebrated beauty of that name, who is reported to have inhabited Westenhanger Palace, previous to her removal to Woodstock. A chamber, denominated Rosamond's Prison or Gallery, formerly existed here, an hundred and sixty feet in length, said to have been destroyed in the course of those alterations which at different periods have nearly removed all traces of its pristine splendour.

The old house, which was moated round, had anciently a drawbridge, a gatehouse, and a portal, of which the arch was lofty and strong, springing from polygonal pillars, and secured by a porteullis. The outer walls were high, and strengthened with towers, some square, others circular, the whole being embattled. Over the door was a carved figure of St. George on horseback, and under it four shields, one bearing the arms of England, and another a key and crown, supported by angels.

A flight of steps led to the chapel, erected by Sir Edward Poynings in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and vaulted with stone. The great hall was fifty feet long, having a gallery at one end, and at the other cloisters which communicated with the chapel and principal apartments, of which there are reported to have been no less than an hundred and twenty-six, with the old story of as many windows as there are days in a year.

In the year 1701, more than three parts of this venerable pile were pulled down, for the sake of the materials, which, when disposed of, produced a thousand pounds sterling. All now remaining of this once-magnificent structure, and its extensive out-buildings, are the walls, and two towers on the north and east sides, which being undermined by lapse of years, are precipitated in huge masses into the adjoining moat.

The under part of the grand entrance is yet remaining, the arch over the same having been taken down to admit the entrance of loaded waggons, bearing hay or wheat from the fields in harvest time: immmerable fragments of carved stone are also scattered about in every direction, exhibiting an awful and melancholy spectacle of mouldering grandeur. The whole edifice was built of quarry stone, said to have been dug up in the adjoining manor of Otterpoole, in Lymne: those portions ornamented by rich sculpture having been conveyed from Caen, in Normandy, to decorate the edifice. The park once belonging to this mansion extended over the east and south parts of the parish, rather upon a rising ground, formerly comprehending the entire parochial district of Ostenhanger; at the southern boundary of which is New Inn Green, so denominated from a new inn erected there in the time of Henry the Eighth, contiguous to which is a small hamlet, built on the road leading from Hythe to Ashford. Near the western boundary of this district is a small green, surrounded by dwellings, called Gibbin's Brook, situated in the borough of Gimminge, such being its proper appellation, the whole occupying a very wet and swampy country.

BARFRESTON CHURCH.

This fabric, vulgarly denominated *Barston*, is particularly noticed by the admirers of antiquity, as presenting an undoubted specimen of Anglo-Saxon architecture: though, from the exuberance of the ornaments, and the peculiarities wherewith they abound, as well as the forms of several of its arches, the building may with greater probability be classed among those of our Norman edifices raised at the period immediately antecedent to the general adoption of the pointed style. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains only a nave and a chancel communicating with each other by a semi-circular arch, springing from wreathed columns very richly sculptured. The length of the interior is forty-three feet, four inches: the width of the nave, sixteen feet, eight inches: and that of the chancel, thirteen feet, six inches: and the walls are about two feet nine inches in thickness. In that eastward are three narrow lancet windows, with a circular one above, divided into eight compartments, by a stone framing that forms a smaller circle in the centre, having the termination of each ray on the outer side sculptured with a regal head: the whole window is environed by a large border, decorated with human heads, birds, foliage, &c. while near the sides and over it are small niches, exhibiting remains of different figures. Immediately beneath this window runs a fringe, enriched with billet moulding, and a series of heads of very grotesque and varied characters, terminating at either extremity by an animal in a projecting bracket. Still lower are the lancet windows, ranging in alternate succession, with four recesses of similar forms, but rather wider, the whole having plain mouldings. These rest upon a chevron or zigzag beading, whence the wall projects obliquely for a short space, and is supported by two large semi-circular arches, built in the lower part, which, from this mode of construction, assumes the appearance of three square piers.

The north and south sides are in many respects similar, the latter however being most profusely decorated. In the chancel, between two trefoil-headed windows, is a semi-circular arched recess, which, from the remains, appears to have once exhibited a specimen of very rich sculpture, but is now too much mutilated to allow the subject to be traced. The heads below the cornice, which, with the beading, is continued from the east end, are executed in a style of equal boldness and singularity, the characters being also greatly varied. Over a door-way, that conducted into the chancel, now stopped up, is a recessed arch, surmounted by a wavy moulding; and beneath, a crowned head, projecting from the key-stone, with other heads and ornaments at the sides. The south, or principal entrance opening into the nave, is most richly ornamented with figures; but a great portion is now obscured from the view by a brick porch, so injudiciously constructed as to abut immediately against the sculpture. It consists of a triple arch, with a variety of mouldings, partly rising from the wall, or springing from circular columns; the space over the door-way includes a representation, to all appear-

ance, of God the Father, within an oval recess, environed by angels and other figures: over this is a semi-circular range of grotesque and ludicrous forms, both human and animal. Above, on the outer face of the arch, is another range, comprising fourteen subjects; every stone forming the arch being sculptured with a different figure, and every figure, like those of the inner range, contained within a circular border of foliage. Nearly opposite to the north is another entrance, exhibiting some rich and curious sculptures. The west end, when compared with the other sides, is but plain; the roofing is modern, and plastered within; that of the chancel being obviously less elevated than when in its original state.

THE MOTE, NEAR MAIDSTONE,

A SEAT OF THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

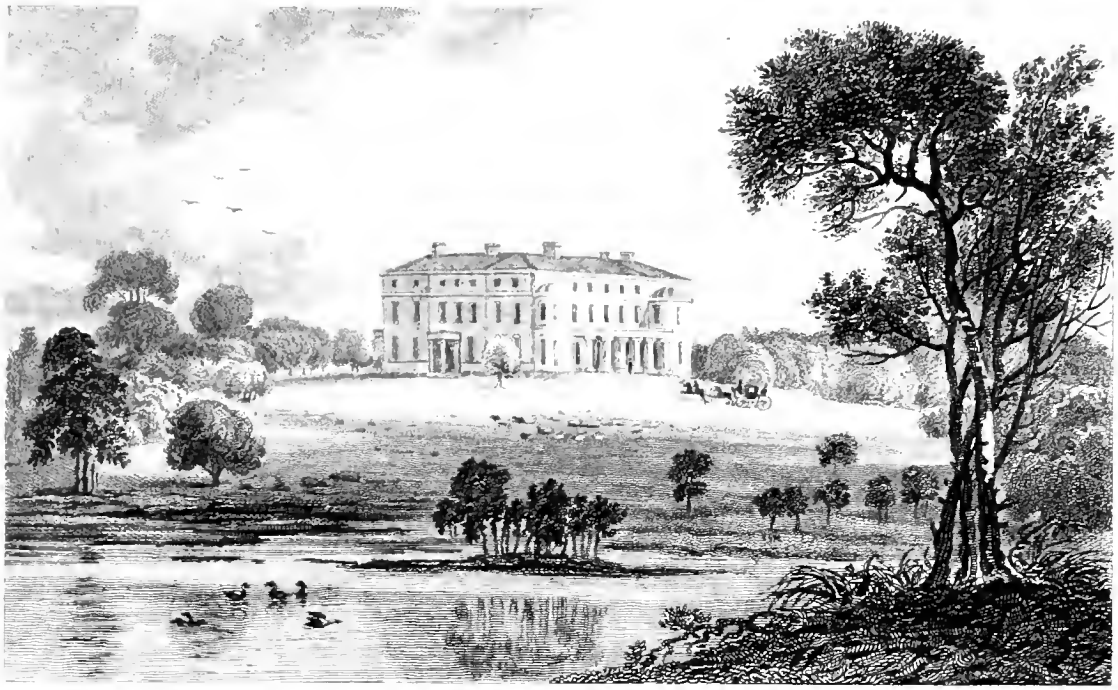
About one mile eastward from the town of Maidstone, stood the ancient seat called the Mote, encircled by a spacious and richly-wooded park. It was formerly castellated, and, under Henry the Third, constituted part of the possessions of the famous family of the Leybornes. In the fifty-first of the above reign, Roger de Leyborne obtained the grant of a market, to be held weekly at this place, on a Tuesday, and an annual fair for three days, at the festival of the Holy Cross.

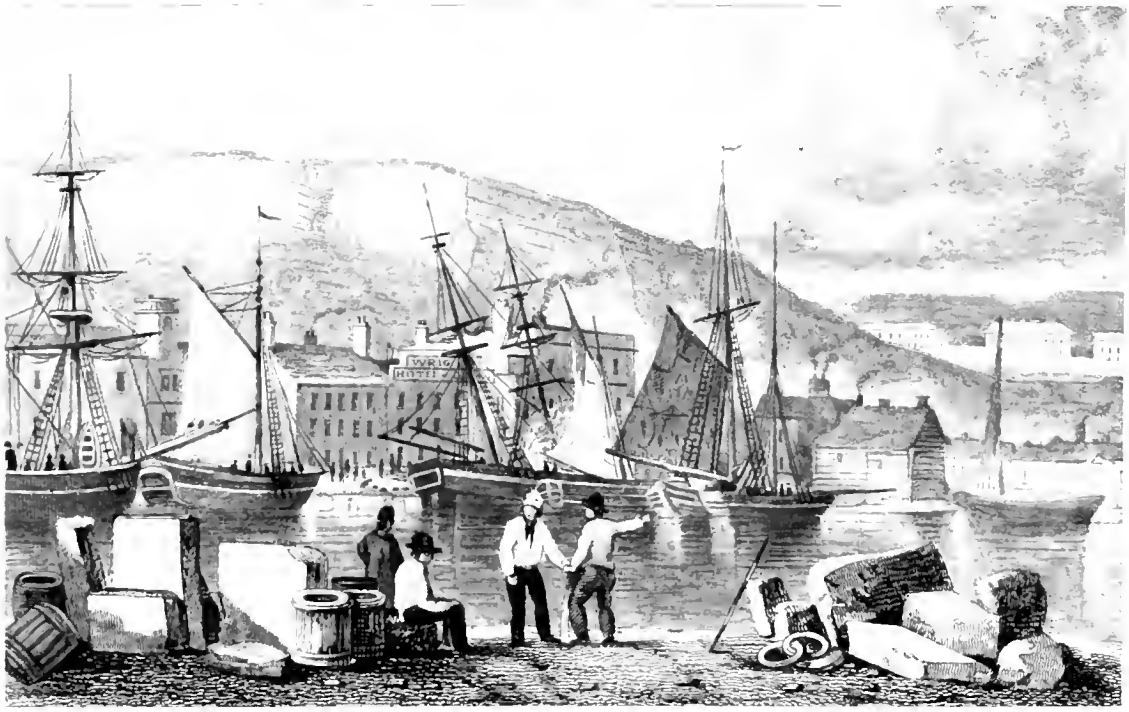
The ancient residence, above alluded to, was pulled down some years back, by Lord Romney, who rebuilt, at no great distance, the structure forming the subject of our plate. The fabric is very eligibly situated, and the interior is fitted up with much taste and elegance. Some of the apartments contain valuable paintings. The park is most exuberantly adorned by the foliage of venerable oaks of the largest growth, and the whole commands a pleasing and extensive view of the surrounding country.

THE QUAY AT DOVER.

This part of the town of Dover, contemplated from the sea, affords a very pleasing and busy scene; while the lofty cliff, rising in the rear, forms a bold and rugged back-ground. One of the most prominent objects is the celebrated hotel kept by Mr. Wright, so universally known for its sumptuous interior decorations, and the superior style in which travellers are uniformly accommodated.

So early as the reign of Henry the Seventh, Dover harbour attracted the serious attention of government, when vast sums were expended for its improvement. It was, however, ascer-




WRIGHT'S
HOTEL

tained that all which had been effected would not answer the end proposed, without the erection of a pier to seaward; and in consequence the same was raised in the following reign of Henry the Eighth, consisting of two rows of main posts and great piles, let into holes that were perforated in the rock beneath; others, being shod with iron, were driven into the main chalk, and fastened together with iron bands and bolts. The bottom was laid with vast blocks of stone, and the whole filled up with chalk, beach stones, &c. Previous to the reign of Elizabeth, this noble work had fallen to decay, and the harbour was again nearly choked up. An Act was in consequence passed for giving, towards the repairing of the harbour, a certain tonnage for every vessel above twenty tons burden passing by, which then netted £1000 annually. After a variety of trials, a commodious and safe harbour was at length formed, with a pier, and different walls and sluices.

During the whole reign of Elizabeth, the improvements of Dover harbour continued; but its subsequent preservation was insured by the charter of incorporation granted by James the First, whereby eleven commissioners were incorporated, by the title of "warden and assistants of the port and harbour of Dover." The above instrument also directs that the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, the lieutenant of Dover Castle, and the mayor of the town for the time being, shall act as the principals. The above monarch also granted to them his waste ground or beach, commonly called the pier or harbour ground, as it lay without Southgate or Snargate, the rents of which are, at the present day, of considerable yearly value.

Under the superintendance of the corporation, the works and improvements of the harbour have been carried on, and acts of parliament obtained in every succeeding reign, to confer greater force to their proceedings. In the course of the eighteenth century, several jetties were erected eastward, to prevent the encroachments of the sea: and although the strong south-west winds, so frequent at Dover, throw up large quantities of beach at the mouth of the harbour, the sluices have been constructed in such a manner that, with the aid of the back-water, they often clear it in one tide. This harbour is, however, still capable of great improvement: and if we consider the important benefits it is capable of producing in times of hostility with the northern powers, when numerous ships of war are stationed in the Downs, it seems surprising that this haven has not been so improved as to render it a station calculated to receive some part of the royal navy of Great Britain.

THE NEW BATHS, MARGATE.

As it is not our intention, under the present head, to enter into an historical account of this place, we shall confine ourselves to what relates to the facilities afforded here for sea-bathing. The apartments appropriated for that purpose are situated at the extremity of the High-street, near the harbour; being very commodiously fitted up for hot and cold salt water baths. There are appendant to each a considerable number of machines, driven by proper guides, perfectly conversant with the coast; and the beach being a fine level sand, no accident can occur to those who prefer them to the enclosed baths. The terms of bathing are, for a warm bath, 3*s.* 6*d.*, for a cold bath, 1*s.* 6*d.*, the guide included; but if without a guide, 1*s.* only; the charge being less when two or more persons bathe together.

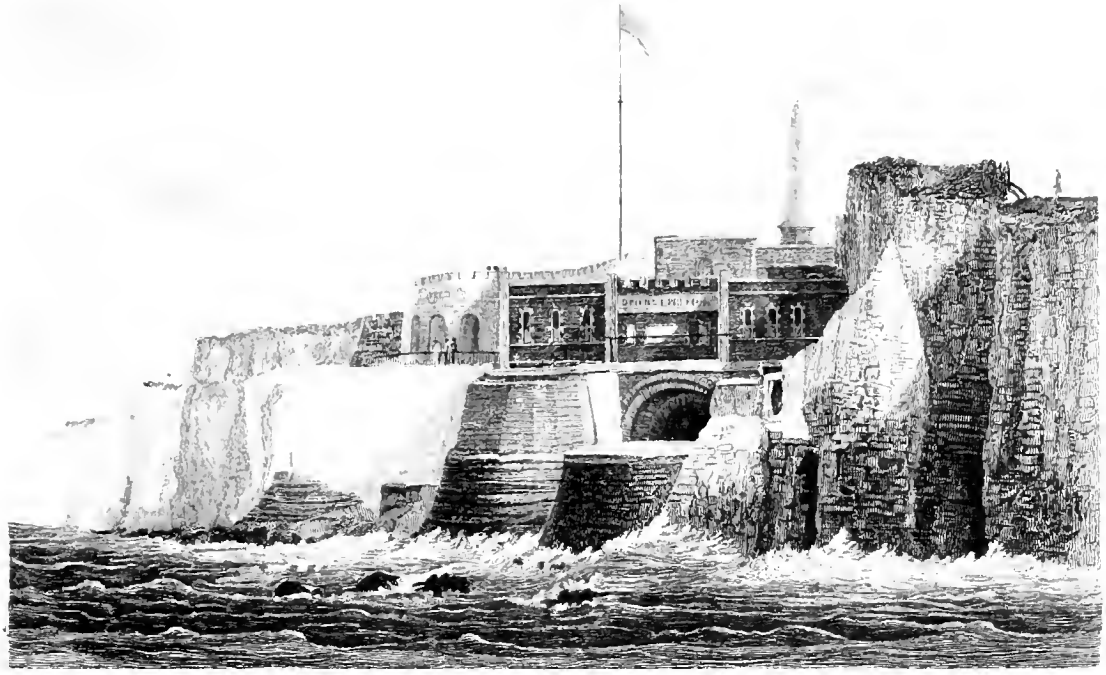
At the Baths there are commodious apartments, wherein the company assemble, preparatory to the same being in readiness to receive them. As there is an uninterrupted influx of the sea to this part of the coast, and the beach, as previously observed, being sandy, without any intermixture of woods or oozy ground, it might be presumed that the water would be remarkably limpid; notwithstanding this, however, its appearance is unpleasant to the eye, as the action of the waves upon the chalk cliffs has the effect of rendering it generally turbid; although, when at rest, it speedily acquires transparency.

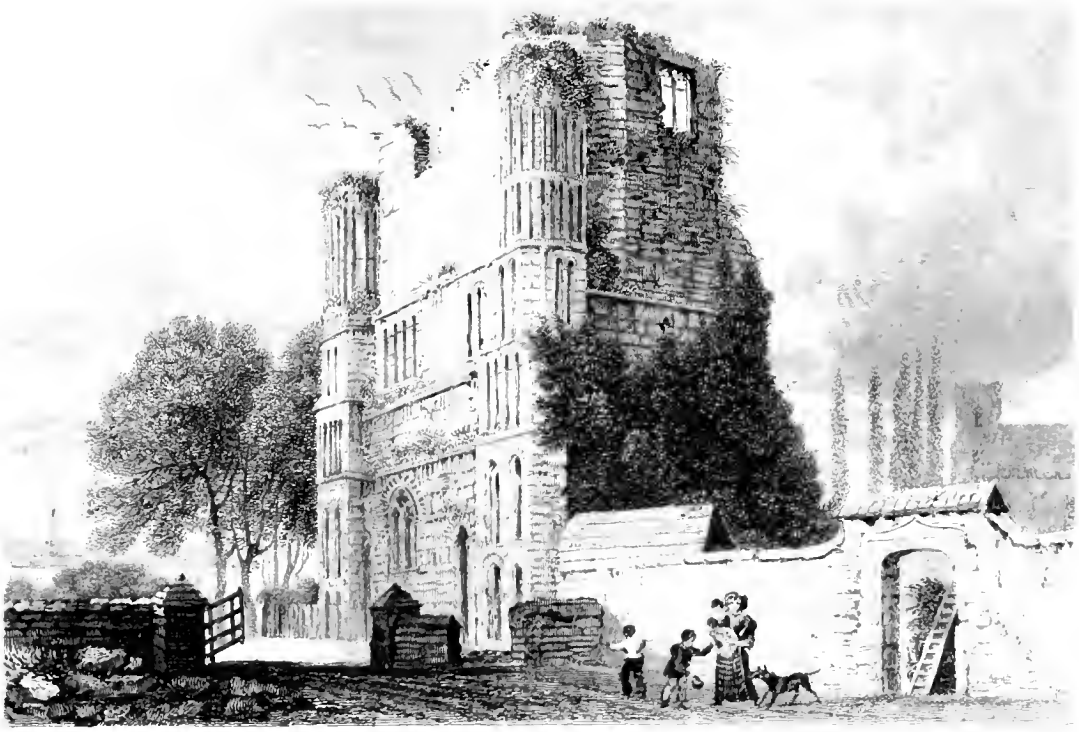
Independent of the Baths, several new streets have been erected; the lodging and boarding-houses being numerous, and in many instances very convenient. However, so great is the increasing notoriety of this spot, that accommodations are still frequently wanted for the reception of visitants having numerous domestics.

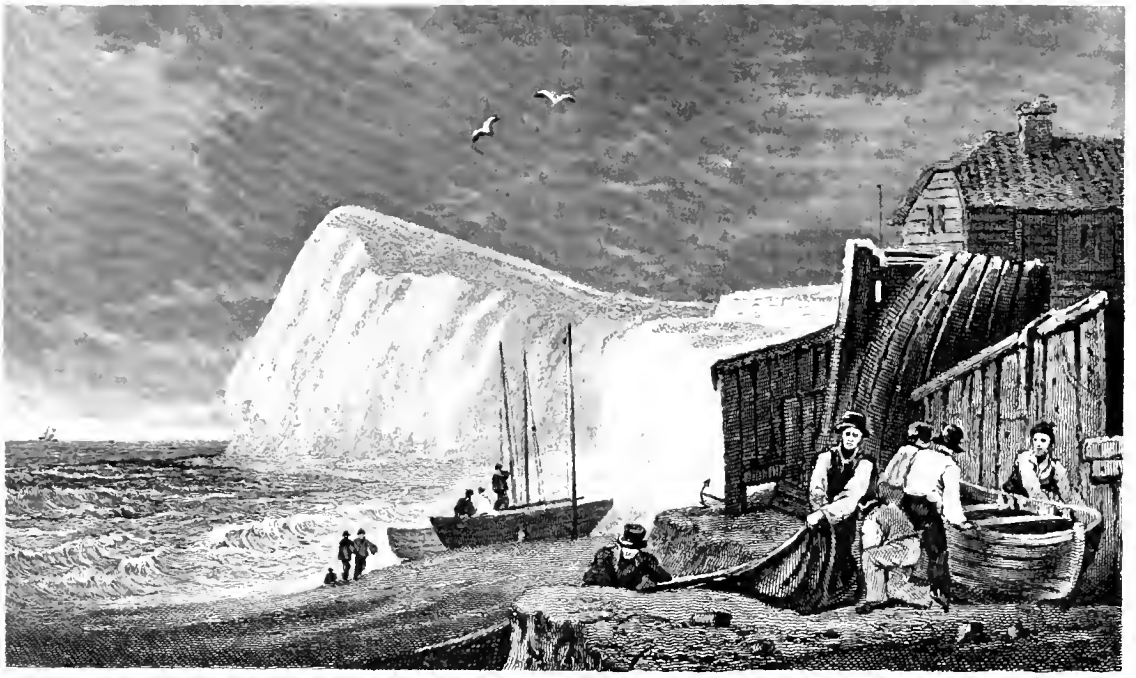
MALLING ABBEY.

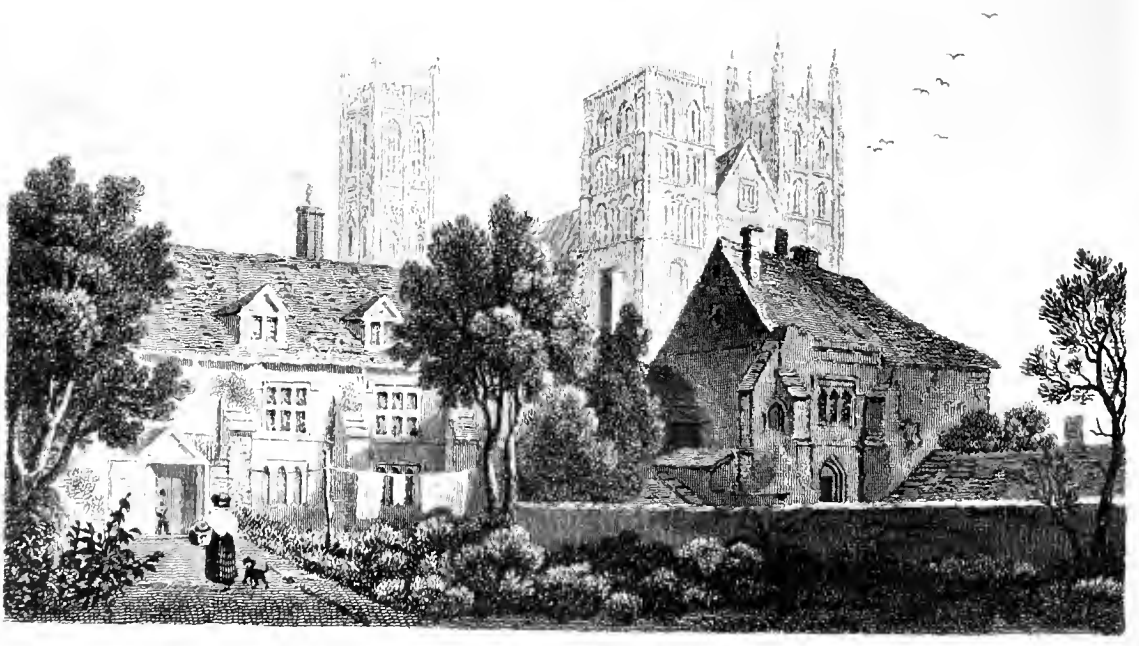
The remains of this interesting monastic pile are situated at the east end of the town, the approach to which is by a venerable old gateway; and notwithstanding the major portion of the structure was pulled down, and another building erected by the Honywoods, many fine ancient vestiges still remain, being used as offices at the present period.

From the foundations discovered in levelling the ground for the modern erection, it was obvious that the Abbey consisted of two quadrangles, with cloisters, and a spacious hall, the church having had another tower of similar dimensions to that still standing. The cemetery









seems to have occupied the south-side of the church, as great quantities of human bones were found in excavating in that direction, as well as two stone coffins, containing skeletons. They bore no inscriptions, but were ornamented by a cross and a quatrefoil, pierced at the upper end; several rings and other trinkets, together with old coins, have also been brought to light at various periods, while clearing away the rubbish. In the meadows above the gardens, large excavations are still apparent, which formerly constituted the fish-ponds of this establishment.

The precincts of the Abbey are washed by a stream of excellent water, that rises in the hamlet of St. Leonard, whence it flows by the house, then along the gardens, and after passing through the wall, where it forms a cascade, the current traverses the road.

This monastery was founded by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, in the fourth year of the reign of William Rufus, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was endowed by the founder with the manor and church of Malling, and some other possessions. This donation was confirmed by the king, and several of his successors; viz. Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., and Edward III., and by many of the archbishops of Canterbury, particularly Richard, who likewise confirmed to the nuns there, "Mallinge's Parva," with the market of the said village, the church of St. Leonard with its appurtenances, the church of St. Mary in Malling, &c. In 1190, both the town and nunnery were consumed by fire, but the monastery appears to have been speedily rebuilt. It was surrendered into the king's hands, together with its possessions, by the abbess and convent, on October the twenty-ninth, in the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1583), at which time it was valued at £245 : 10 : 2. The site was granted to archbishop Cranmer, in exchange for various possessions belonging to his see in Kent and Surrey.

SHAKSPEARE'S CLIFF,

DOVER.

No spot is more pregnant with national interest, as regards the history of England, than the town of Dover and its vicinity. When directing our regard to the coast, we naturally recur to the landing of Cæsar, and the struggles of our untutored progenitors to beat back the well-regulated legions of that fortunate conqueror. As we survey the towering steep, our eye becomes riveted on the massive castellated pile which has, for so many centuries, braved the wintry blasts, and seems to frown defiance on the battling surge beneath. It is then we call to mind the reign of the despotic Norman conqueror, who, with a view to ensure the obedience of a dissatisfied nation, made that fortress his grand bulwark; esteeming Dover Castle

the master-key of England. Blending historic reality with poetic fiction, the mind in succession reverts to the chronicle history of Lear and his daughters, with the affectionate care of the virtuous Edgar towards his blind and wandering parent, so pathetically depicted by Avon's bard. This train of reflection naturally prompts the contemplative observer to direct his steps southward; in which direction the bold projecting eminence is seen, that stands immortalised for ever by the matchless and magic pen of SHAKSPEARE, when he makes Edgar thus emphatically address his suffering and heart-broken father—

———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,
Show 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.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

THE magnificence of this renowned structure, and the particular neatness with which every part of the building and area is preserved, afford a lively gratification to the admirers of architectural splendour. The chief approach to the cathedral is from the main street, under a highly-ornamented gateway, decorated by niches, statues, and a profusion of carved work and shields of arms, bearing date 1517. Hence the opening view of the church, with its lofty tower, delicately-ornamented pinnacles, and stately buttresses, affords a very impressive *coup d'œil.*

At the entrance from the west end, the height of the nave, its pillars, and the just proportions of the arches, its peculiar neatness, and the singular grandeur of the ascent to the choir, produce an imposing effect, while the sepulchral monuments around inspire the most solemn reflections.

The choir is 180 feet in length, the ornaments appropriate—every thing noble, and nothing gaudy; the prebendal stalls and archiepiscopal throne being chastely magnificent.

The exterior view of this pile, of which hereafter we shall give an elaborate description, renders any detailed account here superfluous. Its magnificence must rivet the regard even of those observers whose minds are not tinctured by a long-cherished veneration for the gothic or English style of architecture. The proportions of this building are admirably kept up, and

the grand masses beautifully relieved by intermediate ornaments of lesser bulk, the *tout ensemble* presenting a façade imposingly magnificent. If to these considerations be added the multifarious incidents connected with historic records of the remotest periods of antiquity, it would be difficult to point out, in this, or any other European country, an object fraught with higher interest and importance than the cathedral church of Canterbury.

ST. MARTIN'S PRIORY,

NEAR DOVER.

As early as the time when the Romans were in possession of Britain, there existed a church or chapel within the walls of Dover Castle, which was resorted to by those persons among that people who professed Christianity. In the edifice in question, Eadbald, son and successor of king Ethelbert, who, during the reign of his father, had been entrusted with the government of that fortress, established a college, composed of six secular canons and a provost, their dwellings being erected contiguous to the same. In that situation they remained until 691, when Widred, king of Kent, finding the building an incumbrance to the castle, removed the canons to the church of St. Martin, in Dover, which he had caused to be erected for their reception. They thus continued until the Norman conquest; from which period nothing material is recorded in history respecting this Priory, until the reign of Henry the First, who, being present at the dedication of the new cathedral church at Canterbury, granted to archbishop Corboil this collegiate church of St. Martin, placing therein regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. In consequence of that grant, the primate, having discovered the canons to have been guilty of gross irregularities, dismissed such of the fraternity as then remained; and to prevent those scandalous proceedings in future, began the foundation of a new church, the ensuing year, without the walls of the town, thence denominated "*The New Work*," which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martin. That prelate dying before the completion of his undertaking, his successor, Theobald, finished the same; but, in lieu of regular canons, established therein a society of Benedictine monks, A. D. 1130, being the sixth year of king Stephen's reign.

After that period, Henry the Second, Henry the Third, and Edward the Second, confirmed this church to the archiepiscopal see in perpetual alms. At the final suppression of all religious institutions under Henry the Eighth, this establishment, with all its lands, revenues, and possessions, was surrendered to the crown, at which period the income was estimated at £170 : 14 : 11½ clear, or £232 : 1 : 5½ gross annual income.

After the suppression, Henry the Eighth, among other premises, granted the site of this Priory, with all the lands, &c. appertaining thereto, to archbishop Cranmer, subject, how-

ever, to sundry exceptions and disbursements; and in that see it has continued vested to the present time.

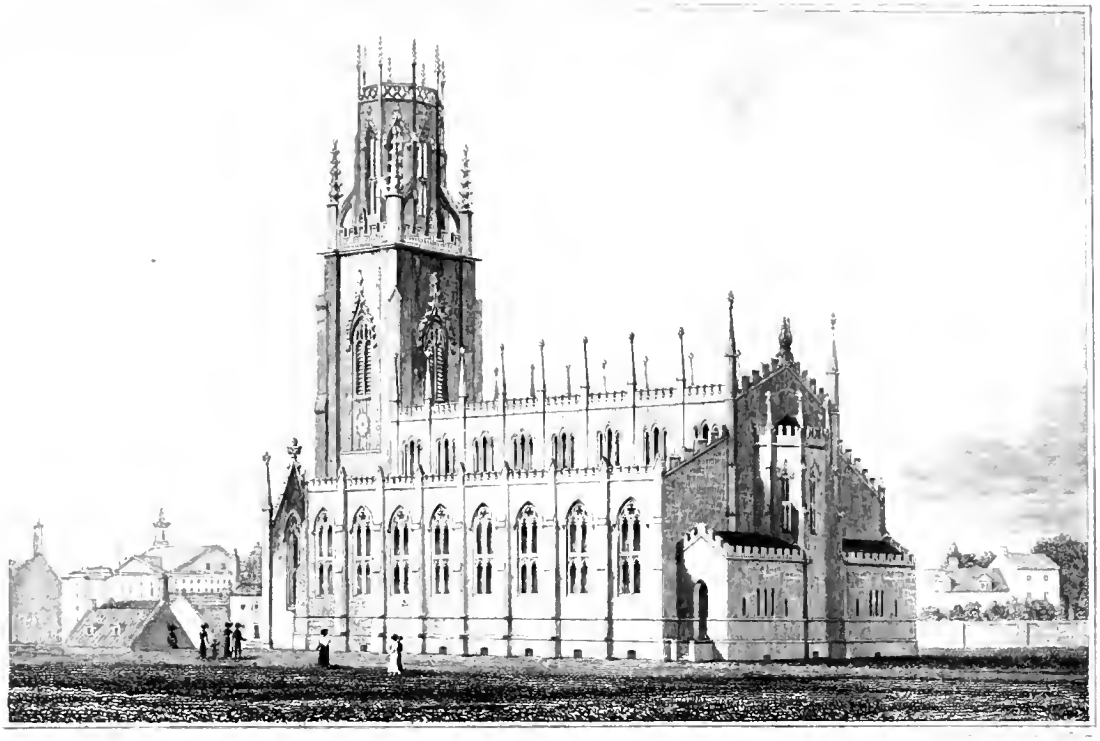
The remains of the Priory are now converted into a farm-house, with a barn, and various other outbuildings, the ruins being much blended with the same. Exclusive of the exterior walls, the remains are very extensive, presenting, among other striking features, a gateway, represented in the annexed view; a noble apartment, probably the refectory in ancient times, being upwards of one hundred feet long, now appropriated to the uses of a barn; a considerable portion of the church, with two arches; added to which there are scattered about many other interesting remnants of pointed architecture, the uses of which, or for what purposes designed, cannot now be ascertained.

TUNBRIDGE CASTLE.

This fortress stood close to the river Medway, at the south-west corner of the town, from which it derived its name, presenting a venerable and conspicuous pile for a considerable distance around it, though, at the present time, little more remains than the inner gateway, a fabric flanked by two large circular towers of great thickness and strength. Part of the outward walls are also standing, and within the same the lofty mound of the keep or dungeon, the whole affording incontestable evidence that when in its perfect state, it was a building of considerable strength and consequence, the walls having formerly enclosed six acres of ground. The fortifications, to all appearance, consisted of the two large circular towers, seventy feet in diameter, communicating with each other by a massive wall, sixty feet in height, from east to west, connected with the great keep on the summit of the mount, the base of which occupied the circle of an acre, having had a covered way thence to the principal gate of the castle, where there was another covered way over the chapel to the south-east tower. The domestic apartments of the governor were in the area, parallel to the south wall, overlooking the river, and uniting the two towers at the extremities, as previously observed.

Three moats formerly encircled this fortress, the innermost of which was supplied by means of a new stream dug for that purpose, now constituting the principal one of the Medway, over which was a stone bridge, connected by a broad wall to the south-eastern round tower, a large sheet of water being kept in the moat between the gateway and the barbican, or watch tower. The other two moats enclosed the town of Tunbridge as it then existed, the outer moat having had a drawbridge over it at the north end of the town. These moats were capable of being filled or emptied at pleasure, by means of a large wear or bank, that extended for the space of two miles towards Lyghe.

