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1

THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
ENGLAND and WALES.

ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT.

This castle stands on the western banks of the river Medway, about a mile north of Maidstone. Of it, Harris and Hasted in their Histories of Kent, give the following account.

This was a castle of note in the Saxons time, and was called the castle of Medway. It was razed to the ground by the Danes, when they ravaged these parts; but after the conquest, it was rebuilt again by Earl Warren; and from him went to the Lord Fitz Hughes; and, by his daughter and heir, to Sir Giles Allington, from whom both it and the parish took their name. But Philipot, from Darell and Mr. Marsh saith, that this castle was erected by William de Columbariis, or Columbers, perhaps in King Stephen's time.

And Darell saith further, that in the 8th of King Henry III. when, as appears by the tower records, there was an exact survey taken of all the castles in England, and the names of such returned as were either the governors or proprietors of them; one of this family was found to be possessor of this castle, and lord of the manor annexed to it; but about the end of that reign, it came into the possession of Sir Stephen de Penchester, who had it, by purchase I suppose, from one Osbert, as appears by the Tower records: he was afterwards Lord-warden of the Cinque ports;

2

and married Margaret, daughter of the famous Hubert de Burgo, earl of Kent. If this castle was ever designed for a place of strength after the conquest, it must have been, as is above hinted, in King Stephen's time, or thereabouts; and probably it was afterwards razed and dismantled: for it appears, saith Philipot, by the patent-rolls, in the 9th of King Edward I. that a licence was then granted to him to build a castle here, and to fortify and embattle; which, when it was done, denominated it, Allington Penchester. He built a fine tower here, which was called Solomon's Tower; and he had also from the same prince, a charter of free-warren; the grant of a market on Tuesdays, and of a three days fair at the festival of St. Laurence. But he deceasing without issue male, by one of his daughters it went into the possession of Stephen de Cobham, and continued for many descents in that eminent family: and in the beginning of King Edward the Fourth's reign, it was become the estate of the Brents; but staid not long there before it was sold to Sir Henry Wiat, privy-coun-

sellor to that king, who erected a handsome mansion adjoining to the castle, but his unfortunate grandson, Sir Thomas Wiat, forfeited it to the crown in the 2d of Queen Mary's reign, together with his life. It staid here but a little while before Queen Elizabeth granted it to John Astley Esq; master of the Jewel-office; whose issue male dying before him, he bequeathed this castle, manor, and the advowson of the church, with his other estates in this neighbourhood, to his kinsman Sir Jacob Astley, Knt. afterwards for his bravery and good conduct, created by King Charles I. Baron Astley of Reading; his grandson dying without issue, they devolved to Sir Jacob Astley of Melton, constable in co. Norfolk, who sold them anno 1720 to Sir Robert Marsham Bart. whose son the Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney, is the present possessor.

Harris from Selden and Daniel, adds the following particular concerning this kind of castles.

In the year 1760, when this view was taken, the castle was in a very decayed state, the towers converted to a habitation, and used

as offices to a farm house; which Mr. Hasted supposes to have been built out of the ruins of the mansion erected by Sir Henry Wiat. There was formerly a park adjoining to the castle, which was disparked soon after his attainder and forfeiture thereof.

About the middle of King Stephen's reign, saith the former, castles were erected in almost all parts of the kingdom, by the several contending parties; and each owner of a castle was a kind of petty prince, coining his own money, and exercising sovereign jurisdiction over his people. And Daniel saith, that there were one thousand one hundred and seventeen castles built in England in his reign; King Stephen giving leave to every one almost, to embattle, &c. But in the agreement between him and the Duke Henry, afterwards King Henry II. they were all ordered to be demolished. This agreement was made at Winchester, anno Domini 1154.

The GREAT HALL of the ARCHBISHOP's PALACE, CANTERBURY.

The buildings seen in this view all belonged to the archbishop's palace. The square tower was the porch of the great hall, and is now converted into a dwelling house; the arch of the entrance, though filled up with windows, is still apparent on the shady side of the tower.

This hall, it is recorded, was built by Archbishop Langton: the expences of its erection, together with those of the feasting, &c. at the translation of St. Thomas Becket, laid a very heavy debt on the see, which was not cleared till the time of archbishop Boniface, the fourth in succession from Langton. The sum was twenty-two thousand marks.

The payment of the debt, according to Somner, drew from Boniface the following reflection: "My predecessors built this

hall at great expences; they did well indeed; but they laid out no money about this building, except what they borrowed: I

4

seem, indeed, to be truly the builder of this hall, because I paid their debts."

Anno 1559, Archbishop Parker, at his consecration, found his palace here in a very ruinous state, the great hall in particular, partly occasioned by fire, and partly for want of the necessary repairs; he therefore, in the years 1560 and 1561, thoroughly restored the whole, expending thereon 1406l. 15s. 4d. In the year 1573, he here entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court.

This hall was a right-angled parallelogram, its north and south sides measuring eighty-three, its east and west sixty-eight feet. It is now a garden, the roof, and even some of the bounding walls, being demolished; that on the east side is still standing, wherein are two Gothic canopies of Sussex marble, supported by pillars of the same, probably designed for beaufets or side-boards, the tops of which growing ruinous, have been in part taken down.

Along this side runs a terrace, raised on fragments of marble pillars, piled one upon the other, like billets on a wood-stack; the ends of them appeared till within a few years, when a tenant, disliking their appearance, laid a slope of green turf against them. The height of this terrace is about three feet, its breadth nearly nine: these pillars probably were ornaments to the hall and palace, pulled down and demolished amongst the other depredations committed by the Puritans at this place.

The north wall, now standing, is modern, seemingly constructed out of the materials of the hall, in order to enlarge the garden; the traces of the original north wall are still visible. The porch is only a square of seventeen feet. This view was drawn anno 1769.

5

ARCHES in the WALL of the CITY of CANTERBURY.

In this view are depicted the arches made in the north part of the city wall for the passage of that branch of the river Stour, which makes the west part of Canterbury an island, formerly called Binnewith.

Their construction was pretty singular, being turned on flat slabs, on which rested the stones set on edge, from whence the inside facing of the wall, was carried up. To prevent the entrance of an enemy they were portcullised, and flanked by two square towers, one of which is seen in the view. These are probably older than the wall between them. Some years ago, a way led from North-gate to West-gate, over the wall and these arches; a great convenience to the neighbourhood of these gates in point

of nearness, and to the town in general when floods happened, as this was the only way of passing dry-shod from one part of it to the other. But this is now lost, neglect of the necessary repairs, and the ruin of the parapet having made the way unpleasant, if not dangerous; so that about the year 1763, barricades were built to stop the passage; and in 1769, when an addition was made to the breadth of King's Bridge, in the High Street, these arches were ordered to be pulled down, as what might help toward that work; they were demolished accordingly, and the materials they furnished proved the most costly of any made use of on that occasion.

Mr. Somner does not fix the age of this part of the city wall, which is of a structure very different from what joins to it; but tells us, that in the time of King Henry IV. which was after Archbishop Sudbury had rebuilt Westgate and the long wall, the whole city was taxed for the repair of its walls: that in 1401, Thomas Ickham, alderman of Burgate, for forming an estimate of the expence, made a survey of the whole; by which it appears, that in this part was a vacancy of eighteen perches and an half.

This probably was made good in that grand repair; towards the sustaining of which charge, both for the present and future, that king encouraged the citizens by the following grant, under the Privy Seal, translated and printed by Somner.

"Henry, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all people to whom these present letters shall come, greeting; Know ye that here our well beloved the citizens of our city of Canterbury (as we hear) have begun to fortifie and strengthen the same city, as well with one wall of stone as with a ditch; we, considering the same city to be set near unto the sea, and to be as a port or entry of all strangers into our realm of England, coming by the same ports, so that it hath need of the more strength, of our especial grace, and for the honour of God, and by the assent of our council, have granted and given licence to the same citizens, that they may purchase lands and tenements to the value of 20l. by the year, within the said city, to have and to hold, to them and their successors, citizens of the aforesaid city, in help towards the building and making of the same wall and ditch for ever; the stat. made of lands and tenements not to be put to mortmain, or for that the said city is holden of us in burgage notwithstanding. Provided, that by inquisitions thereof, in due form to be made, and into the chancery of us or of our heirs duly to be returned, it be found that it may be done without hurt or prejudice to us or to our heirs aforesaid, or to any other. And moreover, in consideration of the premises, of our most special grace, we, by the assent of our said council, have granted and given licence to the foresaid citizens, that they all lands and places voyde and waste within the aforesaid city may dresse up, arrent, and build up. And the same lands and places so dressed up, arrented, and builded, they may have and hold to them, and to their successors aforesaid, in help and relief of the

same citizens, and in maintainance of the premises and other charges, to the same city hapning for ever, without let of us or our heire, or ministers, whatsoever they be, the stat. aforesaid, or for that the said city is holden of us in burgage, as it is above said,

7

notwithstanding. Saved alwayes to us and to our heire, the services thereof due and accustomed. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters patent to be made, witnesse our self, at Westminster, the 5th day of May in the 4th year of our reign."

Notwithstanding the above grant, it is greatly to be lamented that this is not the only part in these walls where demolition has been substituted for repair; insomuch that there is great room to apprehend, unless better management takes place, in a short time no traces will remain of the ancient magnificence of this city, except one may reckon as such the mace and sword, insignia of that obstacle to industry, a corporation. This view was drawn anno 1775.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY. (Plate I.)

St. Augustine having converted King Ethelbert from paganism to the Christian faith, obtained of him, both permission and lands for the erection of a monastery, which was also to be the future burial place of the kings of Kent, and archbishops of Canterbury.

For this purpose, Ethelbert granted him his palace which stood on the east side of the city of Canterbury, and just without the walls; it being prohibited by the law of the twelve tables to bury in cities.

Here St. Augustine founded his monastery, in the year 605. It was at first dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul; but Archbishop Dunstan, anno 987, added St. Augustine, by whose name it has been since commonly called.

A variety of benefactors, royal, noble, and private, seem to have vied with each other in enriching it with lands, privileges, and immunities: of the first, it possessed nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-two acres; and amongst the latter were exemptions from toll and sheriff's-turn; the right of the aldermanry of Westgate, Infangenthef, or the power of judging any

8

thief taken within their jurisdiction; and, for a long time, mintage, or the liberty of coining.

It likewise retained for about one hundred years, that is, till the days of Archbishop Brightwald, the exclusive right of being the cemetery for the kings, and, till the time of Cuthbert, that of the archbishops; this, besides the honour, was attended with many solid advantages.

In that period were buried there, the Kings Ethelbert, Eadbald, Ercombert, Lothair, Edelbert, Mulus, and Withred; the Arch-

bishops Augustine, Lawrence, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, and A Deo Datus. In the year 1063, Pope Alexander II. raised it to the dignity of a mitred abby; by this their abbot had the title of lord; was exempted from the authority of his diocesan; had episcopal jurisdiction in his own monastery, a seat in the upper house of parliament, and at general councils was placed next the abbot of Mount Cassini: in fine, such was the riches and power of this house, that they frequently and successfully opposed the authority of the archbishop.

Their prosperity was not however without alloy; but was interrupted at different times by severe misfortunes. In 1011, they were plundered by the Danes; in 1168, their church was almost destroyed by fire; and in 1271, this monastery was nearly ruined by floods, occasioned by a prodigious storm.

The buildings of this house were erected by different persons, and at different times. Ethelbert's tower was built by Archbishop Eadsin; a church built by Eadbalden, was taken down by Abbot Scotland, who began one much more magnificent, which was finished about the year 1099, by his successor Wido: the dormitory and chapter-house were erected by Hugo Florie, a Norman, related to King William Rufus; and the cemetery gate, by Thomas Ickham, a monk, and sacrist of this monastery.

At the resignation, 31st July, 30 Henry VIII. it was valued at 1412l. 4s. 7d. the deed was signed by John Essex, the lord-abbot, and thirty out of sixty monks, which number was the establishment of the house.

From the dissolution, to the end of the reign of Edward VI. it remained in the possession of the crown; and was repaired by the board of works; this probably procured it the appellation of the palace, a title it retains to this day.

In the year 1612, the back part of the building, adjoining to the great gate, was repaired with brick, as appears by a stone bearing that date placed over a stack of chimneys. At this place, it is said, King Charles I. consummated his marriage with the Princess Henrietta of France, anno 1625; at which time it was the mansion of the Lord Wotton, of Bocton Malherbe. His lady, who survived him, died here about the year 1659. Tradition says, the postern in the city wall, opposite this monastery, was made in order to shorten her way to the cathedral; the space before the house is still called Lady Wotton's Green.

In 1758, when this view was taken, the greatest part of the monastery belonged to Sir Edward Hales, Bart.

(PLATE II.)

In this plate is shewn the remains of the monastery, as they appear when viewed from the easternmost part of the inclosure. The tower here seen is called Ethelbert's Tower, which appellation it is supposed to have obtained from a bell of that name formerly hanging therein. Here likewise is seen the east window of

the conventual church; some of the ornaments of this window were remaining about ten years ago. Near it, and over the wall appears a tower of the cathedral.

To the left of Ethelbert's tower is a large inclining mass, or shapeless lump of stones; this is conjectured to have been part of a tower. Beyond it in the distance rise the square tower of St. Paul's church, the cemetery gate of the monastery, and the circular tower and spire of St. George's church. Great part of the exterior walls of this monastery are still standing. They enclose a very considerable area, in which are many parts of buildings, evidently erected at very different periods. The whole close is

likewise full of foundations, which clearly shew it was once covered with buildings.

These venerable remains have suffered almost as much from the depredations of its different owners and occupiers, as from the ravages of time. It is at present let for a public house. The ruins of the church have been converted into a tennis-court; the great gate into a cock-pit; and in 1765, workmen were set to pull down the tower for the sake of the materials; they accordingly began at the top; but time having rendered the cement almost as hard as the stone, the workmen proceeded so slowly as to make the price of their labour exceed the value of the stones taken down; wherefore it was thought proper to desist. At the same time other workmen were employed about the foundations of the fallen buildings; when many pillars, capitals, and ornaments were discovered buried together in a heap: as also divers stone coffins, in which pieces of woollen garments and hair were found: but this subterranean work answering no better than that commenced aloft, the holes digged were filled up, and the ground levelled. Some, indeed, attribute the relinquishing of this undertaking to the interposition of persons abroad, who represented to the proprietor the barbarism of destroying so venerable a ruin, and the indecency of disturbing the bones of the dead, which was undoubtedly done without his knowledge.

The site of this monastery was granted, 2d and 3d Phil. and Mary, to Cardinal Pole for life, and afterwards to Henry Lord Cobham, who was attainted the 1st of James I. 1603, when the said premises were again granted to Robert Lord Cecil of Effingdon, Viscount Cranbourn, in fee, by letters patent dated 27th of March, 3d of James I. with diverse remainders, at the rent of 20l. 13s. 4d. per ann. They were soon afterwards in the possession of Thomas Wotton, Lord Wotton of Morley, whose widow Mary made this place her residence, as has before been observed. In the civil wars she was cruelly plundered by the parliamentary forces. Since her time it has retained the name of Lady Wotton's Palace.

Lord Wooton left four daughters and coheiresses; the youngest

of them, Anne, married Sir Edward Hales of Woodchurch, in Kent, Baronet, who brought her husband this estate; and in their descendants it has continued down to Sir Edward Hales of St. Stephen's alias Hackington, the present possessor. This drawing was made anno 1759.

BROADSOALE, or ST. RADIGUND'S ABBEY.

This abbey stands upon a hill, about two miles north-west of Dover. It derives the name of Bradsole from its vicinity to a broad soal, or pond: soal in the Kentish dialect signifying a pond. Its founder is not positively ascertained: Tanner says, "it was an abbey of the Præmonstratensian order, founded anno Domini 1191, by Richard I. or Jeffery earl of Perch and Maud his wife, the parents of Henry de Wengham, or some other charitable and pious persons, and commended to the patronage of St. Mary and St. Radigund, there seems to have been a design of translating this abbey to the neighbouring church of Ryvere, 9 John, but it did not succeed.

The revenues of this monastery were returned into the Exchequer, 26 Henry VIII. at 98l. 9s. 2d. per ann. Dugdale; 142l. 8s. 9d. Speed; and after the dissolution it was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors in exchange for some of the old estates of the archbishop.

The foundation of this abbey has by some been attributed to Hugo, the first abbot of St. Augustines of that name, surnamed Florie, a Norman, and related to William Rufus; but that could not be, if the date of the foundation is right, as this Hugo died, (according to Batteley's List of Abbots of St. Augustines,) in the year 1124. Dugdale says nothing of this abbey being dedicated to St. Mary, but mentions only St. Radigund, of whom the Legends give the following account.

St. Radigund was the daughter of Berthier King of Thuringia; she was taken prisoner when very young, and falling to

the share of Clotharius I. king of France, he caused her to be carefully educated at Ath, and afterwards married her: she was a princess of great beauty, but of greater virtue, being continually occupied in works of charity and devotion; and such was her ingenuity in counteracting the luxury of a palace, that she constantly wore a hair shift next her skin. Six years after her marriage she privately withdrew from court, and at Noïon caused the veil to be given her by St. Medard. She retired into a religious house at Poictiers; the king her husband being irritated at her flight, would have forced her from her retreat, but was happily dissuaded by St. Germain, bishop of Paris, she fixed her residence at Poictiers, and built the abbey of the holy cross.

The humility she shewed on all occasions, is almost incredible, the care of lepers and persons afflicted with the most nauseous distempers, constituted her greatest pleasures, and among other mortifications she totally abstained not only from flesh, but even

from fish, eggs and fruit; at length after suffering a kind of continual martyrdom, she died in peace, in the year 587. Her anniversary is the 13th of August.