This structure was erected in the reign of William Rufus, having been the scene of a variety of striking events recorded in history, the whole being now fitted up and modernised



as a residence for the proprietor of a neighbouring estate, retaining nothing particularly striking, except the round towers on either side the grand entrance, and a portion of the exterior walls.

THE NEW CHURCH, RAMSGATE.

The erection of this edifice was commenced in the month of June, 1825, and consecrated during the October of 1827, by the late Charles Manners Sutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by that munificent patron of the arts, the right Rev. Hugh Percy, bishop of Carlisle, &c. The expense incurred in the building of this church was defrayed by public subscriptions; the interior containing seats for two thousand persons, whereof fifteen hundred are free. This handsome structure comprises a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west-end, with a light octagonal lantern. The style of architecture adopted is the enriched English, and the architect has constructed a very elegant edifice. The whole is composed of Ipswich bricks, ornamented by Bath-stone, presenting a tolerable specimen of modern Gothic architecture. The designs and plans for this building were furnished by H. C. Kendall, esq. architect, and the builders were Messrs. Grundy and Craven, and Mr. D. B. Jarman, who deserve every praise for the masterly manner in which the whole is executed.

The dimensions of the edifice are as follow:

Length inside	100 feet
Breadth ditto	60
Height of the centre aisle	36
Ditto tower	90½
Ditto lantern	46

It is computed that the sum disbursed in the completion of this church amounted to twenty-five thousand pounds.

TRINITY CHURCH, MARGATE.

This modern structure was erected under the authority of his Majesty's commissioners, the first stone having been laid on the 28th of September, 1825, by the late archbishop of Canterbury, and the building consecrated by his Grace, the present primate, on the 4th of June, 1829, supported by the authorities of the town, and a vast assemblage of individuals, among whom were many of the leading personages of the county.

The style of architecture selected is pure gothic, of the period of Henry the Third; the structure, composed of brick faced with Bath-stone, is divided into a lofty nave and two side aisles, the ceilings of which are very elaborately groined. A recess terminates the eastern extremity, for the reception of the altar, over which is a vaulted arch, covered by tracery; and a correspondent recess at the west end is occupied by the organ. The east window is thirty-two feet six inches high, and fourteen feet six inches wide, being filled in with the most costly masonry, and glazed with stained glass. The screen in front of the organ, representing a shrine, is decorated by stone buttresses, pinnacles, pierced arches, &c., while the organ, with the screen in front, forms part of the architecture of the building.

The side-windows are filled with stained glass, which, as well as the eastern window, was executed by Mr. Collins, of the Strand; the armorial bearings of the two archbishops, bishop Percy, sir H. Hawley, Mr. Hawes the accountant-general, and the principal resident gentry in the vicinage, being very richly blazoned; the whole of which were furnished by private subscription.

The dimensions of this beautiful edifice are as follow—

	Feet.
Height of the nave	57
Height of the side aisles	56
Length inside	120
Width inside	66
Exterior length	144
Exterior width	71
Height of the tower from the pavement	135

The exterior of the fabric is decorated by buttresses, pinnacles, &c. both to the nave, side aisles, and tower; and, from its commanding situation, this church is visible to a considerable distance, being the last object discernible at sea on the English coast, long after the land itself has faded from the sight.

The cost of this undertaking, when the whole is liquidated, will have amounted to upwards of £26,000, whereof £18,000 were given by the church commissioners, £6,000 were from private subscriptions, £2,000 furnished by the Margate Pier and Harbour Company, while other sums were collected by the parish rates.

The church contains two thousand sittings, of which eight hundred are distributed in pews, and twelve hundred in free seats; the latter being fitted up in every respect similar to those pews appropriated for the accommodation and comfort of the visitors.

It is but justice to add, that the liberality of the inhabitants and frequenters of this favoured watering-place was never more amply displayed than in the completion of this edifice. The splendid organ, which cost £750, was the gift of the late James Taddy, Esq. of Hartsdown: the unique and sumptuous altar-plate was presented by James Taddy, of the Dane, at an expenditure of £350; and the magnificent Genoa velvet covering to the communion-table, together with the fittings for the pulpit, desk, and altar, were the gifts of Mrs. Taddy, of Hartsdown, which, with private donations, made a total from one family of £1500. Mr. Tomlin, of

Northdown, presented the church books, with the exception of a very handsome prayer-book, furnished by Mrs. Hammond. Among the various subscriptions, about thirty amounted to no less than £100 and upwards each.

We cannot omit to add, that Messrs. White, Jenkins, and Mercer, the gentlemen who contracted for completing the works, fulfilled their task in a manner redounding highly to their credit, as most experienced masters of their business.

HIGH STREET, MAIDSTONE.

If the improvements that have taken place in the metropolis of England, during the last quarter of a century, render nugatory all comparison with alterations previously effected, the leading authorities of minor towns have not been backward in emulating the praiseworthy example set by the metropolitan city of this vast empire. Among the latter, no place affords a more striking example than Maidstone, which we shall now proceed to depict in its existing state.

High Street (delineated in the accompanying plate) is spacious, and presents on the right a noble specimen of architecture; the roof, supported by magnificent columns of the Ionic order, resting on arches, the under part being the corn-market, while adjoining are elegant and spacious apartments, occupied as offices for the Fire and Life Assurance Companies. The entrance is by a grand conducting arch, to the New Mitre Tavern, a commodious inn for men of business, &c. The room over the corn-market, which is spacious, being an appendage to the tavern in question.

The new market is contiguous, and consists of an arrangement of stalls, appropriated for the occupation of its various frequenters. The shambles, that stood at the end of Middle Row, so long an unsightly pile, are removed, thus admitting more light to the buildings opposite, on either side. A little below was the butter-market, recently removed, as also a box that contained the weigh-bridge apparatus, now placed within the adjoining conduit; thus rendering the street more commodious. On the right, at the lower end, next the river, is Fair Meadow, which has, within the last four years, been Mac-adamised; at which period a row of stately elms was felled, and strong railings put up, to which the horses are attached: so that, by the removal of the trees, additional light has been thrown upon the houses adjacent. Before the last-mentioned improvements, the stalls were up High Street, whereas the business of the fair is now confined within the meadow. At the foot of the bridge is a newly-erected stone building, for the confinement of vagrants, and such as are guilty of petty offences, until they are committed to the *Mayor's Prison*, which is behind the workhouse, in Knight Rider Street; and on the west borough side of the bridge are several neat, new-built residences. The Tunbridge road, turning to the left from the bridge, has been much improved, and its course directed more to the right; so that, from a narrow circuitous lane, it has become

a spacious and commodious road. This terminates at the Bower, on entering which, is a handsome dwelling, with suitable appurtenances, commanding a delightful view over the town and adjacent country.

On the London Road, about three hundred yards from the foot of the bridge, are many new and elegant houses, called Rocky Hill, which adorn the entrance to the town; there is also a new, but small and neat building over the spring that supplies the town with water by means of the conduits.

Week Street has been recently much improved by several handsome houses being raised, some of which have commodious shops, while those of antique date have been modernised. At the end of the street is the New Inn, near the site of which was formerly a ruinous pile of mean tenements, with an ill-fenced garden-ground, the whole now opened, and Macadamised. Opposite is Parliament Street, at the bottom of which are about forty new-built cottages; and a little farther on, Well Row, consisting of about twenty residences. In the direction of Rochester, on the right, are twenty larger dwellings, all built within a few years. Opposite the barracks, are the new county assembly-rooms, a chaste plain building of bricks, which uniformly attracts the traveller's attention. This part of the town has been particularly altered in appearance within the last twenty years.

The new Sessions House, contiguous, is a noble pile, and the new County Prison, in the background, though conveying melancholy ideas, gives an awful cast to the scenery. On the left, stands the Independent chapel, erected in 1822, which displays a plain mass of architecture, calculated to contain about eight hundred persons. Faith Street, leading to the river, has within these few years been greatly improved, particularly towards the end, and a stone wall built on the right, ten or twelve feet high, very convenient to the houses on that side. The wharf has also been raised, which is defended by a rampart of stone, affording great facility in lading and unlading the barges freighted with corn, coals, and timber. On the right, by the river side, higher up, appear several neat houses and cottages, at the end of which is another wharf, particularly convenient for the trade of the town.

Stone Street presents nothing new, worthy of notice, except that its entrance from the Weald of Kent, which, some years past, was narrow and incommodious, has been rendered spacious and free from all obstructions, by taking down two houses, whereby the road was much widened.

On the right are several new streets, called George, Brunswick, and Orchard streets, consisting of about three hundred houses, and a good inn, all erected within the last nine years. Mote Road turns out of the middle of Stone Street, wherein, on the left, stands Providence Chapel, for the use of the high Calvinists, lately enlarged and new fronted, which will contain about three hundred persons. A little farther on, sixty new buildings have been raised; the ground they occupy being denominated Doctor's Field. Romney Place, leading out of Stone Street, contains twenty dwellings, inhabited by private families; the entrance to which is through handsome iron gates. Paradise Row consists of houses on a large scale, with front garden courts, there being seven rows. Opposite Mote Road is Knight Rider Street, running towards the old church, and on the east side the National

School, conducted on Bell's system; while contiguous, is a new burial-ground, fenced in, and entered by iron gates.

King Street was formerly so narrow at its entrance, that waggons laden with hay and straw could scarcely pass. The first improvement effected here was rounding the angle on the right, and more recently, the projecting houses were taken down. Higher up, is the Baptist Chapel, a neat fabric, erected in 1821, capable of containing about four hundred individuals. On the same side of the street, is Ebenezer Passage, and fifty cottages, including those in the passage; added to which, there are four good houses, called Ebenezer Place, the whole built within the last eight years. On the site of the old gaol seven good houses are erected, with commodious shops; and, at the top of the street, where formerly stood several mean cottages, is a spacious road leading to Ashford; into which, on the right, just out of the town, is a new cut formed from Mote Road, very convenient for the inhabitants of that part of Maidstone.

At the entrance of the main road, on the left, is Clarendon Place, and a little farther on, some substantial houses, upon a larger scale, with others very neat and elegant. Immediately at the upper end of the street is a new road, turned upon a sharp angle, leading to Sittingbourne; and at its entrance are some elegant double-built houses, for the occupation of two families each, with several neat cottages, all commanding an open and extensive view of the adjacent country, and the Moat.

In the centre of this street is a spacious opening, leading directly to the new church, an unornamented and substantial pile of architecture, surmounted by a spire, with a gilt cast-iron cross on the summit. This building is formed to contain about two thousand persons. The pulpit and desk are placed after the modern taste, detached from each other the distance of the width of the middle aisle, being equal in height, while in the gallery opposite is a fine-toned organ.

Union Street is wide, and contains several well-built houses, one side having been recently erected. This street opens out of Week Street, and conducts to the Sittingbourne road, before mentioned.

The new Methodist Chapel stands about the middle of the street, having been built in 1823. It is large and commodious, calculated to contain a congregation of fourteen hundred persons, and seats for eleven hundred. There is a handsome organ placed behind the pulpit.

At the upper part of the street are twenty new-built cottages, and opposite the Union Flag, whence the street derives its name, is Cary Street, containing twenty houses on either side, at the top of which is School Street, consisting of twenty houses, with detached sheds for various purposes; while at one corner is the British school, containing three hundred children, with a house for the master and his family adjoining. The above leads into Wheeler Street, which runs out of the upper part of Union Street. Higher up, is the Friends' Meeting-house, calculated to accommodate two hundred persons of that persuasion. It is a sequestered spot, concealed from public view by a wall and a few trees, and in every respect consonant with the peaceful disposition of its frequenters.

This street conducts to Penenden Heath, noted for executions and elections, whereon

stands the Shire House, a pitiful building, having more the appearance of a shed, than being used for the purposes to which it is appropriated.

About the middle of this street is Holland Terrace, near which are some cottages called Well Row; and at the bottom of the road, round the northern angle of the gaol wall, about fifty more cottages, lately built. A little below Holland Terrace is Lucern Street, containing fifteen cottages; and opposite the British school is Brewer Street, running into Week Street, which forms a cross-road, wherein are fifteen or sixteen neat cottages, lying in a convenient direction to the new streets above described; and from the upper part are about thirty cottages, forming a new street towards the gaol. Very considerable improvement has been made in the town, owing to its being lighted by gas, which renders the High Street very elegant at night, the lamps being affixed to iron pillars.

SNARGATE STREET, DOVER.

We have, on previous occasions, in the progress of the present work, had occasion to give such ample descriptions of the town of Dover and its stupendous castle, that in the present instance we shall not long occupy the reader's attention. Snargate Street, delineated in the accompanying plate, is wide and well built, and presents a singular appearance, from the towering white cliffs that skirt the backs of the houses on the land side. The dwellings in this part of the town are much frequented by those visitors who continue for a period at this port, for the purpose of enjoying sea-bathing; and when speaking of Dover in its existing state, it is but justice to remark, that in consequence of its south-eastern aspect, it has to boast every appropriate requisite in a sea-port, without being subject to those excessive bleak winds to which many other watering-places are exposed.

THE WILDERNESS.

This seat, the residence of earl Camden, was formerly called Stidulfe's Place, to which belonged a manor of the same name, whereof part of the demesne lands lay in this parish, and are still known by the name of Hoath Farm, or Stedhalls. This place afforded both residence and surname to the ancient family of the Stidulfes, which possessed it, and bore for arms, argent on a chief, sable, two wolves' heads couped, of the first; which shield was likewise borne by those of this name in Surrey, descended from the race of Kent.

Robert de Stidulfe is mentioned in ancient deeds to have held this and other lands in Seale,

and in the thirty-sixth of Edward the Third, Reginald Stidulfe, of Stidulfe, accounted with Thomas Champneis, for land held of this manor of Hall, one of which family married the daughter of Bedsell, in Tudley, under Edward the Fourth, and his grand-daughter Agnes carried that estate and much land in this parish and East Peckham, to Richard Vane, or Fane, ancestor of the earls of Westmoreland. The estate afterwards passed to the name of Quintin, who changed it to that of Oliver, when he sold the property to Richard Tybold. Stephen Tybold dying in 1619, left two daughters, Catherine and Margaret, when this manor was allotted to the former, one of whose descendants, in the reign of Charles the Second, sold the estate, with Stidulfe's Place, to sir Charles Bickerstaffe, who resided here, and changed the name to that of Wilderness, by which it has ever since been called; he also enclosed the grounds about the house to form a park.

He died in 1704, when this manor and seat was sold to John Pratt, esq., who died in 1724, leaving one son, Charles, created earl of Camden, when he was succeeded in this estate by his eldest son. It then descended in that family down to the honourable John Jefferies, earl of Camden, who, in 1797, possessed this seat, which continues vested in that noble line.

This seat is justly celebrated for its picturesque site, and the beauty of the surrounding grounds, which present the most luxuriant appearance. The interior of the mansion is tastefully fitted up, and contains every accommodation requisite for its munificent and noble owner.

FAIRLAWN, KENT.

At no great distance southward from Plaxtool Street, stands the parish of Fairlawn, the mansion rising at the extremity of the district, and a portion of the out-buildings in that of Shipborne. This tract was formerly designated a manor, but it has long since forfeited that appellation, having anciently been the property of the family of the Bavents, of which line it was subsequently held by the knightly and ancient race of the Colepepers. Walter Colepeper died possessing this property, in the first year of king Edward the Third, holding the same in frank-fee of Roger de Bavent. In the line of the Colepepers it remained until the latter end of the reign of Henry the Fourth, when the estate was alienated to one Chowne, whose descendant, John Chowne, was a resident at Fairlawn, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, having borne, for his armorial coat, sable three stag's attires, in pale argent. His descendants continued to occupy the mansion at Fairlawn, until sir George Chowne, desirous of circumscribing his possessions within the confines of the county of Sussex, alienated the seat to sir Henry Vane, the elder; after which, the mansion continued the family-seat of his descendants, down to William viscount Vane, on whose demise, in 1789, he by his testament gave this property to David Papillon, esq., of Acrise.

One wing of the structure of Fairlawn was, in 1739, destroyed by fire, and then newly erected; but, shortly previous to its completion, in 1742, fell a prey to a second conflagration, when it was finally raised as it now appears, by lord Vane.

This residence, well deserving the title it bears, occupies a beautiful site, commanding an extensive view of woodland and champaign scenery. The dwelling is commodious, and elegantly fitted up, and the decorated grounds whereby it is environed, afford all the requisites for pleasure and household accommodation.

FAVERSHAM CHURCH.

This edifice, standing eastward of the town, was dedicated to the Assumption of our Lady of Faversham, and is built in the form of a cross, being composed of flints with quoins of ashlar stone. Until the year 1755, at which period it was taken down, it had a large square castellated tower in the centre, and there remains another low turret at the north side of the west front, whereon is erected a frame of timber, covered with shingles. As far back as the reign of Henry the Eighth, there appears to have been no steeple to this edifice, as, in 1464, Edward Thomasson of Faversham gave £60 towards the erection of a new one, and at a later period James Lawson, esq., who died in 1794, devised by will £1000 for a similar purpose; with which sums, and £500 furnished by the corporation, a steeple was raised seventy-three feet above the tower, having pinnacles at either corner, similar to those of St. Dunstan's in the east.

Behind the tower, within the outward walls, is a strong-timbered chamber, formerly called "the tresory," wherein, prior to the Reformation, were kept the goods and ornaments of the church, and over it the sexton's chamber. On the southern side of the west front is a room, formerly open to the church, in which tuition was given in reading and writing; and under a neat chapel, with stone arches, supported by three pillars in the middle. Over the south porch is another stone chamber, the windows being grated by strong iron bars.

This edifice seems to have been built as early as the reign of Edward the First, or the commencement of that of his successor, Edward the Second, a silver penny of one of those monarchs having been discovered under the base of one of the piers that served to support the centre tower.

In 1754, the body of the church and the roof, being deemed in a dangerous state, were pulled down, at an expenditure of £2300; subsequent to which, the organ was set up, which cost £400, nearly £200 having been further disbursed in ornamenting and improving the grand chancel. The whole now presents as elegant and spacious an interior as any church in the county, being amply sufficient for the reception of the parishioners of the place.

It measures from east to west, including the chancel, one hundred and sixty feet; the width of the body, sixty-five feet; the length of the aisles, from north to south, one hundred and twenty-four feet; and the width, forty-six feet. Prior to the Reformation, independent of the high altar in the great chancel, there existed two chapels dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Thomas, with many other altars in the aisles and chancels.

The vicarage of Faversham is valued, in the king's books, at £38 : 18 : 3, the yearly tenths being £2 : 13 : 9; and in 1578, the number of communicants amounted to 845. In 1640, the value was £140 per annum; and in 1732, Easter offerings included, the estimate was the same, and the communicants 1500

FAVERSHAM MARKET PLACE.

A MARKET-HOUSE was first built here, in the year 1594. The present edifice is of modern construction, supported by pillars, being forty-four feet long, near twenty broad, and paved beneath. The market-days are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The only manufactory carried on in this town is the making of gunpowder, the works for which are very extensive. The quantity of that article annually produced, is computed to amount to between twelve and thirteen thousand barrels. These works were private property till about the year 1760, when they were purchased by government, and are under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance established here. The principal officers are a store-keeper, a clerk of the cheque, and a master fire-worker, who have all commodious houses. In 1767, a stove with twenty-five barrels of gunpowder blew up, which did considerable damage to the town; but the most dreadful explosion took place on the 17th of April, 1781, when the corning-mill and dusting-house belonging to the royal works were torn to atoms by the blowing up of about seven thousand pounds weight of powder, whereby the workmen lost their lives. The noise was heard at twenty miles distance, and all the surrounding buildings, in Faversham and the adjoining village of Davington, were wholly or in part unroofed, the ceilings and chimneys thrown down, the window-frames forced out, the glass broken, and in many houses the furniture destroyed.

A sum of money was granted by parliament, for the relief of the sufferers; and, under the provision of an act passed for the greater safety of the powder works, the stoves were removed into the marsh, at a considerable distance below the town.

The oyster fishery of Faversham is of great consequence, and forms the principal source of its trade. The dredgers, or oyster-fishers, are under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, who appoints a steward, which officer holds two admiralty courts annually, where all matters relating to the good government of the society are transacted. No person is admitted as a free dredger, unless he has served an apprentiship of seven years to a freeman, and is a married man. In times of peace, great quantities of Faversham oysters are exported to Holland.

SHEERNESS,

FROM THE PIER.

Sheerness was once esteemed a member of the parish of Minster, but has long been created a ville of itself, and entirely separated as to civil jurisdiction, but in an ecclesiastical light it continues part of the same.

This portion of the isle, in the reign of Charles the First, presented one watery swamp, on the point of which, after the restoration, was mounted a small fort of twelve guns, to defend the passage of the Medway.

After the Dutch war that followed, Sheerness was regarded as a spot highly advantageous for the security of the British navy, and became a royal fort, when great improvements were made from time to time, and, in 1782, an Act was passed for the more effectual security of this important spot.

The great scarcity of fresh water had always been most sensibly felt by the inhabitants of this town, which induced government, in 1782, to endeavour to procure supplies of that necessary element, by sinking a well; in which attempt it was not disappointed; for when the workmen, under the direction of sir T. H. Page, of the corps of engineers, had dug to the depth of three hundred and twenty-eight feet, the auger dropped, and the water rushed up and rose within sixty-three feet of the top of the well. This well continues to supply the population of Sheerness and the ordnance and barrack department.

The old ships of war stationed here were formerly termed break-waters, owing to their breaking the violence of the tides; the hulls of which are occupied by sixty or seventy families, brick chimneys being raised from the lower gun-decks, which give to the whole the appearance of a floating town.

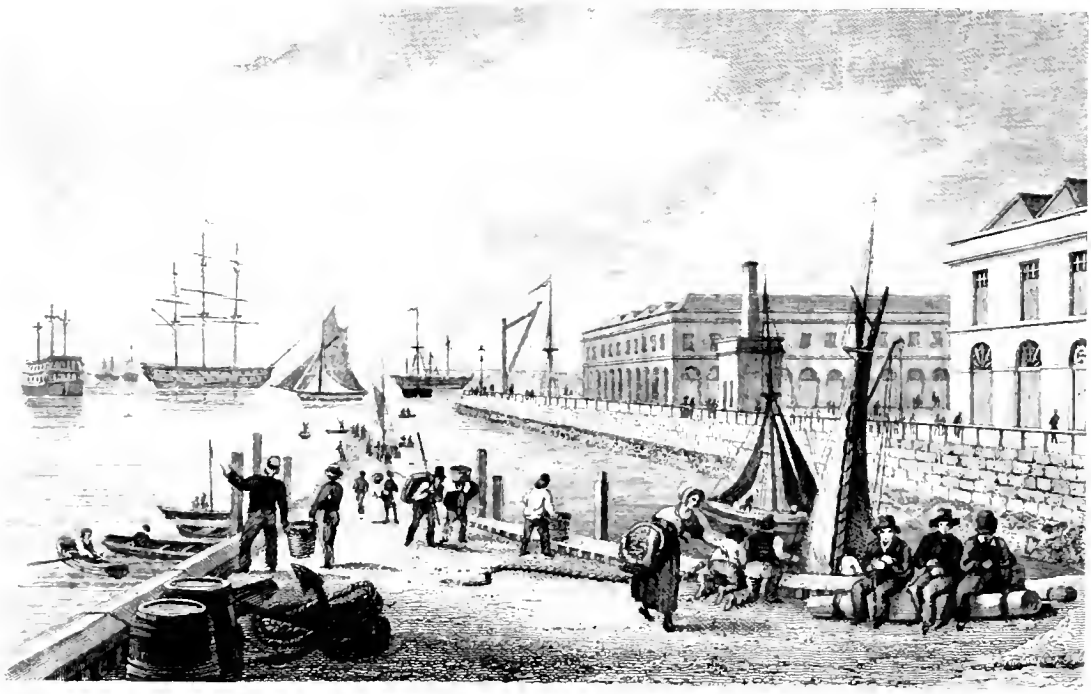
To enter upon a detailed account of the existing dock-yard, would extend our matter beyond the limits proposed, and to insert a curtailed description of one of the greatest works ever projected and accomplished, would be unjust; we shall, therefore, refer the reader to Ireland's History of Kent, which contains ample details of this colossal undertaking.

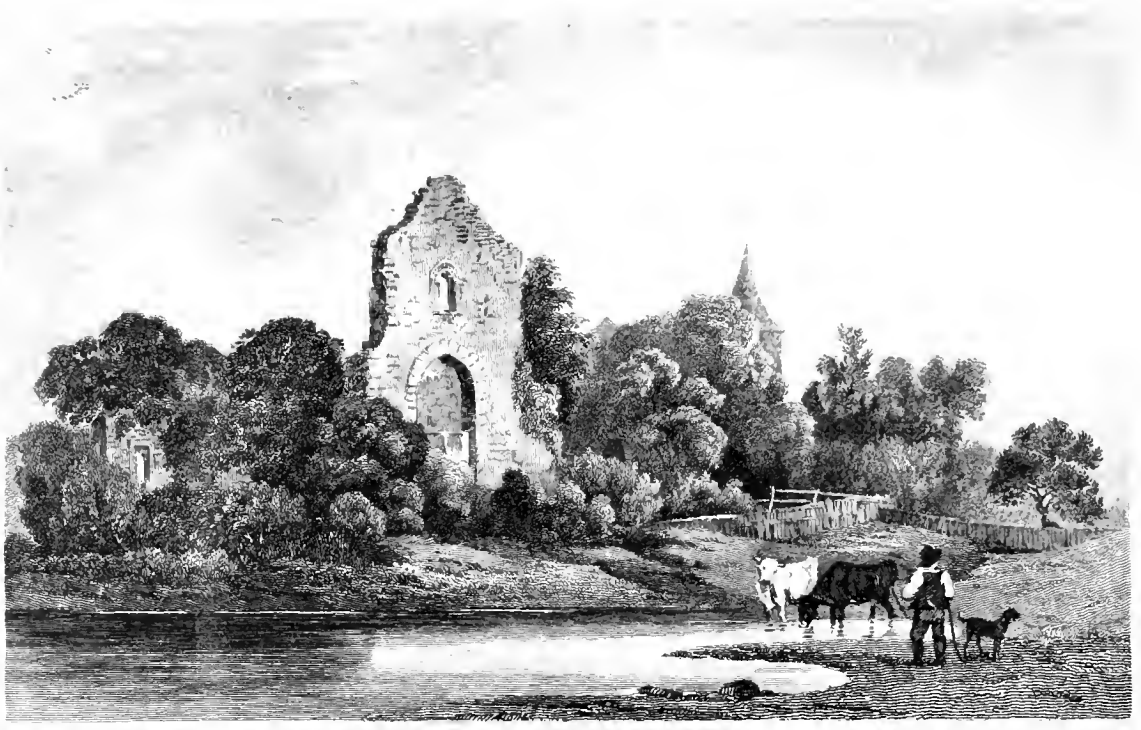
According to the census of 1831, Sheerness and Minster contained 7983 inhabitants.

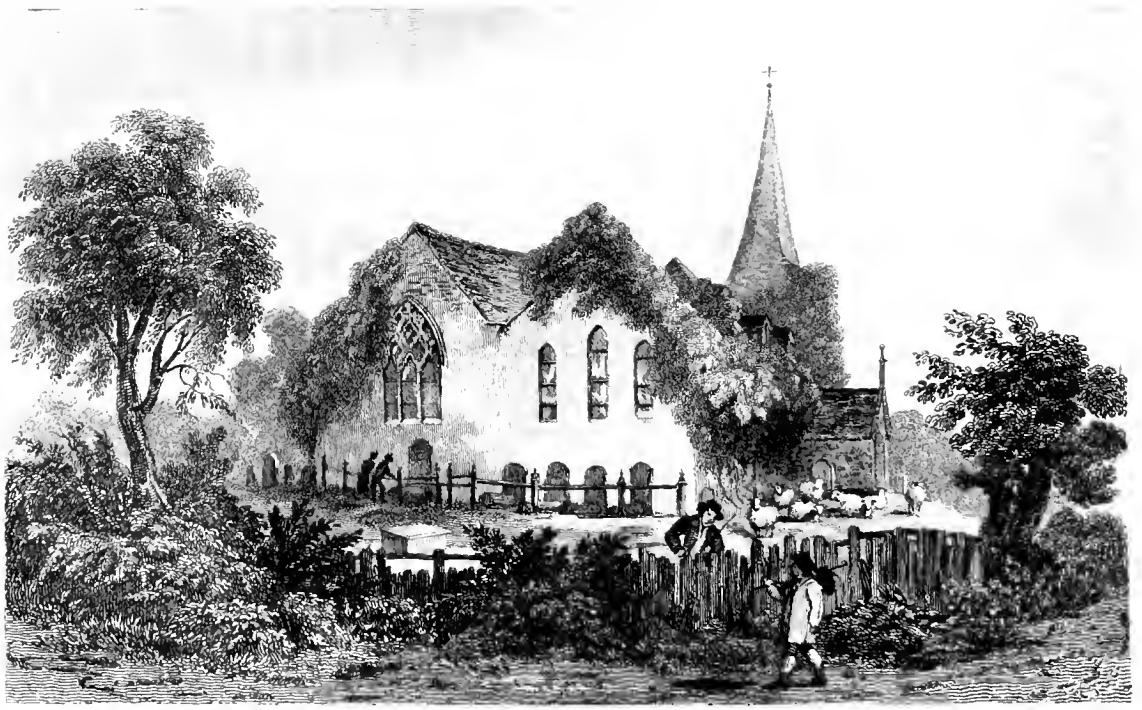
SHEERNESS,

WITH THE FOUNTAIN INN, &c.

The subject of our plate is the landing-place close to the dock-yard of Sheerness, with the Fountain Tavern; and, on the opposite side, a delineation of the chapel resorted to by those of







the Wesleyan persuasion. A person is stationed here, who receives one penny from strangers that land or take boat to go on board any of the ships laying off the dock-yard. There are few buildings deserving notice, either from extent or architectural beauty. Many of the streets are narrow and confined, and, like all sea-ports, are very often in a dirty and unhealthy state.

HALLING PALACE.

The parish of Halling lies eastward of Luddesdon; and in the Domesday Record, and other ancient documents, it is written *Hallinges;* and in the Saxon, *Haling;* meaning the low meadow, or pasture.

The site of the ancient episcopal palace in this parish was the gift of Egbert, king of Kent. It does not appear to have long remained in the possession of the see, being wrested from it during the confusion of the Danish wars in this kingdom. William the Conqueror re-granted it to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, but archbishop Lanfranc recovered the manor, among others, at the solemn assembly held at Penenden Heath, in 1076; after which he restored it to bishop Gundulph and the church of Rochester. Soon after, the pleasant situation of Halling induced the bishop of Rochester to build an episcopal palace there, for himself and his successors, which had become so ruinous when bishop Glanvylle came to the see in 1185, that he re-built it in a more commodious manner. Bishop Hamo de Hethe, in 1322, resided the whole summer at Halling, during which he repaired the ruined buildings of his palace.

The palace stood at a small distance from the church, contiguous to the banks of the river Medway; in 1715, a great portion of the ruins was still remaining, comprising the chapel, hall, and a noble gateway, whereon appeared the armorial bearings of the see of Rochester; in which state the structure continued till within half a century back, when the principal part of those stately ruins were levelled, for the sake of the materials. In 1720, a niche was still to be seen over the exterior of the principal portal, wherein was the figure of Hamo de Hethe, bishop of Rochester, arrayed in his episcopal robes, being about two feet in height, and very beautifully executed. Soon after the above period, it was blown down in a violent gale of wind, but escaped damage, by falling on the grass; and was subsequently presented to Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester.

The manor of Halling, as well as the site of the palace, still continue part of the possessions of the bishopric of Rochester.

ERITH CHURCH.

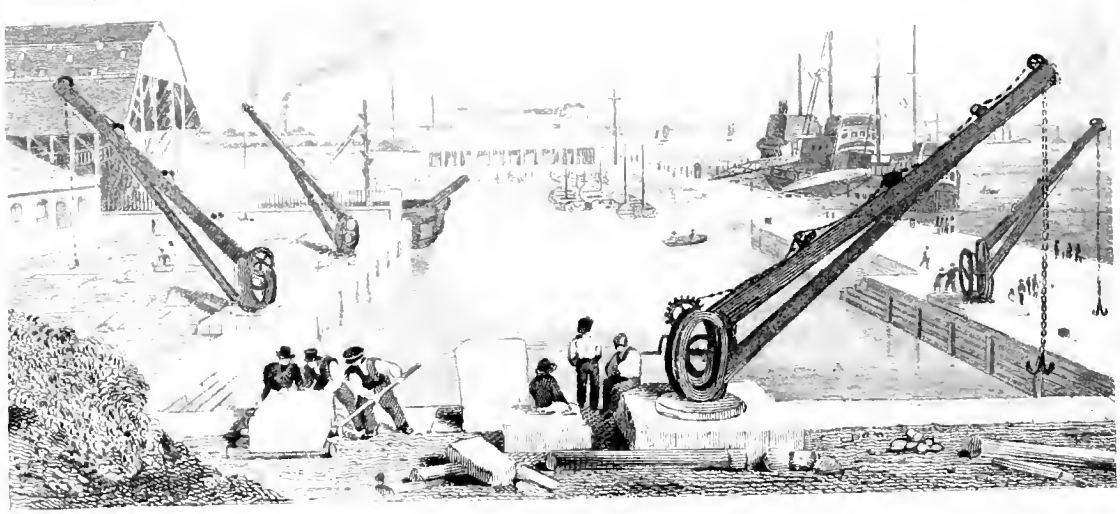
The village of Erith is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, lying open to the upper part of Long Reach; at which place the East Indiamen, in their passage up the river, discharge a portion of their cargoes, which tends to the benefit of this place. The village consists of one principal street, leading to the water-side, and another branching off westward, in the direction of the church. This structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of great antiquity, and contains a nave, a chancel, a chapel to the south, together with an aisle, having a low tower and a spire at the western extremity. Within this structure are many monuments, particularly one on the south side, being a noble altar-tomb of white marble, in memory of Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, daughter and heiress of sir Richard Walden; whereon are represented her effigies, at full length, in her robes. On the sides of the tomb are sculptured the armorial bearings, with a variety of quarterings, the whole having been formerly coloured, which is now defaced, as well as the inscription preserved in Weever's Funeral Monuments. She died in the tenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568.

The spire of this church is noticed in the following picturesque manner by Bloomfield, in his "Wild Flowers:"

O'er eastward uplands gay or rude,
  Along to Erith's ivied spire;
I start with strength and hope renew'd,
  And cherish life's rekindling fire.
Now measure vales with straining eyes,
  Now trace the church-yard's humble names,
Or climb brown heaths abrupt that rise,
  And overlook the winding Thames!

Erith Church, in the reign of king John, was appointed by that monarch, and Richard, earl of Clare, as the place of assembly for the commissioners to settle a peace between the barons and the king.

According to Lambard, this village was incorporated in ancient times; at present, independently of the profits arising from the traffic occasioned by the East India ships, partly discharging their cargoes here, as previously mentioned, a considerable trade is carried on in corn and wood, vast quantities being shipped from the wharfs at this place.



UPNOR CASTLE.

This structure is situated a small distance below Chatham dock, standing on the opposite shore. It is a stone building, and was erected by queen Elizabeth, in her third year, for the defence of the river; but, for a length of time past, there has not been a gun mounted for service, neither is there any platform.

The castle contains a magazine of powder for the use of the navy; and, to ensure its safety, there is an establishment of a governor, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, master-gunner, and twelve other subordinates. There is also an officer's guard of soldiers, or detachment, which, with the rest of the forts on this river, excepting Sheerness, are under the command of the governor of Upnor castle. One of these is a fort, once called "The Swamp," now the "Bird's Nest;" but no guns have been mounted there for a considerable period, the embrasures having been long mouldered away. Another fort, called "Cockham Wood," about a mile below, on the same side of the Medway, may yet be seen, but all the guns are dismounted, and scattered on the ground. The gift of the master-gunner's place, usually held by some invalid, is at the disposal of the master-general.

Hooness fort, generally called "The Folly," is situated still lower down, on the same side of the river, where there are no guns mounted; but there is a master-gunner from Upnor castle, who resides there for a week at a time, a boat being allowed for the transporting each gunner and his provisions weekly from Upnor fort, for the service of the navy.

The south tower of Upnor castle is allowed the governor for his residence; but, on account of its dilapidated state, it is never inhabited. Near the castle are some good barracks, wherein the gunners, soldiers, and officer commanding on the spot, are well accommodated.

The only circumstance in which this fortress proved of any utility occurred in June 1667, in the reign of Charles the Second, when a Dutch fleet of seventy sail, under the command of the celebrated De Ruyter, suddenly appeared at the mouth of the Thames, during a protracted negotiation; the commander detached his vice-admiral, Van Ghent, with seventeen of his lighter vessels and eight fire-ships, with orders to sail up the Medway, and destroy the shipping. Van Ghent took the fort of Sheerness with little difficulty, and after destroying the stores there, made dispositions to proceed up the river. In the mean time, the gallant Monk, duke of Albemarle, made every effort that the surprise would admit of, to render the attempt abortive. He sunk several ships in the channel of the river, and drew a chain across, behind which he placed the Unity, the Matthias, and the Charles the Fifth, three large men of war, that had been taken from the Dutch at a former period. The enemy's squadron was now advancing very fast, and, having the advantage of wind and tide, passed through the sunken ships, and broke the chain. The three vessels by which it was defended were instantly set on fire, and Van Ghent continued to advance, until, with six men of war

and five fire-ships, he came opposite to Upnor castle; but here he met with so warm a reception from the commandant of the castle, and from the batteries on the opposite shore, that he thought it best to retire, his ships having sustained considerable damage, and the loss of many men.

THE DOCK-YARD AT SHEERNESS.

The ville of Sheerness lies at the western part of the parish of Minster, being the principal place in the isle of Sheppey. In the year 1667, king Charles II. is stated to have undertaken the erection of a strong fort here; for which purpose he performed two journeys thither, and having seen the work commenced, left it to be completed under the superintendance of his chief engineer, sir Martin Beckman, and one of the commissioners of the ordnance. Notwithstanding this, however, very little had been effected, when the Dutch made their memorable attempt upon the shipping in the Medway, in the month of June following. The enemy in that attack soon beat the works to the ground, and landing a number of men from their fleet, took possession of the fort; after which, sailing up the river, they broke through every impediment made to oppose them, and having done considerable damage to the shipping, fell down the river, without any further molestation.

This bold attempt created such alarm in the nation, that the fort of Sheerness was immediately after increased to a regular fortification, and mounted with a line of large and heavy cannon. Besides this, there were several smaller forts constructed on the different sides of the Medway, higher up, for its better defence. Since which period this fortress has been greatly augmented and strengthened by new works and improvements. The garrison is commanded by a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a fort-major, and other inferior officers. The ordnance branch established here is under the direction of a store-keeper, a clerk of the cheque, and a clerk of the survey.

Some years after the construction of the fort, a royal dock was made adjoining the same intended principally for repairing ships that are but partially damaged, and building frigate and smaller vessels, from forty guns downwards.

The number of persons necessarily attendant both in the fort and dock-yard, has occasioned the building of a town containing several streets.

Since the above period, the most stupendous works have been effected by government in this Dock-yard, which has been enlarged so as to receive first-rate men of war. In 1822, these improvements were in a great state of forwardness, the bason being capable of containing twelve line-of-battle ships, other docks being also in progress of completion; while

the surrounding works, buildings, storehouses, &c. have been the result of subsequent years. This colossal task was originally commenced under the auspices of general Bentham, and afterwards committed to the superintendance of the late J. Rennie, esq.; the whole now forms one of the finest dock-yards in the kingdom.

THE BRIDGE AND CHURCH OF AYLESFORD.

This bridge is a structure of some antiquity, the arches being pointed, and built of stone. It is supported at the public charge of the county, and on each side of the river the grounds rise with a gentle ascent, being beautifully wooded and picturesque. The Medway, which flows through this district in a north-westward direction, pursues its course upwards from Woldham and Burham, presenting a pellucid stream of fresh water, as the tide there loses its rapidity, the element is divested of a saline taste. The village of Aylesford occupies the northern bank of the river, behind which the ground rises suddenly to a considerable height, and, in consequence, the church and its cemetery, together with the vicarage, stand more elevated than the tops of the chimneys of the houses beneath. A quarter of a mile westward, close to the stream, stands the Priory, which will be noticed in another part of this work.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, having a square tower at the west end. Henry the First gave this edifice to Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and subsequently confirmed the gift of Rochester monastery. After bishop Gundulph had separated his own maintenance from that of the monks of his priory, he assigned this church to the fraternity for their support, and afterwards granted them the free disposition of the vicarage also. In that state the church of Aylesford continued until the dissolution, when, devolving to the crown, it was by the dotation charter of Henry the Eighth, in his thirty-third year, settled with the advowson of the vicarage, together with all the other possessions of the late priory of Rochester in this parish, on his newly-erected dean and chapter of Rochester, in whom the inheritance still continues vested.

Aylesford is noted in ancient history for the sanguinary battle fought there, between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 455, being five years subsequent to the first landing of the latter in Britain. In the conflict alluded to, Horsa, the brother of Hengist, the Saxon general, and Catigern, or Catigrinus, the brother of king Vortimer, were slain, fighting, with many of their followers.

THE NEW CHURCH. TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The erection of this structure was commenced in the year 1827, from the designs of D. Burton, esq. and the first stone deposited upon the birth-day of her royal highness the duchess of Kent. The edifice is built of stone dug in the vicinity of the town, and the whole decorated in the Gothic style; the external appearance being extremely picturesque and pleasing, and in perfect character with the order selected by the architect.

The plan presents an oblong of eighty-four feet by seventy, exclusive of that portion appropriated to the communion. The principal entrance is in the centre, at the west end, whence springs the tower, having angular buttresses terminating in square pinnacles, with enriched heads. At the eastern extremity, over the communion, is a very handsome lancet-headed window, eighteen feet high by ten feet six inches wide, decorated by flowing tracery springing from three shafts with enriched capitals, which form a rose in the centre of each head.

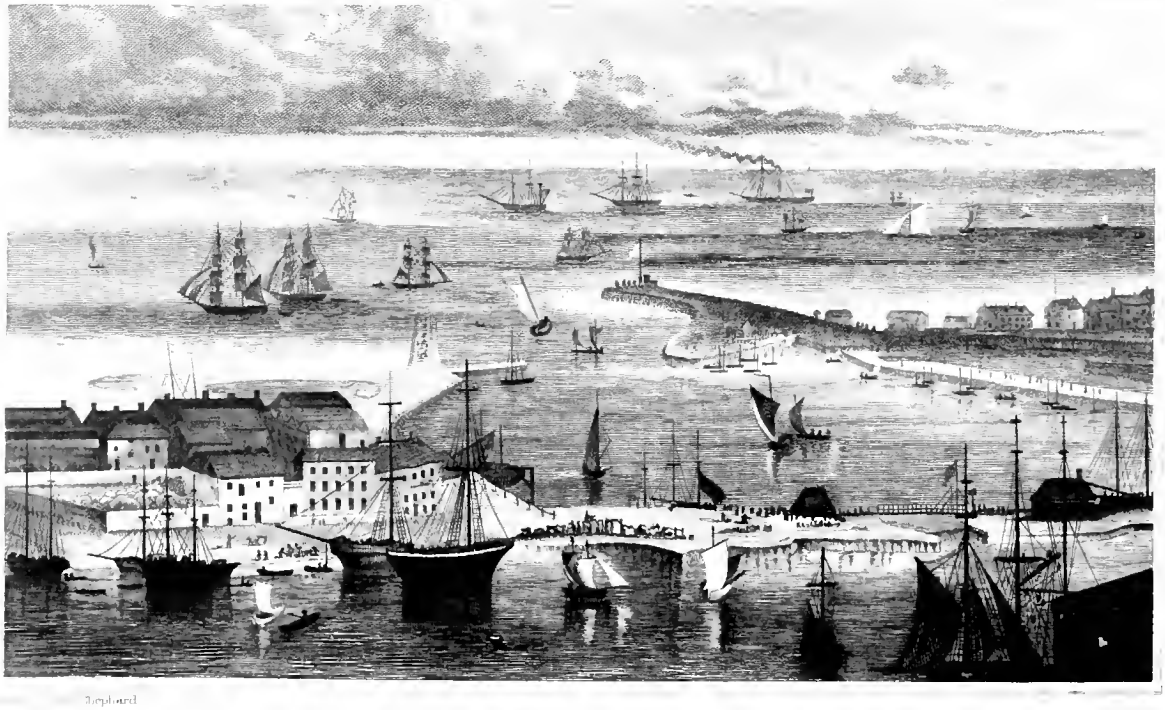
The north and south sides of the church are divided by buttresses that terminate beneath an embattled cornice, into five divisions, with a window in the centre of each. Every window has a central mullion, the heads of the tracery being trefoiled; the labels of those, equally with that to the east end window, terminate at the ends with Gothic heads boldly carved.

The interior of this fabric is divided into a nave and side aisles, having a gallery above, and stone piers, corresponding in arrangement with the external buttresses, bearing upon the face, three clustered series of shafts, ascending to the ceiling, which is flat, where they are disposed similar to the ribs of a groin, with rich bosses at their intersections, which also serve as ventilators. The spaces between the piers and over the gallery are arched with turret arches, having masonry over to support the roof, being a queen truss over the nave, and a half principal over the galleries, where the roof is level with the foot of the common rafters, which span the entire roof of the edifice.

The pulpit and reading desk correspond, being octagonal pedestals, supported by shafts of the same form, having mouldings, &c. The front of the gallery is composed of small Gothic upright pannels, correspondent throughout. The communion is also, as far as beneath the window, ornamented with Gothic screen-work, surmounted by an embattled cornice, and inclosed in front with correspondent light iron-work.

This church is calculated to contain twelve hundred persons, and the estimate, as received from Messrs. Barrets, the builders, was £10,700, exclusive of the fittings, inclosing, &c. The stone was dug upon the estate of John Ward, esq. whose munificent improvements in this district, under the direction of Mr. D. Burton, are extensive and interesting in the extreme.

The expense of erecting this edifice was defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the
idents, and neighbouring inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells.



BROADSTAIRS.

This village stands about three miles from Margate, and nearly the same distance from Ramsgate, having, like its more opulent neighbours, risen into celebrity within the last few years. There was, indeed, as its records inform us, a wooden pier at this place, built by the family of the Culmers, and presented to the inhabitants, in the year 1586; but the trade of the port having progressively decreased, until only a few fishing-boats occasionally resorted hither, it remained in obscurity for a great length of time, until the convenience of its situation for bathing, the accommodations and privacy which it seemed to promise to those who prefer a retired spot to the noise and crowds of Margate and Ramsgate, and, in some seasons, the impossibility of procuring lodgings, at any rate, in the last-mentioned places, concurred to bring this village into repute.

Broadstairs is usually denominated, by the inhabitants, Bradstow, deriving that appellation from the Saxon words Brad Stow, meaning *a broad place*. This hamlet, belonging to St. Peter's parish, has of late years increased to a thriving and fashionable watering-place, so that what was originally a small village, is now swelled into a town. In short, new streets and terraces, and many detached houses, have suddenly made their appearance upon this once deserted spot; but the buildings are huddled together in such a manner that, with the exception of those which are directly fronting the sea, and, from their elevation, consequently exposed to the utmost violence of the east wind, which often blows here with incredible force, they are in general alike destitute of picturesque beauty and domestic convenience. Whatsoever pretensions Broadstairs may have formerly possessed to rural simplicity, they have been unfortunately (but perhaps opinions may differ on this head,) relinquished for an humble imitation of some of the very meanest suburbs of the metropolis, such as Kennington, Lambeth, and St. George's Fields. A library, however, has been established, an hotel erected, and the spirit of fashion has influenced the inhabitants so much as to have induced them to mark the streets by names, and the houses by numbers, like London and Bristol.

Some vestiges of antiquity have been discovered in the vicinity, and many coins of the Roman emperors have occasionally been picked up on the sea-shore. Lewis, the historian of the isle of Thanet, mentions there having been formerly an image of the Virgin Mary, called "Our Lady of Broadstairs," kept in an old chapel here, the ruins of which were long since converted into a dwelling-house; and that ships were accustomed to lower their topsails to salute it.

The sea views are particularly fine from several points at this place. Previous to Broadstairs becoming so much in vogue, the inhabitants were chiefly employed in the Iceland cod-fishery, which afforded considerable traffic, from the oil extracted from the liver of that fish.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, the gate or way leading to the sea-shore was fortified

with an arched portal, defended by a portcullis and gates, to prevent the inhabitants from being plundered by the sudden incursions of privateers. Of these gates nothing now remains. The portal was repaired by sir John Henniker, bart., in 1795, as appears by an inscription on the edifice.

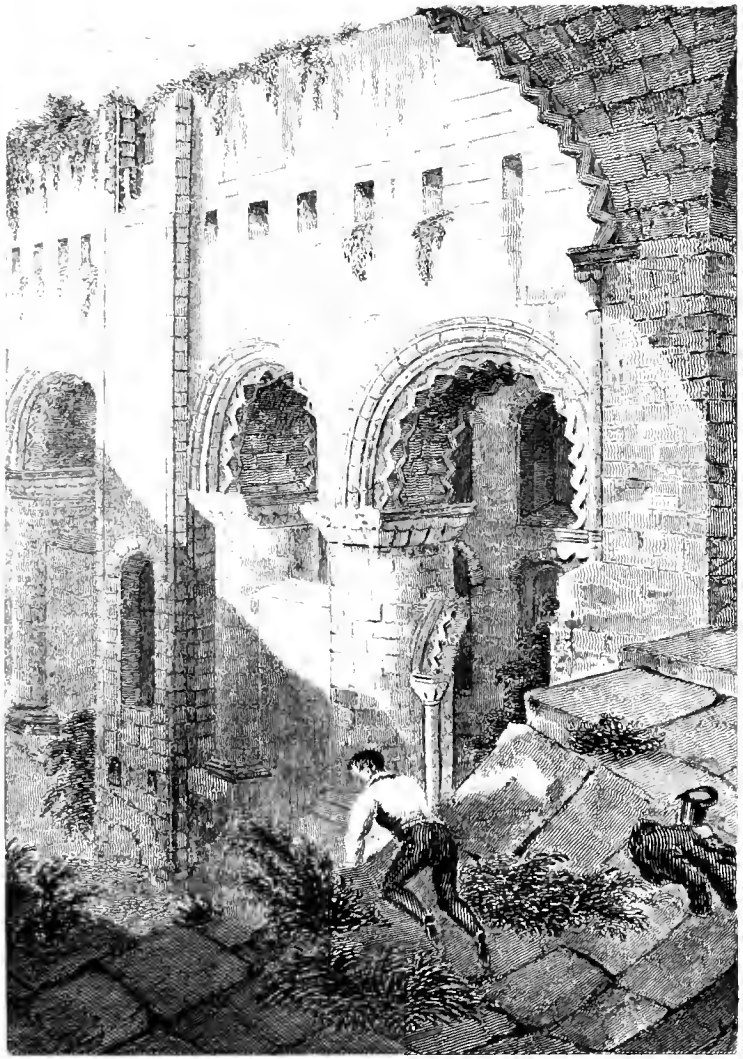
Near this spot, in 1574, according to Kilburne, "a monstrous fish shot itself on shore upon a little sandbank, now called Fishness, where, for want of water, it died the following day, previous to which, its roarings were heard at a mile distance. Its length, according to the above authority, was twenty-two yards; and the nether jaw opening, twelve feet; one of the eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw, and a man stood upright in the socket whence it had been taken. The thickness, from the top of the back to the belly, which lay uppermost, was fourteen feet, and the tail the same breadth. The distance between the eyes was twelve feet; three men stood erect in the mouth; some of the ribs measured fourteen feet; the tongue was fifteen feet in length; while the liver filled two carts, and a man could creep into the nostril!" According to the above authority, a bone of this monster was preserved at Little Nash, in St. John's parish, but greatly diminished in size, from having been so long exposed to the air, and the change of seasons.

A few years ago, says Hasted, four whales, or monstrous large fish, were towed ashore by the fishermen on this island; one having been discovered floating dead upon the sea, which was conveyed to Broadstairs, when it was found to be sixty feet long, and thirty-eight round the middle; the forked tail was fifteen feet wide, and its lower jaw nine. It had two rows of teeth, consisting of ninety-two each, in the under jaw, being two inches long; the upper jaw having none, but merely apertures for the reception of the under tier. This creature had but one nostril, with two gills, the lower jaw closing about three feet from the tip of the snout. It is stated by Hasted, that this enormous creature was sold at Deal for thirty-two guineas.

In the population returns, Broadstairs is included in the parish of St. Peter's, which, in 1831, contained 2342 persons.

THE PIER AND HARBOUR, DOVER.

We have previously had occasion to give such ample details respecting the town and castle of Dover, that it would be superfluous to descant further upon those topics. In reference, therefore, to the accompanying plate, we have to observe, that no stranger visiting the town of Dover should neglect ascending the heights whereby it is environed, in order to gratify his sight by one of the finest marine prospects it is possible to imagine. On one



KENT

Published 1835 by Geo Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane

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side rises the castellated fabric, in towering magnificence; while, on the other, the white perpendicular cliffs defy the efforts of the angry surges that dash impetuous against their rugged base. Thence, directing the glance below, appears the populous and busy town, with its port: while, in the offing, ships of various burthens move on the glossy surface of the deep, which gradually assuming in the distance a lighter tint, is bounded by the cliffs of France, that seem to mingle with the bright ethereal blue of Heaven.

INTERIOR VIEW OF ROCHESTER CASTLE.

This strong fortress, with its elevated keep, bearing a close resemblance to the White Tower of London, presents a venerable and imposing appearance; its decayed walls, in some parts of the structure, rising to upwards of one hundred feet in height.

Some writers have conjectured that the founder, Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, under William the Conqueror, raised the tower in question as a repository for the archives and treasures of his see: but it was more probably designed for his own residence: as, although the bishopric is unquestionably of great antiquity, having been founded by king Ethelbert, early in the seventh century, it was never more extensive than at the present period; neither could its treasures have been so enormous as to require such a building for their preservation. Saint Augustine has the honour of being considered the founder of this see, originally subject altogether to that of Canterbury, in appointment as well as jurisdiction. Since the reformation, the bishops of Rochester have had a palace at Bromley; and, excepting that there are many livings in this diocese under the immediate jurisdiction of the primate of Canterbury, the metropolitan at present possesses no greater authority over the bishop of Rochester, than he exercises over either of his other suffragans.

The skill and ingenuity exercised in the construction of this edifice, are particularly observable in the various contrivances resorted to for the purpose of ensuring the safety of its entrance. The great tower is seventy feet square at the base, and the walls, generally speaking, twelve feet in thickness. The apartments of the keep are separated by a wall, from the bottom to the summit; in which partition-wall there are arches, whereby a communication was kept up from one chamber to another. On the north side of the keep is a descent, by steps, into a vault that served as a prison. The state apartments were upon the second floor, and, on ascending to the next suite of rooms, is a narrow arched passage winding round the tower. The whole fabric rises to an altitude of one hundred and four feet, having battlements on the summit five feet high, with embrasures.

COWLING CASTLE.

The remains of this massy structure show it to have once been an edifice of some strength, whereof a great portion of the towers and external walls are still remaining. It formed a square building, surrounded by a moat now nearly choked up. Not far distant, south-east from the castle, and entirely independent of the same, is a handsome gate-house, (represented in the annexed plate,) flanked by two round towers embattled, and a portcullis in the centre to let down; through which gate was the approach to the castle, as it now serves to the farm-house.

Under Edward the First, Cowling was in the possession of Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, in the county of Kent. His son John, under Edward the Third, obtained a charter of free warren, within all the demesne lands of his lordship of Coulyng, &c. In the twentieth of the same reign he paid respective aid for this manor, as one knight's fee, which Henry de Cobham had before held in Coulyng, of Margery de Revers, as he did of the king. He died, holding this manor, in the thirty-sixth year of the above reign, and was succeeded by his son John de Cobham, who, in the fourth of Richard the Second, obtained licence to embattle and fortify his manor-house, which, according to Philipott, he then erected at this place. The grant in question he caused to be engraved upon a tablet, and placed on a tower at the entrance of the building, where it still remains visible. The words, which are sculptured on brass, in black letter characters, run as follow:—

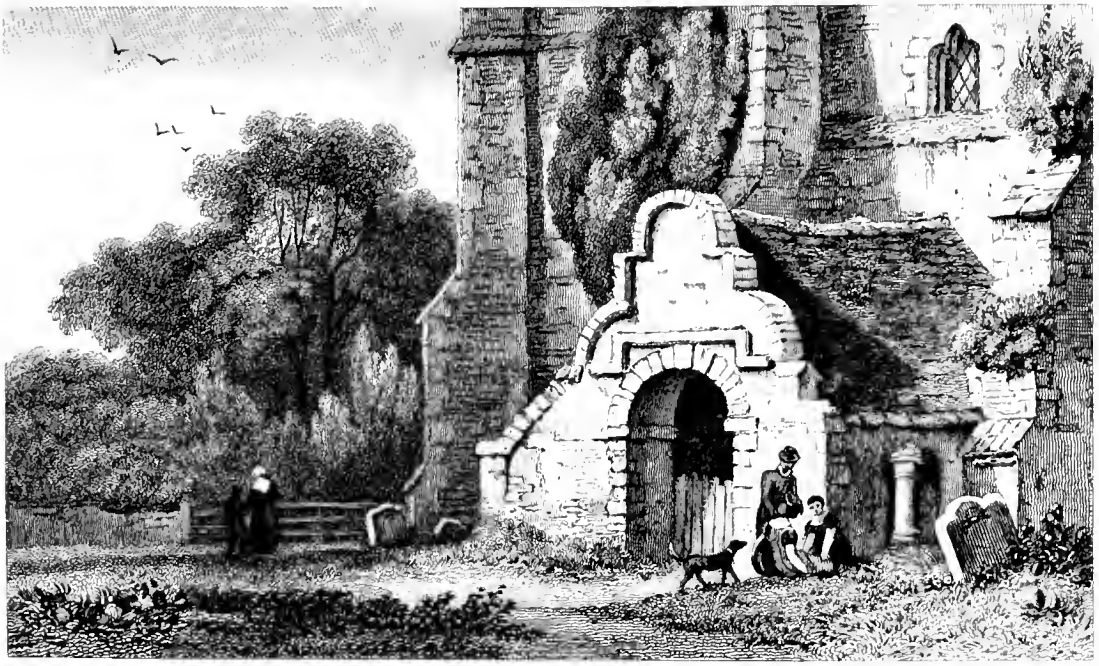
Knoweth that beth and shall be,
That I am made in help of the contre,
In knowing of whiche thing
This is Charire and witnessing.

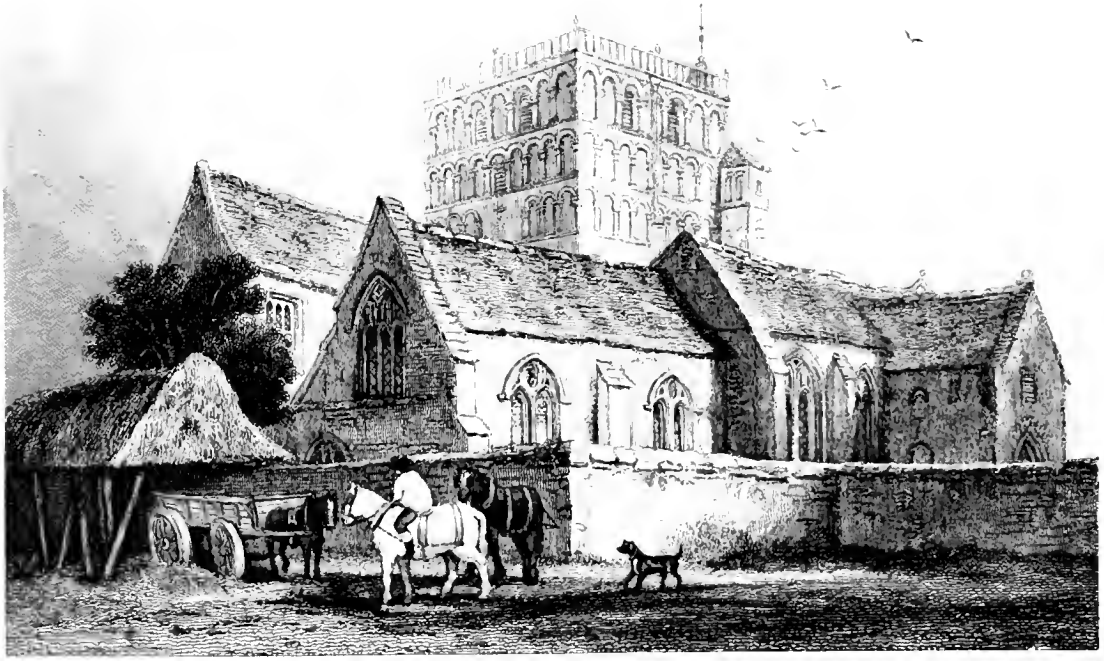
From the above period, this mansion acquired the name of Cowling Castle; at which time it appears there was a large park adjoining.

MONGEHAM CHURCH,

NEAR DEAL.

Little Mongeham, or Parva Mongeham, as it is sometimes written, and, in Domesday Record, Mundingeham, has the above addition of Parva, or the Lesser, to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Great Mongeham. This manor was given by Aldric, son of





Widred, king of Kent, with the consent of archbishop Bregwyn, in the year 760, by the description of six plough lands in the southern part of the ancient ville of Mundlingham, which land was then denominated Parva Mungeham, to one Lambert, or Jambert, as he is styled by some writers, then abbot of the monastery of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, for the use of his fraternity. Concerning the subject of our plate we have little to record, as the church has, for many years, been in a dilapidated state, the walls of which, however, still remaining, present a very picturesque appearance in a little pasture close, adjoining the farm-house of Little Mongeham Manor.

The whole precincts of this spot are of the most lovely character, when contemplated by those who are enamoured of rich landscape scenery: and on that account this place is frequently visited by parties from Deal, who wish to enjoy the pleasure of a romantic promenade.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH.

This ancient edifice stands east of the town, upon the most elevated spot of ground, presenting a large handsome structure, containing a nave, with a chancel and side aisles. The tower rises from the centre of the building, being by far the most ancient portion of the church; it is square, each angle being ornamented by three ranges of pillars supporting circular arches, surmounted by a balustrade. There were formerly a spire and battlements, but the whole was taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. The tower is constructed of Caen stone, but the remainder of the church consists for the most part of bolders, (that is to say, flints worn away by friction upon the shore,) mingled with sand-stone, and some Caen stone, most probably the remains of the original fabric. There is a high chancel and two others at the east end, and there were also stalls fitted with seats from some religious fraternity. In the church were chapels in honour of Saints James, Margaret the Virgin, and Thomas the Martyr; a chancel dedicated to St. George, and Green's chantry, as well as a brotherhood established for the procession of St. George, whose effigy was yearly paraded through the town. The nave is separated from the aisles by light airy pillars and pointed arches; the ceiling consists of oak in pannels, between arched beams, centered by angles bearing shields ornamented with roses and foliage. The font consists of a very ancient octagonal basin and shaft of stone, the eight sides whereof are alternately charged with shields and roses: on the former of which are, first, the arms of France quarterly with those of England: second, a merchant's mark: third, the arms of the Cinque Ports: and, fourth, those of Ellis. Above, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except on the dexter side of the first shield, ornamented by a bird resembling the heron, while on the sinister appears a coronet with balls between spires, surmounted by fleur-de-lis: the whole is besides profusely decorated with ornaments.

Within this church are a variety of mementos of the dead, and numerous ancient stones,

long divested of their brass ornaments. Among them we find the names of the Spensers of Sandwich; the Chelvie, and Wybornes; the Boymans, Devesons, Haywords, and Sayers. In the north aisle are tombs of the Broughtons, Elgors, and Kites. The cemetery of this fabric is particularly spacious, and, including the site of the building, contains nearly an acre and three quarters of ground. During the last century, the Dutch residents at Sandwich were permitted to perform divine service in this church, on payment of forty shillings a year; and, subsequently, on bearing a third portion of all the expenses incurred in reparation of the building.

The mayor of the town was formerly chosen in this church, and so continued to be until the year 1683, when king Charles the Second, by his letters patent, commanded that in future the election should be held elsewhere.

This church is a vicarage, the patronage of which has uniformly been part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church equally belonged, for a certainty, in the reign of Edward III., at which time it was valued at eight marks per annum.

The principal revenue of this vicarage was formerly derived from the tithes of fish brought into the haven, and the resort of fishermen and sailors to the town; but on the decay of the port, as that resource diminished, archbishop Parker, conjointly with archdeacon Gheast, in 1570, increased the revenue by tithes of hay and corn.

The vicarage is estimated in the king's books at £13 : 16 : 10½.

The town of Sandwich, whether considered as a sea-port, to which title it has lost almost all pretensions, or with reference to the number of its inhabitants, which, notwithstanding the diminution of its ancient importance, is estimated at nearly seven thousand, exhibits, perhaps, less appearance of commerce, or manufactures, or amusement, or gaiety, than any other town of equal size in the kingdom. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to convey any adequate idea of the contrast which is here afforded to the crowded streets and busy hum which usually characterise a maritime town; the contrast between Sandwich, before the destruction of its harbour and port, and its present state, where dulness seems to have established an undisturbed reign. It would scarcely give too high a colouring to the picture, if a walk through this ancient town were compared to the solemn sadness of a visit to Herculaneum or Pompeia. At present, besides its narrow but well-paved streets, its decayed walls and gates, its dismal and dilapidated churches, and the narrow channel of the Stour, into which a few small vessels only find a passage from the sea, now at two miles' distance, little remains to supply materials for description; but the figure which Sandwich makes in the page of history will abundantly supply that deficiency by the numerous events recorded of her condition in the days that are past.

Sandwich was first incorporated by Edward III. by the name of the "mayor, jurats, and commonalitie of the town and port of Sandwich;" previous to which, they were privileged under the titles of barons, as at that time, with all such liberties as had been accorded by Edward the Confessor and subsequent kings.

All ordinances, decrees, &c. are made by the whole corporate body, in the Guildhall, at a

common assembly, convened by the sound of a horn. There are two annual assemblies of this kind, one on the first Monday after St. Andrew's feast, to elect a mayor; and the other on the ensuing Tuesday, for choosing inferior officers; occasional meetings of the corporation are also convened at the discretion of the mayor.

REMAINS OF THE COLLEGE AT MAIDSTONE.

This structure was originally a very extensive pile of stone; most of the buildings, with the grand entrance-gate, being yet standing southward of Maidstone church, the whole now occupied by a person concerned in the hop trade, who has converted a range of the apartments into an oasting house. The church stands west of the town, on the bank of the Medway, and was originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but when archbishop Courtenay had rebuilt the chancel, and refitted the rest of the edifice, having obtained a licence, in the 19th of Richard the Second, to constitute it a collegiate church, he dedicated it anew to All Saints.

The stalls for the master and fellows of the college still remain, wherein the arms of archbishop Courtenay frequently appear, but in no one instance throughout the body of the church; whence it is most probable that the latter constituted a portion of the ancient parish church of Saint Mary, which was not re-erected by the above prelate.

In the centre of the grand chancel is a tomb-stone, raised a little above the pavement, bearing the marks of a bishop mitred and in his robes, formerly surrounded by an inscription; but the brasses are now torn away. It is conjectured that the memento in question was the cenotaph of archbishop Courtenay, founder of the college, as it was customary, at the period when he flourished, for men of rank and eminence to have tombs raised to their memories in more places than one, for it is well known that this dignified ecclesiastic was interred in the cathedral of Canterbury.

In the 19th year of Richard the Second, A. D. 1395, archbishop Courtenay obtained the king's licence, dated at his castle of Leeds, the 2d of August, of the above year, to erect this church into a college, and establish the same as such for ever. It consisted of one master or keeper, and a certain number of fellow chaplains or ministers, with licence to the archbishop to assign to them the advowson and patronage of the parish church, &c.

The college and buildings, as previously observed, were then erected on the bank of the river, adjoining the south side of the cemetery of the church; to defray the charges of which, the archbishop procured a papal bull to collect, for that purpose, fourpence in the pound, of all ecclesiastical benefices within his provinces; however, the bishop of Lincoln forbade the levying of the same within his diocese, and made his appeal to the pope. but while the suit was pending, the primate Courtenay died.

On the surrender of this college to Edward the Sixth, that prince, by letters patent, in his third year, granted the same, with other lands appertaining thereto, to sir George Brooke, lord Cobham, whose grandson, Henry lord Cobham, forfeited the property, with the residue of his estate, for high treason, under James the First.

In the reign of Charles the First, sir Edward Henden, one of the barons of the exchequer, was in possession of this college and lands; after which the whole passed to the family of the Marshams, in which name they continued, forming part of the estate of the right honourable Charles Marsham, lord Romney.

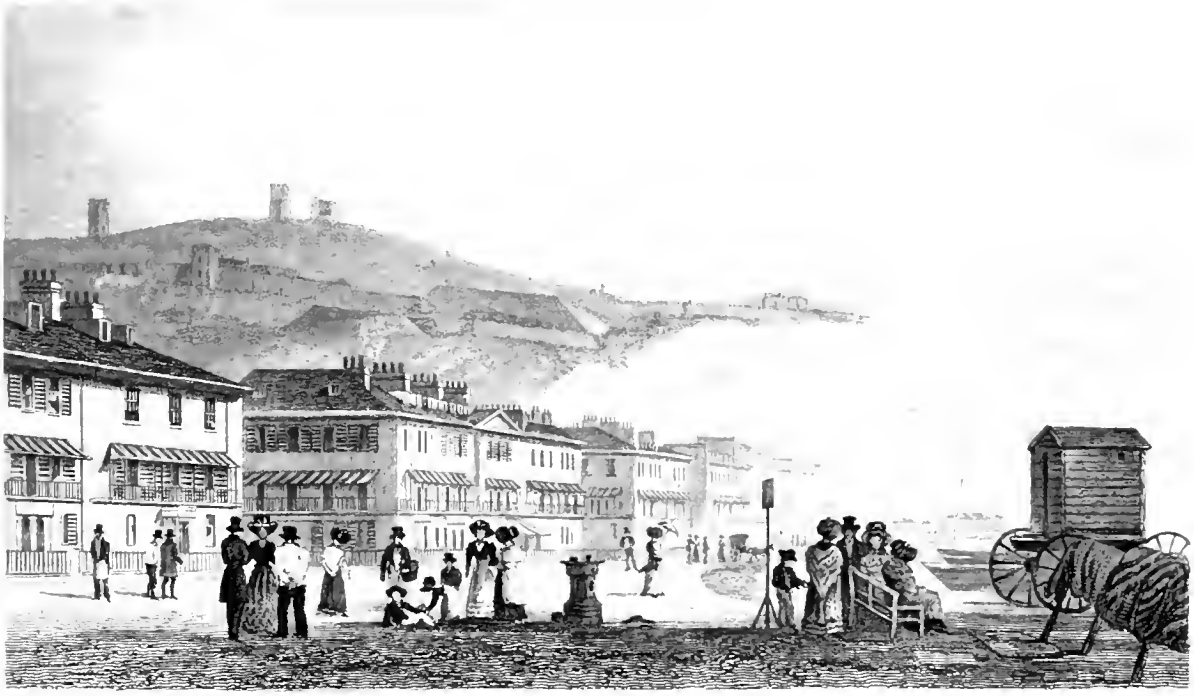
REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CHAPEL,

AT WEST HYTHE.