In a MS. visitation of the Præmonstratensian order in England, preserved in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq; it is recorded that in the year 1500, the visitors found this monastery in a very ruinous state and deficient as to the number of monks. The abbot whose name was Newton, is accused of being the cause of these deficiences, by expending the income of his abbey on women and wine; he not only being guilty of incontinency with a variety of women, introduced by him into his chamber in the monastery, but also frequenting taverns and other places of entertainment on Sundays and holidays, where, it is added, he used to offend all companies by his wanton and unseemly discourse.

Among those who give the foundation to one of the name of Hugh, is the author of the Villare Cantianum, who, page 78, says, the abbey of St. Radagund was founded by Hugh, the first abbot, who was before a monk of the priory of Christ Church, in the reign of King Stephen; their rule was derived from Austin,

bishop of Hippo; their habit black, whence they are sometimes stiled black canons and sometimes canons of St. Austin. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Simon Edolph, Esq; descended from the Edolphs of Romney Marsh, where they were very ancient; in whose successor Sir ------ Edolph, the property of this place is still resident.

In the north chancel of the church of Alkham on a flat stone, is a coat ermine on a bend sable, three cinq. foiles argent, underneath is this inscription in capital letters. Here lieth buried the body of Sir Thomas Edolph, of St. Radigunds, in the parish of Polton, Knt. who departed this mortal life the ------ day of ------ anno Domini, 16 ------ Ætatis Suæ ------."

Lambert in his Perambulation, page 163, says, the monasterie of white channons of St. Radigundes on the hill, little more than two miles off (Dover,) valued at three-score and eighteen pounds by year, and founded by one Hugh the first abbot there.

Philipot, is probably mistaken as to the founder, for the reasons given by Tanner, and certainly so, as to the order and dress of the religious. Nor was it common if practicable, for a monk of one order, to become abbot of another. The monks of Christ Church were Benedictines, clothed in black. The habits of the Præmonstratensians white, and they were besides considered as a stricter order than the Benedictines. Since the publication of the first edition, the following particulars respecting this abbey was communicated by a neighbouring clergyman.

"This parish consists of St. Radigunds, Polton Farm, and one cottage, the inhabitants keep their poor, but pay no church.

The pastures of St. Radigunds abound with high bushes, which the farmer says, cover abundance of ruins. There is a tradition that more than three hundred families have lived on

this spot.

The farmer pointed to some walls enclosing a small place, where it has been said criminals were starved to death. In the parlour of the farm house, on taking up part of the floor, there

appeared to be subterraneous passages, which are said to lead to some considerable distance. Some years ago a former tenant was bribed by strangers to suffer workmen to dig under his parlour, in search of a golden image and other treasure, but the workmen have assured the present tenant, that no such treasure was found; there are no ancient dates or inscriptions. Part of the dwelling house has been lately pulled down."

The gates and outer walls, with many scattered pieces of ruins were remaining in 1761, when this view was taken, part of them are patched up into a farm house, as here represented.

CANTERBURY CASTLE.

In this view is shewn the ruins of the castle of Canterbury, the ancient arch of Worth Gate, and part of the house wherein the justices hold the quarter-sessions for the eastern division of the county.

Though the exact time when this castle was built is not known, it seems agreed on all hands, to have been raised about the æra of the Conquest. It it said by some writers, here was a fort or castle in the time of Rudhudibras, or Ludhudibras, who, according to Stowe, lived eight hundred and thirty-six years before Christ, and founded the city of Canterbury. Others, among whom is Kilburne, ascribe the first erection of a castle on this spot, to Julius Cæsar; by whose command (he says) one was here constructed, according to the Roman order; which, afterwards, Hengist, king of Kent, committed to the government of Lodias, a Saxon, who residing therein a long time, it obtained the name of Lodia's Castle; by which appellation, it was excepted by Ethelbert out of the grant of lands he made to St. Augustine, for the foundation of his monastery. He adds, that it was razed by the Danes when they took and burned this city, and continued in ruins till the Conquest, when William erected the present edifice on the ancient foundations, named it the New Castle, and put therein a garrison of seven hundred men.

Camden, from his manner of expressing himself, seems to consider its foundation as about, though rather later than this period. His words are: "As to the castle, which appears on the south side of the city, with its decayed bulwarks, since it does not seem of any great antiquity, I have nothing memorable to say of it, only that it was built by the Normans."

Somner, with great probability, places the date of its fabrication between the Danish massacre, in the year 1011, and the Con-

quest. That it was not in being when the Danes took the city, he infers from its not being mentioned either by Hovedon, or Sprott, who both wrote very circumstantial accounts of this siege, with the manner in which the city was surprised: and that it was built before the arrival of the Conqueror, he judges from Domesday Book; wherein it appears, that king had it in exchange from the archbishop and abbot of St. Augustine's for twenty-one burgenses; of which the former had fourteen, and the latter seven. In the year 1087, being the first of William Rufus, Archbishop Lanfranc having violently obtruded on the monks of St. Augustine, one Guido, or Wido, for their abbot, a great disturbance ensued; for which, some of them being imprisoned by the archbishop, many others took shelter in and about the castle.

In the reign of King Stephen, William earl of Ipres was governor of this castle: and in the time of Richard I. or King John, it appears from an ancient writing belonging to St. Radigund's Abbey, that office was held by Theoricus le Vineter; at which time, William de Hesheford was warden. In the year 1216, it was taken by Lewis, dauphin of France; and in the 12th of Henry III. was under the government of Hubert de Bourg, earl of Kent.

In the reign of Edward II. an order was sent to the sheriff of Kent, to provide this castle with munition and provision. At this time, as also in the proceding reign, it was used for a common gaol, as is proved by the following record, taken from the Crown Rolls, concerning the escape of Walter de Wedering and Martin at Gate, de Lamberherst; "These prisoners of our lord the king,

in the castle of Canterbury, set bound in a certain place called Barbican, nigh the same castle, to beg their bread, it happened that on Shrove Tuesday, in the reign of King Edward II. before sun-set, the same Walter broke the padlock, or a link of the chain wherewith he was bound, and drew away with him the said Martin, against the will of the said Martin, to the church of St. Maries of the castle, where he remained and abjured the kingdom of England, and Martin of his own accord returned to prison." This gaol was removed in the time of Henry VIII. first near to St. Jacob's, and afterwards to West-gate.

Dr. Plott, in a letter to Bishop Fell, mentions certain Hebrew inscriptions written on the walls of this building: these he supposes done by some Jews, who were, either in the reign of King Richard I. or that of Edward I. there imprisoned.

This castle is situated on the south-west side of the city, within its walls, from which it is distant about fifty feet: yet, part of the castle-yard is, according to Somner, out of its jurisdiction. The site, together with the yard and ditches, contain four acres and one rod of land. It was fore-fenced with a barbican, which was a general name for any out-work: this barbican, or (as it was afterwards called) bulwark, was a thick wall defended by four towers: there was likewise a ditch, called the ditch del bayle; i. e. the ditch of the ballium, or advanced work. This formerly

surrounded the castle.

The passage from the city lay over a bridge, and beyond that, through a gate, built at the entrance of the castle-yard, or court; as appears by a deed in the Leger Book of East-bridge Hospital, describing the abutments of some lands. This gate had a porter, or keeper, for in the Crown Rolls, 15th of Edward II. mention is made of the trial of one William Savage, keeper of the gate of the castle of Canterbury, for forcibly seizing the daughter of Hamon Trendherst, carrying her by force and arms to the said castle, and therein detaining her upwards of eight days. The entrance into the castle was seemingly (says Somner) on the west side, by an ascent of steps porched over.

17

At present little of the out-works, except their foundations, are remaining; but the body of the castle, though much ruined, is still standing: it is built of rough stone strengthened at the angle with coins, and is nearly square, each external side measuring about eighty-seven feet: the walls are on a medium ten feet thick, and about fifty high, being divided into several stories, and having many small windows irregularly placed: these have some circular arches, ornamented with indented work, like those in Rochester Castle.

There are two entrances on the east side; and on the west, towards the south-west angle, an oast for drying hops has been built: this projects beyond the old wall. No use is at present made of the castle, except that of foddering cattle in winter. The quarter-sessions for the county used to be held here; but this building having long been in a ruinous state, a handsome sessions-house was, in the year 1730, erected at the expence of the county.

The Reverend Mr. Fremoult, rector of Wooton in this county, is proprietor of the castle; which Somner says, is held of the manor of East Greenwich, by grant from the crown: the owner, in his time, was Mr. W. Watson.

Worth-gate is usually acknowledged to be of great antiquity, and is mentioned as such by Leland, in his Itinerary. He says: "The most ancient building of the towne appeareth yn the castel, and at Ryder's-gate, where appere long Briton brikes." The old way to London, is said to have been along Castle-street, and through this gate; which Somner thinks took its name either from its vicinity to the castle, Worth, signifying a fort, or castle; or else from a corruption of ward-gate, from the watch and ward kept in and about this fortress. This gate being some years ago much out of repair, the corporation proposed taking of it down; when Doctor Gray, a physician of this town, in order to preserve so venerable a piece of antiquity, undertook to support it at his own expence, and accordingly built the wall for that purpose.

18

The arch is semicircular; its thickness one foot nine inches,

and height seven feet six inches; of which only seven feet is brick-work: it is closed up by the wall built by Doctor Gray; but a nich is left, in which is a bench, the breadth of its opening; at the top of the piers is twelve feet six inches.

The height of the gate, measured on the outside of the walls, is from the crown of the arch to the ground thirteen feet three inches. Of this, as has been before observed, only seven feet is of brick; the remainder is squared stone. This drawing was made in the year 1761.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The view of the cathedral of Christ Church, Canterbury, here given, was drawn from a place now called the Oaks, and formerly, according to the plan in Battley's Somner, the Convent Garden. The particular station was chosen a small distance south-east of the building; by which choice it appears much fore-shortened, thereby assuming a more picturesque appearance than if viewed in a direction parallel to the spectator. It is, besides, almost the only point of view in which this cathedral has not before been taken.

The building nearest the eye is called St. Thomas Becket's Crown, built, according to the best accounts, for the purpose of receiving the reliques of that turbulent prelate; but the monks finding so great and unexpected concourse of pilgrims, judged that place, which was a circular chapel of only thirty feet diameter, would not commodiously receive his numerous visitors; they therefore altered their plan, and removed the body from the grave where it had been privately interred, into the chapel of the Holy Trinity; a more spacious building westward of, and adjoining to the crown; by which that chapel soon lost its ancient apellation, the name of the Holy Trinity giving place to that of St. Thomas the Martyr.

At the time of the reformation, some addition was making to Becket's Crown, which that event put a stop to; and it remained unfinished, and in ruins, till about the year 1755, when Captain Humphrey Pudner, an inhabitant of Canterbury, and in divers other instances a benefactor to the church, gave an hundred pounds towards the completing it; and it was accordingly terminated as is seen in this representation.

Beyond this is shewn the great tower, called Bell Harry Tower, from a bell of that name hanging therein: also, a small gate, with a circular arch, leading into the church-yard. This is very ancient, and is esteemed a curiosity. This view was drawn anno 1772.

The CHIDING STONE.

This stone is thought, by many, to be one of those consecrated rocks mentioned by Borlase, in his History of Cornwall, as so

much formerly venerated by the northern nations; an instance of which he quotes from Toland, who says the Druids held these consecrated rocks in such estimation, that, if we may credit the accounts we have from Ireland, they covered the famous stone of Clogher (which was a kind of pedestal to the Kesmond Kelstack, the Mercurius Celticus) over with gold. The stone here delineated is of the natural rock, and seems in shape and size extremely similar to one described and represented in Borlase's History of Cornwall, standing in a village called Men, in the parish of Constantine. On the front, shewn in the view, the flat stones, which serve for a kind of pedestal, have somewhat the appearance of steps; whether fashioned by art, or the effect of accident, cannot be ascertained, as time and weather would long ago have effaced the marks of the tool, had any been employed.

There is an obscure and almost forgotten tradition among the antient people of this village, that in former times this was a holy stone, on which a priest used to sit and hear the confessions of the people, who resorted in numbers to ask his prayers, and

receive absolutlon; and that his admonitions and reproofs procured it the appellation of the Chiding Stone, a name it still bears; and, as the story goes, from it the village likewise obtained the name of Chiding Stone.

This is evidently an absurd story; all that it is meant to shew, is the existence of a tradition that this was formerly a place of worship, the circumstances of which have been preverted in passing through the mouths of the different relators.

The size of this rock may be judged by the figures, which here were intended as a scale. It stands in a farm-yard south of the street. The village of Chiding-stone is in the south-west part of the county, and about four miles south-west of Tunbridge.

The tradition above mentioned is little known. A gentleman, to whom I applied for information relative to this rock, though an inhabitant of the place, and a lover of antiquities, had never heard of it; neither, as he said, was the stone generally looked on as a curiosity. On this account, I would not have inserted it, but for the request of several gentlemen who deem it curious, and who hope, through its publication to hear the matter discussed by some person conversant in those kinds of monuments. This drawing was made anno 1768.

CHILHAM CASTLE.

Chilham lies towards the east part of the county, by the river Stour, about three miles north of Wye. Camden says, "It is a current opinion among the inhabitants, that Julius Cæsar encamped here in his second expedition against the Britons, and that from thence it was called Julham, as if one should say, 'Julius' station, or house;' and if I mistake not, they have truth on their side: for Cæsar himself tells us, that after he had marched by

night twelve miles from the shore, he first encountered the Britons upon a river; and after he had beat them into the woods, that he encamped there; where the Britons, having cut down a

great number of trees, were posted in a place wonderfully fortified both by nature and art. Now this place is exactly twelve miles from the sea coast, nor is there another river between; so that of necessity his first march must have been hither, where he kept his men encamped ten days, till he had refitted his fleet (which had been shattered very much by a storm) and got it to the shore. Below this town is a green barrow, said to be the burying-place of one Jul-Laber many ages since, who, some will tell you was a giant, others, a witch. For my own part, imagining all along that there might be something of real antiquity couched under that name, I am almost persuaded that Laberius Durus, the tribune slain by the Britons in their march from the camp we spoke of, was buried here; and that from him the barrow was called Jul-Laber." With all due deference to Mr. Camden, under the above description, Chilham cannot be the place meant by Cæsar; that spot being in a right line upwards of sixteen statute miles from Deal, the place near which it is agreed that Cæsar landed. Now sixteen English miles measure nearly seventeen and a quarter according to the Roman estimation: a difference too considerable to be mistaken by so experienced a general as that emperor.

The castle is, however, doubtless a place of great antiquity. Both Kilbourn and the Deering Manuscript make it the seat of King Lucius, the first Christian king, who flourished A. D. 182. Philpot says, that in digging the foundations for the fine house built near the castle by Sir Dudley Digges, many Roman vessels and utensils were found, as also the traces of a more ancient building. He likewise mentions a kind of senate-house, which was preserved till his time. It was built round with seats, cut out of an excellent and durable stone. Leland says, it was called the castle of Joshua, but does not assign any reason for that appellation.

During the time of the Heptarchy, according to Harris, it was under the care of the kings of Kent, and was in particular fortified by King Wightred, who made it a place of strength and

defence; but it was nevertheless afterwards taken, sacked and demolished by the Danes in their excursions into these parts. It remained in ruins till the time of the conquest, when William assigned it to Fulbert de Dover, who held it by the service of castle-guard, being obliged to find fifteen men to guard the castle of Dover for twenty weeks in every year, mounting three at a time. This Fulbert's surname was Lucy; but he chose rather to be distinguished by the denomination of the place he was intrusted to defend, considering it as a token of the confidence reposed in

him by his sovereign. But his son Richard, in a charter dated the 16th of King John, by which this castle is restored to Rothesia, or Rose de Dover, with all its appendages, is called Richard de Lucy. King John the year before had committed the custody of this castle to Thomas Peverell, and in that grant it is called an honour. It held of the king in capite, and had about eighteen several manors depending on it. Lambard thinks it was for some time in the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, because King John came thither to treat with Stephen Langton about a reconciliation between them. "But certain it is (says Harris) that by Rose above mentioned it went in marriage to Richard, base son of King John; and by one of her two daughters and co-heirs, Isabella, it went into the possession of David de Strabolgy, Earl of Athol. This Isabella afterwards married Alexander Baliol, who in her right was lord of Chilham, and called to sit in parliament by that title. She died here at Chilham, A. D. 1292. And I find him claiming great privileges here before the Justices itinerant, in the 7th of King Edward I. as hundred, furcas, tumbrel, pillorium, infangenthef, assisiam panis & cervesiæ, &c. sine carta, by ancient custom. And in the 21st of the said reign, he claimed a free warren here, a market on Tuesday, and an eight days fair, viz. three days before, on, and four days after, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin." But Philpot saith, that David's son, John earl of Athol, strenuously opposing King Edward I. in his design of reducing Scotland, was taken prisoner and hanged at Canterbury, on a gibbet of fifty feet high; and being cut down

alive and beheaded, had his body burned; and this estate with the rest was forfeited to the crown, where it staid till King Edward II. in his 5th year, granted the castle and manor of Chilham to Bartholomew Lord Badelesmere. And he also forfeiting it to the crown, as has been shewed in the account of Leeds Castle, it was granted for life to David de Strabolgy, grand-son to him before-mentioned; and on his death reverting to the crown, it was in the 3d of King Edward III. granted to Bartholomew de Badelesmere, son to the lord of that name above spoken of. His son Giles dying without issue, it went with Margaret, one of his four sisters and coheirs, in marriage to William Lord Roos of Hemlake; whose descendant, Thomas Lord Roos, espousing the Lancastrian cause, was taken prisoner in a battle by some of the partizans of the house of York, and beheaded at Newcastle.

This estate had, on his engaging with that party, before his execution been granted by Edward IV. to Sir John Scot of Scot's Hall, in Kent, privy-counsellor to that prince, to whom it was granted for life. At his death it returned to the crown, where it remained till the reign of Henry VIII. That prince granted it to Sir Thomas Cheyney, who resided here. When Leland made his perambulation, he saith, that the buildings here were very fine. Sir Thomas afterwards pulled them down, and carried the materials to build his house at Shurland, in the isle of Shepey. His son, created a baron by Queen Elizabeth, having by his extravagances

greatly impoverished himself, was obliged to sell most of his estates; among them this castle and manor, which was purchased by Sir Thomas Kemp; whose son of the same name leaving only four daughters, with Mary, one of them, part of this estate went in marriage to Sir Dudley Diggs, who purchased the shares of the others. This Sir Dudley Diggs was master of the rolls, A. D. 1636. He erected the present dwelling-house near the castle. At his decease the castle and manor devolved to his eldest son, Thomas Diggs, Esq; whose other sons dying without issue, it came to his youngest son, Leonard; whose son, Col. Thomas Diggs, sold it to Mr. Colebrook, father of Robert Colebrook, Esq;

the present proprietor. At present only the keep remains, which is evidently of Norman construction. It is an octagon, with a square building, containing a staircase adjoining to the east side. The ground-floor is used for a brewhouse; the first story from the ground is converted into a kitchen and other offices: on the second floor is an octagon room, handsomely fitted up, having two sash windows in it, and a fire-place; the chimney-piece seems pretty ancient; some of the bricks in the chimney are set herring bone fashion. From hence the stairs lead to a platform covered with lead, where there is a delightful prospect. On the west side is another building, running from north to south, and for some of the out-offices of the house; on this side are the traces of a deep ditch. This drawing, which presents the south-east aspect, was made anno 1773.

COWLING CASTLE. (Plate I.)

Cowling Castle takes its name from the parish wherein it is situated, which lies on the north side of the county, near the river Thames, about four miles north of Rochester.

It was built by John Lord Cobham, who, in the 24th year of the reign of King Richard II. obtained a licence for its erection. There is a tradition that he, fearing its strength might give some umbrage at court, to obviate it, caused the following lines to be cut on a scroll, with an appendant seal of his arms, in imitation of a deed or charter, and fixed on the easternmost tower of the chief entrance:

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

Whatever was the cause, this scroll is now there; it seems of brass; the letters are engraved in the ancient character, and in

1759, when this drawing was taken, were as legible as when first

set up; the scroll and seal are shewn in the view.

In this castle resided the pious and intrepid Sir John Oldcastle, who, in the reign of King Henry V. fell a victim to popish cruelty.

Anno 1553, Sir Thomas Wiat, in his insurrection against Queen Mary, attempted to take this castle. Kilburne says, "the gate was broke open with his ordinance;" but it was so well defended by the Lord Cobham, its owner, that Sir Thomas was at length obliged to desist.

The ruins (says Harris, in his History of Kent) shew it to have been a very strong place, and the moat round it is very deep. The gate-house is still standing, which is fortified with a portcluse, or portcullis, and machicolated; it hath also such kind of towers for its defence as were used in those days."

In the History of Rochester, and its environs, lately published, there is this note: "We have some reason to think Sir John Falstaff, of truly comic memory, inhabited Cooling Castle, and that his name was Old Castle, as appears in an old manuscript of Shakespeare's Henry IV." The cause of this mistaken notion was, Shakespeare originally gave the name of Sir John Oldcastle to that facetious knight, a character purely the child of his creative fancy; this offending some of that family then remaining, Queen Elizabeth ordered him to change it, whereupon he called his hero Falstaff. The dissimilarity of the character of the Sir John Oldcastle who resided here, and suffered for his religion, to that of the profligate Sir John Oldcastle depicted by Shakespeare, would besides sufficiently prove they could not both be meant for the same person, had not the existence of the dramatic knight been universally acknowledged fictitious; something of the change of name is hinted at in the epilogue to the second part of Henry IV. where we meet the following passage, perhaps meant as an apology: "When for any thing I know, Falstaff shall die of a sweat, unless already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man."

The present remains consist of a handsome gate fronting the south, flanked by two round towers; on the west are the walls of a square fort, surrounded by a ditch or moat, formerly supplied with water from the Thames, but now almost choaked up. This building seems to have been independent of the gate, which probably led to the mansion, on the site whereof stands a farm house.

This castle went with the daughter of the Cobham family to Sir Thomas Whitmore, who sold it to Frederick Herne, Esq; from him it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Best, a brewer at Chatham, whose grandson is the present proprietor.

(PLATE II.)

This view shews the north, or inner side of the gate, as seen from the farm house; from the evenness of the wall, and some

coin stones in the angles, it seems as if the towers were never intended to be completed; the tradition, which relates that they were thus demolished by Sir Thomas Wiat, could only be credible, had he battered them from within. This drawing was made anno 1759.

DARTFORD PRIORY.

Dartford lies at the north side of the county, by the rivers Darent and Cray, about a mile distant from the Thames, and nearly six miles west of Gravesend.

Here, about the year 1355, King Edward III. founded and endowed a fine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret. Lambard seems to be of opinion here was, before that foundation, a royal house. "I read (says he) that in the time of King Henry III. Frederick the emperor sent hither the archbishop of Colein, accompanied with sundry noble personages, to demaunde Isabell, the king's sister, to be given to him in marriage: the which (forasmuch as the embassadours lyked the young lady

well) was (after such a solemnization as in absence may be performed) married unto him at this towne, and then delivered to the orators to be carried over.

Whereby I make this conjecture, that although there be not in storie mention made of any great building at Dartforde, before the time of the abbay, which was raised long after this marriage, yet there was some faire house of the king's, or of some other, even at that time there; for otherwise, I knowe not how to make it a meete place for so honourable an appointment." If any such house existed, it might probably be given to these nuns. Indeed the charter of Edward III. printed in the Monasticon, recites, among other grants, that of the mansion-house in which the nuns then dwelt.

The prioress and nuns were first of the order of St. Augustine, then of St. Dominic, after that Augustine; again at the dissolution, Dominicans, but under the government of the black friars; and those of Langley, in Hertfordshire, seem to have had that care. According to Kilburn, Bridget, fourth daughter of King Edward IV. was prioress here; as were also the daughters of the Lords Scrope and Beaumont. Divers other ladies of noble families were prioresses and religious in this house, which was nobly endowed.

In the Monasticon there is the charter of King Edward III. wherein he declares himself the founder, and bestows on this nunnery the site of the monastery, with the mansion-house above mentioned: and also grants and confirms to them diverse manors, lands and tenements, in the counties of Kent, Surry, Sussex, Essex, Suffolk, Wiltshire, London, and Glamorganshire, with the advowsons of many churches and chapels.

King Richard III. gives several manors in Norfolk, for the maintenance of a chaplain to pray for his good estate when living,

and his soul after his decease, with those of the founders and benefactors of that monastery; for the prioress and nuns, with their successors; and for the souls of all the faithful defunct for ever.

28

Lambard says, because some imperfections were found in diverse of the grants of Edward III. "King Edward IV. in the 7th yeare of his reign, vouchsafed them a new patent of confirmation and amendment;" but this charter is not among those preserved in the Monasticon.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. this monastery appears, according to Dugdale, to have been endowed with 380l. 9s. ob. per annum, Dugdale; or 408l. as the MS. Valor. Joan Fane, or Vane, the last abbess, surrendered her convent, and had a pension of 66l. 13s. 4d. assigned her; at which time there remained 6l. in fees, and 38l. 13s. 4d. in annuities; and the following pensions, viz. to Joane Fane, 66l. 13s. 4d. -- Agnes Roper, 6l. -- Elizabeth White, Mary Bentham, Katherine Eflyn, Dorothy Sidley, Elizabeth Exume, Maud Frier, Anne Bosome, Alice Davice, Margaret Walner, Agnes Lego, Katharine Clovell, 5l. each. -- Mary Blower, 4l. -- Elianor Woode, Alice Grenesmythe, Catharine Garret, Alice Bostock, and Elizabeth Seygood. 2l. each. Both Lambard and Kilburne say, that King Henry VIII. at a considerable expence, either built here, or converted the house of the monastery into a royal mansion; and August 18th in the 32d year of his reign, granted to Sir Richard Long, Knt. the office of keeper thereof, with the fee or wages of eight-pence per day, and half an acre of wood for firing, to be delivered to him there by his woodreeves, and there only to be used and expended.

This office and emoluments were on Sir Richard Long's decease, granted by King Edward VI. in the 1st year of his reign, to Lord Thomas Seymour, knight of the garter, and lord high admiral of England. It was the next year granted by the king, with certain lands in Surry to the Lady Anne Cleve, the repudiated wife of Henry VIII. reserving the above-mentioned fee of 8d. per diem to Lord Seymour, and 20s. per annum to the bailiff of the manor; after her decease which happened the 4th of May, these premises were the next year given to the house of friars preachers, at Langley in the county of Herts, then restored; but on their re-dissolution in the 1st of Elizabeth, they once more re-

29

verted to the crown, and the queen kept them in her own hands, and rested at her house here, in her return from a progress she had made into Kent, in the 16th year of her reign. They continued in the crown till the 4th of James I. when that king granted them, among other estates to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, in exchange for the house and manor of Theobalds, in the county of Herts; he, in the 10th of that reign conveyed them to Sir Robert Darcy, Knt. and his heirs. Sir Edward on taking

possession of this house gave it the name of Dartford Place, which appellation it has ever since born.

Edward Darcy, grandson of Sir Robert above-mentioned, sold this mansion and estates to Thomas George of London, Esq; who left three sons, who all successively possessed them, Edward the youngest dying a batchelor bequeathed it by his will to his nephew, Robert Mynors of Herefordshire, Esq; he devised it to his widow, Mary, now wife of Charles Morgan, Esq; member of parliament for the county of Brecon, who in her right possesses it.

Tanner, under the article of this monastery says, "it was granted to Edmund Mervyn, 36 Henry VIII. which with respect to the mansion and site seems a mistake, as the appointments of Sir Richard Long and Lord Seymour are authenticated by enrolments in the Augmentation Office. Probably the grant to Mervyn, was of some other possessions, formerly part of the estates of this monastery." He adds, "Dorman saith Queen Mary restored the nuns at Dartford, but I have not met with any record to justify that assertion."

The following account of the present state of the remains of this monastery was communicated to me in a letter from John Thorpe, Esq; of Bexley, dated November 9, 1771: "Saturday last, I went and took a particular view of the ruins of Dartford Nunnery, and found, that what remains of it is only a fine gateway, and some contiguous buildings now used as a farm-house; the gateway is now a stable for the farmer's horses, and over it is a large room, serving, I suppose, for a hay-loft. The site of the

abbey was where the farmer's garden and stack-yard now are, and must have been a vast pile of building; and doubtless very noble, suitable to such great personages as were members of it, as appears by a great number of foundations of cross walls, drains, &c. which have been discovered. There were, and are to this day, two broad roads, or avenues, leading to the gate; one eastward, as you have described in your view of it, and flanked by the old stone wall on the right hand, from the street called Water-side, which leads down to the creek where the boats and barges come up from the Thames. This was certainly one of the principal avenues from the town to the abbey. The other is to the west, leading into the farm-yard, fronting the arch of the west side of the great tower or gateway. This way leads from the farm-yard up to the side of the hill into the great road to London; and the large hilly field, on the right hand, adjoining the road leading as above, is to this day called the King's Field. This abbey and its environs, took up a great extent of land; for on the north-east side, fronting this view, were the large gardens and orchards, encompassed with the ancient stone wall still entire, and more than half a mile round, inclosing a piece of ground of twelve acres, now, and has been for a number of years, rented by gardeners, to supply the London markets, and famous for producing the best artichokes in England. On the left hand of the road leading from Water-

street to the east front of the abbey, are fine meadows, extending from the back part of the High-street up to the building, or Abbey Farm; and opposite the long garden wall, on the right side of the said road, and, without doubt, much more lands, now converted into gardens and tenements, formerly lay open, and belonged to it. Besides the vicinity of this abbey to the Thames, the town of Dartford is finely watered by streams from the river Darent, which run through it, and from which it derives its name.

This plate, which gives a north-east view, was drawn anno 1759. The pinnacles shewn on the top of the gateway, have since been thrown down in placing an iron conductor, to prevent accidents from lightening.

31

The PRIORY of DAVYNGTON, near FAVERSHAM.

On a hill about half a mile west of Faversham, and on the opposite side of the creek, stands the nunnery of Davyngton. It was founded, according to Lambard and Kilburne, by Henry II. about the 2d year of his reign, for black nuns, and dedicated to Mary Magdalene; the former says, "in emulation, as it may seeme, of that which his immediate predecessor king Stephen had erected at Faversham itself." Southouse was at first also of this opinion; for in his Monasticon Favershamiense, after reciting almost verbatim the above passage from Lambard, he adds, "but others would have Fulke de Newnham to be founder thereof: but I am apt to incline, that Fulke de Newnham was rather a benefactor than founder thereof." Mr. Southouse afterwards saw some writings belonging to Mr. John Hulse, of Newnham, which made him alter his opinion: this circumstance was transcribed from his own copy of his book, into an interleaved Monasticon formerly belonging to his son, Mr. Filmer Southouse, but now the property of Edward Jacobs, Esq; of Faversham; from whence probably it was copied by Mr. Lewis, who, in his Antiquities of Faversham, mentions it as if printed in the Monasticon Favershamiense, where the contrary, as quoted above, is directly asserted. Dugdale is silent as to the foundation, and Tanner thus doubtfully mentions it: "A Benedictine Nunnery founded A. D. 1153, as it is said, by Fulke de Newnham." His authorities, as pointed out in a note, are the MS. collections of Mr. Nicholas Batteley, and the aforementioned writings of Mr. Hulse. Indeed, the scantiness of its endowments seems very unlike a royal foundation, especially made in emulation by so munificent a prince as Henry II. From these writings it appears to have been founded by Fulke de Newnham, in the 18th year of King Stephen, A. D. 1153, for the endowment of which he appropriated to it the church of Newnham. The nuns were stiled the nuns of St. Mary Magdalene of Davington, and on account of the smallness of their estate, the

32

poor nuns of Davington: there were here originally twenty-six

religious, but in the 17th of Edward III. no more than fourteen. Their habit was a black coat, cloak, coul and veil. Walter Reynolds, archbishop of Canterbury, is said, about the year 1326, to have given them rules and ordinances written in the French tongue. Tanner observes, they were neither French women, as supposed by Archdeacon Harpsfield, nor Clugniacs, as said by Lewis.

King Henry III. in the 39th year of his reign, confirmed to the prioress and nuns of this house all that land, with the mill standing thereon, with their other appurtenances in Monketon, which they have of the gift of Matthew Fitz Hamon at Frith; and all that land with the purtenances in the tenure of Ospringe, which they have of the gift of Gervase de Beseville; and all that land, with the appurtenances in the same tenure, which they have of the gift of Robert de Sylegrave, and Emma his wife; and two acres and a half of land, and ten-pence and two hens of annual rent, with the appurtenances in the same tenure, of the gift of Hamon and Stephen, the heirs of William de Church; and one messuage, with the appurtenances in Westbrok, in the same tenure, of the gift of Walter de Bridge; and 2s. and 7d. of yearly rent, with the appurtenances at Westbrok, in the same tenure, of the gift of Stephen de Girrenges; and 9s. 2½d. and nine hens and seventy eggs of yearly rent, with the appurtenances in the same tenure, of the gift of Guncelin Fitz Richard; and 2s. and one hen of yearly rent, &c. in the same tenure, of the gift of Lucy de Hornclyve; and 2s. 6d. and five hens of yearly rent, &c. in the same tenure, of the gift of Ernulph Fitz Hyroney; and 3s. 4d. and three hens of yearly rent, &c. in the same tenure, of the gift of Hanger Taylefer: and 5d. of yearly rent, &c. in the same tenure, of the gift of William Cook; and all that land, with its appurtenances in the same tenure, which they have of the gift of Robert le Wred; and 4s. of yearly rent, &c. in Winchelsey, of the gift of William Fitz Wulven; and half a marc of yearly rent, &c. in Sandwyk, of the gift of Martin Fitz William; and 2s. of

rent in the same town, of the gift of Thomas de Ercheslag; and 12s. and two geese of yearly rent, &c. in the isle of Gren, of the gift of Ralph de Wydegate; and 2s. 6d. of rent, &c. in Rommenhale, of the gift of Hamon Pekelyn; and 2s. of rent, &c. in Wye of the gift of Osmand, the son of Edward de Tunstall. These gifts the king ordered that the prioress and nuns should have and hold, with all the liberties and free customs pertaining to them, and that they and their successors, in whatsoever places they have lands, should be for ever quit of suits of counties and hundred, from view of franc-pledge and law-days turn, and from aid of sheriffs, and all other bailiffs and ministers of the king. This charter of confirmation is dated the 22d day of April.

In the 17th of King Edward III. A. D. 1343, the prioress and nuns presented a petition to the king, representing, that from their great poverty they were unable to pay the common taxes and aids; without depriving themselves of their necessary subsist-

ence; whereupon the king issued out his writ to the sheriff of Kent, directing him to make enquiry into the revenues possessed by the nuns, their number, and whether the facts stated in the petition were true. What was the event is no where mentioned. A schedule of their income was by the nuns presented with their petition; part of it is torn off, the remainder is printed in Lewis's Antiquities of Faversham. The particulars which remain in lands, mills, tythes, pensions, and the parsonage of Newnham, amount only to 22l. 13s. 10d. but herein their best lands are only estimated at the yearly rent of one shilling per acre, and the worst at three-pence.