Of these ruins we are enabled to furnish no details of a satisfactory nature, and must therefore content ourselves by giving a general description of West Hythe. This place, under Edward the Confessor, was become of such resort and consequence as to have been accounted one of the Cinque Ports. From that period West Hythe continued to increase, insomuch so, that Leland, in his Itinerary, leaves the reader to suppose the town extended along the seashore to the spot now occupied by the town of Hythe, having three churches, independent of that of Our Lady of West Hythe; the ruins of which, as well as their cemeteries, remained, at the time when the above writer flourished, that is to say, under Henry the Eighth; and although no mention is made of those structures by any other historian that we can trace, any more than of the town of West Hythe itself, there is every reason to believe that they existed. When this haven became useless, and that of Hythe, to the east of the same, was resorted to in its stead, is merely conjectural; but it appears probable the circumstance occurred no great length of time anterior to the Norman Conquest, at which period, according to lord Coke, Hythe was added to the other ports; whereby we should conceive he intended to infer, that the now existing harbour of Hythe was established in lieu of that of West Hythe, which thenceforward became only a member of the new port.

FOLKSTONE.

This town is of very high antiquity, Roman coins and bricks having been found, in its immediate vicinity, in great abundance; and at the distance of about a mile and a half northward, is a lofty eminence, still called Castle-hill, whereon, it is supposed, stood a pharos, or



watch-tower, built by the emperor Theodosius for the protection of the coast against invaders, as well as to afford security to the Romans in landing.

Leland says, "Folkestone ys a V miles frô Dover, and be all gese" (by all guess) "stondeth very directly on Boleyn. Hard upon the shore, yn a place cawled the Castel Yard, be greate ruines of a solemne old nunnery; yn the walles whereofe yn divers places apere great and long Briton brikes; and on the right hond of the quier a grave trunce of squared stone. The Castel Yard hath been a place of great burial; yn so much as wher the se hath woren on the banke, bones appear half stynkyng owt;" and afterwards adds, "lord Clynton's grantfather had there of a poore man a boate almost full of antiquities of pure gold and silver."

Folkstone is a corporation by prescription, governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-council-men, a recorder, chamberlain, and town clerk. The mayor is also coroner, by virtue of his office, and, together with the jurats, holds sessions of the peace, and of gaol-delivery, within the liberties of the port, which extend to the distance of two miles and a half along the coast, and a quarter of a mile in the opposite direction from south to north. Folkstone is a limb, or member of Dover, as one of the Cinque Ports, and participates in their high privileges. The corporation seal represents the figure of St. Eanswith, with a coronet on her head, holding a pastoral staff in her right hand, and in her left, two fish on a half hoop. St. Eanswith is the tutelar saint of this place, and divides with St. Rumbald the homage and veneration of the fishermen. She is by tradition said to have been educated in a religious house, which formerly occupied the site of the present church, and the ground contiguous on the north and east sides of that building; and having been (on account of her extraordinary piety more than her exalted rank, although daughter of one of the kings of Kent) elevated to the dignity of prioress of this convent, she passed the whole of her life on the spot, and was at length buried here.

The parish church, which had been originally dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was by a second consecration also dedicated to St. Eanswith, whose remains are said to have continued incorruptible during many centuries, at the expiration of which, either by accident or design, they were disclosed to view, affording to her devotees a copious supply of holy and imperishable relics.

The present edifice stands near the verge of the cliff, on the west side of the town. It is a plain structure, with a low roof, tiled, having a square tower at the west end. The building is irregular and low, but contains many monumental tablets, chiefly for the inhabitants, and incumbents of this living. In the pavement is also a memorial for Charles Erskine, eighth earl of Kelly, viscount Fenton, and premier viscount of Scotland: and, under an arch in the north wall, an ancient tomb with the effigy of a person, supposed from the crest (a talbot,) placed at the feet, to have been one of the family of Fiennes, constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports.

Folkstone confers the title of viscount on the eldest son of the earl of Radnor, who is possessor of the manor, and a considerable estate in the vicinity. Formerly, a park and mansion-house were attached to this honour; but the site of both is now unknown. In the early periods of history, this town was much more considerable than at present, having been

bestowed upon the see of Canterbury, by king Athelstan. A castle is said to have been built here, long before that period, by a son of king Ethelbert, in the sixth century, which was undermined and sunk by the encroachments of the sea. Such also has been the fate of several churches; Leland having particularised two, which he describes as being in a ruinous condition in his own time. In 1378, the united forces of the French and Scots attacked and set fire to Folkstone; and in the reign of Elizabeth, it contained only one hundred and twenty houses, the residences chiefly of fishermen, who had among them twenty-five vessels. Since that period, however, the number of houses has been increased to more than five hundred, and the inhabitants augmented to four thousand. The streets, although narrow and irregular, have been considerably improved of late years, and trade has greatly increased. The support of the natives depends principally upon the success of the fishery, which is carried on with great activity: the London markets, as well as those of Canterbury, and many other places, receiving a constant supply, especially of whitings, herrings, skate, and mackerel, from this port. The busy scene which presents itself upon the landing of the boats, and the eagerness manifested both by buyers and sellers, as well as the expedition with which their cargoes are disposed of, however large, is highly interesting, even to those who are mere spectators of this daily bustle.

The harbour of Folkstone is defended by a small fort, with a furnace for preparing red-hot balls, on the south-eastern point of the eminence whereon the church is situated, and near the site of the ancient monastery. There are also Martello towers on the verge of the coast eastward, which contribute to the security of this place.

In 1808, the foundation of a spacious pier was laid by Thomas Baker, esq., mayor; the work, constructed of stones of many tons weight, and of prodigious dimensions, being carried out to the extent of one thousand five hundred feet. Yet, notwithstanding the strength of the masonry, experience has already convinced the projectors of this laudable undertaking, that it is incapable of resisting the tremendous violence of the south-western gales, when the surf is dashed with such impetuosity, that portions of the wall have been forced from their connexion, and breaches made in a work that appeared calculated to defy all the ravages of time. The nursery which the fisheries afford for seamen, is a political benefit of such importance, that, independent of its commercial effects, it merits the most attentive regard of government: and the men of Folkstone have even superior claims, as many of the most skilful pilots in his majesty's service have been supplied from this little port, none being more competent to assist in navigating our fleets through the most dangerous and difficult channels.

The ascent to the summit of the cliff on which the church stands is by a circuitous road for carriages, and several flights of stone steps, which form a more immediate communication between the lower parts of the town near the harbour, and those which occupy the height westward, called the Bayle.

The cliff consists of sand-stone and fine earth, portions having in many places fallen down upon the beach, which lie scattered irregularly in masses at the foot of the precipice. Such accidents are very frequent, and in the Isle of Wight are termed "land slips," the ground

sinking from its original situation, and descending along an inclined plain towards the beach. The basis of these hills is a slippery clay, or marl, which becomes exposed to view, and hardens gradually by the free access of air, until it acquires the consistency and firmness of solid stone, its pale slate-blue colour being exchanged for a darker hue, and portions, worn smooth by attrition, form the rocks and black pebbles along the whole line of the coast. The cliffs, therefore, are not undermined by the water, which even in the highest tides scarcely ever reaches their foot, but resting upon this bed of marl, (called, by the natives, *stipe*,) the superincumbent weight of the hills inland presses them forward until they slide from their connexion with the rest of the land behind, in the same manner that a ship is launched, when masses are precipitated towards the beach. The stratum of clay is, in some places, visible at low water to a considerable breadth, particularly where the cliff, being harder and more solid, imbibes less humidity, and is therefore more secure from the effects of frost; or where the beach is more bare of shingle and pebbles than is commonly the case in the vicinity of this place.

Folkstone has been long known to valetudinarians as affording the conveniences of bathing, combined with salubrious air, tranquillity, and cheerful scenery in the neighbouring district. A ledge of rocks extends to a great distance into the channel both east and west of the town, giving additional security to the protection afforded by the batteries and towers on the heights, so that, in time of war, it possesses some advantages over a more exposed coast; and, in time of peace, the bold and romantic scenery on the land side, the pleasant and fertile surrounding country, its charming marine prospects and unclouded atmosphere, being also sheltered from the piercing cold of the north and north-east winds, with the facilities it affords of enjoying the sea breeze upon the bosom of the deep, all these are strong recommendations for those who resort to the coast in search of health.

PARADE, AND CÆSAR'S TOWER, DOVER.

This town, which was regarded, not many years back, as a mere port of embarkation for the Continent, has, within a comparatively short period, owing to its natural and acquired attractions, become equally celebrated as a watering-place. Among the improvements tending to gratify the visitants of Dover, there is not one more attractive than the Parade, which has deservedly become the resort of all persons making this town their residence for the summer season. The perpetual change of company, originating in the incessant ingress and egress of voyagers of all countries, conduces to enliven this promenade, where you not unfrequently encounter individuals of the highest ranks of society; while the diversity of languages spoken, affords amusement and instruction to any mind prone to reflection.

One of the fascinations connected with the Parade, is the distant view of the structure commonly designated Cæsar's Tower, the foundation of which has erroneously been attributed

to that celebrated conqueror, whereas rational history does not afford the most distant proof tending to confirm such a conjecture. That the site of this stupendous fabric was in past ages a British hill-fortress, there can be no doubt; and the tradition which describes Arviragus, a native prince, as having fortified himself here, when he refused to pay the tribute demanded by Cæsar, is very probable, since we have the best authority for believing that the spot was subsequently adopted by the Romans, for the purposes of defence, and in order to cover the landing of their forces in this direction. On a close investigation, the outlines of the Roman encampment are still discernible, which, in this instance, partook of a customary deviation, from the nature of the ground, inclining to the form of an oval, rather than to that of a square.

CHEVENING PLACE.

This elegant mansion, the seat of the right honourable the earl of Stanhope, is situated about four miles from Sevenoaks: a delightful view of the structure, park and adjacent country being seen on the right, as you descend Madam's Court Hill, proceeding from London, whence you also command a charming prospect of Montreal, and many other picturesque seats.

At a very early period, this estate and dwelling were the property of a family bearing the name of Chevening; from which line, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, they passed to the Iseleys, and thence, in the thirty-fifth of Henry the Eighth, to John Lennard, esq., who served the office of sheriff of Kent, in the tenth of queen Elizabeth. About the fourteenth of James the First, the mansion was re-erected by Richard Lennard, lord Dacre, from a plan of sir Inigo Jones, whose descendants, the lady Barbara and lady Ann, daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Lennard, earl of Sussex, passed the property by sale, in 1717, to major-general James Stanhope, grandson of Philip, first earl of Chesterfield, who, pursuing the military career, rose by degrees to the enjoyment of the highest posts of honour in the army. In 1708, being promoted commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain, he reduced the castle of Saint Philip, and the celebrated port of Mahon, in the island of Minorca; and in 1710, the signal victory obtained at Almenara was the result of his prudence, valour, and knowledge of military tactics. On the accession of George the First, he was sworn of the privy council, &c.; in April 1717, constituted first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and, in the July following, promoted to the dignity of lord viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the island of Minorca. He died on the 15th of February, 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest son Philip, who made considerable improvements in the mansion and grounds of Chevening. From the above period, this seat has continued in his successors.

The house is a very substantial and commodious structure, occupying rather a low situation, but presenting internally every accommodation required by its noble proprietor.

KNOWLE PARK.

This venerable baronial edifice stands in the vicinity of Sevenoaks, a pleasant road through the park conducting to the main entrance; the route in question branching from Sevenoaks Common, one mile from the town, on the road leading direct to Tunbridge. This well-known mansion has ranked a celebrated seat nearly as far back as the reign of William the Conqueror, and displays, in different parts, the architecture of various ages, from the days of the Anglo-Normans, to the reign of James the First. After passing into the possession of many illustrious families, Knowle descended by marriage to sir William Fiennes, by whose son it was sold to Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury, by which prelate it was annexed to the archiepiscopal see, but who rebuilt the fabric in a very magnificent style. By the successors of that prelate the structure was greatly improved, and with them it continued until the twenty-ninth year of Henry the Eighth, when archbishop Cranmer, perceiving that the splendour of the place excited the envy and jealousy of the nobility, exchanged Knowle with the crown.

The mansion of Knowle presents an immense pile of building, which, although spacious, is deficient in elevation both as to site and design; the apartments are numerous, the leading attractions in which are the splendid collection of pictures and curious gallery of portraits, commemorative of characters who have flourished in arms, in arts, in literature, and the sciences. These varied productions of the pencil occupy the brown and horn galleries, the spangled bed-chamber and dressing-rooms, the billiard chamber, the venetian and dining-rooms, the ball-room, the upper and lower chapels, the drawing-room, the cartoon gallery, the king's bed-chamber, the dining-parlour, the guard-room, the blue-room and the book-room. To enumerate the works of art and various masters would exceed our prescribed limits. we cannot, however, refrain from mentioning here many of the finest specimens of the celebrated sir Joshua Reynolds, are preserved at Knowle, particularly his picture of count Ugolino, which may vie with the grandest productions of the Italian or Venetian schools.

RECULVER'S CHURCH.

There is a tradition that these towers, commonly called "The Sisters," were erected by an abbess of Faversham, in token of her affection for the memory of her sister, who, together with herself, suffered shipwreck here; and, although rescued from the waves, died in a few hours afterwards, from the effects of fatigue and terror. So great was the reverence formerly entertained for the sanctity of this edifice, that it was for many ages the custom of sailors to lower the topsails of all vessels passing the Reculvers.

The sea has washed away the larger portion of the church-yard, and its continual encroachments threaten a speedy and complete destruction to every vestige of the building; which, as well as the area of its site, will probably be swallowed up by the billows, like the ancient city that, according to tradition, stood northward of the spot.

In the time of Leland, the Reculver is said to have been half a mile from the verge of the shore, and since that period, a quarter of a mile, the encroachments of the sea having been gradual. Mr. Batteley saw a tesselated pavement, which was soon afterwards washed away by the surge, and the author of the "Beauties of England" mentions six houses having fallen within the course of a few years; but it does not appear when that account was written. A single cottage was, in 1817, the only habitation that remained, and the solemn silence which characterises the region of death, is never interrupted unless by the roaring of the sea, or the howling of the winds!

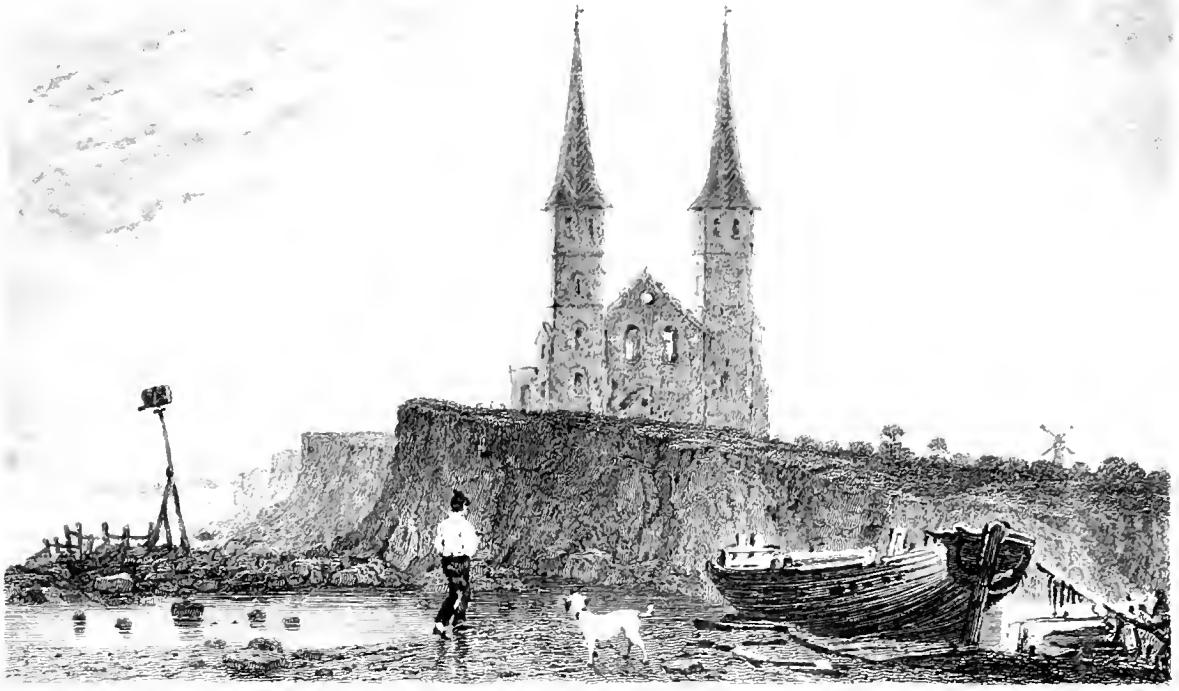
The towers are square and broad, but by no means lofty; perfectly alike in their construction, except that in the one to the south there is a circular staircase conducting to the balconies, whereas that to the north does not contain any. These towers are connected by a narrow passage, and there is every appearance of bells having formerly been hung in each.

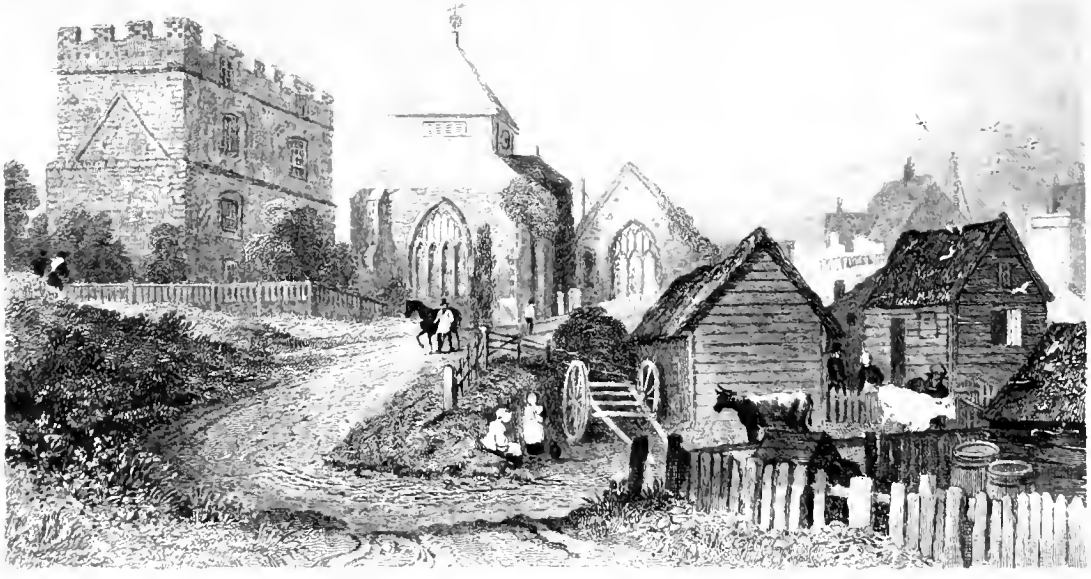
A new church has been erected about a mile westward of the ancient edifice.

Roman coins and pottery are found here in so great abundance as to have occasioned antiquarians to suppose that there was a mint and a pottery here, or that a ship laden partly with pottery, and partly with coin for the payment of the soldiery stationed in Britain, was lost upon the dangerous rocks which border this part of the coast. Almost every high tide, and every storm which agitates the water, and changes the surface of the beach, throws up or discovers fragments of unglazed vessels, and coins from Julius Cæsar to Honorius, and more particularly of Tiberius and Nero. Some silver coins also, of the Norman race of our kings, are occasionally picked up; but it is remarkable that no whole vessel or piece of pottery is known to have been found here. Many of the coins have been defaced by corrosion, and some appear to have undergone the action of fire; but many are perfect, as if new from the mint. Parts of weapons, ornaments, and articles of dress, have been collected here, as well as knives, buckles, spurs, &c. It is said that the remains of a church, or some other considerable building, have been formerly seen at low water upon the black rock near this shore: and it has been conjectured that in that building, and not on the site of the dilapidated church before mentioned, king Ethelbert was buried.

INTERNAL VIEW OF RECULVER CHURCH.

Although, from a casual glance, it might be imagined that this building was raised at different periods, yet, after attentive observation, and comparing it with the architecture of other ancient edifices, we are prompted to entertain a different opinion. Throughout this structure there is a mixture of the Norman and later styles of building; the former presenting





rounded arches, square or circular pillars, chevron mouldings, and plain walls devoid of buttresses; while the latter displays pointed arches, slender and clustered pillars, highly-ornamented windows, with mullions or tracery-work, and buttresses in great profusion. Thus we find the tower of this church plain, the western entrance having a pointed arch and Norman mouldings; that to the north, presenting the pure Norman circular arch, ornamented; the arches in the nave are pointed, with square pillars; the passage into the chancel is beneath three circular arches, supported by round pillars. No portion of the existing church at Reculvers claims higher antiquity than the Norman conquest, and it is probable that it was the work of one period, and erected within a century of the landing of the Conqueror.

The interior of Reculver Church consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, but there is no transept or cross aisle. When viewed from the west entrance, or the stone gallery connecting the two towers, its appearance is interesting, though boasting but few architectural embellishments; the square pillars, of which there are four on either side, produce a massy *coup d'œil*, and are relieved by the arches, which are light and pointed. The entrance to the chancel, as previously observed, is under three arches, supported by circular columns, more slender, from their height, than is usual. At either extremity of the side aisles was originally a chapel or chantry; but those structures, from what cause does not appear, have been closed up. That to the south probably contains the sepulchre of king Ethelbert: for Weever states that he there saw a monument of very antique form, surmounted by two spires, wherein, as tradition reports, the corpse of that monarch was inhumed.

QUEENBOROUGH,

ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

This is a borough town, anciently called *Cyningburgh*, and belonged to the Saxon kings, who had a castle here, close to the entrance of the Swale, afterwards denominated the castle of Sheppey. On the site of that structure, Edward III. erected a larger edifice, and called this place Queenborough, in honour of Philippa, his consort. The building of this castle was commenced about the year 1361, and finished six years afterwards, being intended for the purpose of defending the realm, and as a refuge for the inhabitants of the island.

This fabric was completed under the inspection of William of Wickham, the king's architect, afterwards bishop of Winchester, who acquitted himself with his usual skill and ability. Upon the completion of the fortress, the above monarch visited the edifice, and remained there some days, during which period he made this place a free borough; and by charter, in 1366, created it a corporation, constituting the townsmen, burgesses; and investing them with power to choose annually a mayor, and two bailiffs, who should proffer their oaths of allegiance before the constable of the castle, and be justices within the liberties of the corporation,

exclusive of all others. They were also endowed with cognizance of pleas, liberty of two markets weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two annual fairs, one on the Eve of Our Lady, and the other on the Feast of St. James, both being benefited with freedom of tholle, and many other privileges tending to augment the number of its inhabitants.

Richard II. in his eighth year, granted to Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, all rights and franchises of the castle of Queenborough, during the life of the said earl. Richard III., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, repaired and beautified this castle. Johnson, in his *Descriptio Itinerus*, speaking of the building, particularly mentions a dining-room, as being very spacious and elegant, round which the arms of nearly all the nobility and gentry in the county were arranged, with those of Elizabeth in the centre.

In 1650, after the death of Charles I., this castle was surveyed by order of parliament, and found to be altogether useless, both from its situation as well as construction, having been built for the warfare of bows and arrows. The commissioners appointed for the survey reported that it consisted of twelve rooms in the range of buildings below stairs, and about forty rooms from the first story upwards, those being circular and composed of stone, with six towers and offices, the roof covered with lead. Within the circumference of the castle was one small round court, paved; and in the centre, one large well; while outside the castle was a great court, both of which were environed by large stone walls, entirely moated; the whole containing upwards of three acres of land. According to the report of those commissioners, it was worth about £1792, exclusive of the charge for pulling it down, and it was sold to Mr. John Wilkinson, who removed the materials. The well continues to be used, and, till 1818, was the only means whereby the inhabitants could obtain water; but at that period, on adopting the boring system, good water was procured in other parts of the borough.

The constables of the castle were generally men of considerable rank and influence; John of Gaunt having held this office in the 50th of Edward III. In the reign of Elizabeth, the annual fee of the keeper of this castle was £29 : 2 : 6.

Although ranking a borough as early as the reign of Edward III. this town did not return members to the legislature until the 13th of Elizabeth, A. D. 1571, at which time there were only twenty-three inhabited houses.

The principal source of employment for the inhabitants is the oyster fishery, established for centuries, which had always been free to every burgess of the borough until 1820. This fishery was governed by the burgesses, assembled in courts-leet, from the earliest period down to 1728. At the above period, the seven benchmen, or corporation officers, usurped the power of governing the fisheries, without the intervention of the courts-leet, and numerous entries are to be found in the records of the corporation, whereby it may be plainly inferred that, previously, the fishery had been wholly under the direction of those courts, as the leet jury, till the time thus specified, had the sole management of the opening and shutting of the fishery, as well as the quantities to be taken. The corporation officers in 1820, not satisfied with the usurpation of their predecessors in 1728, used their utmost endeavours to reduce every freeman to the level of their servants. They claimed a right to control the fishery, and passed a bye-law, prohibiting any freeman, either by himself, apprentice, eldest son, or servant,

from fishing or dredging within the fisheries of the said borough. A freeman, named Edward Skey, unwilling to lose the inheritance of his fathers, determined to continue his usual avocation of fishing; upon which the corporation, in 1827, brought an action against him, and after three days' trial the jury returned a verdict that the bye-law was unreasonable. The corporation officers, however, subsequently got the freemen to sign a paper, acknowledging the impropriety of their conduct for the last seven years, and promising to conform to their bye-law made on the 20th of June, 1820.

In 1831, the number of inhabitants in Queenborough was 786.

MINSTER,

ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

The principal parish in the Isle of Sheppey is Minster, lying on elevated ground, near the centre of the north side of the same. This district derives its name from a monastery founded here at a very remote period, *Minstre* signifying, in the Saxon, a monastery or religious institution. The village occupies high ground, having its church and the ruins of the monastery close on the northern side; of the latter, however, very few vestiges are now remaining.

Edward the Third, in his 17th year, granted a fair to be held here on Palm Monday, which is still continued for the sale of toys, &c.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburg, consists of two aisles and two chancels, the steeple being at the western extremity, presenting a large square tower, surmounted by a turret. In the north chancel, is the tomb of sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the garter; on the north side, the figure of a man in armour; and in the high chancel, an ancient tomb, bearing a man armed at all points, lying cross-legged. To the right, is a horse's head, carved in alabaster, concerning which an idle tale is current. At the upper end of the north aisle is a small stone, to all appearance of considerable antiquity, whereon is carved a *cross bottany*. In 1489, there existed a chapel dedicated to St. John, situated within the cemetery of Minster.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.

This charity, redounding highly to the credit of its founders, was instituted on the 22d of February, 1827. It is situated on the right-hand-side of the high road leading to Deptford, presenting a very handsome frontage, with a colonnade in the centre, and is at present occupied by forty-three indigent victuallers' families: but when the structure is completed, will

present two handsome additional wings, the whole calculated to accommodate a hundred and one families. The architect was Henry Rose, esq., of Guildford-street, in the Borough. The original contract having been £8180, and the spot whereon the structure stands, with the surrounding pleasure ground, (the whole being freehold) having cost £600.

As the nature of this establishment is explained in an address to a pamphlet printed by the governors and committee of this laudable undertaking, we have subjoined the same.

"Amongst the numerous charitable institutions for which this country is distinguished, *The Friendly Society of Licensed Victuallers* holds a deservedly eminent situation, not only for the fostering care and anxious solicitude it manifests in protecting and providing for the children of deceased and distressed members, but as well for the assistance and relief it affords to members and their families who fall into distress, and for the permanent provision it makes for those who, advanced in age and under infirmity, are rendered incapable of providing for themselves.

"Notwithstanding this excellent society has been many years established, and its benefits widely diffused, so great is the extent of human misery exhibited in the numerous claims upon its bounties, that it became a paramount duty to provide an Asylum, where aged and infirm Licensed Victuallers, when reduced from a state of comfort to misery and want, may be enabled to pass the evening of life in humble but respectable retirement, cheered by the consoling reflection of being rescued from the miseries of a parish poor-house—that sole asylum afforded by the laws of England to general indigence.

"To effect this desirable object, the formation of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum arose, and though the present state of the funds enables the governors to provide a *residence* only for its inmates, yet as it is imagined that the sympathies of every Licensed Victualler, and those connected with his business, will become the advocates of such an institution, the governors confidently expect to be able to ameliorate the condition of those who are compelled to avail themselves of the bounty of the Institution, by providing them with comforts essential to the complete enjoyment of such a situation."

HALES PLACE.

This mansion stands in the parish of St. Stephen's, otherwise Hackington, in the hundred of Westgate, near Canterbury. The gardens, park, and scite of Hales Place, occupy the rise of the hill, and from the terrace is a most beautiful view of the metropolitan city of Kent, with the venerable cathedral and surrounding picturesque country. On the spot occupied by the residence in question, originally stood a structure, called the Place House, the property of sir John Manwood, gentleman of the privy-chamber to James the First, and lieutenant-governor of Dover castle. He, in 1637, alienated the house and estate to colonel Thomas

Colepeper, afterwards knighted, who resided here, and died, holding the property, in 1643, when he was buried in the church of St. Stephen. His only son, Thomas Colepeper, esq., in 1675, sold the property to E. Hales, esq., eldest son of sir Edward Hales, bart., of Tunstall, who resided at the Place House, and in 1768, procured the king's licence to form a park, as the ancient one had for some time previous been disparked; who, having been first knighted by James the Second, afterwards succeeded his father in the baronetcy. Since that period the estate devolved to his great grandson, sir Edward Hales, bart., who many years back pulled down the ancient Place House, and erected for his residence the present edifice, a small distance northward; the mansion being in every respect worthy of the family to whom the estate descended.

ROCKS ON RUSTALL COMMON,

NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

THE delights of Tunbridge Wells, as a place of fashionable resort, are universally allowed; and it in particular possesses this fascination, as regards the *beau monde*, that, unless a visitant be intimately known to some of its fashionable frequenters, all attempts at association become impracticable. Tunbridge is, on this account, particularly select: wherefore the casual passenger, having visited what is worthy inspection in the vicinity, is, generally speaking, happy to shift his quarters, for the purpose of courting an intercourse with less fastidious company. In short, the frequenters of this place are perfectly well known to one another: so that, when congregated at Tunbridge, it is, as it were, only a removal from the squares, and their vicinage west of London, to the spot in question, and a consequent removal of *matinées* and *soirées* to a distance of thirty miles from the metropolis.

The peculiar feature of Tunbridge consists in its striking irregularities, presenting sudden acclivities, and descents equally rapid; features prominently observable in whatsoever direction the visitant repairs. Sometimes, overhanging crags of rock; at others, grey or red sandy stone masses protrude themselves, which, interspersed by brushwood, or the clinging ivy, present a rugged scenery, well calculated to occupy the pencil of a Salvator Rosa. Of the numerous rides in the neighbourhood, so universally frequented, none is attended with more food for the admirer of the picturesque, than a visit to Rustall Common, where every charm this district has to boast, is to be found in profusion, as well as the greatest variety of feature. To enter into any elaborate detail of such a succession of rocky scenery, would only lead to repetitions: to be duly appreciated, therefore, the spot must be visited. We cannot dismiss the subject of our present engraving, without directing the reader's attention to the central rock, which

conveys to the mind a very striking idea of the Egyptian sphynx, supposing that remnant of high antiquity was, by time, divested of the traces it bears of the human countenance. Whether the form here displayed be the mere result of nature, or that, under the Druids, or even their predecessors, any sculpture once graced this singularly formed block, we leave to the consideration of persons better versed than ourselves in the records of ages, now swept away by the ingulfing tide of time.

DARTFORD,

ON A MARKET-DAY.

The principal street of Dartford is of a commodious width; but the chief importance of the place, besides its powder trade, depends on its situation as a post-town upon the great road to Chatham and Dover.

The market, abundantly supplied with every article of provision, is held on Saturdays; of which busy scene our plate presents a faithful delineation. The various mills established on the banks of the Darent, contiguous to Dartford, have greatly contributed to its present flourishing condition. The paper-mill, originally erected by sir John Spielman, occupied the site of the existing gunpowder-mills; near which is a paper-mill, on the spot where stood another for slitting bars of iron into rods; supposed to have been the first of the kind established in this island. The mills above adverted to, afford employment to a large portion of the inhabitants of this flourishing town.

The church is a spacious structure, containing a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a neat tower at the west end. In the chancel is a monument to sir John Spielman, a German, and an improver of the manufacture of paper, who died here, in 1607.

KING'S GATE,

ISLE OF THANET.

The above name is derived from a narrow passage, or gate, cut through the chalk cliffs, to the sea-beach, for the convenience of the fishery carried on in the neighbourhood. This gate is situated in a little valley contiguous to the northern shore, and the structure formerly bore

the name of Bartholomew's Gate; which denomination originated, according to a tradition handed down among the inhabitants, from its having been completed upon the festival of that Saint. The present name of King's Gate was derived from the landing of king Charles the Second, and his brother James, duke of York, at this spot, on their way from London to Dover; to which event may also be ascribed the following distich, composed by one Mr Toddy, of Josse, proprietor of the land whereon the gate stood:

"*Olim Porta fuit Patroni Bartholomæi,*
Nunc, Regis jussu, Regia porta vocor.
Hic ascenderunt Car. II. R.
et Jac. dux Ebor. 30 Junii, 1683."

which may be thus translated—

"*I once by St. Bartholomew was claim'd,*
But now, so bids the king, am King's gate nam'd
King Charles II. and James, duke of York, landed here, June 30, 1683."

On the eastern side of this portal, opposite the sea, appears, in ancient characters, these words:—

God bless Barthlem's Gate.

This gate stands in the parish of St. Peter, and is distant two miles from Margate, and one from Broadstairs. The situation, for picturesque scenery, deserves to be visited equally with any other admired part of the isle of Thanet. The district constitutes the most eastern part of England, and possesses very expansive views of the ocean: while, on account of the numerous castellated edifices and ruined towers whereby it is environed, the whole is productive of the most enchanting effect. For the latter embellishments, this neighbourhood stands indebted to the late lord Holland, who, having imbibed a passionate love for building, displayed his munificence, in rendering the vicinity of Kingsgate an object of universal attraction.

His seat here, called Kingsgate, was designed by sir Thomas Wynne, afterwards lord Newborough, in imitation of Tully's villa on the coast of Baiæ: the saloon of Neptune, and many other of the apartments were very fine: on the front of the house towards the sea, was a noble portico of the doric order; the wings were faced with squared flint of curious workmanship; the back front consisted of several buildings exactly corresponding with each other upon opposite sides of the garden; the whole being constructed with such a knowledge of the useful and the elegant, as to reflect the greatest credit on the taste of the noble artist, and rendered this agreeably country residence both beautiful and convenient. Here were a great number of antique marble columns, statues, busts and vases, purchased at a very great expense, by that truly magnificent nobleman, lord Holland, and left by him, together with all his estates in Thanet, to the modern Demosthenes: they were long ago disposed of to Mr Powell, but the mansion having been sold by Mr. Roberts, that gentleman's heir, to Messrs. Spottiswood and Gifford, this once noble building has been lately much reduced in size, the beautiful flint work has been stripped from the outside of it, and three separate houses now

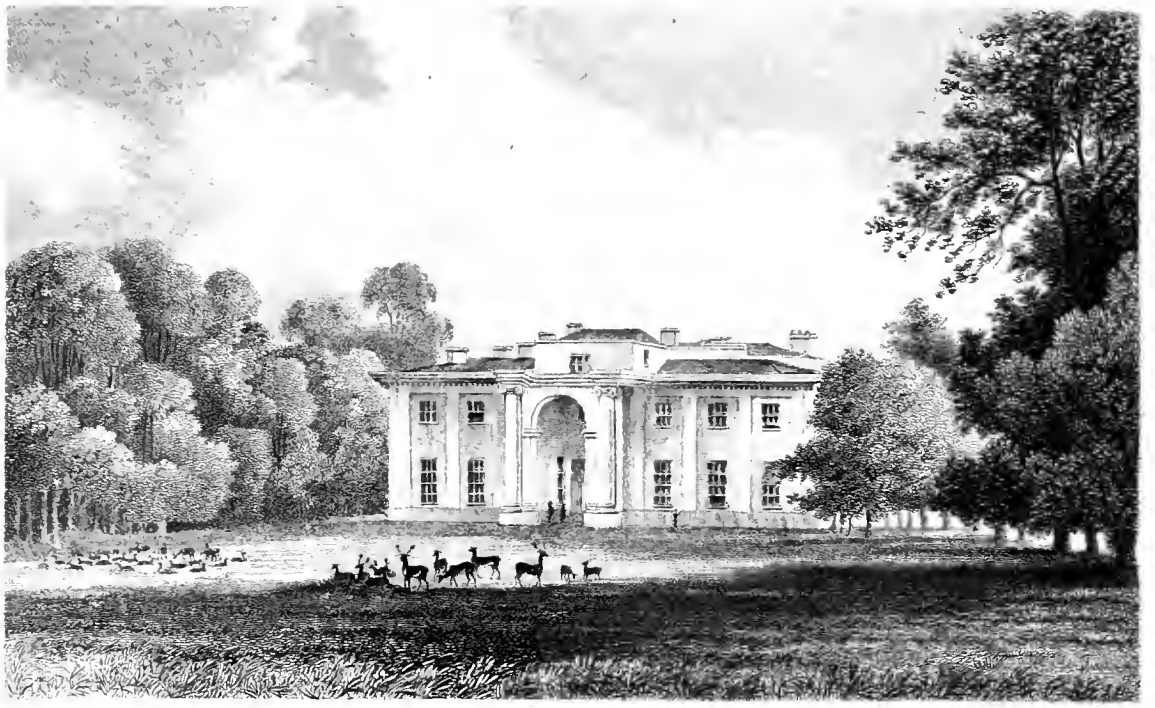
from the remains, which are however sheltered by the noble portico in front of them. The ceiling of the great saloon was painted by Mr. Hakewell, jun. of Soho-square; the beautiful columns of scagliola, in imitation of porphyry, were executed by Messrs. Bartoli and Richter, of Great Newport-street, London, who have since distinguished themselves by raising those of the Pantheon, in Oxford-street. The garden is very neat, and stored with the choicest exotics.

ALLINGTON CASTLE,

NEAR TUNBRIDGE.

Allington was of some note in the time of the Saxons, and this castle was razed to the ground by the Danes, when they ravaged those districts; but after the Conquest was rebuilt by earl Warren, from whom it devolved to the lord Fitz Hughes. From his daughter and heiress, it came to sir Giles Allington, from whom both the edifice and the parish derived their names. Philipot, however, from Darell and Mr. Marsh, state that the castle was erected by William de Columbanis, or Columbers, about the time of king Stephen.

It appears from the Tower Records, that in the eighth year of Henry the Third, there was an exact survey taken of all the castles throughout England, when the names of those were retained who ranked as governors or proprietors of the same; at which period one of this family was found to be possessor of the castle, and lord of the manor annexed to the same. About the close of that reign, Allington castle fell into the possession of sir Stephen de Penchester, who had it by purchase from one Osbert, as appears from the Tower Records; sir Stephen was subsequently lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and espoused Margaret, daughter of the famous Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent. If this fabric was ever designed to serve as a place of strength after the Conquest, it must have been such in the days of Stephen, or thereabouts; and, in all probability, was, after that period, razed and dismantled. It appears, according to Philipot, by the patent rolls, in the ninth of kind Edward the First, that a licence was granted to him, to erect a castle there, as well as fortify and embattle the same; which, when so completed, he denominated Allington Penchester: he also raised a fine turret, and called the same Solomon's Tower. From that monarch a charter was alike accorded him of free warren, the grant of a market on Tuesdays, and a three days' fair on the festival of Saint Lawrence. From the above personage, who died without male issue, the castle fell, through one of his daughters, into the possession of Stephen de Cobham; in which eminent family it continued for many descents. At the commencement of the reign of Edward the Fourth, we find this estate in the hands of the Brent family; in whose tenure it did not, however, long remain; being sold to sir Henry Wyatt, privy counsellor to that prince. Through the treason of his unfortunate grandson, sir Thomas Wyatt, it became



forfeited to the crown, in the second year of Mary's reign, when sir Thomas lost his life on the scaffold. By Elizabeth, the castle and manor were granted to John Astley, esq. master of the jewel office; whose son, sir John Astley, dying without issue, the estate descended to sir Jacob Astley, who was, by king Charles the First, at Oxford, created lord Astley.

EASTWELL PARK.

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

This park is situated south-west from the river Wye, and presents all those fascinations which are to be found on inspecting the numerous elegant noblemen and gentlemen's seats, wherewith this picturesque county abounds in every direction. The widely-extended park displays a rich variety of the most beautiful and interesting scenery, combining woods and lawns, with rural habitations, interspersed by unexpected eminences, commanding the most diversified and extensive prospects to the Isle of Sheppey, as well as to the ocean in the vicinity of Hythe.

The church stands in the valley, at a short distance, presenting a venerable and antique appearance; whence, by a gentle ascent, we approach Eastwell House, traversing the luxuriant park, which is amply stocked with deer. In different divisions of the grounds, clumps of majestic forest trees appear; while among them, one venerable oak, of extraordinary height and circumference, particularly arrests the gaze, being reputed the largest tree of that description throughout the county. This park may be ranked with the largest in England being thirteen miles in circumference, and including within its area two hundred and forty acres; the whole being partly enclosed by a substantial brick wall, which will, however, take some years before it is completed.

The mansion combines elegance and convenience, being in the modern style of architecture occupying the site of the former extensive edifice erected by sir Thomas Moyle.

The parish of Eastwell is so denominated from the name of its possessor, under Henry the Third, when it was held by De Eastwell; being remarkable for a tradition, connected with a monarch, whose vices, whether justly imputed to him or not, our historians are by no means decided upon that point, particularly since the publication of the late Lord Orford's "Historic Doubts,") have rendered him odious, while their singular atrocity holds him forth as an object of particular interest.

Not far from Eastwell House, in a lovely spot shaded by trees, is a plain building, to all appearance of considerable antiquity, and said to occupy the site where once stood the lovely cottage erected by Richard Plantagenet, natural son of king Richard the Third, and inhabited

by that remarkable personage until the period of his death. Tradition still designates the spot of his interment, the same being contiguous to a monument in the wall of the church; but whether his remains were deposited within or without the pale of that structure, is not ascertained.

On consulting the parish register for 1550, (which, however, in the original is entered 1538,) we find it stated that "Richard Plantagenet was buried the 22d day of December, *anno ut supra*." We will now proceed to give the particulars of the history of this singular and interesting individual, from an account printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa*, and detailed in a letter from Dr. Thomas Crett, of Spring Grove, in the parish of Wye, to his friend, Dr. Warren.

"From this letter it appears, that the story which it relates was delivered to the doctor by the earl of Winchelsea, whose detail he appears to have followed. It seems that when sir Thomas Moyle built Eastwell Place, Richard Plantagenet was the chief bricklayer employed in the execution of the work, and laboured in common with the others. Here he might have died unknown and disregarded, but that the peculiarity of his habits attracted the attention of sir Thomas. When others retired from the labours of the day to rest, Richard occupied himself in reading, always exhibiting a desire to conceal the book he perused, whenever approached by others. The singularity of a labourer thus employing himself, and at such a period, was in itself a sufficient cause for astonishment, which was heightened, when, on a subsequent occasion, sir Thomas, taking him once by surprise, discovered that he was perusing a work in Latin. This event led to interrogatories on the part of the knight, who elicited from Richard the secret of his birth. He stated that he had been brought up by a woman till the age of seven, whom he had considered his mother; at which time a gentleman appeared, who took him thence, and placed him at a private school in Leicestershire, where he continued till the age of fifteen or sixteen, being visited every quarter by a gentleman, who paid for his education, &c., and who, upon one occasion, took him to a fine mansion, where he passed through several stately rooms, in one of which he was left, having been bidden by the gentleman to remain there. That a man finely dressed, wearing a star and garter, then appeared, asked several questions, and talked kindly to him, feeling his limbs and joints, and giving him ten pieces of gold.

"That the forementioned gentleman returned, and conducted him back to school. Some time after which, the same personage came to him again, with a horse and proper accoutrements, and told him he must take a journey with him into the country. That they continued travelling, until they arrived at Bosworth Field, when he was conveyed to the tent of king Richard the Third, who embraced him, and told him that he was his son. 'But, child,' (said he,) 'to-morrow I must fight for my crown. And assure yourself, if I lose that, I shall forfeit my life too: yet I hope to preserve both. Do you stand in such a place, (directing him to a particular spot,) where you may see the battle, out of danger; and when I have gained the victory, come to me, and I will then own you to be mine, and take care of you; but if I should be so unfortunate as to lose the day, then shift as well as you can, and take care to let nobody know that I was your father; for no mercy will be shown to any one so nearly related to me.' The king then gave him a purse of gold and dismissed him.

"He followed Richard's directions; and when he saw the battle lost, and the king killed, hastened to London, sold his horse and fine clothes, and, the better to conceal himself from all suspicion of being son to a king, and that he might have means to live by his honest labour, he placed himself apprentice with a bricklayer.

"From another statement, his having entered into the business of a builder is thus accounted for. After the battle of Bosworth Field, so fatal to the fortunes of Richard the Third, the youth, whose narration we have given, was hastening towards London, but in his passage through Leicester, being attracted by the assemblage of a crowd following a horse, whereon was carried the lifeless corpse of a warrior, he passed nearer, and on examination found it to be the dead body of his father. He then pursued his way to town, and, from a natural taste for architecture, was gazing with interest on the progress of some workmen employed in erecting a building, when being requested to do some little business about the work, he executed the same with so much address, that he was taken home by the builder, and instructed in that profession.

"Sir Thomas, interested by the story of Richard, generously offered him the liberty of residing with the domestics of his establishment, but that was refused. He, however, solicited permission to build himself a small hut, which was granted, when he erected the same within the boundaries to which the park was afterwards made to extend. Here he resided till his death, no doubt in a great measure supported by the generosity of sir Thomas; and, at a very advanced age, this descendant of the Plantagenets sunk into the tomb, which placed him upon an equality with the most exalted of the house to which he owed his existence."

FROGNAL.

THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT SYDNEY.

This mansion is composed of brick, being a plain structure, which bears evident marks of having undergone various additions and alterations. The oldest part of the fabric is of Kentish rag-stone, and computed to have stood four centuries. The eastern front opens towards a spacious lawn, being chequered by clumps of trees, affording beautiful prospects of the surrounding country.

The church standing in the vicinity is a very ancient pile, adjoining the rural village of Chislehurst, one of the chancels belonging exclusively to Frognal. It contains various mementos of the dead, the oldest of which was erected to the memory of sir Edmund Walsingham.

Here are also various monuments of the Sydney and Townshend families, and one to the memory of sir Richard Bettenson. Sir Philip Warwick, who was the companion of Charles the Second during his exile, and served him in the capacity of private secretary, was also a

proprietor of Frognal, as well as ——— Dinelly, who succeeded him in the same. This estate and mansion then passed to sir Rowland Tryon, who, in a fit of mental derangement, committed suicide. From that period, the title to this property remained in litigation: and Frognal continued for a long period vested in the Court of Chancery, when, ultimately, it devolved to the grandfather of lord Sydney, who obtained the same by purchase.

ROCKS NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Within a short distance from Tunbridge Wells, there are three aggregations of these rocks, which are objects of general notice and curiosity. The nearest are distinguished by the appellation of the High Rocks; the others, being named from the proprietors of the adjacent lands, are called Harrison's and Penn's Rocks; the former five miles, and the latter about a mile farther, in the same direction from Tunbridge. The general appearance of these sandy eminences has led to a conjecture, that they formerly constituted the boundaries of some vast channel of waters, owing to their curved and serpentine directions; the edging of the valley, the declivity of the ground, and the existence of a small rivulet, tracing its course through an intervening space, all tending to corroborate such an idea.

The Sand Rocks, represented in the accompanying view, and situated on the London road, near the entrance of Tunbridge Wells, afford a constant source of amusement to the frequenters of that fashionable resort; and the adjacent walks are exceeded, in point of beauty, by nothing in the county; while the scenes at a greater distance afford a pleasing variety to the visitors in carriages and on horseback. Adjoining nearly to the High Rocks above adverted to, is an excellent bath, situated in a beautiful romantic dell, which, for coldness, and the transparency of its waters, is not inferior to any in the kingdom. Among the rocks of which we have been speaking, the naturalist may find a source for botanical amusement; as, among other vegetations, are heaths of great variety and beauty, while forest shrubs and rock plants also abound.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, ST. ETHELBERT'S TOWER, AND ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

On approaching the site of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, the first objects that arrest the attention are the scanty remains of the once lofty tower of king Ethelbert; the former magnificence of which bore ample testimony of the splendour of that fabric, whereof it once constituted a part. This tower was built as far back as the year 1047, and called, in

for the education of twenty boys, and endowed it with a farm, (called Combe, in the parish of Lymne,) out of the products of which the master receives his salary, the remainder being laid out in the purchase and reparation of boats, nets, &c. for the benefit of poor fishermen belonging to the town, at the discretion of trustees. It is melancholy to recollect that Harvey, after having immortalised his name by the most important discovery that ever graced the science of medicine, and a long life passed in acts of benevolence, should have closed his mortal career by suicide. Having attained the age of ninety, the loss of his sight overwhelmed his decaying faculties, when he sank into despair, and destroyed himself by poison.

Folkstone Church was first built by Nigel de Muneville, Lord of the Town, about the year 1137; but having undergone various alterations, and at length become dilapidated, in the month of December, 1705, the west end was blown down by a violent tempest. It was afterwards rebuilt, but curtailed; and is at present insufficient for the use of the inhabitants, whose numbers have considerably increased during the last century.

It is remarked that, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the various and zealous efforts made by different sectaries, at various times, such is the peculiar temper of the people of Folkstone, that they have not within their liberties a single chapel or meeting-house, belonging to any other religious persuasion, besides that of the Established Church; and that the missionaries and itinerant preachers, who have not been sparing in their exhortations, have been hitherto unable to make any proselytes among them. We must nevertheless observe, that this indifference does not proceed from any disregard for religion, or indecorous behaviour towards those who have attempted their *conversion*. No religious feuds, therefore, prevail at Folkstone: no disputes engender animosities, or inflame the prejudices of the weak or the zealous: the inhabitants are even *proverbially friendly*; and if little polished, perhaps the more sincere.

Folkstone confers the title of Viscount on the eldest son of the Earl of Radnor, who is possessor of the manor, and a considerable estate in the vicinity. Formerly, a park and mansion house were attached to this honour; but the site of both is now unknown. In the early periods of history, this town was much more considerable than at present, having been bestowed upon the see of Canterbury, by King Athelstan. A castle is said to have been built here, long before that period, by a son of King Ethelbert, in the sixth century, which was undermined and sunk by the encroachments of the sea. Such also has been the fate of several churches: Leland having particularised two, which he describes as being in a ruinous condition in his own time. In 1378, the united forces of the French and Scots attacked and set fire to Folkstone; and in the reign of Elizabeth, it contained only one hundred and twenty houses, the residences chiefly of fishermen, who had among them twenty-five vessels. Since that period, however, the number of houses has been increased to more than five hundred, and the inhabitants augmented to four thousand. The streets, although narrow and irregular, have been considerably improved of late years, and trade has greatly increased. The support of the natives depends principally upon the success of the fishery, which is carried on with great activity: the London markets, as well as those of Canterbury, and many other places, receiving a constant supply, especially of whitings, herrings, skate, and mackerel, from this Port. The busy scene which presents itself upon the landing of the boats, and the eagerness manifested both by buyers and sellers, as well as the expedition with which their cargoes are disposed of, however large, is highly interesting, even to those who are mere spectators of this daily bustle.

The harbour of Folkstone is defended by a small fort, with a furnace for heating red-hot balls, on the south-eastern point of the eminence whereon the Church is situated, and near the site of the ancient monastery. There are also Martello towers on the verge of the coast eastward, which contribute to the security of this place.

In 1808, the foundation of a spacious pier was laid by Thomas Baker, Esq. mayor; the work, constructed of stones of many tons weight, and of prodigious dimensions, being carried out to the extent of one thousand five hundred feet. Yet, notwithstanding the strength of the masonry, experience has already convinced the projectors of this laudable undertaking, that it is incapable of resisting the tremendous violence of the south-western gales, when the surf is dashed with such impetuosity, that portions of the wall have been forced from their connexion, and breaches made in a work that appeared calculated to defy all the ravages of time. The nursery which the fisheries afford for seamen, is a political benefit of such importance, that, independent of its commercial effects, it merits the most attentive regard of Government: and the men of Folkstone have even superior claims, as many of the most skilful pilots in his Majesty's service have been supplied from this little Port, none being more competent to assist in navigating our fleets through the most dangerous and difficult channels.

A custom formerly prevailed among the fishermen, of selecting from every boat, upon its return from fishing, eight of the largest and best whitings, and selling them apart, in order to raise a fund for the celebration of a feast or rejoicing upon Christmas-eve. This was called a Rumbald, and although the practice has been long discontinued, many of the inhabitants still assemble for the celebration of what is termed Rumbald-night; conjectured to have originated in the offering formerly made to the Saint, who was considered the especial patron of fishermen, and their guardian from the perils of the sea.

That admirable invention, the temporary rudder, is said to have been first used by Captain Ricketts in steering one of the Folkstone boats; but, without detracting from the merit or ingenuity of the discovery, we should observe, that the Grafton man-of-war, on the termination of hostilities, in 1763, was steered to England by means of a machine successfully substituted for a rudder, which had been lost in a violent storm off Louisburgh. Another invention of Captain Ricketts may, however, be appropriately mentioned, which, in point of utility, stands unrivalled; and especially as, from its having been first used on board the Clyde frigate off this Port, it has acquired the appellation of "The Folkstone Machine." By means of this excellent contrivance, the operation of working the great chain-pumps of a ship was effected without the slightest assistance from any person on board; and its application to common use being extremely simple, it may be justly considered a most valuable nautical improvement.

The ascent to the summit of the cliff on which the Church stands is by a circuitous road for carriages, and several flights of stone steps, which form a more immediate communication between the lower parts of the town near the harbour, and those which occupy the height westward, called the Bayle.

The cliff consists of sand-stone and fine earth, portions having in many places fallen down upon the beach, which lie scattered irregularly in masses at the foot of the precipice. Such accidents are very frequent, and in the Isle of Wight are termed *land slips*, the ground sinking from its original situation, and descending along an inclined plane towards the beach. The basis of these

hills is a slippery clay or marl, which becomes exposed to view, and hardens gradually by the free access of air, until it acquires the consistency and firmness of solid stone; its pale slate-blue colour being exchanged for a darker hue, and portions, worn smooth by attrition, form the rocks and black pebbles along the whole line of the coast. The cliffs, therefore, are not undermined by the water, which even in the highest tides scarcely ever reaches their foot, but resting upon this bed of marl, (called by the natives *stipe,*) the superincumbent weight of the hills inland presses them toward until they slide from their connexion with the rest of the land behind, in the same manner as a ship is launched, when masses are precipitated towards the beach. The stratum of clay is, in some places, visible at low water to a considerable breadth, particularly where the cliff, being harder and more solid, imbibes less humidity, and is therefore more secure from the effects of frost, or where the beach is more bare of shingle and pebbles than is commonly the case in the vicinity of this place.

Folkstone has been long known to valetudinarians as affording the conveniences of bathing, combined with salubrious air, tranquillity, and cheerful scenery in the neighbouring district. A ledge of rocks extends to a great distance into the Channel both east and west of the town, giving additional security to the protection afforded by the batteries and towers on the heights, so that, in time of war, it possesses some advantages over a more exposed coast: and, in time of peace, the bold and romantic scenery on the land side, the pleasant and fertile surrounding country, its charming marine prospects and unclouded atmosphere, being also sheltered from the piercing cold of the north and north-east winds, with the facilities it affords of enjoying the sea breeze upon the bosom of the deep, all these are strong recommendations for those who resort to the coast in search of health. By persons afflicted with scrofulous disorders, a residence here has been found particularly beneficial; there are both hot and cold baths, and machines, under proper directors, with steady attendants, so that it is probable Folkstone may, at no distant period, acquire equal celebrity with many other towns and villages upon the southern coast, possessed of fewer advantages and less convenient accommodations.

In one respect this place is at present unrivalled: there being, within a mile of the seaside, a chalybeate spring, possessing strength scarcely exceeded by any in the island, and capable, if judiciously combined with the use of salt water, of increasing the good effects of the latter in some of the disorders for which it is prescribed by physicians. This spring rises in the little hamlet of Foord, north of Folkstone, but out of the jurisdiction and liberty of the Port.

A rapid stream, which turns several mills, and throws up a strong column of water in the town of Folkstone, rises about a mile northward of Foord, being conducted from its source at a spot called the Cherry Orchard, by means of a subterranean aqueduct, to the Bayle or precinct of the nunnery near Folkstone Church, where it finds its level, and ascends into a pool.

An agreeable walk through the valley, which in the summer months is truly delightful, leads to the eminence called Castle Hill, before-mentioned, and affords an opportunity of examining more minutely the lines of circumvallation with which its summit is crowned. These works, in shape approaching rather to an oblong square than an oval, enclose about two acres of ground. They have probably undergone some alterations under the hands of different possessors that were originally Roman; afterwards held by the Britons, and lastly by the Saxons or Danes. A single vallum guards the south-east side, which is very steep, but the east, north, and west, are encircled by two deep trenches. A third *has been described,* but no traces are now perceptible, and the circu-

neous account seems to have been carelessly copied by one writer from another, without examination of the spot; for it is very evident that no material change has been effected in the appearance of the ground for many centuries; so that the original mistake must have arisen from not properly distinguishing the interval between the ridges of earth thrown out of the ditches, and the lines themselves.

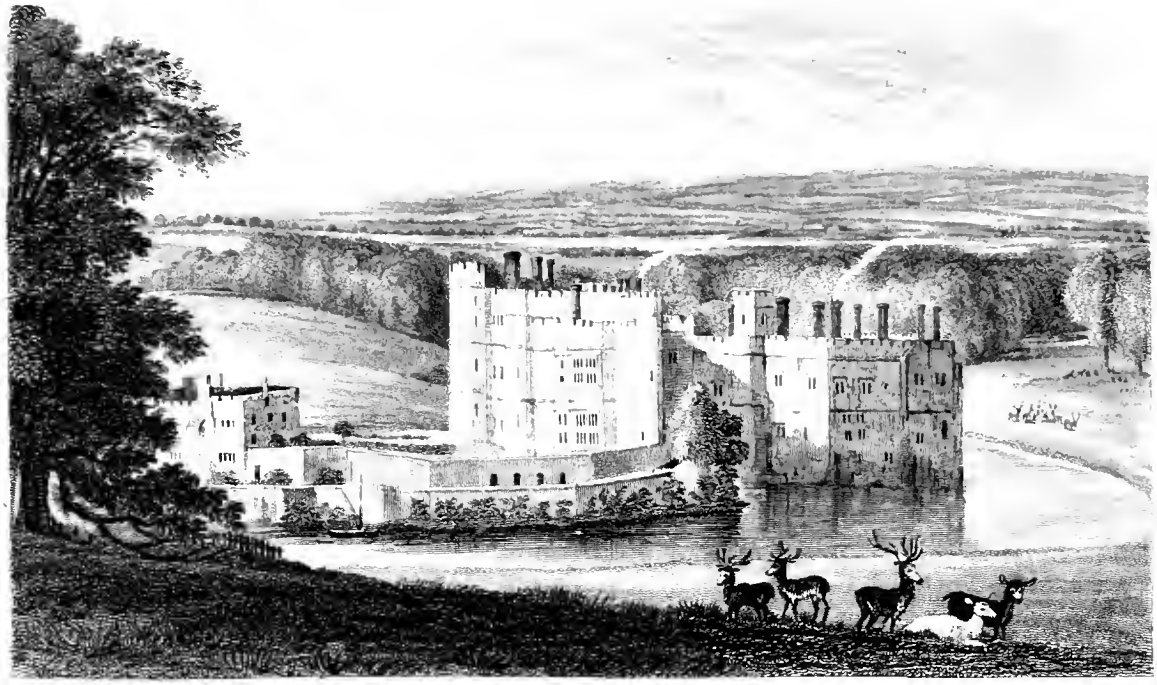
No vestiges of walls or buildings of any kind are to be discovered, nor is there even a loose stone about the neighbouring fields; Castle Hill having more the appearance of one of the summer camps of the Romans, than a more permanent station. To such authorities, however, as Camden and Stukeley, minor antiquarians must, of necessity, bow.

There are few spots more romantic than the Cherry Orchard, near the foot of this hill, which occupies an amphitheatrical recess in the bosom of a lofty eminence, covered by a short mossy turf, marked regularly with horizontal lines or belts. A cottage, which serves also as a house of entertainment for parties, who frequently resort thither from Folkstone and the neighbouring villages, enlivens the solitude, which, in the wilderness of its accompaniments, and the scenery around, bears a strong resemblance to some of those pictures with which our minds are early impressed, on the perusal of Robinson Crusoe. Indeed, there can scarcely be conceived more rural simplicity, cheered by a more pleasing prospect, than that which here invites the visitors of the coast.

PARADE, AND CÆSAR'S TOWER, DOVER.

This town, which was regarded, not many years back, as a mere port of embarkation for the Continent, has, within a comparatively short period, owing to its natural and acquired attractions, become equally celebrated as a watering-place. Among the improvements tending to gratify the visitants of Dover, there is not one more attractive than the Parade, which has deservedly become the resort of all persons making this town their residence for the summer season. The perpetual change of company, originating in the incessant ingress and egress of voyagers of all countries, conduces to enliven this promenade, where you not unfrequently encounter individuals of the highest ranks of society; while the diversity of languages spoken, affords amusement and instruction to any mind prone to reflection.

One of the fascinations connected with the Parade, is the distant view of the structure commonly designated Cæsar's Tower, the foundation of which has erroneously been attributed to that celebrated conqueror, whereas rational history does not afford the most distant proof tending to confirm such a conjecture. That the site of this stupendous fabric was in past ages a British hill-fortress, there can be no doubt; and the tradition which describes Arviragus, a native prince, as having fortified himself here, when he refused to pay the tribute demanded by Cæsar, is very probable, since we have the best authority for believing, that the spot was subsequently adopted by the



every week, now falling into disuse. Those, however, on the first and third Tuesday in every month, are very numerously attended, for the sale of live stock, which are furnished from the prolific Romney marshes; good fish, of various descriptions, are also to be had in abundance; wherefore this town is, in that and other respects, a very desirable place of residence.

LEEDS CASTLE.

About three miles from the village of Lenham, which is situated between the quarry and chalk hills, stands Leeds Castle; a most magnificent structure, built throughout of stone, at different periods, and consequently displaying variegated styles of architecture. It is situated in a well-wooded park, and surrounded by a spacious moat, supplied with running water, that rises at Lenham, and empties its current into the river Medway. This stream abounds with fish, more particularly the pike, which thrives remarkably well, as they are frequently caught, weighing from thirty to forty pounds. At the principal entrance to this castellated pile are the remains of an ancient gateway, pulled down to within about one yard of the ground; the ruins of which denote its original strength, the grooves for the portcullis being still apparent. A short distance, in a north-western direction, are the vestiges of a very ancient structure; in all probability, that portion of the castle where Robert de Crevequer established three chaplains, when it was originally built.

The approach to Leeds Castle is over a strong bridge of two arches, when you pass under a second gateway, which, with the part already described, appears to have constituted a portion of the ancient fortress raised by the Crevequers, and not demolished when the residue of the fabric was razed to the ground. Having passed the latter gate, you arrive at a handsome quadrangular court-yard; to the right of which stands a building, apparently of the period of William of Wyckham, if we may judge from the style of its architecture; and most probably part of the pile erected here by that celebrated ecclesiastic. The portion at the farther side of this quadrangle, fronting the entrance, contains the principal or state-chambers, whereto a handsome uniform front of rustic stone-work has been added; and the windows, although now sashed, are arched in the gothic style, the parapet being also embattled. Behind the edifice in question, over a bridge composed of two arches, but now built upon and inclosed as a passage-way, there is a large fabric, constituting the extremity of the castle. It presents a very handsome pile of excellent workmanship, combining beauty and strength, and is apparently of the period of Henry the Eighth; in which case it was no doubt raised by Sir Henry Guildford, who acted as constable of this fortress under that monarch, and beautified this castle at the charge of the crown. The site of this building, from the strength and situation of the place, was most probably the area where once stood the ancient keep of the castle.

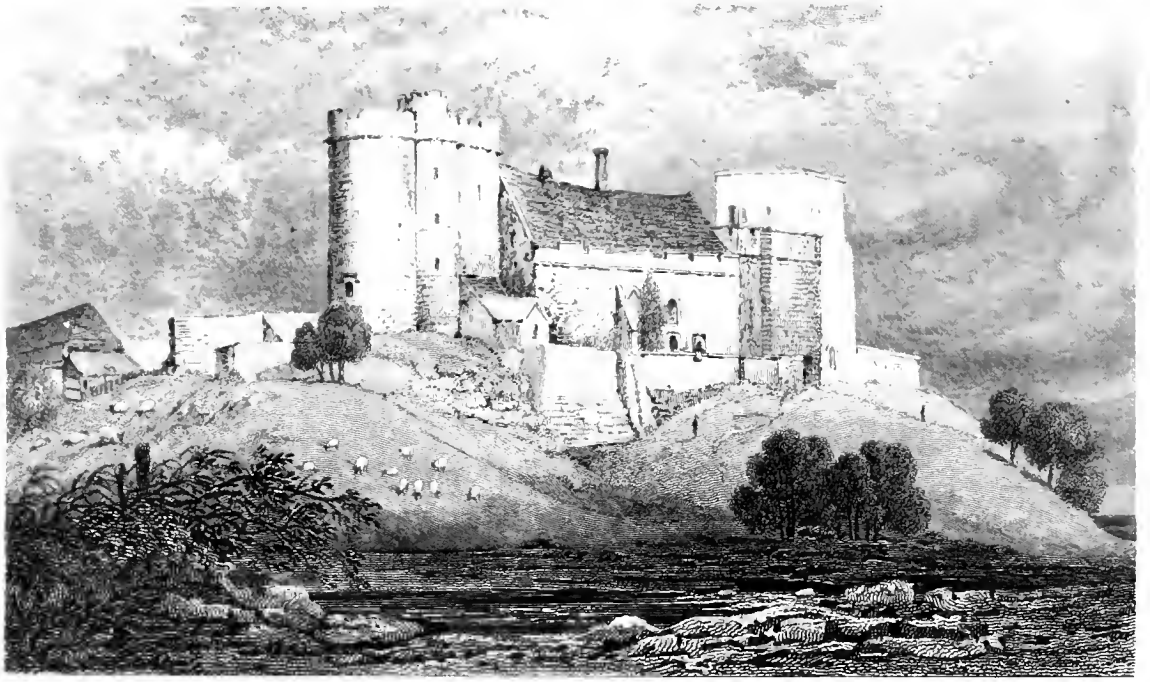
Sir Thomas de Colepeper, descended from Thomas of that name, who flourished under king John, was castellan of Leeds Castle, under the famous lord Badlesmere, in the time of Edward the Second; in the fifteenth of which reign he was hanged to the chain of the drawbridge, for having refused admittance to Isabel, queen of that monarch, when in the act of performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury. Upon the above occasion, this manor and castle were forfeited to the crown, but shortly after restored to the son of sir Thomas de Colepeper: yet, whether by the indulgence of the above prince, or any family entail, does not appear.

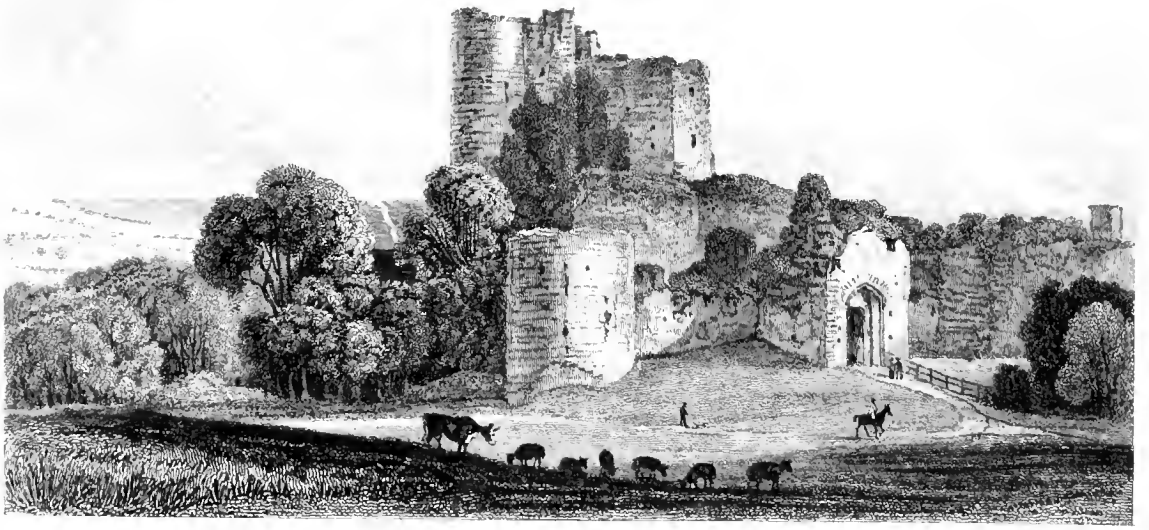
It has been frequently affirmed, that Richard the Second was imprisoned in this fortress; but the assertion is altogether erroneous; as that ill-fated monarch was undoubtedly incarcerated at Leeds Castle, in Yorkshire. Under Henry the Fifth, Joan of Navarre, second consort of Henry the Fourth, being accused of having conspired against the life of her son-in-law, was held captive in this castle, and subsequently conveyed, by sir John Pelham, her keeper, to Pevensey; and archbishop Chichely, under Henry the Sixth, presided here, during the process instituted against Eleanor, duchess of Gloucester, accused of sorcery and witchcraft.