This nunnery is said to have never been dissolved, but in the 27th of Henry VIII. to have escheated to the crown; it being found before the escheator of the county of Kent, that there were neither prioress nor nuns, they being all dead before that time; so that it fell to the king, tanquam locum profanum et dissolutum. This is partly confirmed by Lambard, who says, "the name or value is not read in the register of the general supression of the religious houses, because (as I have heard) it escheated to the king

before that time, or forfeited for not maintaining the due number of nonnes appointed by the foundation."

In the 38th of Henry VIII. that king sold it to Sir Thomas Cheyney, and covenanted by his letters patent to maintain the said Sir Thomas and his heirs in the quiet possession thereof, against all persons whatsoever.

His son, the Lord Cheyney, 8th of Elizabeth, conveyed it to Joseph Bradborn, who, in the 10th of the said reign, alienated it to Avery Giles, whose son, the 20th of that queen, sold it to Mr. Edwards. It went with his daughter in marriage to John Bonte, of Essex, Esq; and from him descended to his son, whose daughter, Mrs. Mary Bonte, carried it to the Reverend Mr. John Shirwin, from whom it passed to his brother's son, Mr. William Shirwin of Deptford, and devolved to his only son, Mr. John Shirwin; who dying lately, it became the property of his son, a minor.

The church or chapel still serves as such for the parishioners; it is small, but has the appearance of great antiquity, having the arches of its doors and windows circular; that of the chief entrance is decorated with ornaments in the Saxon stile: to it there was a covered way from the monastery, so that the nuns could repair to it without going out of doors. Here are the ruins of two monuments, one of them mural, but they are neither ancient or curious. The front of the house seen in this view was part of the ancient building. It is now converted into a farm house, for which purpose it has been repaired, and the present windows put in; but the marks, where the old ones were, are still distinguishable. The only remains besides these, are a part of the cloister neatly cieled with wood, and on the south side, the great hall or refectory, in which is an organ loft, part of the organ is still standing. All the other buildings having been much shattered

by the blowing up of a powder-mill, were many years ago taken down.

The state is a manor, and now and then holds courts; the quit-rents are very trifling. This view was drawn in the year 1758.

35

DOVER CASTLE. (Plate I.)

This castle stands on a steep hill, eastward of, and over-looking the town of Dover; which hill, towards the sea, terminates in a high and almost perpendicular chalky cliff, variegated with samphire, and chequered with horizontal strata of black flints; and is the western extremity of that ridge, which commencing near Deal, forms the south foreland. Lambard derives its name from the British word Dufirha, high or steep. This derivation is approved of by Camden.

Of the foundation of this fortress, the following account is given, in a record extracted ex brevia regis de anno 14 Ed. II. written in old French, and printed in Dugdale's Monasticon.

"Forty-seven years before the nativity of Christ, Julius Cæsar invaded the Britons, then governed by Cassibalanus, and was by them twice repulsed; but in a third attack, being assisted by Androgen, duke of Kent and London, he vanquished them on Barham Downs, between Dover and Canterbury: nevertheless Cæsar, through the interposition of Androgen, permitted Cassibalanus to retain his kingdom, on condition of paying to the Romans an annual tribute of a denier for each messuage in his land; he likewise erected a tower here for the receipt of this tribute, which tower still remains.

A. D. 72. Arviragus refusing to pay this imposition, fortified the castle of Dover with ditches and mines, and stored it with all the necessaries for a vigorous defence; whereupon Claudius Cæsar commenced a war with him; but it was terminated by the marriage of Arviragus with Gemussa, daughter of Claudius, and his submission to the payment of the tribute: he afterwards built the city of Claudiuscester, or Gloucester, which he so named in honour of Claudius.

In the year 180, King Lucius being converted by Pope Eleutherius, built here a church, wherein was afterwards placed by Aldalbald, son of Ethelbert, twenty-four secular canons, who

36

remained here 105 years; but at length, in the year 696, Withred, king of Kent, thinking his castle in danger from these canons, who went in and out at all hours, and had frequent disputes with the officers of the garrison, removed them to the church of St. Martin, in the town of Dover.

A. D. 469. King Arthur greatly added to, and improved this castle; particularly building the hall called after his name; and the chamber for his wife, stiled Guaonebour; that is, Guanguara's chamber."

Camden says, "the common people dream of its being built by Julius Cæsar; and I conclude it was really first built by the Romans, from those British bricks in the chapel, which they used in their larger sort of buildings. When the Roman empire began to hasten to its end, a number of the Tungricans, who were reckoned amongst the aids palatine, were placed by them here in garrison; part of whose armour those great arrows seem to have been, which they used to shoot out of engines like cross-bows, and which are shewn in the castle as miracles." He likewise mentions an ancient table hung up and kept here, which gave much the same account of the foundation, as before recited.

William the Conqueror, immediately after the battle of Hastings, marched along the sea-coast to take possession of this castle, which for a short time made a shew of resistance, but on his near approach surrendered at discretion; when to intimidate the commanders of other strong holds, he caused both the governor, Stephen Ashburnham (by some called a baron) and Allen of Evering, his lieutenant, to be beheaded. After remaining here for about eight days, during which time he directed repairs and additions to be made to the fortifications, he marched directly for London, leaving behind him a strong garrison, and the sick and wounded of his army. Shortly after, he deputed the government to his kinsman, John Fiennes, making the office of constable hereditary in his family; and, in order to defray the expences of a sufficient garrison for the defence of this important place, he gave him, according to Lambard, fifty-six, Kilburn says one hun-

dred and twenty-six, and the Sandwich Manuscript has it one hundred and fifteen, knight's fees of land. This gift likewise enabled him to complete some works already begun, and also to make considerable additions to this fortress.

These estates, Fiennes, according to Kilburn, afterwards distributed, in the following parcels, to eight knights, who were to act as his lieutenants, and were bound by their tenure not only to contribute towards the maintenance of one thousand men, and to keep in repair their several allotted towers and bulwarks, but also annually to perform the personal service of ward for the times here specified.

Sir William of Albrance had twenty-one knights fees, and warded eighty-two weeks.
Sir William of Arsick had eighty-one knights fees, and warded twenty-four weeks.
Sir Fulbert of Dover had 15 knights fees, and warded 20 weeks.
Sir Jeffery Peverell had 14 knights fees, and warded 20 weeks.
Sir William Mamouth had 24 knights fees, and warded 32 weeks.
Sir Robert Porthe had 12 knights fees, and warded 24 weeks.
Sir Hugh Crevecœur had 5 knights fees, and warded 24 weeks.
Sir Adam Fitzwilliams had 6 knights fees, and warded 24 weeks.

King John afterwards took this castle into his own hands, giving a compensation to the heir of Fiennes; and in the reign of Henry III. anno 1260, Hubert de Burgh, then constable, pre-

vailed on that king to change the personal service for a payment of ten shillings laid on the land, for every warder wherewith it was chargeable. This new rent was called castle ward, and was applied to the hiring and maintaining of many sworn wardens or officers. It continued thus till the 32d of Henry VIII. when an act of parliament was passed, enacting the annexed clauses: "That the owners of lands holden of the castle of Dover, who were bound by their tenures to pay rents at the said castle, upon great penalties, called sursizes, should for the future pay the same rents to the king in the Exchequer, on the day of Simon and Jude, or within fifteen days after, on pain of paying double the sum.

38

That any one bound to build, or repair, should do it accordingly. During the time the king held any of the lands for wardship, or premier seisin, no rent was to be paid for castle ward to Dover. A hundred and sixty-pounds should be quarterly paid every year to the constable of the castle at Dover, at the common hall, in the city of Canterbury, by the king's general receiver, to discharge officers and soldiers; and that the constable of Dover castle should survey and control the keepers and chief officers of the castles, block-houses and bulwarks, in Kent and Sussex, and all officers, soldiers and munition there."

This castle was, according to Matthew Paris, stiled the very lock and key of the kingdom: and indeed the Conqueror seemed to think no less of it; for when he agreed with Harold in Normandy for the possession of the crown of England, after the death of Edward the Confessor, he particularly stipulated that he should deliver up to him this castle, with the well therein. Soon after the conquest, when he for a while returned to Normandy, the Kentishmen being grievously oppressed by his regents, Odo and Fitzosborn, sent to Eustace earl of Boulogne, to assist them in surprizing the castle. This he in vain attempted with a powerful fleet, and was obliged to retire with considerable loss. King Stephen, in the contention between him and the empress Maud for the crown of England, procured it to be delivered up to him by Walkelm, the governor thereof; and anno 1066, when Lewis the dauphin of France came hither, at the instigation of the pope, and by the invitation of the barons, and had made himself master of most of the castles in the southern counties, his father hearing that he had not got possession of Dover Castle, swore by St. James's arm, he had not gained a foot of land in England. He therefore essayed to obtain it from Hubert de Burgh, the governor; first by solicitations and promises, and afterwards by force; in both of which he proved equally unsuccessful. In his attack he cut a trench from the postern gate right down to the river, which has since been called the Port Dike.

39

It was in the keeping of the barons during their contest with King Henry III. and such was their idea of its importance, and

fear of its falling into the hands of that monarch, that when he had invited, and was visited by his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, then king of the Romans, they would suffer neither the earl, any of his retinue, nor even the king himself, to enter its gates. During part of this reign it was in the possession of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who held it till his death. Hither he used to send his prisoners of war, and here he kept confined Edward the king's son, who afterwards reigned by the name of Edward I. This prince by the assistance of Roger Mortimer, having made his escape, after the defeat of the earl, attacked and (by the help of some prisoners, who made themselves masters of the great tower) took the castle, wherein was Guy, the earl's son, whom he left prisoner, but who soon found means to bribe his keepers and escape. This drawing was made in the year 1762.

(PLATE II.)

The former plate represented the west side of the castle: this exhibits its appearance when viewed from the north, and shews the amazing assemblage of embattled walls, towers, dikes and mounts, constructed for its defence; increased during the preceding and last war, by the addition of several batteries, on which cannon are mounted: these occupy near thirty acres of ground. From the south side of the castle, where the cliff measures three hundred and twenty feet in perpendicular height, the coast of France and the church of Calais are, in a clear day, plainly visible to the naked eye. Indeed its elevated situation, commanding so extensive a prospect, was deemed by the Romans, a proper spot for the erection of a pharos or watch tower; and they accordingly constructed one there; the remains of which are still to be seen, at the west end of a ruined church, said to have been founded by King Lucius.

This castle, besides the keep or dungeon built by King Henry II. had two subterranean sally ports, whose outlets were called barbacans; likewise several others of the ordinary fashion, and seventeen towers; all named either from their builders, the persons who by their tenures were bound to keep them in repair, or after the officers to whose care the separate custody of them was entrusted. All these are particularly described in a curious manuscript history of this place, written by William Darrel, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, quoted by Harris: there were likewise several wells, of which only two remain; one in the keep two hundred and fifty feet in depth; and also a reservoir capable of holding ninety tons of water.

For the regular government of the place, and the supply of the exigencies of the garrison, here were the following officers and artificers; a commissary, a lieutenant, a marshal, a learned steward, a clerk of the exchequer, a gentleman porter, and four yeomen porters, a serjeant at arms, a border, a serjeant of the admiralty, being anciently the marshall's deputy; serjeants to arrest,

and other serjeants to serve processes; a serjeant of the artillery, an armourer, smith, plumber, carpenter, and two warreners; also a priest, whose house was called Cocklecoe; all these had particular salaries. All civil causes were here heard before the constable or lord warden; the castle being extra-judicial, or independent both of the corporation of Dover and the county of Kent. But, of this practice a complaint was made by a petition in parliament, anno 1403, 5th of Henry IV. whereupon the ancient records of the castle were ordered to be laid before the king's council, who were authorized by parliament to do justice. A market was likewise kept for the convenience of the garrison, whose compliment was a thousand foot and one hundred horse.

The buildings here have several times fallen into decay; and at different periods undergone several thorough repairs. In the time of Henry IV. anno 1406, Sir Thomas Erpingham, then constable, caused a survey to be made, and restored all the towers

and other ruined walls of the castle. Ten thousand pounds were expended on it by Edward IV. and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that princess not only bestowed several considerable sums out of her privy purse on its reparation, but also applied to that purpose part of the money raised in the 23d year of her reign by act of parliament, for the cleansing and deepening the harbour.

War, time, weather, and neglect have however, much impaired the ancient parts of this fortress. In the year 1722, fifteen hundred French prisoners were confined in the keep; when Dr. Stukeley says, the timber and floors were demolished and taken away. It has since, I believe, been used for the same service, probably with like consequences: and last winter, i. e. 1771, an hundred feet of the south-west or outer wall, next the town, fell down; and about the same time, the chalky foundation of the exterior wall of a battery, formerly called Somerset Mount, was so damaged by the weather, that the guns were removed: the former has been repaired; but for this work, the round tower, commonly called the mill, was pulled down, to the great detriment of the general appearance of the castle.

This place was surprized for the parliament in 1642. The particulars are thus related by Rushworth: "One Mr. Drake, a merchant, employed for securing Dover Castle for the parliament, on Sunday the 21st of August, in the dead of the night, taking about half a score other townsmen with him climbed up the rock, carrying with them musquets ready charged, and drew up scaling ladders after them, and so got all safe and unperceived over the castle wall, and then marched down to the corps de garde; where they found but four men, which were daunted with their unexpected appearing, and apprehending they might be followed with a greater number, submitted, and yielded up their arms without resistance: then Drake and his party went up to the gentleman porter, and demanded the keys of the gates for the use of the king and parliament, telling him they had a warrant so to do; and he refusing, they threatened to break open the door and shoot him;

so at last he surrendered the keys, and they _urned out the first

they met; and there not being above twenty men in the castle, in a little time they left none there but themselves; and immediately dispatched an express to the earl of Warwick, who sent them fifty musqueteers, and the city of Canterbury forty more."

In June, 1648, Sir Richard Hardres, at the head of two thousand men, endeavoured to recover it for the king: he first possessed himself of the block houses in the town, with the ammunition and ordnance therein deposited, and then fired five hundred shot at the castle; but on the arrival of Colonel Rich he fled with such precipitation, that he left behind him his artillery and stores.

The office of constable of the castle, generally joined with that of warden of the cinque ports, has been always bestowed on persons eminent for their rank or abilities; and more than once on some of the royal family.

Travellers visiting this place were formerly shewn the arms mentioned by Camden; great cases of wine, as thick as treacle through age, petrified salt, two very old keys and a brass horn, deemed ensigns of the authority of the constable; likewise a brass gun, twenty-two feet long, cast, as appears from an inscription on the breech, by Jan Tolhys of Utrecht, 1544, and ludicrously stiled Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol. This drawing was made in 1762.

The MOTE or MOTE's BULWARK, DOVER.

This fort was built by King Henry VIII. about the year 1539. It stands on the beach, close under the cliff, and beneath the southern end of the west wall of the castle. It was formerly called the Mote Bulwarke, as appears by a note in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, under the head of Queen Elizabeth's annual expence, civil and military; wherein one Thomas Parker is stiled captain of the Mote Bulwarke, 1584. From whence it took this name, unless from its smallness, is difficult to conceive; particularly as there is not the least trace of any moat or ditch about it. Kilburn, whose survey was printed in the year 1659, calls it

Mote's Bulwarke. If this is its proper appellation, it may have taken it from the name of the architect who built it, or from that of the first captain by whom it was commanded.

Although it is dependant on the castle, it has its peculiar officers; these are a captain, lieutenant, and master-gunner. It consists of a gate, having rooms over and on both sides of it, a house for the gunner, and a circular stone battery, to which there is a descent by a flight of steps. The entrance is on the east side by a gradual ascent formed out of the chalk. A gunner, who formerly resided here, with great industry embellished the sides of the cliff with several parterres of flowers, which had a very pleas-

ing effect: indeed, both the forms and situation of these buildings conspire to render the view extremely picturesque and romantic. This prospect was taken in the year 1762.

FAVERSHAM ABBEY. (Plate I.)

This abbey was founded and endowed by King Stephen and Maud his Queen, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th years of his reign, A. D. 1147, 1148 and 1149, for the salvation of his soul, the soul of Maud his wife, and of Eustachius their son; also for the souls of their other children, and of his predecessors kings of England. It was dedicated to the honour of our Holy Saviour.

The building being finished, the king placed therein Cluniac monks from the abbey of Bermondsey in Surry, the monks of that order being then in high estimation for their sanctity, and the strictness of their rules; but Stephen, unwilling that this his foundation should be subordinate to a foreign abbey, for such that of Cluni was, obtained absolutions from Peter, the abbot of Cluni, and the prior of St. Mary's of Charity, to which Bermondsey was a cell, whereby Clarembald and the twelve monks who came with him were released from their oath of obedience to those houses. These letters were read by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, when he gave his benediction to the first abbot, at which solemnity the queen was present; whose attention to

the finishing of this house was such, that whilst it was building, she frequently kept her court at the abbey of St. Augustine's in Canterbury, that she might be near at hand to visit the works, and hasten their completion. Hither she used to send for the monks of Christ Church to celebrate divine service to her, silence having been imposed on those of St. Augustine's.

As this abbey was a royal foundation, the abbots held their estates in chief, or per baroniam, and were accordingly called to parliament, particularly twelve times in the reigns of Edward I. and II. but never after; for, according to Mr. Selden, about the end of that reign, many of the inferior abbots before summoned were left out, or excluded by discharge.

The endowments of this monastery were great and various. From the king they held the royal manor of Faversham, which in Domesday Book is thus registered: King William holds Faversham for seven solius, which defends itself. The land is seventeen carrucates, two in demesne. There are thirty villeins, with forty borderers. They have four and twenty carrucates. There are five servants, and one mill of 20s. and two acres of meadow, a wood for an hundred hogs, and of the pasture of wood 31s. 2d. a mercate of four pounds, and two salt works of 3s. 2d. and in the city of Canterbury three houses of twenty pence pertaining to this manor. In the whole value, in the time of King Edward, it was worth 60l. 5s. at least, and afterwards 60l. it is now worth 80l.

The villeins here mentioned took their appellation from

villanus, a farmer or villager, and were either villeins regardant, that is, annexed to particular estates, as was probably the case in those here mentioned; or in gross, or at large, and transferable independently from one owner to another. Villeins could not leave their lord without his permission; and if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action, like beasts or any other chattels. They held, indeed, small portions of land for their support; but it was at the mere will of the Lord, who might dispossess them whenever he pleased;

and for this they were bound to perform the meanest services, and these uncertain both as to time and quantity. A villein could acquire no property either in land or goods; but if he purchased either, the lord might enter upon them, oust the villein, and seize them for his own use, unless he contrived to dispose of them again before the lord seized them. This bondage descended to the children of villeins, who were in the same state of slavery with their parents. The law, however, protected their lives and limbs, as being the king's subjects, so that their lord might not kill or maim them, though he might beat them with impunity. Nor had a female of this order, called a neife, any appeal in case the lord violated her by force. From this state of slavery they might, however, be enfranchised either by deed of manumission from their lord, or by his commencing a law-suit, or binding himself in a bond to them.

The borderers are said to have been a still lower class, if that can possibly be. They had a bord, or cottage, with a small parcel of land assigned them, on condition of their supplying their lord with poultry, eggs, and other small provisions for his board. The servants were servile tenants or bondsmen, thought by some to be the same with villeins in gross.

From the queen this abbey received the manor of Teringes, which was probably afterwards exchanged for some other lands, as it does not appear in the estimate at the dissolution; also an estate purchased of Fulk de Nuenham, called Bordfield and Kingdowne; besides which divers private persons enriched it with lands, mills, houses, and legacies in money.

They had the chapels of Bocton under Blean, with the annexed chapel of Herne Hill, and in part the church of Preston in Faversham. Besides all these, it had a benefaction from Godfrey de Bologne, which, though of itself of small apparent value, yet brought the monks many rich offerings. This was a piece of wood pretended to have been part of the true cross.

They had all the immunities usually granted to religious houses, except exemption from the archiepiscopal authority; for

they were subordinate both to the archbishop and the archdeacon and his official. They had the privilege of sanctuary, of sepulture, and of granting letters of fraternity; but whether the sanc-

tuary extended to more than forty days, is not certain; and their estates were exempted from the jurisdiction of the high admiral of England.

By the privilege of sanctuary, any felon taking shelter in their monastery, or its precincts, sent notice to the coroner, who thereupon repaired to him, when the felon took the following oath: "Hear ye this, ye justices, or, O ye coroners! I will go out of the kingdom of England, and will not return thither again without the leave of our lord the king, or of his heirs. So God me help!" Whereupon the coroner assigned to the felon a certain port, whither he might freely repair, and whereat he should take shipping, to which he was instantly to set out by the nearest high road; and, as a token of his being under the protection of the church, he carried in his hand a cross. When arrived at the port, he was to embark within two tides; and if he could not procure a passage, or the wind was contrary, he was every day to go into the sea, up to his knees, as a token of essaying to pass over; and if, in the course of forty days from his first taking sanctuary, he could not get a passage, he was then obliged to return again to the church or monastery, and to go through the whole ceremony anew. By a law made in the reign of Henry VIII. it was enacted, that immediately after the confession of any felon taking sanctuary, the coroner should cause to be marked with a hot iron, on the brawn of the thumb of his right hand, the letter A, to the intent it might be known he had abjured the realm. This right of sanctuary extended also to parochial churches and churchyards. Any officer of justice, or others, forcing one of these abjured felons from their sanctuary, or seizing or killing them on the highway, was, by the ordination of Archbishop Boniface, subject to all the penalties of sacrilege.

Of their franchise of sepulture they made great advantage, as under the notion of the extraordinary sanctity of their

convent, superstitious persons paid great sums for burial-places there.

The granting letters of fraternity was another device, by which they gained much money, pretending that the purchasers thereof were made partakers, both during their lives and after their deaths, of the masses, orisons, fasts, alms and other pious deeds of the brethren of that house.

At the dissolution the revenues of this monastery were estimated at 286l. 12s. 6d. and in the 30th of Henry VIII. it was surrendered by John the abbot, and eight monks to Richard Leyton, archdeacon of Buckingham. The abbot had a pension of one hundred marks per ann. granted him, and the monks an annuity of four or five pounds each. The 31st of Henry VIII. the site was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney and his heirs, who conveyed it five years afterwards to Thomas Arden; whose cruel murder, by the contrivance of his wife, is related at length in Hollingshead's Chronicle, and has furnished subject to two plays; one of ancient date, annually represented at Faversham, the other

written by Mr. Lillo. From Arden it came to ------ Appleford, and from his descendant to Sir George Sonds, of Lees Court.

Mr. Jacob, in his history of Faversham, says, "Although the greatest part of these estates were, soon after the dissolution of the abbey, disposed of to different persons; yet the manor and the most considerable part of the site and its demesnes continued in the crown until the reign of King Charles I. who in his fifth year granted them to Sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham Castle, master of the Rolls, by whose will they came to his son John Diggs, Esq; who soon after conveyed them to Sir George Sondes, Knight of the Bath, afterwards created baron of Throwleigh, Viscount Sondes and earl of Faversham; upon whose death they descended to his only surviving daughter Catherine, married to Lewis Lord Rockingham, afterwards earl of Rockingham, whose eldest son George Lord Sondes, dying in his father's lifetime, they came on the death of his grandfather to the Right Honourable Lewis Earl of Rockingham, who in 1745 dying without issue, was succeeded by

his brother Thomas, earl of Rockingham; upon whose decease, which happened soon after, the present Right Honourable Lewis Lord Sondes became the possessor of them." This view was drawn anno 1756.

(PLATE II.)

The following account of the buildings of this house is given by Mr. Lewis in his history thereof.

By the little that now remains of the building of this abbey, which is only two gatehouses and a little oratory or chapel, one would guess it to be but of a mean and clumsey structure. At the outer gate was the porter's lodge, and the almonry or aumbry, wherein poor and impotent people were relieved by the charity of the abbey, or rather of those good people who made the religious of this house their trustees to dispose of their alms; the oratory or chapel belonging to this aumbery, whither the people here relieved used to resort to perform their devotions, is yet standing in the little meadow, and converted into a stable. The porter's lodge is yet a dwelling house.

Mr. Southouse tells us, that in the sacristie stood the abbey church, but that it is so totally demolished, that there is not so much as a stone or underpinning left to inform posterity whereabouts it stood; this has tempted me to think that there was really no other church within the precincts of the abbey besides the chapel above-mentioned, whither the convent used to resort for their private devotions; and that for their more solemn religious services they made use of the church of our Lady of Charity, the parish church, which stands just by the precincts of the abbey. Robert Fale, sometime of the town of Faversham, of whom was purchased Poyning's Marsh, and thirty-five acres of land in Ewel Field, by his last will bequeaths his body to be buried in the monastery of Faversham, in the chapel of Pietre Rood there; which

seems to intimate as if this chapel was the only place in the monastery dedicated to the use of religious worship. Here very pro-

49

bably were likewise buried the bodies of King Stephen, and Maude his queen, the founders of this abbey, and of Prince Eustace their son: but of this I pretend not to be certain.

Our Annalist, John Stow, tells us, that at the dissolution of the abbey, the king's body, for the gain of the lead wherein it was coffined, was cast into the river; meaning, I suppose by the river, the brackish creek into which a spring or nail-bourne from Ospringe falls, after it has run about two miles at Faversham, where, running by the precincts of the abbey, it passes into the sea: if this be true, I suppose the like impious affront was offered to the ashes of the queen and prince for the same reason. This is not the only instance of the ill effects of avarice at this time, which tempted some men to go beyond their commission, or rather to act without any, to satisfy a greedy humour. For this, in a petition to King Edward VI. from the commissioners several years after, I find a complaint made, that the hospital of St. Bartholomew near Dover, and the church of the same, were taken down by John Boule without commission; and that the same John Boule had then in his hands the church-yard of St. John's Church in Dover, with the stones of that and two other churches, viz. St. Martin's and St. Nicholas, which were then demolished. This is the only instance that I have met with, if even this may be depended on, of the graves of the dead being plundered at that time.

Next was the firmary, or building where those of the convent were laid who were sick. It was punishable for any to eat in this place who was not solemnly designed for it.

The refectory or hall, called also the Fraytoure, where the monks used to dine and sup. Thus is one of these halls described in Pierce the Plowman's Creed:

> "An halle for an hygh kynge, an houshold to holden,
> With brode bordes abouten ybenched well clene,
> With wyndoes of gloas wrought as a chirche."

50

Mr. Southouse tells us, that in his time this building remained entire, and that on the north door was this inscription in old English characters, "Jesus Christ have mercy on us!" but that Sir George Sondes quite demolished it before the year 1676.

On the east part of this refectory stood the abbot's lodge, as should seem by its convenient situation for the supervising that place; in Mr. Southouse's time an ancient chamber or two of this building were yet remaining, whose roofs were cieled with oaken wainscot after the manner of some chancels. On the west side of this refectory stood a building of stone, which opened with two doors into the refectory, and with another into the close

northward, which Mr. Southouse guessed to be the interlocutory or parlour, whither the monks used to retire after meals.

The kitchen, which is now totally razed, stood, Mr. Southouse says, contiguous to the well, and in it there was a mantle-piece of timber thirty feet in length. The foundation of it was of stone, which was dug up in the year 1652 to help pave the broad street in the town, commonly called Court-street; and as the labourers were digging, an arched vault underground was discovered, which served as a drain or sewer to convey the water or sullage from the kitchen.

There was likewise a room called the calefactory, where the monks used to warm themselves: to this purpose Robert Fale afore-mentioned devised by his will, dated 21 Henry VIII. eight loads of wood a year for the use of the monks in this place.

Besides these buildings there was the bake-house, malt-house, brew-house, and cellar, the tattered skeletons of some of which Mr. Southouse says were in being in his time.

The stables belonging to the abbey stood in the place now called the Abbey-close, at some distance from the other offices: among these was one called the Palfrey-stable, which was for the pads and saddle-horses of the abbot. This stable, Mr. Southouse says, stood on the ground where Sir George Sondes built the farm-house that now is.

There was also a room for a library, in which Leland tells us were these following manuscripts:

Rabani [Mauri] super Mattheeum.
Enchyridion Xysti.
Preefectinus super Libros Sententiarum.
Giraldi Cambrensis Topographia [Hiberniæ.]
Iidius Solinus [Polyhistor, seu de Mirabilibus Mundi.]
Chronicon Gulielmi Medunensis.
Epistola Othonis Monachi de Inventione Corporis S. Milburgæ Micarcula quæ Autore Deo.

The following list of abbots is given in Mr. Jacob's History of Faversham, and is, he says, more correct than any that hath appeared, being improved from the records of the town:

1. Clarembald, 1147
2. Guericus, 1178
3. Algarus, 1188
4. Nicholas, 1214
5. Geofroy, 1237
6. Peter de Lindestede, 1244
7. Ioh. de Hosapuldre, 1267
8. Peter de Erdclose, alias Hardeslo, 1270
9. Peter de Rodmersham, 1272
10. John de Romenhale, 1274
11. Osward de Estry, 1275

12. Geoffroy de Broton, 1292
13. Clement, 1305
14. Thomas de Wengham, 1319
15. John de Lye, 1326
16. John, 1355
17. William de Maydestan, 1363
18. Robert de Faversham, 1369
19. Robert de Elham, 1400

20. John de Chartham, 1427
21. Walter Gore, 1458
22. Joh. Sheepey, alias Castlocke, 1499
Who resigned the abbey.

This view represents the northernmost gate, as viewed from the south; it was drawn anno 1758. This gate was lately taken down.

HALLING HOUSE.

This was one of the four houses formerly belonging to the bishops of Rochester; it is pleasantly situated on the western banks of the river Medway, about three miles south of Rochester.

When or by whom it was built, is not known; that the bishops of Rochester had a house here, in the time of King Henry II. appears from the following story, related by Godwin, in the life of Richard, then archbishop of Canterbury.

"The end of this man is thus reported, how that being asleep at his manor of Wrotham, there seemed to come unto him a certaine terrible personage, demanding of him who he was; whereupon, when for fear, the archbishop answered nothing; thou are he (quoth the other) that hast destroied the goods of the church, and I will destroy thee from of the earth: this having said he vanished away. In the morning betime, the archbishop got him up, and taking his journey toward Rochester, related this fearful vision unto a friend of his by the way.

He had no sooner told the tale, but he was token sodainly with a great cold and stifnese in his limmes, so that they had much ado to get him so farre as Halling, a house belonging to the bishop of Rochester; there he took to his bed, and being horribly tormented with the cholike and other greefs until the next day, the night following the 16th of February, he gave up the ghost, anno 1183. His body was carried to Canterbury, and honourably interred in the Lady Chappell."

Laurentius de Sancto Martino, chaplain and councellor to King Henry III. some time resided at this place. Harris, author of the history of Kent, was possessed of an ancient deed, executed here by that bishop, who was consecrated in the year 1250, and died in 1274.

Kilburn, in his Survey, says this house was built by Hamo de Heth, Confessor to King Edward II. and bishop of this diocese. But herein he is mistaken, as is evident, not only from the aforementioned anecdotes, but also from the account given by Godwyn, in his life of that prelate: wherein he says, "He built much at Halling, the yeere 1323, to wit, the hall and high front of the bishop's place there, now standing: reedified the wall at Holborough, near unto it, and repaired the rest of the buildings in the same house."

Mr. Hasted in his history of Kent, says he rebuilt the hall, at the cost of 120l. the lofty front of the palace and great part of the walls, the chapel and the dining room.

Here was a vine-yard from which according to Lambard, when King Edward II. was at Bokinfold, Hamo de Heth sent him a present both of wine and grapes.

This is likewise confirmed by the ingenious Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, who dwelt some time in this mansion, but with this difference; that he says it was a mill which the bishop rebuilt at Holborough; and more clearly expresses, that this bishop, besides erecting the parts here mentioned, repaired the other buildings of Halling House; which Godwyn, by his manor of wording, has made somewhat obscure and doubtful.

When Harris wrote his history of this county, which was published anno 1719, many fragments of this house were standing; particularly the chapel, part of the hall, and a gate, with the arms of the see of Rochester in stone.

Its state, in the year 1759, when this drawing was taken, may be better collected from the view, than expressed by words. It has since been totally destroyed for the sake of the materials.

There was likewise remaining here, till about the year 1720, in a niche over the outside of the chief door, a stone statue of Hamo de Heth, dressed in his episcopal robes; about two feet high, and elegantly finished. It was then blown down by a storm, but luckily escaped damage by falling upon some grass; and was, by the late Doctor Thorpe, of Rochester, preserved and presented to Dr. Atterbury, then bishop of that see.

Close to it stands the parish church, which is likewise here delineated. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; is in the diocese and deanry of Rochester, a vicarage, and valued in the king's books at 7l. 13s. 4d. per annum.

The manor of Halling or Haling, which in Saxon signifies the wholesome low place or meadow, was granted to the see of Rochester, according to Lambard, (Harris has it, to the priory of that town) anno 838, by Egbert, king of Kent. Of the witnessing this deed, the former of these writers mentions this curious particular. "I have seen (says he) in an auncient booke, containing the donations to the see of Rochester, collected by Ernulphus, the bishop there, and intituled Textus de Ecclesia Roffensi, a chartre of Ecgbert, (the fourth christened king of Kent) by the

which he gave to Dioram, the bishop of Rochester, tenne plough landes in Halling, together with certaine denes in the weald or common wood. To the which chartre, there is (amongst others) the subscription of Jeanbert, the archbishop; and of one Heahbert, a king of Kent also, as he is in that booke tearmed: which thing I note for two speciall causes; the one to shewe, that about that age, there were at one time in Kent, more kings than one. The other to manifest and set forth the manner of that time, in signing and subscribing of deedes and chartres, a fashion much different from the insealing, that is used in these our daies: and, as touching the first, I myself would have thought that the name of King had, in that place, been but only the title of a second magistrate (as prorex or viceroy) substituted under the very king of the country, for administration of justice in his aid or absence; saving that I reade plainly in another chartre, of another donation

of Elsingham (made by Offa, the king of Mercia, to Eardulfe, the bishop of the same see) that he proceeded in that his gift, by the consent of the same Heahbert, the king of Kent; and that one Sigaered also (by the name of Rex dimidiæ partis provinciæ Cantuariorum) both confirmed it by writing, and gave possession by the deliverie of a clod of earth, after the manner of seison that wee yet use. Neither was this true in Heahbert onley; for it is evident, by sundry chartres extant in the same booke, that Ealbert, the king of Kent, had Ethelbert (another king) his fellow and partner; who also, in his time, was joined in reigne with one Eardulfe, that is called Rex Cantuariorum, as well as he: so that for this reason it should seeme, that either the kingdom was divided by descent, or els that the title was litigious and in controversie, though our histories (so farre as I have seene) have mention of neither."

Harris says, that, at the general dissolution of religious houses, this manor was settled by Henry VIII. as part of the revenue of his new cathedral and collegiate church of Rochester; and is now in the possession of the dean and chapter of that church.

KET's COITY HOUSE.