Independent of ancient records connected with this interesting structure, on the third of November, 1779, his late majesty George the Third, and queen Charlotte, after reviewing the grand encampment established on Cocksheath, honoured Leeds Castle by their presence; and, on the following day, received the congratulations of the nobility, general officers, and leading personages of the county of Kent, with the mayor and corporation of the neighbouring town of Maidstone. This famous residence is now in the possession of —— Wickham, esq.; though it appears that the venerable line of the Colepepers assert some dormant claim to this beautiful estate and castle. This is said to arise from a female of that family having married the famous parliamentary general, lord Fairfax, who, in her right, enjoyed this estate, which should have reverted back to the male line of the Colepepers, had not the loss of the marriage-settlement thrown an impediment in the way. Sufficient care is not taken for the preservation of this beautiful pile, whereto extensive pleasure-grounds are attached; the surrounding scenery being luxuriant and picturesque in the extreme.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, AT HACKINGTON.

This building, dedicated to St. Stephen, presents the form of a cross, and consists of a nave and chancel at the eastern extremity, having two aisles on the north and south sides of the nave, and a low spire on the tower at the west end, containing six bells and a clock. This church has been evidently erected at different periods; the lower portion of the tower of the steeple appears, from two very small circular windows therein, and the door-way pre-





senting a pointed arch, decorated by two rows of chevron ornaments, to be the most ancient portion of the structure, and, in all probability, existed in the time of archbishop Baldwin, who is said to have begun to rebuild this edifice with stone, which previously consisted of timber; the body being nearly of the same antiquity. The east chancel, which is elegant, was next erected, and the cross ones a considerable time afterwards. In the high chancel there are many memorials for the vicars of this church within the rails of the altar, as well as hatchments of the Aylworths and the Stocketts. Near the steps of the communion table is a very large stone, having once had the figure of a female thereon, with armorial bearings; the whole have long since disappeared. Against the north wall is a curious painting of a monument of queen Elizabeth, with her effigy at full length upon a tomb; above which is a canopy, supported by marble pillars, and adorned with numerous coats of arms and inscriptions. On the opposite side was another similar, now obliterated, which had been apparently delineated to commemorate James the First. The windows were once enriched by a quantity of stained glass, little of which is now remaining. The southern cross was wholly built at the cost of sir Roger Manwood, beneath which is a vault for himself and his descendants. His own monument, against the west wall, is very handsome, displaying his bust; and beneath, in small figures, are his wife, with his three sons and two daughters; and on the opposite side, his second wife only; all represented kneeling. The family of the Manwoods were great benefactors to the whole fabric of this church, as well as in furnishing ornaments, &c.

This church, called, in the time of archbishop Baldwin, *Capella de Hackington*, constituted part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury; and so continued until the primate Langton, A. D. 1227, appropriated it to the archdeaconry, his brother Simon then filling that post. Hackington was, for a long period, the residence of the archdeacons; during which time archbishop Arundel, in 1414, died at the mansion here, as well as the primate Warham, in 1533.

LIMPNE, OR LIMNE CASTLE.

The parish wherein this edifice is situated, lies to the north from Burmarsh, for the most part on the quarry or sand-hill. In ancient records it bears the several designations of Lamne, Limpne, and Limene, being a derivative from the ancient river *Limene*, which formerly ran at the base of the hill, where, and in all probability much higher, the tide of the sea once flowed. Here was the commodious haven or port called, by the Romans, *Portus Lemanis*, but, in consequence of the force of the fresh waters failing to repel the inroads of the sand and beach, incessantly forced upwards by the operation of the tides of the sea, not only this once famous port, but also the channel of the river Limene, and the current of its waters, were subsequently impelled in another direction. The result was, that this harbour, together

with the channel through which it once flowed, even to its mouth communicating with the ocean, has, for many centuries, been *terra firma*, affording abundant pasturage for the cattle now grazing thereon.

That part of this parish now occupied by the castle, church, and village, lies within the hundred of Street: the south-eastern district is in the hundred of Wroth; and the remainder, to the north, constitutes part of that of Heane. The lower, or southern district, occupies a portion of the level of Romney Marsh, being within the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of the same.

This famous spot is, by the generality of accredited historians, allowed to have been that station of the Romans adverted to, in several copies of the Itinerary of Antoninus, by the name of *Portus Lemanus*, a harbour of considerable importance at that remote period. The river Limene, now called the Rother, or a principal branch thereof, once flowed from Appledore hither, by the foot of the hills, the cliffs of which still appear to have been washed and worn away by the operation of the waves. The channel wherein the current once flowed is still visible, and the grounds along its course are now lower than in any other contiguous part of the Marsh; the ditches remain full in the neighbourhood, while those more elevated, about Dimchurch and other parts, are so dry, that no waters are left to assist vegetation. On this stream, at the foot of Limne Hill, the Romans had the above-named celebrated port, being the only one they possessed on the southern shore of Kent, to which the sea then flowed up from its mouth, probably situated in the vicinity of Hythe, to the west; for the defence of which they had erected a very strong fort, midway down the hill, wherein, during the latter part of the Roman empire in this island, a military detachment was stationed, called *Turnacences*, that is to say, of Tournay in Flanders, under their particular command, he being, however, at the general disposition of the count of the Saxon shore in Britain.

Independent of the above, on the brow of the steep eminence where the castle of Limne, or the archdeacon's house, now stands, was most probably a pharos, or watch-tower, being one of the five which the Romans, under Theodosius the younger, as we learn from Gildas, built upon the southern shores of Britain, at certain distances, to watch the motions of the invading Saxons, and ascertain the approach of those piratical hordes, whose attacks the fort beneath was of strength sufficient to repel.

SALTWOOD CASTLE.

A SHORT mile north-west from the town of Hythe, on the summit of the acclivity, stands the castle of Saltwood; the original foundation of which structure is by some writers attributed to the Romans. Kilburne conceives it to have been erected by Oesc, the son of Hengist, the Saxon general: while Captain Grose asserts, that every stone identifies the

edifice as having been of Norman origin. This latter suggestion is, however, erroneous, for the existing remains are unquestionably of more recent date than the period of the Conqueror, under whose reign the manor was in possession of Hugo de Montfort. As the church of Hythe stands recorded in Domesday Survey, and not the castle of Saltwood, it appears probable, that, in the event of De Montfort having had any thing to do with this building, it must have been as founder of the same, rather than as the repairer of a former castle existing here. Hasted conceives that the present edifice was rebuilt by Henry de Essex, baron of Raleigh, standard-bearer to Henry the Second, who held the manor of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; but his authority for this assertion does not appear. "Henry de Essex," according to Philipott, quoted from Matthew Paris, "having, in a light skirmish against the Welsh 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 à Becket, acquainting the king that this manor belonged to his church and see, that prince being beyond the seas, (he, Thomas a Becket,) directed a writ to king Henry, his son, (that haughty churchman thus ranking himself the monarch's spiritual father,) 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."

From the foregoing statements it is extremely difficult to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, who was the founder of the fortress of Saltwood; but that it had been erected previously to the domineering career pursued by Thomas à Becket towards his sovereign, is beyond a doubt; as it was at this very castle the four knights, who conspired against that haughty prelate's life, had appointed their meeting, previous to his assassination in the cathedral at Canterbury.

Archbishop Courtenay, who was raised to the above see, in the fifth of Richard the Second, spent large sums in erecting the castle, whereto he annexed a park, making this mansion his chief place of residence. The arms of the prelate in question are still preserved over the grand entrance gate; namely, on two shields three torteaux, with a label of three points; which armorial bearings are impaled with those of the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Cranmer exchanged this castle, manor, park, &c. with Henry the Eighth; and, in the first of queen Mary, the whole was granted by the crown to Edward Fynes, lord Clinton; after which period the park was thrown open. The manor and castle then devolved to different proprietors, either by bequest or purchase, until they were vested in William Deedes, esq. of Sandling, who obtained this property, in exchange, from Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. of Goodneston.

The site of Saltwood castle is in every respect well selected as a place of defence; the ramparts and ditches environing an extensive area, of an elliptical form. The entrance into the first court was through a gateway, now in a dilapidated state, and defended by a portcul-

lis, while the outer walls were flanked by turrets, fast falling to ruins. The keep, which appears to have been almost entirely re-erected by archbishop Courtenay, presents a very noble pile of building, having in front two lofty circular towers, surmounted by machicolations. The entrance hall was originally continued through, to the back front of the keep, which communicated with the inner court; it is now divided into two apartments by fire-places and chimneys. The front division is vaulted, and very substantially groined, the ribs diverging from columns having octagonal bases, with overhanging caps, which concentrate in open circles at the intersections. Each of the round towers is furnished with an hexagonal camerated chamber, the ribs communicating with the walls at their angles, in like manner as the vaulting panelling does into the perpendicular of the walls. There are other chambers above: some of the upper rooms are spacious, and now converted into lodging apartments for the farmer's men, as this portion of the castle at present constitutes the farm-house; various sheds, stables, &c. are also erected in the area of the inner court, from remains of this castellated fabric. The view from the roof is very extensive inland, as well as towards the sea, commanding, in clear weather, the coast of France, near Boulogne, &c. The walls of the interior court-yard are polygonal, but in form, generally speaking, they approximate to a circle. Southward are the beautiful remains of the chapel and other spacious apartments, which seem to have been the workmanship of the time of Henry the Third; the roofing of the chapel is entirely destroyed, but the architectural taste displayed in the formation and decoration of the windows, is very uncommon. The walls of this court, conformably with those of the outward area, are flanked by towers at different distances; near the centre of this court is an ancient well, of very neat and solid workmanship.

SANDLANDS,

THE SEAT OF WILLIAM DEEDES, ESQ.

This mansion is beautifully situated near the town of Hythe, being the elegant modern-built residence of William Deedes, esq., descended from a family so called, which has for some generations flourished in this part of Kent. The first mention we find made of the name, is in the person of Thomas Deedes, esq.; that gentleman, by Elizabeth his wife, sister of Robert Glover, esq., Somerset herald, a learned and judicious antiquary, having had one male heir, named Julius Deedes, whose youngest son Robert had a grant of arms confirmed to him and Julius, his nephew, and their heirs, in 1653, which have ever since been borne by the different branches of that family. The surrounding district is well watered by two streams; one of which, named the Slabrook, rises from different springs near Postlingvents, and under the hills near Brockhull Bushes, when having united, at no great distance, it flows across the parish, and thence into the ocean, west of the town of Hythe, at the north-east end of the

extremity of the great bank of sea beach which there lines the shore, being two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The other, called Saltwood Brook, flows from beneath Brechborough Hill, down under Saltwood castle; the capacious moat of which fortress, though at present dry, was formerly supplied from that source, which thence flowed eastward, on the opposite side of Hythe, into the sea, with the former current.

Sandlands, or Great Sandling, as it is denominated by Mr. Hasted, is a structure possessing all the requisites necessary for a mansion inhabited by a gentleman of affluence and refined taste; while the park, pleasure-grounds, and plantations whereby it is environed, are laid out with due attention to every thing appertaining to the picturesque and beautiful in decorative scenery.

ROSAMOND'S TOWER,

AT WESTENHANGER HOUSE.

The pristine grandeur of Westenhanger is still apparent, notwithstanding the devastation that reigns in every direction. It occupies a low flat situation, on the borders of a small stream that anciently supplied the deep moat whereby the building was environed. The parks appertaining to Westenhanger were abundantly stocked with timber, and traces of a long avenue, bordered by a double row of trees, are yet distinguishable, leading towards the principal entrance from the south.

The principal remains are the outer walls and towers on the east and north sides, probably of the period of Edward the Third, which however display many marks of subsequent alterations. One of the towers is called after the celebrated Fair Rosamond, and has a picturesque appearance. The moat is still broad and deep, but in the opposite direction has been partially filled up. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is destroyed, the materials having been employed in constructing the great barn which stands north-westward of the main entrance, contiguous to which human skeletons and bones have been frequently disinterred. The small chapel within the court is now converted into a stable, the roof of which is vaulted. Near the latter structure southward, are large fragments of other buildings, and the ground within and without the court has been much elevated by the accumulated ruins. The present dwelling, that stands north of the chapel, has been partially built from the remains of the original structure.

Westenhanger is a very eminent manor, once constituting a parish of itself, though now united to Stanford. Its ancient and more proper name, as appears by the register of St. Augustine's abbey, was Le Hangre; yet we find it designated, in records as far back as the time of Richard the First, by the titles of Ostenhanger and Westenhanger, which, no doubt, originated in its having been divided, and in the hands of separate owners, as it was held by the two eminent families of the Criols and the Aubervilles. Bertram de Criol, constable of

Dover castle, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and sheriff of Kent for several years, under Henry the Third, who, in consequence of his immense possessions in this county, was usually styled "The Great Lord of Kent," is entered on the pipe rolls of the twenty-seventh of that reign, as of Ostenhanger, where, it is stated, he rebuilt a great portion of the then ancient mansion. He leaving two sons, Nicholas and John, the former marrying Joan, daughter and heiress of sir William de Auberville, in her right inherited the other portion of this manor, called Westenhanger. Ostenhanger subsequently passed in marriage to sir Richard de Rokesle, seneschal and governor of Poicton and Montreuil, in Picardy, a man of great note under Edward the First, who created him a knight banneret, at the siege of Carlaverock, in Scotland. By marriage, this estate afterwards went to the Poynings, in which line it continued to the reign of Henry the Sixth, when, by the marriage of Alianore with sir Henry Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland, he became possessed of this large inheritance, together with the baronies of Poynings, Bryan, and Fitzpain, still enjoyed by the dukes of Northumberland.

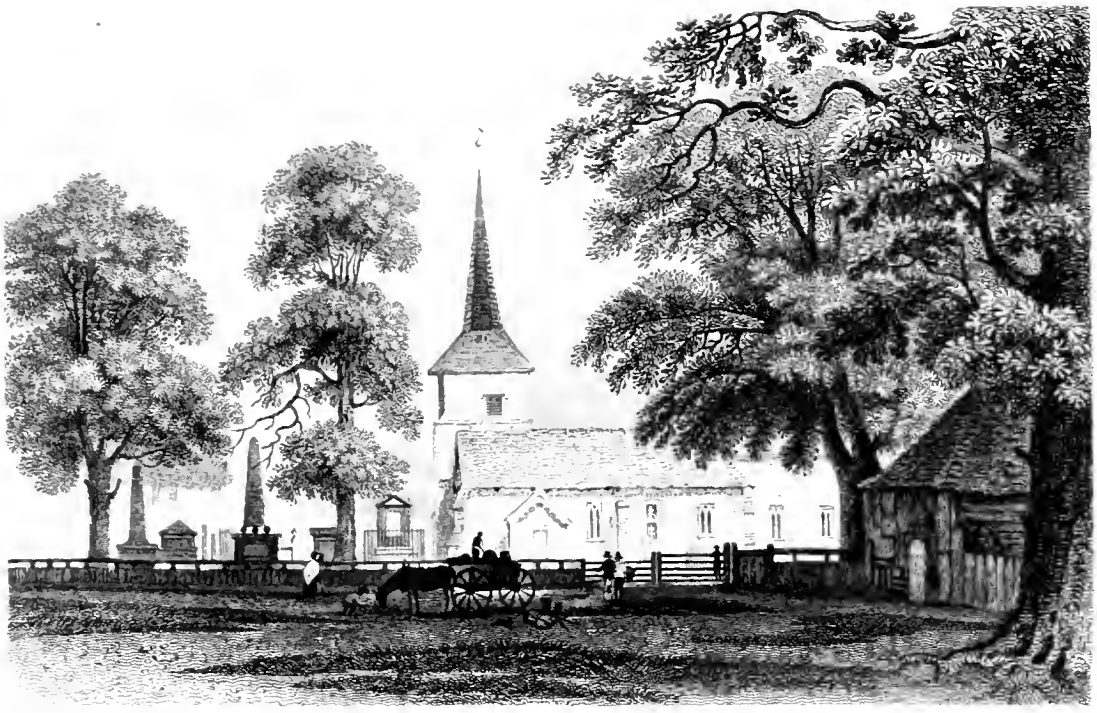
CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF COURT AT STREET.

This chapel was once a place of notoriety, in consequence of miraculous conferences pretended to be there held with our Lady of Court at Street, who was patroness of the same. This ridiculous farce occurred in the seventeenth of Henry the Eighth, anno 1525; from which period Elizabeth Barton continued her divinations and prophecies for many months, her fame spreading in all directions.

When the question of the divorce of Henry the Eighth from Katharine of Arragon began to be argued, this wretched woman was persuaded to meddle with state affairs, pretending to have ascertained, from divine revelation, that in the event of the king continuing to proceed in his divorce, he would not enjoy the crown one month after. That monarch, who had previously regarded the transaction as unworthy notice, commanded that Elizabeth Barton and her accomplices should be brought before the star-chamber; and the whole business being afterwards investigated by parliament, an act passed for the attainder of all those concerned, when this pretended "Holy Maid of Kent," and five others, were executed at Tyburn.

CHARING CHURCH.

This fabric, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handsome pile of building, comprising a nave and a transept, with a high chancel, and a smaller one at the south side. The tower, which is at the west end, and has a small turret at one corner, contains only one bell. The



tower, formerly composed of wood, was begun to be formed of stone at the latter end of the reign of Edward the Fourth, as appears from various legacies bequeathed in wills, preserved at the Prerogative Office, Canterbury, bearing dates from 1479 to 1545; at which latter period it seems to have been completed. In the year 1590, this church was consumed by fire, to the very stones of the building: which conflagration happened from the contents of a gun being discharged at a pigeon, then perched upon the roof. This building contains many memorials of the Brent family; and on the south cross was Burleigh Chantry, destroyed when the above-mentioned fire took place; but afterwards repaired by John Darell, esq. of Calehill. In the reign of king Richard the Second, the block whereon St. John the Baptist was said to have been decapitated, was conveyed to England, and preserved in this church. There are monuments to the Belchers, the Nethersoles, the Derings, the Honywoods, &c.; all families that have rendered themselves conspicuous in the county of Kent. The pews are composed of oak, richly sculptured with armorial bearings and other ornaments.

The church of Charing was anciently appendant to the manor, being part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, whereto it was appropriated, prior to the eighth year of king Richard the Second. It so continued till archbishop Cranmer, in the 37th of Henry the Eighth, transferred the manor and all his estates in this parish to that monarch, when they remained vested in the crown, till granted by Edward the Sixth, in his first year, in exchange to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. In that state the whole now continue; the dean and chapter being proprietors of this rectory appropriate, together with the advowson of the vicarage of the church.

CHISELHURST CHURCH.

This village is one of the most pleasant and healthy of the many that lay scattered in the vicinity of London, having within its boundaries a number of elegant villas, environed by plantations and highly cultivated pleasure-grounds, dispersed throughout the precincts, and in the vicinity of the Common. This pleasing village lies in the Hundred of Rokesley, otherwise Ruxley Lathe of Sutton at Hone, and was called *Ciselhyrst* by the Saxons, a name expressive of its situation, being surrounded by sylvan scenery.

It is eleven miles from the metropolis.

Chiselhurst ranks within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Rochester and deanery of Dartford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of two aisles, with a chancel, having a tower surmounted by a spire. King Henry the First gave this church, with all the tithes, rights, and appurtenances, to Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and the monks there; which gift was afterwards confirmed by charter. Gundulph having separated his own maintenance from that of the fraternity, assigned them this church, among others

for their support; and subsequently accorded them free disposition and presentation of the same.

Bishop Glanville, in the reign of Richard the First, under pretence that his predecessor, Gundulph, had impoverished the see of Rochester, by his over-munificent donations to the priory, divested the monks of all right and title; with the reservation, however, of half a mark, to be received yearly out of the profits accruing from the church. Since that period, the patronage of this edifice has remained part of the possessions of the bishopric of Rochester, and so continues to the present time. In the vault of the church, belonging to lord Robert Bertie, as heir of the Farringtons of this parish, repose the bodies of lord Montagu Bertie, second son of Robert, first duke of Ancaster, by his second wife, Albina Farrington. He died, December 12, 1753; as also the remains of lord Thomas Bertie, who died at sea, March 14, 1774, and was conveyed hither, from Portsmouth, with great funeral pomp.

This village is famous as possessing the mansion and manor of Camden Place, rendered conspicuous by two of its illustrious proprietors; the late earl, who figured so pre-eminently in our parliamentary annals, and derived his title from the manor in question; as well as its original owner, the great and learned William Camden, one of the most erudite writers, industrious antiquaries, and faithful historians, England has to boast. After being known and admired by the greatest ornaments of literature in the sixteenth century, he retired to this residence, in the August of 1609, when, finding himself on the decline from old age, he founded the History Lecture at Oxford, and soon after died, on the 9th of November, 1623, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The resident population of this parish, in 1801, was 1217; and in the last census, taken in 1831, it had increased to 1820.

CHURCH STREET, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, &c. &c.

CANTERBURY.

This street is situated a short distance from the spot where Burgate once stood, being in front of that portal of the city, and at the end of the street is Long Port, communicating with the main road to Deal and Sandwich. St. Paul's church stands on the south side of this street, ranking within the liberties of Canterbury, and is a very mean building, containing a nave and chancel with a south aisle, having a small bell-tower at the western extremity, furnished with three bells. Among other monuments in this edifice is a mural memento of sir William Rooke, of St. Laurence, who died in 1690, together with those of several other representatives of that ancient knightly family. On a brass plate is the memorial of John Twyne, esq., the learned antiquary, who died in 1581. Here also was interred David Ferne,

the famous short man, a native of the shire of Ross, in the parish of Lerve, æt. 27, A. D. 1737. He measured thirty inches from head to foot, and thirty-six round, according to the entry made in the register of this church. We are given to understand from Sonner, that at the lower part of the chancel window, formerly appeared, in ancient characters, **Magister Wamo Doge**, a personage of note in the reign of Henry the Third; having been official to the archbishops, and the last rector of this church, previous to a vicarage being erected in the same.

This church, as well as others in this city, formerly under the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, possessed no particular cemetery; the dead of the parish being inhumed in the common place for interment, within the precincts of that monastery. The entrance to the burying-ground in question was through the cemetery gate, directly opposite the end of Church Street, represented in the accompanying plate; being a very beautiful specimen of early architecture, now converted into a private mansion. The particular parish churches having no places for interment of their own, and consequently using this cemetery for the burial-place of their dead, were those of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Andrew, and that of St. Paul above adverted to; but on the suppression of the monastery, this cemetery being disused, and applied to various other purposes, the parishes in question were under the necessity of inhuming their dead in the burial-grounds of other churches, to their great inconvenience, until opportunities presented themselves of purchasing other portions of land elsewhere for that purpose. In the ancient cemetery, as appears from wills preserved in the prerogative office, stood a chapel, called *Capella de Charnell*, or Chapel of the Charnell, wherein masses were perpetually celebrated for the repose of the souls of the deceased.

HEVER CASTLE.

Hever is a small but pleasant village, situated in the Weald, well watered by the rivers Medway and Eden. The Castle presents very fine and venerable remains of a baronial habitation, being environed by a moat, over which is a drawbridge, the ditch being supplied with water by the river Eden. The entrance gateway, consisting of a centre, flanked by round towers, is embattled, and very strongly machicolated, being also defended by a portcullis; and the interior buildings form a quadrangle, inclosing a court-yard. The hall still retains vestiges of its original splendour; the grand staircase communicates with a suite of apartments wainscoted with small oaken panels, and there is a long gallery ornamented by various ceiling in stucco. In the staircase windows are various heraldic shields, collected from different casements of the castle, which display the armorial bearings and alliances of the Bolleyn family, &c. A small recess, or apartment, opening from the gallery, was, according to tradition, occasionally used by Henry the Eighth as a council-chamber. At the upper end of the gallery, a part of the flooring lifts up, when you discover beneath a narrow and gloomy descent, stated to conduct as far as the moat, the same being denominated "the dungeon."

The architecture of this fabric is of that species that partakes of the military and domestic character. It was built under the reign of Edward the Third, by William de Hevre, and subsequently became the property of the Boleyn family, which line originated in sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer, of London, in the time of Henry the Sixth. Anne Boleyn, the ill-fated queen of the tyrannic Henry the Eighth, was great-grand-daughter of that opulent civic knight; and it was in this castle the despot spent the deceptive period of his courtship with the unfortunate beauty whom he so speedily, and with such barbarity, consigned to the scaffold. It is traditionally affirmed, that when Henry repaired to Hever Castle, with his select attendants, he was accustomed to wind his bugle horn on attaining the summit of the adjacent hill, in order to notify his approach.

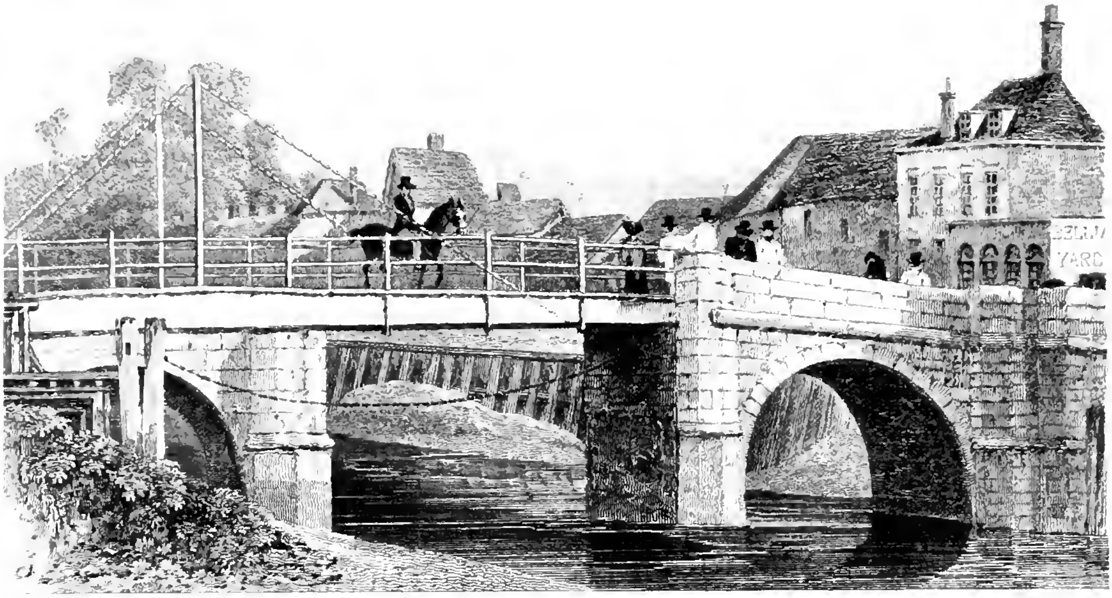
The church of Hever stands at the east end of the village, and is a neat building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an aisle, and a tower and spire at the west end. In this edifice are many monuments, and among them an altar-tomb for sir Thomas Bullen, knight of the order of the Garter, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, &c., who died A. D. 1538. The effigies of the defunct are in brass, of full dimensions, inlaid in the covering slab of the tomb; the figure is habited in the robes and collar of the Garter, the head reposing upon a helmet, and the feet on a wyvern. Here are also memorials of the Cobhams, of Sterborough Castle, in Surrey, anciently lords of the manor of Hever.

STUDFALL CASTLE.

This place is acknowledged by most historians to have been that station of the Normans mentioned in the Geography of Ptolemy by the name of AIMHM, and in the Itinerary by that of *Portus Lemanis*, then a place of considerable importance. The Limene, now called the Rother, once flowed hither from Appledore, at the base of the hills. The channel is still apparent, the grounds along the course being lower than any other adjacent part of the marsh.

This structure was one of the five forts, or watch-towers, erected by Theodosius, which, it is asserted, once stood close to the water; and, indeed, many round holes or grooves are still to be traced, which, it has been conjectured, were made for the cables of vessels, in order that they might be moored close under its walls. This fabric must have been of very great strength, as the thickness of the walls is not less than twelve or thirteen feet, and in some places much more; while the materials whereof they are composed, consist of hard stones, pebbles, and Roman bricks, so well cemented together, that after sixteen hundred years it is impossible to disunite them. The reader may perhaps smile, when he is informed that the writer of this account passed many hours most laboriously endeavouring to detach a single Roman brick entire from its cement, without being able to accomplish the labour.

Studfall Castle was garrisoned by soldiers of the legion Turnacensis; but it is difficult to



Engraved by R.Winkles

[illegible] W.J. [illegible]ullard

form an idea of its original arrangement. Hasted, in his History of Kent, among many errors scarcely excusable, as he visited the spot in person, describes these works as enclosed by a double wall on the land side; a mistake probably occasioned by some portions of the fragments having slipped forward from their bases, which by reason of the sloping ground now lay prostrate at the distance of a few yards from their original situation, in a line with the wall to which they belonged.

The Roman tiles are regularly disposed in double layers, at intervals of about four or five feet; so that as the masses of the walls are nowhere of very considerable height, only two layers in general, or at most three courses of them, can be traced. They are perfectly well burnt, very red and smooth on the outside, and when broken, uniformly found of a dark slate-blue colour within. They measure about eleven inches in breadth, and twenty-one in length; the edges being turned up, so as to form two ledges upon the surface, about three quarters of an inch in height. There are a few varieties of form; some of these tiles being near two inches in thickness, and without any ledge; and fragments of others of a paler colour have been picked up, which appeared to have been square, with a number of small raised double lines, regularly disposed, and very delicately finished, although, like the rest, they had evidently been worked up amongst the ordinary materials used in the building.

The area of the ground upon which these broken walls are scattered, comprises about four acres; and, from the various inequalities of the surface, it may be conjectured that a careful and deliberate examination might lead to a discovery of the original foundations; though it may be doubted whether the success of such an attempt, or the information likely to result, would compensate for the trouble and expense of such an undertaking.

THE DRAWBRIDGE, SANDWICH.

The town of Sandwich is very irregularly built, having the appearance of greater antiquity than any other in the county of Kent. The streets and lanes, generally speaking, are narrow and inconvenient, though many improvements resulted from the tenor of the act of parliament passed in 1787. Sandwich was formerly divided into eight wards, but, from the year 1437, it has consisted of twelve wards, or districts, each under the jurisdiction of a jurat, who nominates a constable and his deputy.

The origin of this port was in consequence of the decay of that of Richborough. It was first called Lundenwic, from being the entrance to the port of London, for such it was, on the sea-coast, which name it retained until the Danes supplanted the Saxons: when, in consequence of its sandy situation, it derived the appellation of Sandwic, in old Latin, *Sabulovicum*, (or the sandy town,) and in lapse of time, by change of language, Sandwich.

Where the town now stands is supposed, in the time of the Romans, and prior to the

decay of the haven, or *Portus Rutupinus*, to have been covered by that water which constituted the bay, being so extensive that it is said to have overflowed beyond this place, on one side, nearly to Ramsgate cliffs, and on the other, five miles in width, over the whole of that flat of land whereon Stonar and Sandwich were subsequently erected, and reaching thence to the estuary, which then flowed up between the isle of Thanet and the main land of this county.

Under the reign of the Saxons, the haven and port of Richborough, the most frequented of any in this part of Britain, began to decay, being entirely abandoned by the sea at this place, yet still leaving sufficient water to form a commodious port at Sandwich. This, in process of time, became, in like manner, the resort for shipping, and rose to a flourishing harbour, in the room of Richborough, from which period the Saxon fleets, as well as those of the Danes, sailed for this port. From that date Richborough is no more spoken of by ancient authorities; so that we may infer, the port of Sandwich, and the foundation of the town, then took place.

Some time after the establishment of the Saxons in Britain, mention is made of this place as a port, and the first time it occurs is in the life of St. Wilfred, archbishop of York, written by Eddius Stephanus; wherein it is stated that the primate in question, and his company, *prospere in portum Sandwich, atque suaviter pervenerunt*, happily and pleasantly arrived in the harbour of Sandwich; which occurred about the year 665, or 666, being two hundred years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this island. At the period of the Danish incursions and ravages, many of the leading transactions took place here, the port becoming so much frequented that the biographer of queen Emma styles it the most famous of all the British ports: *Sandwich qui est omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus.*

From the origin of this town, the property of the same was vested in the successive monarchs who reigned over this country, and so continued till Ethelred, in 979, gave it, as the lands of his inheritance, to Christ church in Canterbury, free from all secular service and fiscal tribute, except the repelling of invasions, and the reparations of bridges and castles. On the accession of Canute, that prince completed the building of Sandwich; when, having the whole realm at his disposal, as possessing the country by conquest, he by charter, under the date 1023, gave this spot, with the profits of the water on either side of the stream, for the support of the above church, and the maintenance of the monks therein.

From that time, Sandwich rapidly increased in consequence and population; and, owing to the utility of its haven, and the service rendered by the shipping thereof, was held in such high repute as to be made one of the principal Cinque Ports. Under Edward the Confessor, Sandwich contained three hundred and seven houses, and ranked as a hundred within itself; it continued increasing, as appears from Domesday record, anno 1080, where it is entered under the title of lands appertaining to the archiepiscopal see, as well as in part the possessions of the bishop of Bayeux.

Sandwich, in consequence of many privileges, and the advantages derived from the resort of strangers to its harbour, rapidly increased in wealth and population; and notwithstanding, in the year 1217, being the second of Henry III., great part of this place was burnt by the

French, the damage appears to have been repaired, in consequence of the favours bestowed upon it by various kings, in consideration of services continually rendered to the nation at large, by the shipping of this port. The first favour of the above prince was in the second of his reign, when he not only confirmed all previous customs, &c., but added the further grant of a market and port; and, two years after, the custom of taking 2*d.* for each cask of wine received into the harbour.

Such an enviable state of prosperity, however, did not long continue; as, in the reign of Henry VII., the river Stour, or, as it was anciently called, the Wantsume, so rapidly decayed as to leave on either shore, at low water, a considerable quantity of salts, which prompted cardinal archbishop Moreton, who possessed the major part of the adjoining lands, to enclose and wall them near and about Sarre. This example was imitated, from time to time, by various owners of adjoining lands, whereby the stream being deprived of its wonted course, the haven experienced the defalcation which tended to hasten its decay. However, even so late as the first year of Richard III. vessels still sailed up this haven, as high as Richborough, since it appears, from the corporation books of Sandwich, that during the above year, the mayor ordered that a Spanish ship, lying on the outside of Richborough, should be removed.

The haven at last was abandoned by queen Elizabeth, and the town must have fallen to entire decay, had it not been once more raised to wealth and prosperity by the labours of those who were driven by religious persecutions from Brabant and Flanders. These persecuted individuals resorted to England, and the manufacturers in serges, flannels, and baize, settled at Sandwich, which afforded to them an easy communication with the metropolis, as well as the continent.