This is one of those ancient sepulchral monuments so frequently to be found all over these kingdoms, but more particularly in Wales and the county of Cornwall: indeed, they are not peculiar to the Britons, but common to all the northern nations. In the Antiquities of Sweden and Norway, many of them are there represented; and several are said to remain in Denmark: nor were they confined to these countries only; there being one of them in Minorca, which is engraved in Armstrong's History of that island.

It stands on the side of a hill, a mile and a half east of Aylesford, and a quarter of a mile to the westward of the great road leading from Rochester to Maidstone; and was erected over the

grave of Catigern, brother to Gourtimer, or Vortimer, prince of the Britons; who was slain, in a battle fought with the Saxons, near Aylesford, in the year 455; in which Horsa, one of the Saxon generals, likewise fell, and was buried at a neighbouring place, probably from him since called Horsted.

Perhaps the appellation of Ket's Coity House may be thus illustrated: Ket, or Cat, is possibly the familiar abbreviation of Catigern; and in Cornwall, where there are many of these monuments, those stones whose length and breadth greatly exceed their thickness, are called Coits: Kit's Coity House may then express -- Catigern's House built with Coits; and might have been a taunting reflection on the sepulchre of that champion for the British liberty, used by the Saxons when in possession of the county of Kent.

This monument is composed of four large stones, of that sort called Kentish Rag: (a) three of them are set upright in the ground, enclosing three sides of a square, and fronting the north, west, and south points; the fourth, which is the largest, is laid transversely over, and serves as a covering, but does not touch the south stone. It is not parallel to the horizon, but inclines towards the west, in an angle of about nine degrees; owing to the west or end stone, on which it rests, being somewhat shorter than the other supporter. Perhaps the east end, now open, was once also enclosed; as, at about seventy yards to the north west, lies another stone of the same kind and form as those standing.

(a) An anonymous correspondent has favoured the author with the following observations on his account of this monument.

"I doubt whether they are rag stones, and am rather inclined to think they are of the pebble kind, as there are a great many of that sort in the neighbourhood of Ket's Coit House. Between Boxley Hill and Sandling, several lye on the side of the road; in a field below Ket's Coit House westward lye several together, perhaps another monument fallen down: several lye in the homestall at Mr. Taylor's farm in Aylsford parish, and in other places in that parish; probably they were met with in the chalk clifts, with which Boxley Hill abounds, there appearing such a stone in its natural bed, at the top of Boxley Hill, close to the road. With respect to the distance of the nearest quarry Mr. Grose is mistaken, there having been quarries of rag stone worked as presumed for some centuries at Sandling and Alington, not two miles distance, and the quarries at Allington are still in full work."

The dimensions of these stones are as follows: that on the south side, is eight feet high, seven and a half broad, and two thick; it weighs about eight tons: that on the north is eight feet in height, as many broad, and two thick; its weight eight tons and a half: the west, or end stone, is extremely irregular: its medium measure is five feet in length, the same in breath, and in thickness fourteen inches; it weighs about two tons; the transverse, or impost, is likewise very irregular; its length eleven, breadth eight, and thickness two feet; and it weighs about ten tons, seven hundred. None of these stones have the least mark of any workmanship. The nearest quarry, and from which

they were in all likelihood taken, is at the distance of about six miles.

"At the distance of two fields southward from the monument in the bottom nearer to Aylesford, is a heap of the like kind of stones, some of which are partly upright, and others laying in a circle round them, in all to the number of nine or ten. Those that are partly upright, with a large one lying across over them appear to have once formed a like kind of structure, as that of Kets Coty House, and to have fronted towards the same aspect; the whole is now intergrown with elms and other coppice shrubs: was I not deterred by the similarity of the name, and were there not so many respectable opinions, that Horsted was the place where Horsa the Saxon general was buried, I should be much inclined to think that Ket's Coty House, and this last mentioned were the monuments of the two chiefs, who fell by each others hand, in this engagement. They were undoubtedly built for the same purposes, but like many others of the same appearance in different parts of England, are of such high antiquity as to be spoken of by our earliest historians as things beyond tradition, the use of which could be even in their time but barely conjectured.

This monument of antiquity is reported to have been demolished by some persons digging a trench underneath it, in expectation of finding either treasure or remains of antiquity, and the

trench being left open, an elm tree grew up in it, and by degrees raised the stones, and threw them to the ground. Some years ago there was found in this field, a spur of a very antique form, with a remarkable long sprig and large rowel, and the handle and small part of the blade of a very ancient sword. Hasted's Kent. vol. ii. p. 179. This drawing was made in the year 1760.

LEEDS CASTLE.

This Castle stands near the middle of the county, about three miles and a half south-east of Maidstone. Here was formerly a castle, according to Kilburn, built about the year 857, by one Ledian, a Saxon, chief counsellor to King Ethelbert II. which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. After the conquest, the site, with other lands, being allotted to Sir Hugh (Philipot calls him Hamo) de Creveceur, one of the eight captains or deputy-governors of Dover Castle, he, anno 1071, began to rebuild this castle, which was finished by Adam, his grandson, who made it his capital seat; also that of the barony of Chatham: from being environed with water, it was sometimes stiled the Moat.

This Hugh, or Hamo, married the daughter and heiress of William de Averrenches, baron of Folkstone, and by her had Robert de Creveceur, who, by engaging with the barons, forfeited his estate to the crown, where it remained till the reign of Henry III. when that prince granted it, together with the manor, to Robert de Leyborne, in exchange for some lands in Trottisclive, in

this county. A record in the Tower says, Robert de Creveceur gave the castle and manor to Robert de Leyborne. This, Harris supposes, he was, after the grant, prevailed upon to do by the grantee, whose title thereby became incontestible.

Lambard, who makes one Robert the builder of the castle, thinks that it was destroyed at the dispossession of the Creveceurs. His words are: "For I have read that Edward (then prince of Wales, and afterwards the first king of that name, being wardiene of the five ports, and constable of Dover, in the life of Henry III.

his father, caused Henry Cobham, whose ministerie he used, as a substitute in both those offices) to race the castle that Robert de Crevequer had erected, because Crevequer (that was the owner of it, and heire to Robert) was of the number of the nobles that moved and mainteined warre against him; which whither it be true or no I will not affirme, but yet I think it very likely, bothe bicause Bedlesmere a man of another name) became lord of Leeds shortly after, as you shall anone see, and also for that the present work at Leeds pretendeth not the antiquitie of so many yeeres, as are passed since the age of the conquest."

Anno 1299, 27th of Edward I. this castle and manor, then valued at 21l. 6s. 8d. was settled on Queen Margaret, as part of her dower.

It soon after reverted to the crown; and Edward II. in the 10th year of his reign, granted both it and the manor, with the advowson of Leeds Priory, to Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, son of Gunceline, chief justice of Chester, temp. Edward I. This Bartholomew, with his brother Ralph de Badlesmere, accompanied King Richard I. into the Holy Land, and was present at the siege of Acon; he was possessed of a vast estate in this county, owning the barony of Fitz Bernard at Kerpdown, Tong and Chilham castles, Ridlingwould and Hothfield. His destruction is commonly said to have been brought about by the following affair, the particulars of which is thus related by Thomas de la Moore, a noble person, who lived in the same age: "In the year 1321, came Queen Isabel to the castle of Leeds about Michaelmas, where she had designed to lodge all night, but was not suffered to enter. The king highly resenting this, as done in contempt of him, called together some neighbouring inhabitants out of Essex and London, and gave them orders to besiege the castle. Bartholomew de Badlesmere was he who owned it, and having left his wife and sons in it, was gone with the rest of the barons to spoil the estate of Hugh de Spenser. The besieged in the mean time despairing of succour, the barons with their associates, came as far as Kingston, and with the mediation of the bishops of Canter-

bury and London, and the earl of Pembroke, petitioned the king to raise the siege, promising to surrender the castle into his hands after the next parliament; but the king, considering that the be-

sieged could not hold out long, and moreover incensed at this their contumacy, would not listen to the petition of the barons, After they had dispersed themselves to other parts, he gained the castle, though with no small difficulty; and sending his wife and sons to the Tower of London, hanged the rest that were in it." Among these was, it is said, Sir Thomas Culpeper, the castellan.

The story is very differently stated in Leland's Collectanea, vol. i. p. 273, where it is said, the king sent the queen to Leeds Castle, in order to be revenged of Badlesmere for a disturbance raised at Canterbury, though more probably for his association with the other barons against his favourite. Indeed, it was an admirable expedient to find a pretext to ruin him: if entrance was denied her, he might be punished for disrespect; and if she had been admitted, probably the castle would have been seized by her retinue. That it was then unprovided for defence, may be gathered from the same passage in Leland, where it is said, Badlesmere detached not only soldiers, but also a constable to command them. This lord being the year following taken prisoner at Burrowbridge, was beheaded at Canterbury.

After his execution the castle and manor escheated to the crown, which, notwithstanding his son Giles de Badlesmere obtained restitution of most of his father's other possessions, were never restored to him, but remained as part of the royal revenue. In the year 1359, when the buildings were in a most ruinous state, that munificent prelate and able architect, William of Wickham being appointed by King Edward III. chief warden and surveyor of this and diverse other royal castles, he so repaired and improved it, that King Richard II. was frequently induced to visit it, particularly in the 19th year of his reign: several instruments signed by him that year are dated at his castle of Leeds. And King Henry IV. in the 2d year of his reign resided here part of the month of April, on account of a terrible plague which then

raged in London, and swept away thirty-thousand inhabitants. The similarity of names has caused Fabian and others to mistake this castle for that of Leeds in Yorkshire, and to mention it as the place of imprisonment of Richard II. the following extract from John Harding's Chronicle, p. cxcviii. will point out the error, for which purpose it is cited in the preface to Thoresby's Leeds:

> "The kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledes
> There to be kepte surely in privetee
> For thens after, to Pykeryng went he nedes
> And to Knavesburgh, after led was he
> But to Pountfrete last, where he did die."

All these castles are in Yorkshire, and not far distant one from the other.

Richard Arundel archbishop of Canterbury, procured a grant of this castle in the reign of Henry IV. and frequently resided here, particularly whilst the process against the Lord Cob-

ham was carrying forward, and some of his instruments were dated from his castle of Leeds, in the year 1413, being that in which he died. On his death it reverted again to the crown, and became accounted one of the king's houses, many of the principal gentry of the county being intrusted with the custody of it.

In the 7th of King Henry V. Joane of Navarre, the second queen of the late King Henry IV. being accused of conspiring against the life of the king, her son-in-law, was committed to Leeds Castle, there to abide during the king's pleasure; and being afterwards put into the custody of Sir John Pelham, he removed her to Pevensey Castle, in Sussex.

In the 18th of Henry VI. Archbishop Chichley sat at the King's Castle of Leeds, in the process against Eleanor, dutchess of Gloucester, accused of sorcery and witchcraft.

In the time of King Edward IV. Ralph St. Leger was made constable, and had one of the parks annexed to his grant; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it being then much run to ruin, was

re-edified by Sir Henry Guildeford (probably constable thereof) at the king's charge.

In the reign of Edward VI. the fee-simple, which from the execution of Badlesmere till then had remained in the crown, was granted by that king in the 4th year of his reign, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, then lord-deputy of Ireland, who had done great services in that kingdom. His grandson, Sir Warham St. Leger, sold it to Sir Anthony Smith, of whose daughters it was purchased by Sir Thomas Culpeper, of Holingbourne, who settled it on his son, Sir Charles Culpeper.

It afterwards came by marriage into the family of the Lord Fairfax: his brother, Robert Fairfax, Esq; late knight of the shire for the county, is the present proprietor.

On the 3d of November 1779, His Majesty King George III. with his queen lodged here, after having reviewed the army encamped at Cocks Heath.

The following description of this castle is given by Mr. Hasted in his History of Kent: "Leeds Castle is a most magnificent pile of building, being all built of stone at several times, and of different architecture; notwithstanding which it has altogether a fine effect, and at once strikes the beholder with admiration and pleasure.

It is situated in the midst of a beautiful park, the view of which implants in the mind an idea of the noble and great, and is incircled by a large moat of running water, which is supplied by a stream that rises at Lenham, and flows from hence into the river Medway. In this water there is a great plenty of fish, especially pike, which are so large, as frequently to weigh between thirty and forty pounds.

At the entrance to the castle, are the remains of an ancient gateway, which has been pulled down to within about a yard of the ground, what is left shews it to have been very strong; the grove for the portcullis is still remaining. A little to the north-

west of it, is the ruin of a very ancient building, probably belong-

63

ing to one of the inferior officers, whose post was near the gate of the castle.

The approach to the castle is over a stone bridge of two arches, and under another antient gateway, which with the post already described, seems to have been part of the old fortress built by the Creveceurs, and not demolished at the time the rest of it was.

Within the last mentioned gate is a handsome quadrangle or court, and on the right hand a building, which seems by the architecture to be of the time of William of Wickham, and might be part of what he erected here. That part at the further side of the square, opposite the entrance, contains the state or principal apartments, which has had a handsome uniform front of rustic stone-work added to it, the windows of it, though sashed, are arched in the Gothic taste, and the parapet is embattled; behind this building over a bridge of two arches, formerly a draw-bridge, but now built on and enclosed, as a passage, there is a large building, being the extremity of the castle; this is a handsome structure of sightly workmanship, intended no doubt both for beauty and strength, and seems to be of the age of Henry VIII. if so, in all likelyhood it was erected by Sir Henry Guildford, Knt. who was constable of it in that reign, and as has been already mentioned, re-edified this castle at the king's charge. The site of this building, from the strength and situation of the place, was most probably where the antient keep of the castle was formerly placed. This drawing, which represents the back part of the castle, was made anno 1762.

LEIBOURN CASTLE. (Plate I.)

This castle takes its name from the parish and manor of Laborne, or Leibourn, wherein it stands; and which is situated towards the middle of the western part of Kent, near the river Medway, and about a mile north of Town or West-Malling. Of this place Kilburn gives the following account: "Sir William Arsick (one of the eight chief captains or lieutenant-governors of

64

Dover Castle, in the time of William the Conqueror) was the owner of Leibourn; and in the same was a castle, of which the Lord Leibourn, an ancient and eminent family there, was owner. This parish ought anciently to have contributed towards the repair of the fifth arch or pier of Rochester Bridge."

Phillipot says, that it was built by some of that family, and was esteemed anciently a place of strength; but doth not carry its age higher than King Richard I. at which time Roger de Leibourn was one of the Kentish Knights who accompanied that king to the Holy Land, and served at the siege of Acon in Palestine.

In the 21st year of King Edward I. William de Leibourn claimed free warren and other privileges of a manor for his estate here, before the Justices Itinerant for the county.

In this family it continued till the 43d year of King Edward III. when Inliana, daughter to Roger de Leibourn, the last heir-male, being first married to John de Hastings, and afterwards to William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, surviving both, and dying without issue, the manor and castle escheated to the crown; and was, by King Richard II. in the 9th year of his reign, granted to Sir Simon de Burleigh, lord-warden of the Cinque-Ports; but he being not long after attainted of high treason, it reverted to the crown; and was, by the same king, in the twelfth year of his reign, granted to the abbey of Grace, on Tower-hill, London; where it continued till the general suppression of religious houses.

At the dissolution, in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. it was granted to Sir Edward North, who not long after sold it to Robert Godden, whose arms were in 1719 remaining in the glass windows; he afterwards disposed of it to Sir John Lawson, who conveyed it to Henry Clerk, serjeant at law, and recorder of the city of Rochester; in his family it continued for some time, till his grandson sold it to Captain William Saxby, of the Grange in this parish, whence it passed by sale in September 1724, to Francis Whitworth, Esq; who dying in March 1742, was succeeded in this estate by his son Charles, afterwards Sir

Charles Witworth, Knt. lieutenant governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Forts; who in 1776, conveyed it by sale to James Hawley, M. D. and F. R. S. who died possessed of it, December 22d, 1777; his son, Henry Hawley of the Grange in this parish, Esq; is the present owner of this castle, and also of the manor and advowson of the rectory of Leybourne.

In 1750, when this view was taken, which represents the inside of the castle, very little of the old building remained, except some pieces of round towers, and the ancient door, or gate. By the foundations of the ruined walls, and the traces of the ditch, it appears, that this castle was not very large. The mansion, which seems of later date, was then converted into a farm-house.

(PLATE II.)

The front, or chief entrance into this castle, together with the ancient gate, and the remains of two towers, are here delineated. Over the gate was a machicolation or contrivance, from whence, in case of a sudden attack, great stones, boiling water, or melted lead, might be thrown down on the heads of the assailants.

There are also some fragments of arches and walls still in being; by the remaining foundations and the traces of the ditch, this castle does not appear to have been very large. On the remains of it many years ago, a dwelling house was built, which is said to have been for some generations, the habitation of a gentleman's family, one of whom, Thomas Golding, Esq; here kept

his shrievalty for this county, in the year 1703, but it has been for many years past converted to a farm house. This view was taken in the year 1759.

66

LYME CASTLE.

Limpne, Limn, or Lyme Hill, is situated towards the south part of the county, about two miles west of Hythe. On the summit of this hill, commanding an extensive prospect of Romney Marsh and the sea, stands the ancient castelated mansion of the archdeacons of Canterbury, built, as is conjectured by Lambard and others, out of the ruins of Stutfall Castle, some low walls of which are still standing, about two hundred yards south of, and below the hill. Here was formerly the famous Portus Lemanus, now abandoned by the sea.

When or by whom this edifice was erected, is not mentioned either by Lambard, Somner, or Harris. It has, however, great marks of antiquity, as has also the adjoining church; one of which is its west door. This church is dedicated to St. Stephen, and A. D. 1379, was valued at 20l. per ann. after the tenths were taxed. Harris says, "This building seems to have been formerly much larger. In the church are several old tomb stones with crosses on them, which perhaps belonged to some of the hermits of the chapel here at Court-street."

The following description of this place is given by Leland in his Itinerary, vol. 7, p. 141, b.

"Lymne Hille, or Lyme, was sumtyme a famose haven, and good for shyppes that myght cum to the foote of the hille. The place ys yet cawled Shypwey and Old Haven. Farther, at this day the lord of the five portes kepeth his principal cowrt a little by est from Lymme Hil. Ther remayneth, at this day, the ruines of a stronge fortresse of the Britons, hangging on the hil, and cummyng down to the very fote. The cumpase of the fortresse seemeth to be ten acres, and be lykelyhod yt had sum wall beside that streechid up to the very top of the hille, wher now ys the paroch chirche, and the archidiacon's house of Cantorbury. The old walles are made of Britons brikes, very large and great flynt set togyther almost indissolubely with morters made of smawle

67

pybble. The walles be very thickke, and yn the west end of the castel appereth the base of an old towre. About this castel yn time of mind, were found antiquities of money of the Romaynes. Ther as the chirch is now was sumtyme without fayle an abbay. The graves yet appere yn the chirch, and of the lodging of the abbay be now converted into the archidiacon's house, the wich ys made like a castelet embatelyd."

This mansion at present is converted into a farm-house. This view was drawn anno 1772.

ST. MARY and ALL-SAINTS COLLEGE,
Maidstone.

This college stands on the eastern bank of the river Medway, a small distance south of the parish church: it was built by Archbishop Courtney, who had a licence from King Richard II. in the nineteenth year of his reign, anno 1396, impowering him to convert the parish church of St. Mary, at Maidstone, into a collegiate church, having one master or warden, and as many chaplains and ministers as he should deem proper, who were thereby endowed with the advowson and patronage of the said church, with the chapels of Loose and Debtling: as also the new-work, or hospital of St. Peter and Paul, at Maidstone, built anno 1260, by Archbishop Boniface; together with the patronage of the churches of Sutton, Lillington (perhaps Lullingston) and Farley, thereunto belonging. To this appropriation, Somner says, Adam Mottrum, archdeacon of Canterbury, gave his consent. How such consent was necessary, does not appear.

The same king, by another charter, granted to this college the advowson of the church of Crundale, near Wye, in this county, with the reversion of the manors of Tremworth and Fannes, in the same parish; which were held by Henry Yevele, for his life: and King Henry IV. in the 8th year of his reign, gave his licence to the master and chaplains, to purchase the manor of Wyghtesham, (probably Witresham, in this county) pursuant to their

chartre, whereby they were authorised to buy lands to the value of 40l. per annum.

Though this college is generally supposed to stand on the site of the hospital of St. Peter and St. Paul, yet, according to the opinion of Newton, who wrote the antiquities of Maidstone, it is not the fact. His dissention is founded on the following reasons: first, that it appears more probable, from the words of the grant or licence, that this hospital stood in the West Borough; and besides, when it is considered that Courtney had not the grant of it till the last year of his life, it is not likely he should have been able to pull it down, and erect the present building in so short a time. He rather supposes that this college was built some time before, on the archbishop's own lands, or the demesnes of the manor; after which, he obtained the hospital of the king, as an accession to its revenues.

To defray his expences in this foundation, Courtney had recourse, says the author before cited, to the arts of his predecessors, who were used to make others pay for the charities of which they assumed the merit; and accordingly procured a licence from the pope, to gather 4d. in the pound out of all ecclesiastical preferments within his province. The bishop of Lincoln refused to collect it in his diocese, and appealed to the pope; but whilst the appeal was depending, the archbishop died.

This college seems (says Newton) to have been dissolved about the year 1538: according to Tanner, it was, by that king granted

to the Lord Cobham. Its value, as stated by Leland, was 212l. 5s. 3½d, per annum, in the whole, and 139l. 7s. 6d. clear. But both Dugdale and Speed estimate it at 159l. 7s. 10d. Kilburn says it was dedicated to the honour of All Saints; and to these, Tanner prefixes St. Mary. The gate or entrance is still remaining, with other parts of the building sufficient to shew it was once a handsome structure. It is at present converted into a farm-house, and with the lands about it, to a considerable value, is part of the estate of Lord Romney.

69

The church is likewise a very good piece of Gothic architecture: it was either rebuilt, or much repaired, by Archbishop Courtney, who therein lies buried.

Wardens, or Masters, of this College.

1. John Wotton. He was rector of Staplehurst, in this county, canon of Chichester, and one of Archbishop Courtney's executors. He died the last day of October, 1417, and was buried in this church, with an inscription on his tomb, which is now gone, but was preserved by Weaver, in his account of Funeral Monuments. He is mentioned in Rimer's Fœd. tom. ix. page 117.
2. Roger Heron. In the List of the Gentlemen of Kent, 12th of Henry II. 1434, we find Rogeri Heron, Magistri Coll. de Maydestone: and he occurs master, 1438.
3. Thomas Boleyn, L. L. B. 1459.
4. Thomas Preston succeeded in 1470, and held that office in 1476.
5. John Comberton, A. M. In the additions to Tanner he is called William, and said to have died in 1506.
6. William Grocyn, S. T. B. admitted April 17, 1506, or (as Wood says) about 1504. He was born at Bristol, educated at Wykeham's School, near Winchester, and afterwards fellow of New College, Oxford. He is said to have been one of the greatest scholars of his time, excellent in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and a familiar friend of the learned Erasmus. He died in either the year 1519 or 1520, aged about 80 years, and was buried at the stall end of the choir of this collegiate church.
7. John Penyton, A. M. Hasted says he succeeded anno 1522.
8. John Lefee, Luffee, or Leys, (his name being thus differently spelt) was the last master, and at the dissolution had a pension assigned him of 48l. 16s. 8d. which it appears he lived to enjoy in 1553. He is mentioned in Wood's Fasti. Oxon. vol. i. p. 29.

70

At the same time annual pensions were granted to the persons following, as fellows, chaplains, or otherwise members of this college.

	l.	s.	d.
John Godfrey	6	13	8
George Denham	6	0	0
Thomas Wade	5	0	0
John Porter	5	0	0
Arthur Butler	4	0	0
Thomas Pyne	4	0	0
George Prior	4	0	0
Arthur Burton	2	13	4
John Weston	2	13	4
William Clark	2	13	4
John Huggard	2	6	8
James Ware	2	6	8
James Killigrew	2	0	0
William Ryle	1	6	8
John Pyteste	1	6	8

This drawing was made in the year 1760.

ST. MARTIN's PRIORY, or the NEWARKE. Dover. (Plate I.)

Before the year 640, King Eadbald built a chapel within the walls of his castle of Dover, wherein he placed a college of twenty-four secular canons; but about the year 686, according to the Monasticon, or 696, as Tanner has it, these canons encumbering the garrison, and becoming extremely troublesome, by their irregular behaviour, particularly in coming in and going out at all hours, Wictred, king of Kent, fearful this might be attended with danger to the castle, built St. Martin's Church in Dover, some small remains of which are still visible near the market place, and placed them therein, granting them all the privileges and immunities they had enjoyed whilst in the castle; among which was an independency from all jurisdiction and visitation, except from the court of Rome, and that of himself or his successors only.

Here they remained four hundred years, and there being no other church than that of St. Martin, they built three others for parochial service, which churches were afterwards chapels, depen-

dent on the monastery. At length these canons being screened by their immunities from all but the royal authority, grew so licentious, that they violated both maids and married women, with impunity, both within and without the town; and committed so many excesses of all kinds, that in the 24th of the reign of Henry I. Richard Corboil, archbishop of Canterbury, complained of them to that king; and represented to him, that on account of their privileges, a stop to these irregularities could only be effected by the immediate interposition of the royal authority; and further added, that if his majesty did not immediately restrain and punish them, he himself would be culpable before God, for their misdeeds.

This had such an effect, that in the year 1130, Henry being

present at the dedication of Christ Church, Canterbury, gave to the archbishop and his successors, the church of St. Martin's at Dover, with all their possessions, directing him to place therein religious persons, who should serve God and sing masses for the benefit of the souls of his ancestors, his own soul, and those of his successors. In this charter he directed that the religious should chuse their own abbot; but that this election should be examined and confirmed by the archbishop.

The archbishop now began to build a new monastery near Dover, which is that whose ruins are here represented, designing it for canons of the order of St. Augustine, but died before he could accomplish it.

Henry II. succeeding to the throne, confirmed the grant of his predecessor, when, anno 1140, Archbishop Theobald placed in this monastery monks and a prior from Canterbury, giving them all that had been possessed by the canons of St. Martin's, except the provision, or prebends, for two canons, one named Dale, the other Godston; the former of which he kept himself, and the latter was held by the abbot of St. Augustines: but by what right or authority does not appear. These monks were sent here only during pleasure, and were liable to be recalled or exchanged.

Afterwards the same bishop, without the king's permission, and contrary to the royal charter and the pope's bulls, did by his

charter direct that the prior of Dover should always be elected out of the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. This caused great confusion and destruction to the monastery, the affairs of which grew from bad to worse. Archbishop Baldwin, however, gave them a prior out of their own body, named Osbert; by which, during his time, the house was much benefited.

Anno 1271, in the 13th of King Edward I. the prior of Dover, named Anselm, a monk from Canterbury had so wasted the goods of this monastery, that the monks had not wherewithal to subsist, or clothe themselves. He had moreover involved the community in debt, to the amount of eleven hundred marks, wherefore they accused him of dilapidation, and ejected him as an unprofitable member.

A dispute arising about the nomination of a new prior, which the archbishop contended should be chosen from among the monks of Canterbury, those of Dover appealed to the king, who determined that they should elect their own prior; and they accordingly elected one Robert Whetacre, who was prior twenty-nine years. The story of the dispute concerning the election of a prior, is thus differently related in the appendix to Batteley's edition of Somner's History of Canterbury.

"As Canterbury Hall, in Oxford, was a nursery of students, so the priory of St. Martin, by Dover, was a cell appertaining to this monastery; let us now take a progress to Dover, and take a short survey of this priory. Anno 1130, the king being present at the dedication of this church, did then, of his royal bounty, give to the monks of this church, his royal chapel at Dover, called

St. Martins. This chapel, in former times, had been a college of secular canons; and anno 1136, Archbishop William having rebuilt it, did attempt to fix here a society of regular canons, whom he brought from Merton for that purpose; but the convent of Christ Church opposed his designs, sending one of their own members, by name Jeremy, to forbid the introducing of these regulars; and, if it was needful, to make an appeal to the court of Rome, on behalf of the convent. This put a stop to the business,

the archbishop died in a short time after; and the convent of Christ Church took this opportunity of sending thither twelve monks of their own house, and of constituting a prior over them. in the next year Henry, bishop of Winchester, a man of great power, being the king's brother, and the pope's legate, expelled the new convent, who were as yet hardly settled, and compelled them to return to their old house at Canterbury. Anno 1139, Archbishop Theobald sent again twelve monks from this priory, with Ascelin, sacrist of this church, who was appointed to be their prior. This being done by the archbishop, with the consent of the chapter of his metropolitical church (to whom it was a special act of grace) was never more opposed, but confirmed by papal bulls; and so continued until the general dissolution of priories in this kingdom, a cell to this monastery. Anno 1384, it was taxed as worth 273l. 16s. 8d. It had these churches appropriated to it; Colrede, in the deanry of Sandwich; Higam, Guston, St. Margaret's, and Backland, in the deanry of Dover; and Appledore, in the deanry of Lymne. The priors of this cell were usually elected out of the obedientiaries of this monastery."

From Prynne's History of Papal Usurpation, it appears, that Henry III. issued in the 55th and 56th year of his reign, two different writs to the constable of Dover castle, directing him to protect his priory of St. Martin's in their rights and privileges, against the monks of Canterbury; and a third at the instance of the sub-prior and convent, directing the constable of Dover castle, and two monks of St. Martin's, to preserve the goods of that house, which had been notoriously wasted by the prior, and to apply them to the benefit thereof, till the king and council should take farther order therein.

26th of Henry VIII. here were 13 monks, and the estates of this house were valued, distinct from those of Canterbury, at 170l. 14s. 11d. ob. per ann. Dugdale, 232l. 1s. 5d. ob. Speed. "At the suppression of this priory, the church was taken down (says the author of the Antiquities of Rochester) anno 1546, by Messrs. Buffkin and Nethersole; the bells given to the chamber of Do-

ver. About the same time St. John's church was demolished; for Mr. Nethersole had the lead that covered that church, and one Plane of London, had the land, and two tenements appertaining to it." At present the site and ruins are the property of

------ Papillion, Esq; in whose family they have been for several generations. This view, which shews the south aspect, was drawn anno 1760.

(PLATE II.)

The north-west aspect or inner side of the south gate-house of this priory is here delineated.

Its appearance plainly shews, that solidity and duration were the ideas uppermost in the mind of the architect at the time of its erection. Indeed, from what remain of the other parts of this monastery, one may venture to pronounce it to have been a very plain, or rather inelegant edifice. Perhaps the character these religious bore at the time of its construction, might not render their neighbours over-ready to contribute to the decoration of their monastery, and their own distracted and distressful situation afterwards prevented their doing it.

The following Catalogue of the priors of this house, is given in Browne Willis's History of Monasteries, from Mr. Warton's Collections, and others.

"Ascelinus or Anselmus, prior of Dover, held the abbacy of Hulm in commendam, anno 1139. The year after which he died, and was succeeded by William, who occurs prior, anno 1142; as does

Hugh de Cadamo, anno 1149; and
Richard, anno 1157; and
Warin, anno 1179. His successor, I presume, was
John; who occurs prior, anno 1186; as does
William, anno 1187; and
Osborn, anno 1189; and
Robert, anno 1193; and

Foelix, anno 1196; and
Reginald, anno 1212, to whom succeeded, about the year 1229,
William Dover, batchelor of the canon law, and monk of this convent; and to him
Robert, elected about the year 1235; whose successor
John surrendering anno 1251, was succeeded by
Guy; he resigned anno 1260; and had for his successor
William de Burwell, on whose death, which happened at Canterbury, anno 1268,
Richard de Wenchepe, sacrist, was nominated to this dignity, by the archbishop, 28th of October, 1268, four years after which he was deposed on the 7th of the Ides of March, 1272; whereupon the priorship became vacant till the year 1275, when
Anselm de Estria, sub-prior, was elected by the convent. He was, I presume, succeeded by one
John, on whose death or resignation
Robert de Whitacre became prior, the 3d of the Kalends of January, 1289: after him

John de Choldon occurs prior, anno 1321; as does
Robert, anno 1345, and
Richard de Hugham, anno 1350, in which said year
John is likewise entitled prior; as is
Thomas Denisins, anno 1353; and
William Chertham, anno 1366; and
James Stone, anno 1367; whose successor in this office was
John Newenhim. -- He occurs anno 1371, and 1372; as does
William Dover, anno 1393; whose successor
Walter Causton dying or resigning anno 1416,
John Wotton was elected to this dignity. The next I find is
John Cumbe, elected April 14, 1444; to whom succeeded, after about two years government
John Asheford, and to him
Thomas Dour, who was elected anno 1453. After him
Humphrey occurs prior, anno 1469; as does

John Thornton, anno 1508, which are all I find, except that
John Folkestone, alias Lambert, was last prior, and surrendered this convent with sixteen monks at the dissolution, and had a pension of 20l. per ann. allowed him, which he enjoyed anno 1553."

St. Martin's church had such superiority over the other churches and chapels of Dover, that none of the priests might sing mass, till St. Martin's priests had begun. This view was drawn anno 1760.

THE MONASTERY OF MINSTER, IN THE Isle of Shepey.

Minster, in the isle of Shepey, lies at the north side of Kent, on an eminence adjoining to the sea, from whence its church is very conspicuous. It is about four miles north-eastward from Queenborough.

This monastery, according to Dugdale, was instituted by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert king of Kent, and mother of Egbert, of whom she obtained lands for its foundation. It was was compleated about the year 675, when it was endowed for seventy-seven nuns. The house suffered much from the Danes, by whom at last it was totally destroyed; but was re-edified anno 1130, by William Corveil, archbishop of Canterbury, who dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Sexburga, and placed therein benedictine nuns. Kilburne says, that about the year 1200, it was appropriated to the abbey of St. Augustine. Their possessions were confirmed to them by Henry IV. The annual revenues of this nunnery were estimated at 129l. 7s. 10d. ob. according to both Dugdale and Speed; but two M. S. Valors, quoted by Tanner, make it only 122l. 14s. 6d. ob. About the time of the dissolution, here was a prioress and ten nuns. The site was granted 29th of Henry VIII. together with the manor, to Sir Thomas Cheiney; but his son Henry Lord Cheiney, having in the beginning of the reign of

Elizabeth, exchanged it with that queen for other lands, she re-

77

granted it to Sir Thomas Hobby, who married her kinswoman, Margaret, the daughter of Henry Lord Hunsdon. His son, Sir Edward Hobby, about the middle of the next reign, sold it to Mr. Henry Richards, who bequeathed it to Mr. Gabriel Levesay: he sold it to Sir John Heyward, who vested it in trustees for charitable uses.