Great portions of the walls of this ancient town are still remaining, and, until a few years back, five gates of entrance also existed, bearing the names of Canterbury Gate, Woodnesborough Gate, Sandown Gate, New Gate, and Fisher Gate. The first of these, which opened by a pointed arch, flanked by circular towers, was pulled down about the year 1781, and the three following soon after. Fisher Gate, the only one still standing, presents an ancient mean-looking structure, which opens towards the water, not far from the bridge represented in the accompanying plate; it has in the centre a drawbridge, constructed for the admission and passage of vessels having masts.

MAIDSTONE,

FROM THE WATER.

Maidstone is a town of such importance at the present day, and makes so conspicuous a figure in the map and the road-book, that we need not be over diffuse in our description. The present view, taken from the river Medway, combines a prospect of the river and

of the ancient church, &c., conveying a pleasing idea of the peculiar beauty of the situation of Maidstone, standing in the midst of a district the most delightfully verdant that imagination can conceive, with advantages of site and elevation scarcely equalled, having a fine river navigable for vessels of sixty tons burthen. The streets are well paved and wide, the parochial church is one of the most capacious in the kingdom, the barracks evince a degree of taste and elegance, both with regard to structure and situation, unexampled: while it is painful to add, that the prison may vie with the Bastile in massive strength, and is, alas! crowded by wretched tenantry.

Many grants were conferred upon this town by king Edward the Sixth, queen Elizabeth, and James the First, while much of its wealth accrues from the navigation of the river Medway. Another source of the prosperity of Maidstone, as observed on a former occasion, is the cultivation of hops, which, with the manufacture of linen thread, introduced by the *Walloons*, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, gave rise to the following distich:—

"Hops, Reformation, Bays, and Beer,
Came into England, all in a year."

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TUNBRIDGE.

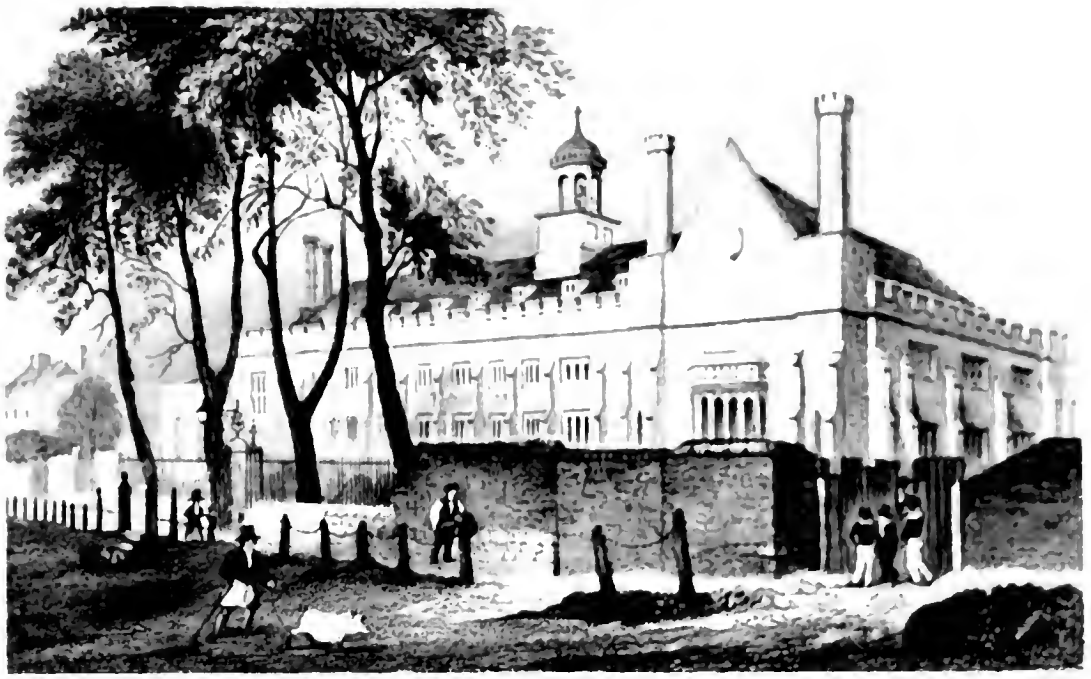
This town has to boast a very famous free or grammar school, erected and endowed by sir Andrew Judd, a native of Tunbridge, who filled the office of lord mayor of London, in the year 1551. He erected the school-house, with some other buildings belonging to the same, endowing it with land, and entrusted the management to the Skinners' Company of London. Sir Andrew died in 1558: and in the fourteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, an act of parliament was passed for the assurance of the lands to the above school, the amount whereof was £56 : 0*s* : 4*d*., being situated in different parishes in the city of London, or near the same.

There are several exhibitions appropriated to this school, which are paid in sums of £10 a year, each for seven years, to six poor scholars who are to repair to either of the universities. The Skinners' Company, for the time being, are standing trustees of this noble charity; a duty it has always discharged, with a generosity and care highly creditable to its members.

WESTERHAM.

This town, frequently written *Westram*, stands westward of Brasted, being entered in Domesday record under the name of *Oistreham*, and, in the *Textus Roffensis*, *Westerham*, the name being derived from its situation at the western boundary of the county.

The accompanying view represents the market-house, a neat structure, and the spire of the



church in the distance, independent of which we have little to add respecting the town itself. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious, handsome structure, containing a nave, two side-aisles, and one cross-aisle, an additional gallery having been erected for the accommodation of the parishioners.

Among the monuments in this fabric, over the south door, is a plain marble slab, commemorative of the gallant general Wolfe, a native of this parish, born January 2, 1727. He was mortally wounded in America, September 13, 1759, having, on the eve of surrendering up his breath, ascertained that he should stand recorded in history as the conqueror of Quebec.

CHATHAM DOCKS.

Chatham, originally called Chitham, is derived from the Saxon *Cete*, meaning a cellar or cabin, expressive of its low situation. It stands on the Medway, adjoining Rochester, on one side of the bridge, as Stroud does on the other; the whole constituting three towns. This depôt ranks as the chief arsenal of the royal navy of Great Britain, being one of the most considerable in the world, having been erected by Charles the Second, at the close of the first Dutch war. It was constituted a royal yard by queen Elizabeth, when sir John Hawkins, by the advice of sir Francis Drake, instituted that inestimable fund, called the *Chatham Chest*, in the year 1580. An hospital was also erected here by sir John Hawkins, which was incorporated by Elizabeth, for the relief of ten or more aged carpenters or shipwrights.

To enter into a detail of every particular connected with this dock-yard or arsenal, would surpass our prescribed limits; we shall therefore content ourselves by remarking, that within this wonderful establishment are collected stores of every description, necessary for the fitting, repairing, and furnishing war-ships of all rates. The warehouses are so extensive and numerous, that, literally speaking, they constitute streets of store-houses; the rope-house for cables is one thousand one hundred and forty feet long, and the smiths' shops contain upwards of twenty forges for manufacturing anchors and other iron work, and are so stupendous as to create a sensation of awe when contemplated. To these must be added, four wet-docks, canals, and ditches, for laying up masts and yards of the largest dimensions, where they remain sunk in the water. Finally, it would be utterly impossible to convey an adequate idea of the multiplicity of structures, stores, and necessaries, here set apart for the different works appertaining to the navy; the whole presenting a well-regulated city, conducted with the greatest precision, which, although displaying the appearance of bustle, is managed without the least confusion.

The government of the yards is rather singular; the commissioner, clerks, accomptants, &c., within doors; the store, yard, and dock keepers, watchmen, and all other officers, without doors; with the subordination of all officers one to another, respectively, according

as their degrees and offices require. The watch is set every night at certain places in the various yards, every one having a bell over his head, which he rings or tolls hourly, giving as many strokes as the hour has attained. In the river there is also a guard-boat, which, like the mainguard in a garrison, rows the grand rounds at stated intervals, by every ship in the river, to ascertain that the persons on board are at their posts. If the man, stationed to look out in each ship, does not cry, "Who comes there?" the men of the guard-boat immediately board her, to examine into such defect of duty.

In 1758, when this country was threatened by an invasion from the French, the extensive fortifications, called the *Lines*, were commenced, extending from the Medway, above the ordnance wharf, measuring half a mile in width and a mile in breadth, extending beyond the limits of the dock-yard, where they again unite with the river. Within this area, besides the naval establishments, are included the Upper and Lower Barracks, the church of Chatham, and the hamlet of Brompton, containing about five hundred dwellings. Various important additions have since been made, as in 1782 an act passed for the purchase of lands, for the further security of this great national depôt.

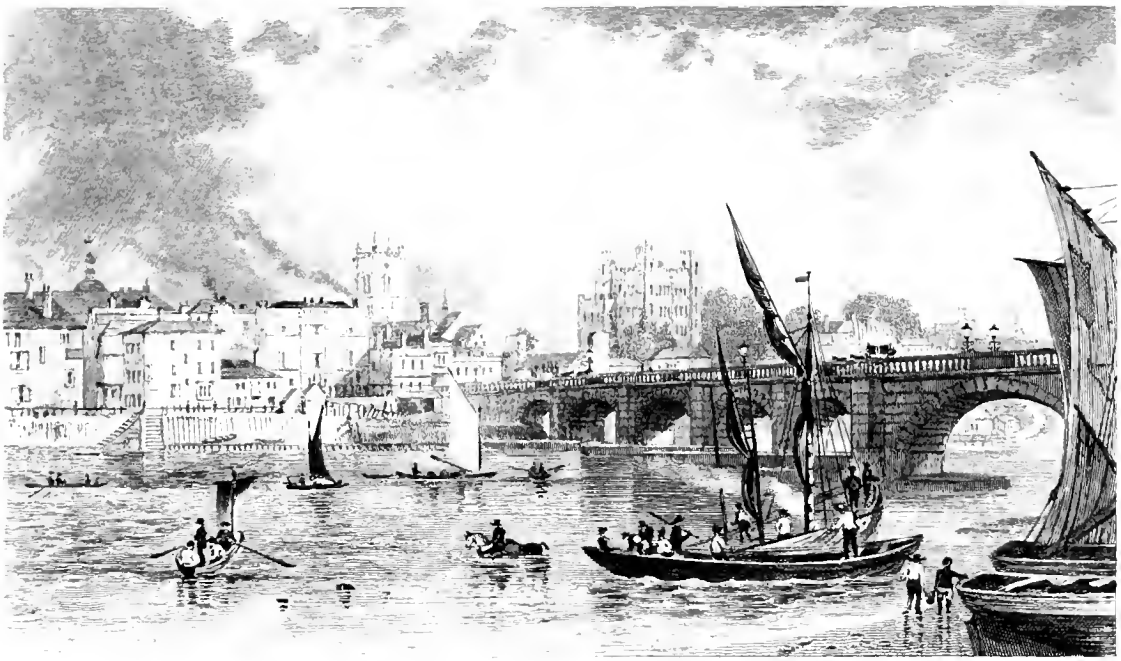
The inhabitants of this town, for the most part, subsist by being employed in the dock-yard, or such trades as are connected with maritime pursuits. Their number, in 1831, amounted to 17,936, which does not, however, include the military.

GRAVESEND.

This town is built upon a declivity leading to the Thames, being partly in Milton parish, which adjoins Gravesend on the eastern side.

In the tenth of Elizabeth, the parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated; but, in 1632, the principal charter was granted by Charles the First. Prior to that period, the chief officer had been styled the *portreve;* but, by the latter instrument, he was called the mayor; the same document gave the liberty of additional markets weekly, and an annual fair, with a full confirmation of the privilege exclusively enjoyed by the inhabitants, of conveying passengers and goods by water to London.

The extraordinary influx of visitors by the steam packets from London, has prompted the corporation to erect a new pier, in order to facilitate the landing of the company. Persons not having visited this important spot, can form no idea of the busy scene that presents itself, on the arrival of the packets, during the fine season of the year, which afford a very plentiful harvest to the various innkeepers of the town, as well as the watermen employed to carry the company from and to the vessels, on their arrival in the morning, and return in the evening. From the extraordinary change for the better in Gravesend, and the numerous mansions erecting, in order to accommodate visitants, there is every reason to suppose that



this town will, at no very distant period, compete with some of the most frequented watering-places on the coast; a conjecture which the proximity of the place to the metropolis, renders very feasible. The baths, both hot and cold, afford every accommodation that can be required, having been established by the proprietor in a manner that confers upon him the highest credit; neither must the library and saloon of Mr. Penny be passed unnoticed, who, with a spirit truly praiseworthy, has furnished his establishment with every thing that can gratify the lovers of refinement and taste.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The spot which bears the above designation presents several scattered villages and mansions; being five miles southward of Tunbridge town, and stands partly in the parishes of Speldhurst and Tunbridge, in Kent, and of Frant, in the county of Sussex. The principal objects in this resort of fashion are, Mount Pleasant, Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, and the Wells, which were discovered by Dudley Lord North, in 1606, while residing at Eridge-house, for the recovery of his health. That gentleman is stated to have been long subjected to a consumptive disorder, of which he was entirely cured by the use of these springs, of a chalybeate quality, and nearly equal in power to those of the celebrated German Spa. The waters under review are pronounced to be of infinite efficacy in all nervous and chronic complaints, as well as diseases originating from an impaired state of the digestive organs.

The Wells constitute the centre of the town, contiguous to which are the chapel, assembly-rooms, and public parades, denominated the upper and lower walks; and in the vicinity are the markets. Along the whole of the parade extends a portico, supported by Tuscan pillars, on the left of which is a row of trees, and a gallery in the centre for the musical performers. The leading taverns, which are commodious, stand near the Wells; the new bath is a handsome edifice, and the theatre, libraries, and various shops, decorated with great elegance and taste.

The several Mounts, previously adverted to as constituting the leading objects in Tunbridge Wells, display a variety of mansions romantically situated, and in every respect adapted to the reception of casual visitants of distinction; such, indeed, constituting the general run of families who resort thither. The intercourse of select association being scrupulously attended to, consequently renders the Wells less attractive to a stranger, who is unprovided with a regular letter of introduction. To families, however, of title or known repute, this place presents the most gratifying temporary asylum imaginable.

The surrounding country is picturesque in the extreme, and the air pronounced by the faculty as eminently pure and salubrious. To those who are enthusiastic admirers of the bold and majestic in scenery, the rides about the neighbourhood of this spot are truly interesting, as the eye is constantly presented with steep acclivities and abrupt descents, sometimes well wooded,

and at others presenting masses of rugged stone; thus affording a constant variety of the sublime and beautiful. The well-known towering rocks, situated a mile and a half from the Wells, are particularly celebrated, as combining a most romantic assemblage of the awfully picturesque beauties of Nature.

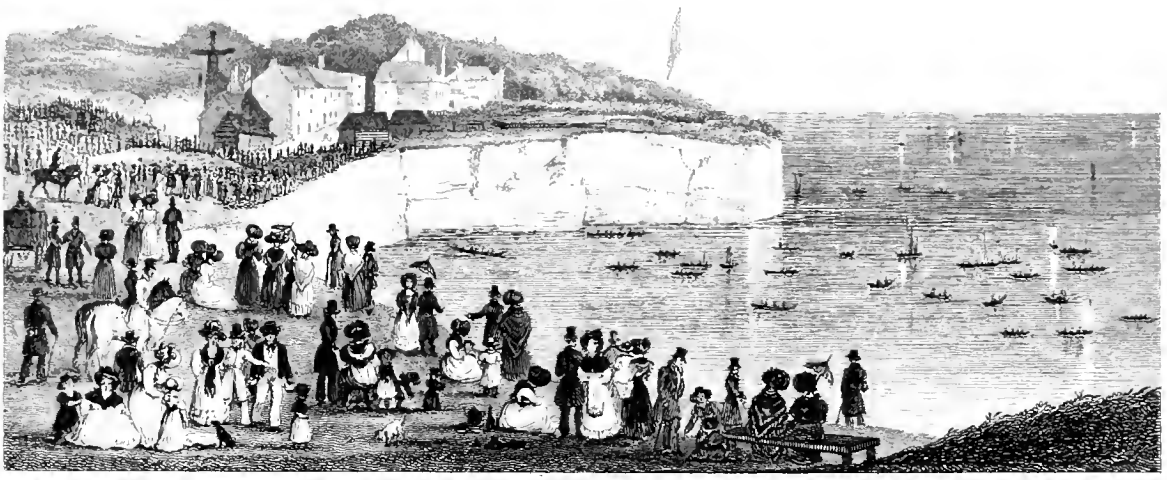
Tunbridge Wells is said to have been originally brought into notice by king James the Second, prior to his accession to the throne; at which period he repaired thither, with his duchess and two daughters, who were afterwards queens Mary and Anne. The trade carried on at Tunbridge Wells consists of an endless variety of toys, called Tunbridge wares, which serve to support numerous carvers in beech wood and sycamore, of which they are chiefly composed, being also inlaid with yew and holly, whereto is given an exquisite polish.

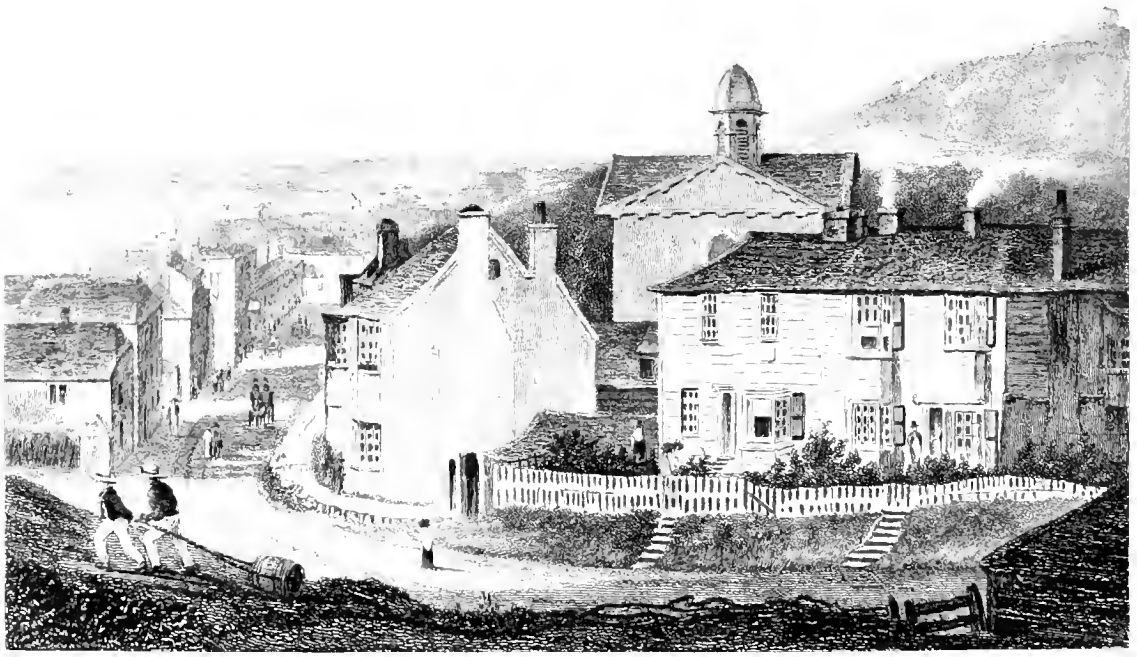
ROCHESTER BRIDGE.

On consulting history, we do not find any mention whatsoever of a bridge having existed at Rochester, for many centuries after the Romans had quitted Britain; and it is consequently most probable that a ferry was the mode then adopted for crossing the Medway. Doctor Thorpe, a very eminent antiquary and physician, who was resident for several years in that city, has given it as his opinion, that the earliest erection of this kind was during the reign of Edgar the Peaceable: the reasons, however, on which he grounded such assertion, he has not made known. Be this as it may, there is no doubt as to the existence of a bridge anterior to the Norman conquest; for the support of which several tracts of land were subjected to an impost.

From a very ancient manuscript we learn that the structure in question was of wood, and placed in a direct line with the main street of Rochester and Stroud. Owing to the depth of the water, the uniform rapidity of its current, the occasional roughness of the tides, and the frequent shocks sustained in winter, by the bodies of ice borne down against the bridge, the necessity for reparation was so frequent, that the heavy expenditure became a serious burthen to the owners of the lands subjected to contribute to its support. It therefore appears that, early in the fourteenth century, the fabric was represented as being "dangerous for passengers, and nearly destroyed;" when, under those circumstances, sir Robert Knolles, and sir John de Cobham, better known under the title of the "Good Lord Cobham," at their expense erected the existing stone bridge.

In the twenty-second year of the reign of Richard the Second, a patent was granted, which received confirmation in the ninth of Henry the Fifth, whereby the proprietors were constituted a corporate body, under the titles of wardens and commonalty; a licence being also granted, enabling them to receive and hold, in mortmain, lands and tenements to the annual





value of two hundred pounds. The first and largest benefactor was the brave warrior, sir John Cobham, whose munificence was followed by such liberal donations, that the estates commonly called "proper," have long been adequate to defray all the expenses of reparation required, without any assessment being levied upon the contributory lands above mentioned.

Rochester bridge, as seen in the accompanying embellishment, is five hundred and sixty feet in length, having on either side a stone parapet, strongly coped, which is surmounted by an iron railing. The arches, eleven in number, are supported by strong and substantial piers, secured on either side by starlings; in passing through which the current of the Medway experiences a considerable declension. Notwithstanding the variety of improvements which were, some years back, made in the entrances at either extremity of the bridge,—and in particular the widening of the streets in Rochester, by clearing away several small houses,—the passage of vehicles of every description, before and after traversing the bridge, is still attended with great inconvenience. The erection, therefore, of a new structure is contemplated by the inhabitants, which is intended to stretch over the Medway, at a short distance from the existing edifice.

In front of the eastern extremity of the bridge is the record-room, or bridge-chamber: a neat fabric of Portland stone, with a portico under, occupying the site of the western porch of a chapel or chantry, founded by the powerful baron John de Cobham, and coeval with the erection of the bridge. That brave soldier, with a praiseworthy spirit, principally designed the chapel in question for the use of travellers, three chaplains being appointed to officiate therein, with a yearly salary of six pounds each, payable out of the revenues of the bridge estates; whose duty, also, was to pray for the souls of the founder and his lady, sir Robert Knolles and his dame, and other benefactors to the bridge, as well as for all faithful people deceased.

PEGWELL BAY.

About one mile to the south of St. Lawrence is Pegwell Bay, whither parties of pleasure frequently resort from Margate, Ramsgate, and other neighbouring watering-places, to take refreshment in comparative seclusion, as well as for the enjoyment of the delightful prospects which are to be contemplated from this spot. Contiguous to the little village of Pegwell, is the elegant marine residence of Sir William Garrow, and between the same village and Ramsgate, is West Cliff, the beautifully situated mansion of Thomas Warre, esq. by whom it was purchased of Lord Darnley.

At this village the inhabitants catch very large shrimps of the finest flavour, as well as lobsters, soles, mullets, and a delicious flat-fish, called the prill, which is in very great request.

SANDGATE.

This village owes its origin to a gentleman of the name of Wilson, who, about the year 1773, settled there as a ship-builder, and finding his business prosperous, erected several small tenements for his workmen, and some for sale. The example of Mr. Wilson brought together other shipwrights, who established building yards and docks. During the war, a considerable number of large ships and vessels were built here for the royal navy; others as privateers, carrying about twenty guns; besides numerous vessels for trading purposes. About 1794, a large encampment was formed on the adjoining heights, called Shorncliffe; upon which, barracks were afterwards erected, for infantry and artillery. This place then became one of the most celebrated military stations in the kingdom, from the above year to the close of the war, and was for a long period under the command of the gallant Sir John Moore.

Sandgate is situated on the very verge of the sea, which flows up to within a few yards of the houses; and south of the main street, a lofty hill, almost sufficiently abrupt to be termed a precipice, rises immediately behind the buildings opposite. This street, or rather the two rows of houses on either side of the turnpike road, and a few detached buildings, constitute one of the prettiest villages upon the Kentish coast. The neatness of the dwellings, the lively and cheerful air of the surrounding objects, the wide expanse of sea, the delicious and invigorating breezes, the purity of the waves, and the pleasant rides and walks with which the neighbourhood abounds, concur to render Sandgate a most desirable residence for those who visit the coast during the summer months.

The inhabitants have not been inattentive to a union of so many advantages, having rendered this little bathing-place in every respect worthy of public patronage and encouragement. With a laudable spirit they have increased the facilities of bathing, by the establishment of machines, and the construction of hot and cold baths; and if reasonable charges are any recommendation, the fame of Sandgate will reward them for their judicious arrangements and commendable exertions.

Sandgate, being completely sheltered from the north and east winds, affords to those whose condition of health requires it, an opportunity of bathing in the sea earlier in spring, and until a later period in autumn, than can be safely practised in places more exposed, and in a colder atmosphere. Even when fogs hang gloomily upon the hills to the northward, the little slip of land at their foot, which extends from Sandgate to Hythe, along the sea side, is favoured by the genial influence of the sun; and in the scorching heats of summer is refreshed by the sea breezes.

Sandgate is seventy-four miles from London, by the route of Canterbury and Folkstone, and about three miles nearer through Ashford. A constant intercourse between Dover,

Brighton, and Portsmouth, gives a considerable degree of animation to the road through this village, by the number of persons induced by business, or attracted by curiosity, to travel coastwise. It also affords to the occasional visitor an opportunity, at a trivial expense, of viewing whatsoever is worthy notice in this interesting part of the country, without exceeding, at any point of the road, the distance of a moderate day's journey from the metropolis.

The earl of Darnley has erected, on a rising ground north of Sandgate, a charming marine villa, which, when the plantations surrounding the spot so tastefully adorned have attained sufficient height to screen it from the wind, will be a truly delightful *sejour*. Sir John Shaw has also a commodious mansion at the entrance of the village from Hythe, commanding an uninterrupted view of the sea, having a garden contiguous, formed upon the sands of the shore.

The range of eminences northward, bordering Sandgate, are rendered picturesque by martello towers standing upon their verge; and the view which they command of the ocean, and the coast of France, amply compensates for the fatigue and difficulty required in the ascent. They also overlook a beautiful, irregular valley to the north-west, with the mansion of Beachborough, environed by its prolific and picturesque plantations.

The castle erected by Henry the Eighth, part of which is converted into a martello tower of large dimensions, is the first object that presents itself on entering Sandgate. It stands on the beach, and so near the water's edge, that its walls are frequently washed by the surf. Whether this building was originally more extensive than at present, may be doubted, as no vestiges of its ancient walls can be traced; however, unless it has been considerably reduced in size since Queen Elizabeth was lodged and entertained therein, when her majesty made a progress hither in 1588, fewer attendants could have been admitted in her train than usually follow the steps of royalty.

A more ancient castle had undoubtedly been situated here in the time of Richard II. who directed the keeper of the castle of Sandgate to admit Henry of Lancaster, duke of Hereford, (afterwards king Henry the Fourth,) with his family, horses, &c. there to remain for a certain number of days; and, in the same reign, lunettes of stone, with portholes and batteries, were added to the castle, by command of that monarch. There is also said to have been a round tower in the middle, containing the governor's apartments, and a deep fosse, with a drawbridge enclosing the whole.

If the above description relates to the old castle, and not to that which was erected by king Henry the Eighth, it seems to have undergone but little alteration during the last-mentioned reign. The captain, store-keeper, and gunners, were anciently appointed by the lord warden of the Cinque Ports; but it appears from the escheat rolls of the seventh of Edward the Sixth, that Sandgate castle and fort were granted by the king, *in capite*, to hold by knights' service, to Edward, lord Clinton and Say: and soon afterwards it again devolved to the crown, and has so remained until the present time.

PIER AND LIGHT-HOUSE AT RAMSGATE.

In the month of December, 1748, a dreadful storm having forced numerous ships from their anchorage in the Downs, it was resolved by parliament, that a harbour should be formed at this place, for vessels under three hundred tons burthen. Early in 1750, the works were entered upon, and the labour pursued with great spirit for four years; but the committee having voted that the width of the harbour ought to be contracted to one thousand two hundred feet, a petition was, in 1755, laid before parliament, wherein it was stated, that such alteration rendered the port of no utility.

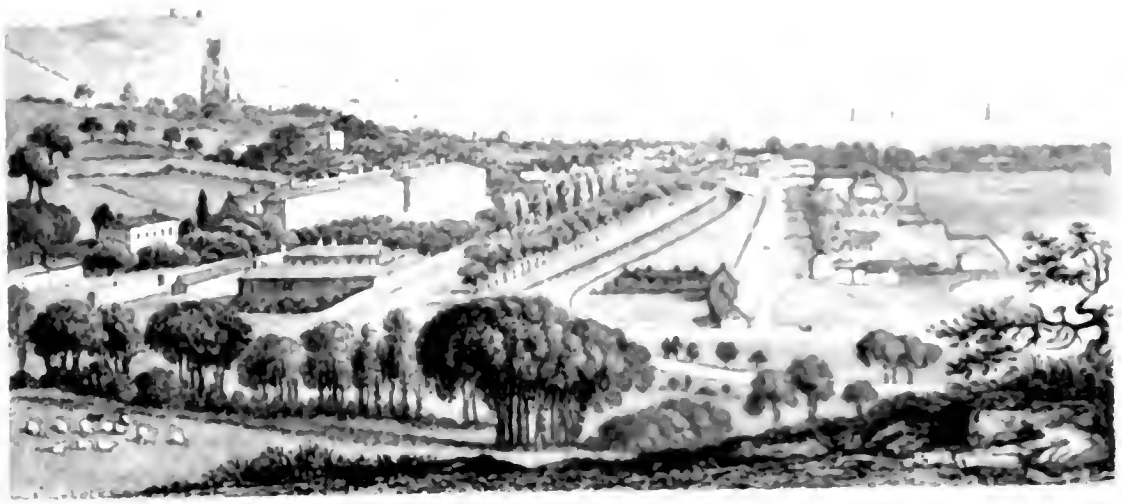
The works were then stopped until 1761, when the harbour was completed according to the original design. After an enormous expenditure had been incurred, it was ascertained that the form given to the harbour occasioned the accumulation of so much sand, that the mouth of the port would be ultimately choked up. For the purpose, therefore, of cleansing the harbour, a cross wall was raised by Mr. Smeaton, at the uppermost part of the port, so fitted with sluices, that the pent water might play upon the sandbank, and force it beyond the extent of the piers. This labour being completed in 1779, the water, in severe gales, became so agitated, that it was found more eligible for the shipping to ride out in the Downs.

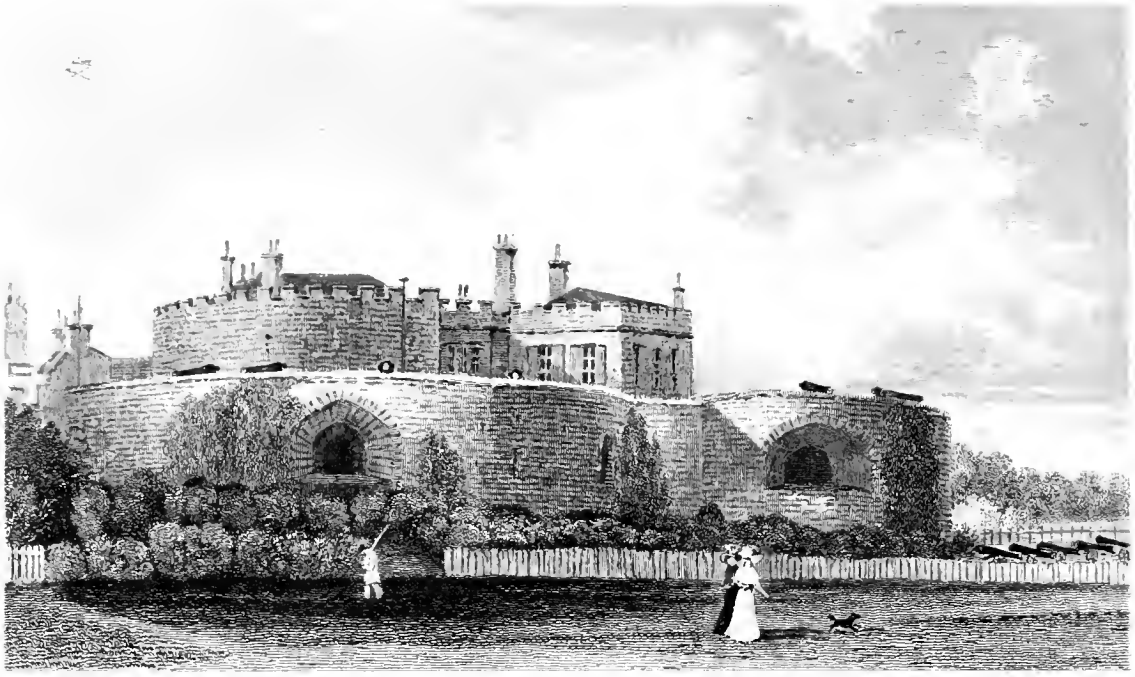
At length, in 1787, to obviate that fresh difficulty, an advanced pier was carried out in a south-easterly direction, to tranquillise the waters; and the undertaking in question was successfully pursued until its completion. During the tremendous tempest in March, 1818, when such incalculable damage was done to the shipping along this coast, Ramsgate harbour was literally crowded with vessels.

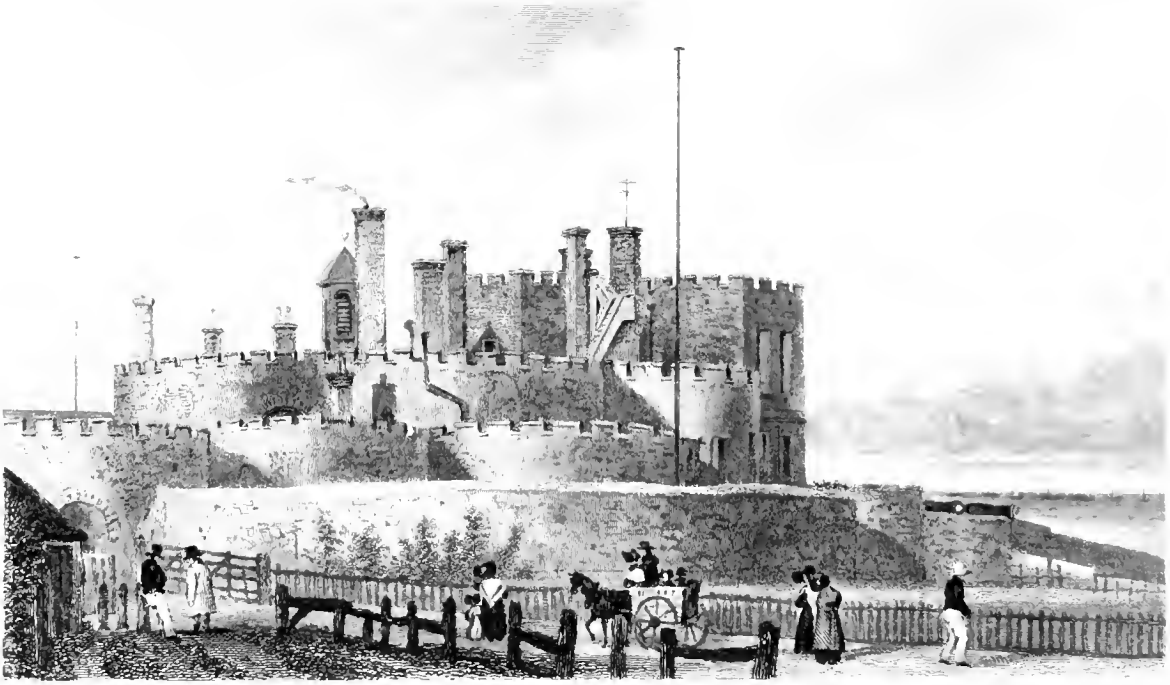
From 1792 to 1802, a variety of additional structures have been raised, among which was the light-house, of stone, illuminated by Argand lamps and reflectors, standing at the head of the western pier. The bason wall was widened, so as to form a wharf for the landing and shipping of cargoes; a low house was also raised, at the head of the advanced pier, for a watch-house and deposit of hawsers, &c. &c. The timber pier, which extended five hundred and fifty feet from the cliff, was reconstructed of stone; and a military road, for the embarkation of troops, completed during the last war.

THE BARRACKS AND TOWN OF HYTHE.

This pleasant watering-place is situated on the sea shore, being sixty-six miles distant from the metropolis, twenty from Canterbury, and thirteen from Dover. On approaching Hythe from Ashford, (the usual route pursued in coming direct from London to this place,)







in consequence of the road descending, the principal buildings of the town appear to rise from the base of an immense precipice, while a portion seems clinging to its side, and then extending towards the margin of the sea. To the right, stretches the extensive level of Romney Marsh, alternately chequered by tracts of verdure, plots of sterile ground, and patches of snowy whiteness, produced by the immense flocks of sheep grazing on the pasture land. In that direction, the horizon is bounded by the Sussex hills, beautifully contrasted by the expanse of ocean, which forms the front of this charming landscape. To the left, the contiguous steep declivities, which shelter Hythe from the keen north and north-easterly winds, crowded by an assemblage of buildings called Saltwood Barracks, present a *tout ensemble* that is truly picturesque and commanding.

Near the western extremity of the town stands a very handsome range of brick buildings, erected by order of government, during 1807 and the following year, for the reception of the royal staff corps, permanently stationed at this place, and thence denominated the Staff Barracks. Independent of the officers' apartments, there are accommodations for three hundred men, as well as apartments for the privates who are married.

Hythe contains several spacious inns, a subscription reading-room, and a good public library: in short, the general appearance of the shops, and cleanliness of the place, bespeak the respectability and commercial importance of this town. There are many houses pleasantly situated upon ledges of the cliff above Hythe, commanding the most beautiful and extensive inland and maritime prospects. The lodgings appropriated for the accommodation of strangers during the bathing season are well fitted up; and the society, which generally consists of the families of officers and persons in affluent circumstances, greatly contributes to enliven and improve this agreeable watering-place.

WALMER CASTLE.

This fortress stands about one mile south of the town of Deal, and derives its name from the respectable village of Walmer, which is well-built and beautifully situated, contiguous to the shore of the British channel. The celebrity of this place has been acquired from this fortified structure, which also stands close to the sea-shore, commanding a beautiful view of the Downs, and the opposite cliffs of France. Walmer Castle is one of those strong forts erected for the defence of the coast, by order of king Henry the Eighth, and is appropriated to the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, for whose reception the principal apartments were beautifully fitted up, some years back. The moat whereby this structure is partially environed, has been converted into a garden, the whole arrangements of the place being, in every respect, calculated for the temporary accommodation of the official dignitary, for whose reception it is intended. The office of lord warden of the Cinque Ports is now vested in the person of his grace the duke of Welling-

ton, who has not hitherto, like his predecessor, the earl of Liverpool, been enabled to make this castellated residence his abode, for any length of time.

In war time, a sloop or brig of war always is stationed off this castle, during the period when the lord warden thinks fit to make it his residence. The mode of fortification adopted in constructing the Cinque Port castles is somewhat peculiar, as all the works are circular, carried up by arches of masonry from the base of the moat. Level with that are close quarters surrounding the whole, called "the rounds," to the number of fifty-two, each having a small casement for scouring the ditch, secured by a massive bar of iron; and, (until alterations were made in the reign of George the First,) a funnel or chimney, to the parapet of the upper works, for carrying off the smoke which might arise in defending them; or perhaps to clear them by throwing down grenades from above, should an enemy have found means to gain admission into any of them.

DEAL CASTLE.

Early in the sixteenth century, Henry the Eighth, for the defence of the Kentish coast, caused three castles to be erected contiguous to each other, namely, Walmer, Deal, and Sandown, having each four round bastions of very thick arched work, of stone, with numerous portholes. The walls are about twenty feet thick at the foundation, gradually diminishing towards the summit, to about eleven feet, and are not of great altitude. Prior to the erection of those fortresses, there existed, between Deal and Walmer castles, two mounds of earth, called "the great and little bulwarks," and another between the north extremity of Deal and Sandown castles, all still remaining; it is most probable another such eminence stood about the middle of the town, and others on the sites now occupied by the above-mentioned fortresses. Those earthern acclivities had embrasures for cannon, and formed together a defensive line of batteries along that side of the coast, which is supplied with deep water, and consequently capable of bearing ships of war that might venture to approach in order to disembark forces for the invasion of the coast. Soon after the completion of the above castles, lady Anne of Cleves landed at Deal, on her intended nuptials with Henry the Eighth.

On the south side of the town of Deal stands the Castle, encompassed by a broad moat, over which is a drawbridge, conducting to the gate. It consists of a circular tower, containing a suite of apartments designed for the residence of the captain. The chief defence of this fort is a battery, mounted by a few guns, with four lunettes, of very thick stone arched work, and several large portholes. In the centre is the round tower, having a cistern at the top, and beneath an arched cavern, bomb proof; the whole environed by a broad deep fosse, over which is a drawbridge.

The coast of France is distinctly seen from the castle, as well as from those of Walmer and Sandown.

In 1692, an earthquake took place, by which many dwellings in the neighbourhood were overthrown, and some individuals killed. It particularly affected Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, as well as the maritime districts of Holland, Flanders, and Normandy. On that occasion, the walls of Deal Castle, though of considerable thickness, as previously described, shook to such a degree that the persons residing in that fort expected every moment that they should be buried beneath the ruins of the fabric. In March, 1701, a waterspout was observed in the downs, which, in our northern latitude, at such a time of the year, the weather being also cold and windy, was deemed of very unusual occurrence.

The channel of the ocean, adjoining this shore, is called "the downs," and famous, as affording a safe and commodious road for the largest fleets, and ships of the heaviest burthen. It extends about eight miles in length, and six in width, being frequently so filled with men-of-war and merchantmen, of our own, as well as other countries, that the expanse of water appears as if entirely covered by them. Although the downs are esteemed a safe road for shipping, nevertheless, when a stiff gale blows from the westward of the south, it proves the contrary, as in that case the wind is direct for the Goodwin sands. The most melancholy instance of this fact occurred to the British navy in the year 1703, when, on the 26th of November, a tremendous tempest set in about eleven o'clock at night, which continued to rage, with the wind at west-south-west, until seven the ensuing morning, during which hurricane (for such it may be called,) no less than thirteen men-of-war foundered, whereof the Restoration, and Stirling Castle, third rates, the Mary, a fourth rate, and the Mortar Bomb, were lost on the Goodwin Sands, with the major part of their crews; as seventy men only were saved from the Stirling Castle, and one from the Mary, in which latter vessel Rear-Admiral Basil Beaumont perished. In 1699, on the 9th of September, the Carlisle, a fourth rate, being one of the squadron of Sir George Rooke, blew up in the downs, when one hundred and thirty men became victims of that explosion.

During the month of August, 1618, prince Charles, afterwards king Charles the Second, entered the downs with a numerous fleet, and while he remained there, on the 15th of the above month, attacked the town of Deal, and the forces under Colonel Rich, entrenched for its defence; the royal troops, however, were soon discomfited, and entirely routed, having sustained considerable loss.

On the opposite side of this channel, on a parallel line with Deal, stretch the Goodwin Sands, concerning the origin of which, various conjectures have been entertained among the learned, some holding an opinion that they originally constituted an island, called Lomea, once the estate of earl Goodwin, whence they derived their name, having been destroyed by the sea in 1097; while others, with a greater semblance of probability, conceive them to have been the result of that inundation of the sea about the time of William Rufus, or Henry the First, which proved so tremendous as to submerge the major part of Flanders, and the Low Countries prior to which, this shelf, or sands, was merely a shallow, extending between the English and the Flemish coasts, and so far covered by water as never to become dry, having so high a sea rolling over their surface as not to endanger vessels passing over them, as is the case in channels elsewhere. However, on the commotion of this element, above alluded to, those floods

of the sea between the two shores having flowed beyond their boundaries, and acquired such an additional space over those parts, (as the sea usually decreases in one spot as it augments in another,) this shelf, or these sands, requiring that sufficiency of water whereby they had been previously covered, were left so near the surface as, when the tide was down, to appear partly dry, so as to admit the disembarkation of persons thereon. In regard to the appellation given to these dangerous sands, its origin seems buried in complete oblivion, although some who contend that it existed in the time of earl Goodwin, imagine that it originated in part of his shipping having been there wrecked, or the sands discovered by some of them. Be this as it may, the designation serves to distinguish it from the various other sands hereabouts.

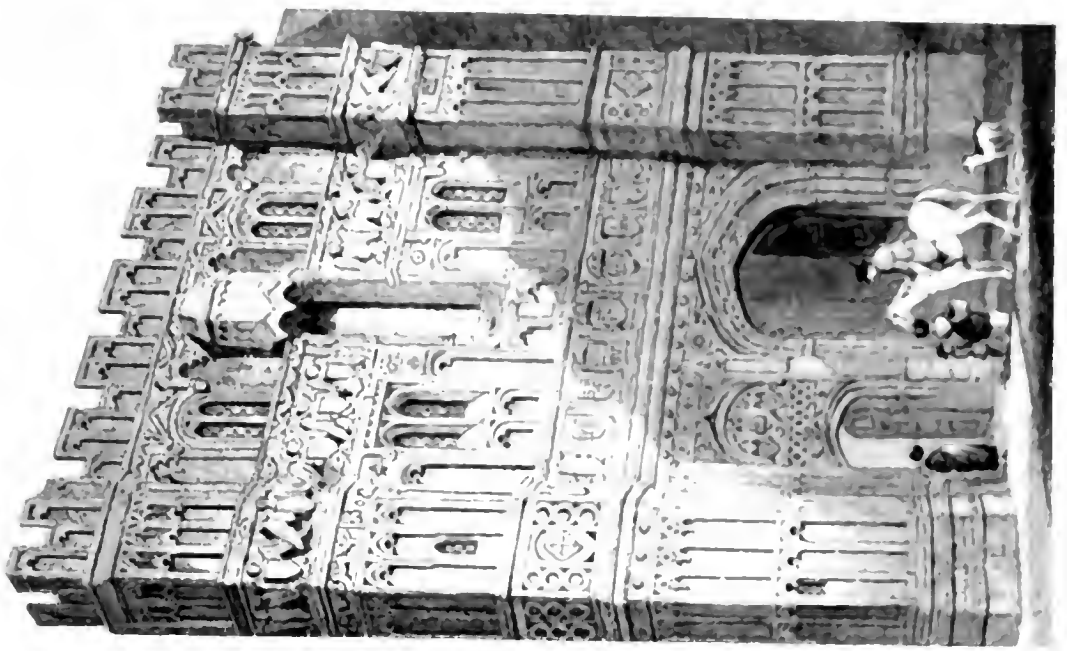
The Goodwin sand is extensive, and divided into two parts, though the intervening channel is only navigable by small boats. The length of both, from the south sand-head, over against Walmer castle, to the north sand-head, over against the North Foreland, extends about ten miles, being nearly two in breadth. The sand is frequently very hard and firm: so that persons land there, and continue, from pleasurable motives, for hours, in the summer, wandering upon its surface; but no sooner does the return of the tide begin to cover the sands, than they assume a soft consistency, and gradually float to and fro with the waves, and, on their retiring again, settle in the same manner as before. The red tint, which the Goodwin sands occasion on the water, is plainly perceptible from the town of Deal, and the adjoining shores.

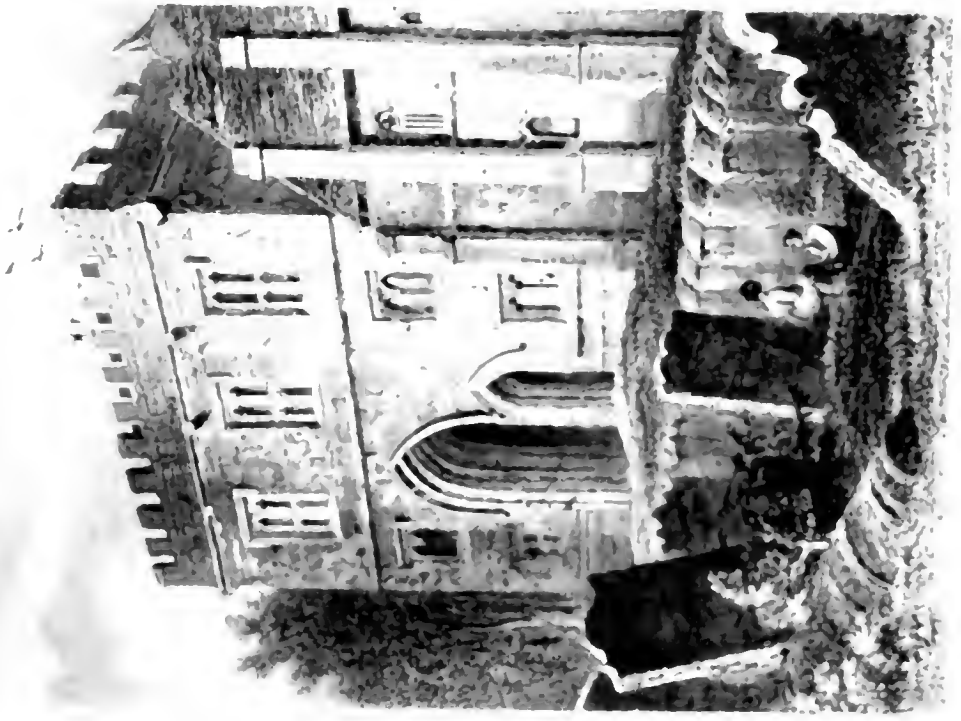
COLLEGE GATEWAY, MAIDSTONE.

Having upon a previous occasion detailed the origin of this institution, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the history of the college once existing at Maidstone, which was originally founded by the munificent archbishop Boniface, as an hospital, but converted into a college by his successor, the primate Courtenay, who was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity in 1381. The gateway depicted in the accompanying plate is a fine vestige of antiquity, and in excellent preservation; independent of which, most of the buildings are still in existence on the south side of the church, being at present occupied by a person in the hop trade.

CHRIST CHURCH GATE, CANTERBURY.

The chief entrance to this magnificent edifice is by the gateway represented in the accompanying plate, the approach being through a narrow lane, branching off from the main street of Canterbury. It is highly ornamented by niches and statues, and embellished by a profusion





of carved work, shields decorated by armorial bearings, &c. It was erected in 1517, as appears by the following inscription in capitals along the cornice, a little above the arch

"HOC OPUS CONSTRUCTUM EST ANNO DOMINI
MILLESIMO QUINGENTESIMO DECIMO SEPTIMO."

The effects of time have in some measure effaced this legend, though it is to be traced, on considering the characters with due attention.

Having passed this gate, you enter upon the precincts of the cathedral, when the grandeur of the building at once bursts upon the view, presenting neatness in every part, the area being studiously attended to, and the whole preserved with a care that never fails to instil the most lively gratification in the admirers of architectural splendour.

The principal buildings attached to Canterbury Cathedral consist of the library, the chapter-house, and the cloisters; the whole of which lie on the north side of that structure. The library is a handsome gallery, erected on the ancient walls of the prior's chapel, wherein are preserved a good collection of books and some valuable manuscripts. The chapter-house is a spacious and elegant apartment, opening from the east side of the cloisters, that fine building having been erected by prior Chillenden, about the year 1400. The cloisters form a noble quadrangle, enclosing a large area, to which they open by eight elegant arches, or windows, on each side. On the vaultings of the roof are inserted about six hundred and eighty shields, displaying the armorial bearings of the nobility and gentry of Kent, who contributed towards the erection of this splendid structure.

THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE AT MAIDSTONE.

This town constituted part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continued at the time of the Norman Conquest, as it stands recorded in the survey of Domesday, under the title of "lands of the archbishop."

It does not appear that the primates of Canterbury were possessed of a mansion of any note at this place until the reign of king John, when William de Cornhill is stated to have given his seat in Maidstone to the primate, Stephen Langton, as a residence for himself and his successors. John Ufford, who was raised to this see in 1348, began to rebuild this palace, and appears to have pulled down the greater part of the ancient structure; in which state of dilapidation it continued for a short time, in consequence of the death of that primate, prior to his receiving the pall from Rome, or being duly consecrated. Archbishop Bradwardine, who succeeded, dying very shortly after, nothing was done until the accession of Simon Islip, in 1349, who having caused the ruined palace at Wrotham to be pulled down, had the materials

conveyed hither, with which he completed the palace at Maidstone. The primate Courtenay, who acquired this see in 1381, being the fifth of Richard the Second, made considerable additions to this structure, in which he died, A. D. 1396; and, although interred at Canterbury, a cenotaph, in commemoration of him, still remains in the great chancel of the church at this place.

From the above period, this palace, in consequence of its pleasant site, became a constant residence of the succeeding archbishops; and, during the primacy of Chicheley, king Henry the Sixth honoured this palace with his presence. Archbishop Morton, among the rest of the mansions which he repaired, greatly augmented and beautified this at Maidstone, in 1486, which had become much dilapidated; and from that period, the manor and residence underwent no material alteration till the primate Cranmer, by the great deed of exchange made with Henry the Eighth, granted, among other premises, all this manor and appurtenances to that monarch. The palace then remained vested in the crown till the fourth of Edward the Sixth, who granted the lands and dwelling to Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington castle, who having, in the first year of the reign of Mary, headed a rebellion, being disgusted at the queen's marriage, was found guilty and executed; on which attainder the palace, &c. reverted back to the crown. By queen Elizabeth, the lands and mansion were granted to Sir John Astley, who made the palace his residence; and dying there, A. D. 1639, was interred in the church of this town. Having left no progeny, the mansion was bequeathed by Sir John, with other estates, to his kinsman, sir Jacob Astley, who, on account of his loyalty, and signal services performed for Charles the First, was, in the twentieth of that reign, created baron Astley, of Reading. He died at this mansion in 1651, when the estates devolved to his son, and continued in that line till the sixth of king George the First, anno 1720, when the palace was alienated, with other estates in the neighbourhood, by Sir Jacob Astley, bart. to Sir Robert Marsham, bart., lord Romney, an act being passed for that purpose the same year; after which the property descended to his grandson, the right honourable Charles lord Romney.

THE FRYARS AT AYLESFORD.

THE priory of Aylesford, commonly called "The Fryars," stands on the north-east bank of the Medway, a small distance westward from the village of Aylesford. It was founded by Richard lord Grey, of Codnor, anno 1240, being the 25th of Henry the Third, for Friars Carmelites, and was the earliest foundation of that order in England. Shortly after, the monasteries of this fraternity increasing rapidly throughout Europe, the first general chapter was convened at this priory, A. D. 1245.

In the eleventh of Edward the Second, Richard lord Grey, of Codnor, great grandson of

the founder, granted to the prior three acres of land for the enlargement of their mansion and, in the seventeenth of Richard the Second, that monarch accorded to the brethren a spring of water, at a place called Holy Garden, in the adjoining parish of Burham, for the constructing an aqueduct for the use of this institution. At the above period, Richard Maidstone, S.T.P., so called from this town being his natal place, was a Carmelite friar, and the author of several works.

Shortly after the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Eighth, this priory was dissolved, and the possessions surrendered up to that prince, who, in his thirty-third year, granted the site or house of the late priory of White Fryars, in Aylesford, in exchange to Sir Thomas Wyatt, to hold the same by knight's service. Thomas, son of the above, having participated in the rebellion against queen Mary, and being attainted, this priory, &c. became forfeited to the crown, and so continued, until granted by Elizabeth to John Sedley, esq., of Southfleet, who resided here; and, dying without issue, bequeathed the estate to his brother William, afterwards created a baronet by James the First.

Sir William Sedley, bart., above mentioned, in the reign of Charles the First, conveyed the mansion of "The Fryars" to Sir Peter Ryeaut; by whose heir, in 1657, the property was alienated to Caleb Banks, esq., of Maidstone, who equally with his son John, resided here, and was created a baronet in 1661. On a subsequent division of this estate among the female branches, the priory passed, by marriage, to Heneage Finch, esq., second son to Heneage, earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor of England. Being bred to the law, and having acquired great reputation, queen Anne, on the 15th of March, 1703, created Heneage Finch, esq. of the Fryars, baron of the island of Guernsey, in Southampton; also nominating him a member of her privy council. On the accession of George the First, he was, in 1714, raised to the peerage, by the title of earl of Aylesford; and in that line the priory and estate have continued.

The greater portion of this ancient structure remains entire: being, perhaps, the least demolished of any conventual edifice throughout this part of Kent. The principal gateway from the road is perfect, communicating to a large square court, wherein are the several door-ways that conducted to the cells. That side, still presenting lofty buttresses to the left, within the gate, was the grand hall or refectory, now partitioned off into different apartments. The kitchen occupied the eastern side of the quadrangle, as appears from the large fire-places in one angle of the same. The chapel constituted that portion of the structure standing east and west; the north side fronts the garden, and the south the river. The eastern window was that part where is now the dining-room or gallery-door, with the iron balcony fronting the town. The principal parts of the priory, that is to say, the hall, chapel, cloisters, &c. were converted into stately apartments by Sir John Banks, and the cloisters enclosed and paved with white and black marble. There is a lofty stone wall facing the road, which environs the garden; being the same as when the establishment was in its ancient state. The large ponds contiguous to the mill above, appertain to the estate, which doubtless served to supply the Carmelite fraternity with fish.

WOOLWICH.

This town, like Deptford, was in ancient times a very insignificant place, and the resort of fishermen, being indebted to the establishment of the royal dock, under Henry the Eighth, for its present consequence. From the reign of that monarch, Woolwich has gradually increased in magnitude and reputation; its principal aggrandisement, however, having taken place during the last hundred years, on the augmentation of the royal artillery, and the establishment of the royal arsenal.

It is not precisely ascertained when this dock-yard was first founded, but we may certainly rank it the oldest in the kingdom, since the discovery took place of the ship called *Great Harry, Grace de Dieu*, of one thousand tons, having, in 1512, been built here. The dock-yard, which has gradually been extended, now includes about five furlongs in length, and one in breadth, within which space are comprised two dry docks, several slips, three mast ponds, a smith's shop, with forges for making anchors, a model loft, store and mast houses, sheds for timber, with dwellings for the various officers, and other erections.

Between the dock-yard and the arsenal is an extensive building, four hundred yards long, including a rope-walk, where cables of all dimensions are constructed. The arsenal includes nearly sixty acres, containing various brick buildings, the oldest of which are the foundery and the late military academy, erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1719.

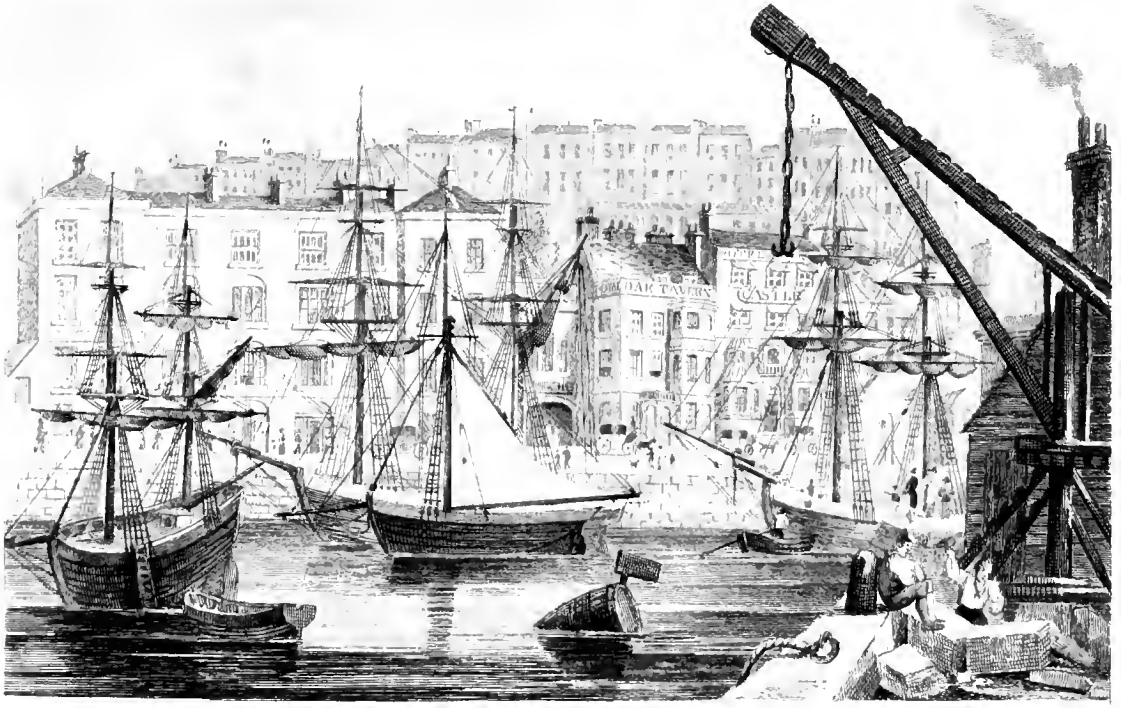
Near the foundery stands the laboratory, where fire-works and cartridges for the use of the navy and army are prepared, as well as bombs, carcases, grenades, &c., charged. The new military academy is situated about a mile southward of Woolwich, on the common, and built in the castellated style, from the designs of Sir J. Wyattville, consisting of a centre and two wings, united by corridors, with a range of buildings in the rear, containing the hall, servants' offices, &c.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, stands on a rising ground which overlooks the dock-yard, and was one of the fifty churches built by queen Anne; there is also an alms-house and two schools at Woolwich. The population of the place, by the returns made to parliament in 1831, amounted to 17,661.

THE BARRACKS AT WOOLWICH.

The principal front of this extensive range of buildings comprises an extent of upwards of four hundred yards, and consists of six ranges of brick edifices, united by a central structure of stone, ornamented by doric columns in front, having the royal arms and military trophies


POPE
AVENUE
C. KING



above, with four other lower edifices filling up the divisions between each range. These contain a library and book-room for the officers, together with mess and guard-rooms, and a chapel sufficiently capacious to admit a congregation of one thousand individuals. Not far distant from the back of the chapel is a new riding-school, constructed of brick, from a design of sir J. Wyattville, presenting the *façade* of an ancient temple, which structure has a very commanding appearance, being about fifty yards in length, by twenty-one in breadth.

GRAVESEND.

In another part of this work we have noticed the town of Gravesend, and its improvements. The annexed view was taken previous to the erection of the pier, and is a faithful representation of the old picturesque buildings which formerly stood on either side of the landing-place. It is a large and populous place, but the houses are mean, the streets narrow, and, until within the last fifty years, were ill-paved and abounding with filth.

Owing to the pleasant distance of Gravesend from the metropolis, and the convenience of the steam-boats, which leave different wharfs in the neighbourhood of London-bridge every morning, and return the same evening, this town has, during the summer months, a considerable number of visitors, who come here to enjoy the salubrity of the air and the bathing; there being on the banks of the river a convenient bathing-house, provided with good machines, and with hot and cold baths.

Windmill Hill, just above the town, is also one of its attractions, owing to the fine views of the rivers Thames and Medway, and the pleasant walks in its immediate vicinage.

THE QUAY AT RAMSGATE.

Ramsgate Quay is accounted one of the most convenient in all the southern ports The inns are very respectable and well conducted, and coaches are constantly arriving from and starting for the metropolis.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

This magnificent gothic structure may certainly rank as one of the most venerable relics of antiquity England has to boast, while its foundation is of a correspondent character, as connected with the ecclesiastical annals of our country. Although the original church was not completed until after St. Augustine's death, he dedicated the same to our "Saviour, Christ;" whence it is commonly called Christ's Church. The structure was twice destroyed; once by the hands of the Danes, and a second time by fire. Canute having mounted the throne, Agelnoth, then archbishop, terminated the re-erection of the Cathedral. Notwithstanding which, when Lanfranc, subsequent to the Norman conquest, was appointed to this see, he found the structure in a ruinous state, having been a third time a prey to the flames. That ecclesiastic, by perseverance, speedily restored the edifice to a state of grandeur, superior to any thing previously displayed in England; and, the whole being in readiness, he changed the title of the fabric, dedicating the same to the Holy Trinity.

On the death of Lanfranc, the building was further embellished by his successor, Anselm, who re-constructed the choir, adding thereto a variety of decorations. Conrad, in whom the see was vested after Ernulph, perfected the choir, and adorned the same with pictures and other costly ornaments; when, in honour of its builder, it acquired the name of "The Glorious Choir of Conrad."

Nothing material happened to the Cathedral until 1130, when it was again damaged by fire, but speedily repaired; and the bishops performed the office of its dedication; that ceremonial being attended by Henry the First and his consort, David king of Scotland, &c.: the original name of Christ Church being then restored. In 1174, a conflagration again took place, when two-thirds of the fabric were reduced to ashes; after which even the Prior resolved on re-building the Cathedral in a manner calculated to defy the attacks of fire; and the most skilful architects France and England could produce were employed; so that the new structure surpassed, in height, extent, and decorations, every thing previously displayed in the choir of Conrad.

Although no account is recorded in history of the new dedication of the church, it appears to have been from that time denominated the "Church of Saint Thomas the Martyr," and so continued for upwards of three hundred and fifty years.

In 1304, the choir underwent repairs, when three new portals were constructed, the chair for preaching raised, and the carved screen of stone-work executed at the western extremity of the choir, which still exists.

In 1379, archbishop Sudbury removed the old nave erected by Lanfranc, as too insignificant for the rest of the choir. His intention was to have re-built the same at his own charge; but, ere the first stone was laid, the rebels, under Wat Tyler, seized that prelate, whom they decapitated on Tower Hill. His successor, archbishop Courtenay, commenced that portion

of the fabric, contributing one thousand marks, while Arundel, who came after him, gave the like sum, and the undertaking was then completed.

In 1472, William Selling, the Prior, began to rebuild the great tower: and Thomas Goldstone, by whom he was succeeded, finished the same. The latter, also, to give durability to the structure, caused two larger and four smaller stone arches to be raised, projecting from pillar to pillar, which still remain solid, as when originally constructed.

From the above date, only a few ornamental improvements have been made: none of which are of sufficient consequence to require notice. During the civil commotions, the Cathedral underwent considerable dilapidations; so that, in 1660, the fabric required an expenditure of twelve thousand pounds, to render it fit for the celebration of divine service. The western front consists of a centre, with a low recessed entrance, and a spacious window above, between two towers. That to the north-west is of Norman construction, supposed to have been part of Lanfranc's edifice, although partially altered. Over this tower was anciently an octagonal spire, erected by archbishop Arundel; and thence named after him. It was taken down, subsequent to a dreadful tempest that occurred in 1703; during which, the damage sustained was considerable. The tower on the south-west is called Chichele's, having been commenced by that ecclesiastic: its summit is embattled, terminating with four pinnacles at the angles, intersected by others still smaller. The west entrance opens under a pointed archway, ornamented by a variety of shields and canopied niches; the south porch, forming the principal entrance, is grand and spacious; and the roof, vaulted with stone, exquisitely grooved.

To the south, a great diversity of character is observable. From the porch to the western transept, is a range of lofty windows, in the old English architectural taste. Adjunct to the western transept stands St. Michael's chapel; and beyond, a portion of the building displays evident remains of the original structure of Lanfranc.

To the north, every thing is uniform in character with the southern aspect; but the view is gradually impeded by adjoining dwellings. The grand tower, rising from the intersection of the western transept, with the nave and choir, is one of the most chastely beautiful specimens of pointed architecture to be found in England. Its elevation above the roof is considerable, and from the summit is a variegated view of the city and adjacent country.

On entering the Cathedral from the south, the simplicity of the nave, and beauty of its vaulted roofing, uniformly enchant the eyes of a stranger. That division of the edifice is separated from the aisles by eight columns on either side; the aisles are nearly uniform with the nave, the windows lofty, and the whole presents a perfect specimen of architectural taste in the fifteenth century. An area, of thirty-five feet square, is formed by the columns of the great tower; the four arches whereon it rests are of the most chaste proportions, while the interior of the turret being open to a considerable height, produces an effect truly interesting.

From the nave to the choir is a triple flight of steps, and in front of the latter, a beautiful stone screen, surmounted by an organ. Within six niches are that number of English kings, at full length; one bearing in his hand the resemblance of a Saxon church, is, in all probability, intended to represent the person of king Ethelbert.

At the upper part of the nave are two cross aisles; that to the north, in consequence of the assassination of Thomas Becket, being styled the Martyrdom; and in the same wing was formerly an altar, called the altar of the Martyrdom of St. Thomas.

The superb painted window in this transept, presented by Edward the Fourth, was, during the period of fanaticism, destroyed; the remains, however, afford sufficient proof of its original beauty.

Adjoining the northern side, behind archbishop Warham's tomb, was a chapel, erected by that pious churchman, which at the reformation was pulled down. Contiguous is the dean's chapel, having been the burial-place of many of those dignitaries of Canterbury; the roof is of curiously carved stone-work, and the structure dedicated to the Virgin.

The grand window, at the southern extremity, has been rebuilt, and embellished by stained glass from various parts of the church and neighbourhood; the whole producing a magnificent effect.

On the eastern side of the wing is St. Michael's Chapel, probably rebuilt at the same time as the cross aisles and nave of the church. The aisles were surmounted by two towers, with pointed turrets; the one dedicated to St. Anselm, and the other to St. Andrew.

The audit chamber is at the upper end of the north aisle, and adjoining is an ancient chamber, called the treasury, formerly the great armory, to distinguish it from the lesser, under the high altar; and near the same, the vestry, used by the dean and prebendaries forrobing, &c.

The range of windows, in the additional structure annexed to the eastern part of the Cathedral in 1174, is in a different style from those previously mentioned.

The lofty windows in Trinity Chapel and Becket's Crown originally contained representations of the passion of St. Thomas, with the story of his miracles. The grand window over the western entrance into the nave, was constructed towards the close of the reign of Richard the Third: being gothic, mitred at the top, with numerous compartments, in several stories, divided by stone-work.

The principal dimensions of Canterbury Cathedral are as follow:

Length from east to west	514 feet
Breadth of the body and aisles	74——
Height of the south-west tower	130——
—— of north-west tower	100——

Among the principal monuments may be enumerated those of archbishops Peckham and Warham, and Walter Reynolds, who died 1327; archbishop Walter, 1193; Cardinal Kemp, 1451: archbishop Stratford, 1341; archbishop Sudbury, 1381; archbishop Meopham, archbishop Chicheley, 1443: and archbishop Bourchier, 1486; king Henry the Fourth, and Joan of Navarre, his queen: Edward the black prince, 1376; archbishop Courtenay, 1396; Odo Colignie, bishop of Beauvais, 1571: dean Wotton, 1566, and archbishop Pole.

THE END.

R. CLAY, PRINTER, BREAD STREET-HILL.