Weaver supposes the present church to have been part of the monastery, which, with the gate-house, is all that is now remaining. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburga, it consists of two aisles and two chancels, the steeple is at the west end, being a large square tower, with a wooden turret at the top, in which there is a clock and a ring of five bells. It appears to have been higher than it is at present. There was formerly a building adjoining to the east end of the north chancel, the door case and some ornaments are still remaining. It is estimated only as a curacy, and therefore not valued in the King's Books in the Valor Beneficiorum. But Bishop Williams, in his map of the diocese of Canterbury, rates it at 4l. A fair is kept in the village here, on Monday before Easter-day. In this church are several ancient tombs; particularly one, with this inscription, "Hic jacent Rogerus Norwood & Boon Uxor ejus sepulti ante Conquestum;" and a handsome one of Sir Thomas Cheiney, Knight of the Garter, warden of the cinque ports, constable of Dover Castle, treasurer of the houshold to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and privy counsellor to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth. But the most remarkable is that of Sir Robert de Shurland, who resided at Shurland, in this island, temp. Edward I. by whom he was created a Knight Banneret, for his gallant behaviour at the siege of Carlaverock, in Scotland. (a) A cross-legged figure in armour, with a shield on his left arm, like that of a knight templar, said to represent him, lies under a Gothic arch in the south wall, having an armed page at his feet, and on his right side, the head of a horse emerging out

(a) So says Phillipot, but the name of Shurland does not appear in the ancient poem describing that siege, preserved in the British Museum. Bib. Cotton Caligula, A. xviii. wherein are recorded the names and coats armorial of all the principal nobility and gentry who served on that expedition.

78

of the waves of the sea, as in the action of swimming. The monument has suffered much from a custom the country people have been indulged in, of cutting on it the initials of their names, by which the figure of the knight is much defaced. The vane on the tower of the church is also in the figure of a horse's head. These have procured the building the name of the Horse Church. Various are the conjectures concerning the meaning of this horse. But the popular solution is the following Legend, which has, by a worthy friend of mine, been thus hitched into doggerel rhyme. It would be paying the reader but a bad compliment to attempt seriously to examine the credibility of the story.

Of monuments that here they shew
Within the church, we drew but two:
One an embassador of Spain's:
T'other Lord Shurland's dust contains;
Of whom a story strange they tell,
And seemingly believe it well.
The lord of Shurland on a day,
Happ'ning to take a ride this way,
About a corpse observ'd a crowd,
Against their priest complaining loud,
That he would not the service say,
Till somebody his fees should pay.
On this his lordship too did rave,
And threw the priest into the grave;
"Make haste and fill it up, (said he)
We'll bury both without a fee."
But when he cooler grew, and thought
To what a scrape himself he'd brought,
Away he gallop'd to the bay,
Where at that time a frigate lay,
With Queen Elizabeth on board,
When strange to tell! this hairbrain'd lord
On horseback swam to the ship's side,
There told his tale, and pardon cry'd.
The grant with many thanks he takes,
And swimming still to land he makes;
But on his riding up the beach,
He an old women meets, (a witch):
"This horse which now your life doth save,
(Says she) will bring you to your grave."
"You'll prove a liar, (says my lord)
You ugly hag." Then with his sword,
Acting a most ungrateful part,
The generous beast stabb'd to the heart.
It happened, after many a day,
That with some friends he stroll'd that way;
And this strange story as they walk,
Became the subject of their talk;
When on the bank by the sea side,
"Yonder the carcase lies," he cried.
As 'twas not far, he led them to't,
And kick'd the scull up with his foot.
When a sharp bone pierc'd thro' his shoe,
And wounded grievously his toe,
Which mortified: so he was kill'd,
And the hag's prophecy fulfill'd.
See there his cross-legg'd figure laid,
And near his feet the horse's head.
The tomb is of too old a fashion
To tally well with this narration:
But of the tale we would not doubt,
Nor put our Cicerone out.
'Tis a good moral hint at least,
That gratitude's due to a beast.

It is by others supposed to refer to the following circumstance;

Sir Robert Shurland was, it is said, famous for the art of teaching horses to swim, and having obtained the grant of wreck of the sea, which privilege is always esteemed to reach as far from the

shore into the water, as, upon the lowest ebb, a man on horseback can ride in and touch with the point of his lance, he by swimming his horse extended that right beyond the usual limits, which being contested by law, he obtained a decision in his favor, in memory of which the swimming horse was placed on his monument. This story seems scarcely more probable than the former. Had the monument been meant to preserve the memory of the decision here mentioned, he would probably have been represented on horseback with his lance in his hand. This drawing was made anno 1759.

The OLD CHURCH in DOVER CASTLE.

This church stands within the castle, on an eminence, surrounded by a circular work. The monkish writers pretend it was built by King Lucius; who, as they report, reigned in Kent and Sussex. Darrel says, the ancient Chronicles of Dover recorded, that it had been first dedicated to Christ, by St. Phaganus, anno 156; but on account of the profanation it afterwards suffered, by the idolatry of the Saxons was again consecrated by St. Augustine, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. He farther adds, that the remains of an altar was to be seen in the tower at the west end of the church; which tower had been adorned with the arms of King Lucius: indeed it is pretty generally allowed to be of Roman construction; and is supposed to have been a specula, or watch-tower. Of this opinion was Dr. Stukely, who appears to have accurately considered it; his words are: "The church we are now speaking of was built in the first times of Christianity, out of part of the Roman ruins, whence there are large quantities of Roman bricks laid into the works; the arches are entirely turned with them; the corners and many parts both within and without, are built therewith; and the remainder is of stone, originally cut by the Romans; it is in the form of a cross, and has a square tower in the middle: the stone windows of this church are of later date than the building; they have been put in long

since. The design is simple, but admirably contrived for its use and purpose; the base is octagonal without, within a square; but the sides of the square and octagon are equal: viz. fifteen Roman feet; which reduces the wall to the thickness of ten feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than at present; but it retires inwards continually from all sides, with much the same proportion as an Egyptian obolus. Upon four of these sides there are windows, narrow, but handsomely turned with a semicircular arch of Roman brick, six foot

high: the door to it is on the east side, about six foot wide, very well turned over head with an arch, made of a course of Roman brick and stone alternately, fourteen feet high. All the stones of this work are of a narrow scantling; and the manner of the composure throughout is perfectly the same with that of Richborough castle: there is first two courses of this brick, which is level with the bottom of these windows; then seven courses of hewn stone, which mount up to the top of the windows; then two courses of brick, seven of stone alternately to the top; every window by this means reaching to a stage or story: there are five of these stages left; they are visible enough to a discerning eye, though some be stopped up, others covered over, others have modern church-like windows of stone put in. I suppose the inside was intirely filled up with a stair-case; the height of what is left is forty foot: I believe there was twenty foot more originally; and the whole number of windows on a side was eight. This building was made use of as a steeple, and had a pleasant ring of bells in it, which Sir George Rooke procured to be carried away to Portsmouth: since then, the Office of the Ordinance, under pretext of savingness, have taken the lead that covered it, and left this rare piece of art and masonry to struggle with the sea, air, and weather. Mr. Dagg gave me a coin of Dioclesian found here: the Erpingham's arms are patched up against one side of the pharos being two bars and a canton; so that I suppose it was repaired in Henry V.'s time, Lord Erpingham being then warden

of Dover castle. I have heard there is such another pharos at St. Andrew's, in Scotland.

Many persons of rank were buried in this church; and here were, according to Darell, monuments for both Sir Robert Ashton, who was constable of the castle, in the year 1384, and his deputy, Richard Malmain, wherein they seem (says he) still to live and breathe in their effigies. Of these, or any other monuments, there are not at present the least vestige; but there is still remaining, against one of the walls, this inscription, relative to the removal of the body of the earl of Northampton, which points out nearly the time when the church began to fall to decay. This was, in all likelyhood, after the burial, and before the removal of that earl.

MEMORANDUM.

"In this place was buried the body of Henry, earl of Northampton, constable of Dover Castle, and lord-warden of the cinque ports, A. D. 1614; and in this place stood likewise a monument in memory of the said earl, whose body and monument, by reason of the ruinous condition of this chapel, was removed, A. D. 1696, to the chapel of the hospital of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, of the foundation of the said earl, at the charge of the worshipful company of Mercers, London, governors of the said hospital; and with the consent of the archbishop of Canterbury, and

of his grace the duke of Norfolk, and of Henry, earl of Romney, lord-warden of the cinque ports, and constable of Dover Castle."

The view here given (which was drawn anno 1758) represents the south side of the church and pharos; in which the courses of Roman brick are distinctly marked. It likewise shews the burial-ground for the garrison; and at a distance over the center of the church, the keep or dungeon.

A. D. 1580, on the 6th of April, an earthquake was felt here, which threw down a piece of the cliff next the sea, with part of

the castle wall standing on it. This event should have been inserted in the general account of the castle, but was by an oversight omitted.

OSTENHANGER, or WESTENHANGER HOUSE.
(Plate I.)

Ostenhanger stands in the parish of Stamford, towards the south east part of the county, about two miles and a half north of Hythe.

Harris, in his History of Kent has the following curious description of this place. "Ostenhanger, now generally called Westenhanger; as Phillipot saith it is written in the Pipe Roll of that year, in the 27th year of King Henry III. and much after the same manner I find it written in the next reign. This hath been anciently a very eminent seat, and, as some think, was once a parish by itself; and, indeed, it is not unlikely that the chapel of St. John here was once parochial; the ruins of the foundation of which I saw plainly remaining, between the moat and the great barn; and several tomb-stones with crosses on them, were dug up here. The worthy Justinian Champneys, Esq; the present owner of this manor, tells me, that by his writings he judges this chapel to have been formerly a parish; and there is now a place called the Parsonage Field. None also of the eminent owners of this great house have been buried in Stamford Church; and several of them having been buried here, is also another argument for the same opinion. John son of Nicholas de Crioll, in the 19th year of King Edward III. obtained a licence to found a chauntry here, which he endowed with one messuage, forty-five acres of arable, and six acres of pasture land, lying in Limpne.

This famous seat, Phillipot saith, did anciently belong to the family of Auberville: Sir William de Auberville lived here in King Richard the First's reign, at the time when he founded the abbey of West Langdon. His son, Hugh de Auberville, was also a good benefactor to that convent; and his son was Sir William

de Auberville, whose only daughter carried it in marriage to

Nicholas de Crioll, probably a great-grandson of Bertram de Crioll, who was sheriff of Kent in the 27th year of King Henry III. There was also another Bertram de Crioll, who died possessed of a good part of this estate in the 23d year of King Edward I. and left it to Joan his daughter, who carried it to her husband Sir Richard de Rokesley; and who, on her brother John de Crioll's decease, became his sole heir. This Sir Richard de Rokesley, who was knighted by King Edward I. at the famous siege of Carlaveroch in Scotland, left only two daughters; Joan, who was the wife of Walter de Pateshall, and Agnes who carried this estate in marriage to Thomas de Poynings. He had issue Nicholas Poynings, who was summoned to sit in parliament as a baron in the 33d year of King Edward III. Michael Poynings had the same honour in the 42d year of that king: and one Lucas de Poynings sat the same year in the same rank. On the division of the estate, Westenhanger fell to Michael's share, whose son Thomas sat also in parliament as a baron in the 6th year of King Henry IV. as also did his grandson Robert de Poynings, who died in the 8th year of King Edward IV. and left Sir Edward Poynings his son and heir. This gentleman lived here, was a privy counsellor to King Henry VII. knight of the garter, and lord lieutenant of Ireland; and it was by his influence on that nation that the famous statute passed, called Poynings law. He was likewise at the siege of Terwin with King Henry VIII. and was made knight banneret for his good services there; but he dying in the 12th year of that king's reign, without any lawful issue, his estate escheated to the crown; however King Henry VIII. gave this, and some other parts of it, to his natural son, Thomas Poynings, afterwards made knight of the Bath at Queen Anne Bolen's coronation; and in the 36th year of King Henry VIII. he sat in parliament as Baron Poynings of Westenhanger. About a year after this he died without issue; and then this manor returned to the crown again, where it lay till King Edward VI. granted it to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, and afterwards duke of Nor-

thumberland; but on his attainder in the first of Queen Mary, it came again to the crown, and was by Queen Elizabeth granted to her kinsman, Sir Thomas Sackville, who not long after sold it to Thomas Smith, Esq; usually called Customer Smith, who very much improved and augmented the building of the house, which had been greatly damaged by fire. From him it descended to his great-grandson Philip Smith, viscount Strangeford, who resided here in Phillipot's time; but at length he sold it to Finch, from whence it went in the same way into the possession of Justinian Champneys, Esq; who hath built here a neat small house out of the remains of the old one; and very august and noble those ruins are, and shew this seat to have been once a very large and magnificent pile of building, and which some fancy to have been also of very great antiquity; for they will have it to have been erected by Oesce, son and successor to Hengist king of Kent, and from him to have had the name of Oescinhanger. But though

this be not very improbable (for I know nor where else to fix the place of Hengist's residence in this county) yet we have nothing in history to confirm it; and the buildings here have by no means the face of so great antiquity, and I believe did not precede the time of the Criolls or Aubervilles, unless you would think that by the tower here called Rosamond's, and where the tradition is, that fair mistress was kept for some time, it did belong once to Henry II. and perhaps might be given by him to the Aubervilles; which conjecture will receive some confirmation from what I observed here, as I was looking carefully over the venerable ruins of this place, where I met with several pieces of excellent carved work in stone; for I found the left hand of a statue well carved in stone, with the end of a sceptre grasped in it. This I fancied then to have been part of the figure of King Henry II. because I remembered, that in Sandford's Genealogical History of our Kings, there was a seal of that prince with his sceptre in his left hand, and the ball or mound in his right; a position so unusual, that one would almost conclude from it, that King Henry II. was left-handed. This house was once moted all round and

had a draw-bridge, a gate-house and portal, whose arch was large and strong, with a portcluse or portcullis, and the walls all embattled and fortified with nine towers; one of which, with the gallery or garret adjoining to it was called, as is abovementioned, Fair Rosamond's Tower, and it was thought she was kept here for some time before she was removed to Woodstock. The room they call her prison, was the long garret, of one hundred and sixty feet in length, which they call her gallery. Within the great gate was a court of one hundred and thirty foot square, in the middle of which was once a fountain. Over the door by which you entered the house was a stone figure of St. George on horseback, and under that were four coats of arms; the royal one, another, a key and crown, held by two angels; and the other two defaced. On the right hand was a pair of free-stone stairs eight foot wide, and of twenty steps; this led into a chapel of thirty-three foot long and seventeen foot wide: this was not the church or chapel of St. John, but one of a much later date, being erected there by Sir Edward Poynings, Knight of the Garter, and comptroller of the king's houshold, in the 12th year of King Henry VIII. This appears by a French inscription on two stones, which now lye in Mr. Smith's parlour, in this parish, and which, among other things, were brought out of the ruins of Westenhanger. At each corner of the window of this chapel, was carved curiously well in stone, a canopy. There were also pedestals for statues; and over the window stood a stone statue of St. Anthony, with his pig at his feet, which had a bell hung in one of its ears. At the west end of the chapel were statues of St. Christopher, and King Herod. The hall was fifty foot long and thirty-two wide, and a musick gallery in it at one end, and cloisters which led from the other end to the chapel, parlour, &c. There were then in the house one hundred and twenty-six rooms, and a report was, that

there were three hundred and sixty-five windows. In the year 1701, for the lucre of 1000l. which was given for the materials then standing in this house, three quarters of it were pulled

down: and the account above is the condition it was in when that was begun.

Phillipot mentions another part of this estate of Westenhanger, which coming to Nicholas de Crioll by the heir of Auberville, afterwards went thus: John, son of this gentleman, (who, by the bye, in the 19th year of King Edward III. had a licence to build and embattle at Westenhager, and to found the chauntry above-mentioned, in St. John's chapel) left it to his son, Sir Nicholas de Crioll, who died seized of it in the 3d year of King Richard III. from him it descended to Sir Thomas Crioll or Keriell, as they began now to be called; and he was killed in the second battle of St. Albans, in the 30th year of King Henry VI. He left no son, but by one of his daughters and co-heirs it went in marriage to Thomas Fogg, Esq; who, about the end of King Edward IV. sold it to his elder brother, Sir John Fogg, of Repton; and he, about the beginning of King Henry VIII. parted with it the same way to Sir Edward Poynings, above-mentioned. This view, wherein is shewn Rosamond's Tower, was drawn anno 1773.

(PLATE II.)

This view shews the great entrance on the north-west side, as viewed from the inner court. It seems to have been very noble, and was vaulted over by arches springing from six polygonal pilasters, at present only about six feet high; but as the ground hereabouts has been much raised, undoubtedly great part of the height of this entrance has been buried.

Little can be added to the account of this house quoted from Harris, in the former plate, except that it was in the hands of King Henry VIII. when Leland wrote his Itinerary. His words are: "Costinhaungre was Creal's lordship, of sum now corrupteley caullid Westenanger. Poyninges a late held it; the king hath it now.'" That king, in the 32d year of his reign, granted to Sir Thomas Cheyney, Knt. treasurer of his houshold, and warden of the cinque ports, the office of constable of the castle of

Saltwood, and keeper of this capital messuage or mansion, at Westenhanger, and of the orchards and gardens to the same belonging, and keeper of his parks there, and of those of Westenhanger. Wages as constable of Saltwood, 9l. 2s. 6d. keeper of Westenhanger house, 6d. per diem; and keeper of the parks 4d. per diem.

Strype, in his Annals, vol. II. page 314, mentions, "Queen Elizabeth at her own house at Westenhanger." By Harris's account, it was some time in the crown during her reign; but is

not mentioned amongst her houses, in the list of them published in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa. It at present belongs to ------ Champneys, Esq; a descendant of Justinian Champneys, and is let for a farm-house.

Here in the last civil war, divers prisoners were a while confined by the parliamentary general, after the defeat of those of the king's party at Maidstone, June 1, 1648; and among them Sir William Brockman, who was very active in the royal cause. This anecdote, though not mentioned in the histories of those times, was communicated by a gentleman of that family. This view was drawn anno 1773.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. PANCRAS IN ST. AUGUSTINE'S Monastery, Canterbury.

The ruins of this little oratory stand near the south-eastern-most part of the Abbey-close. It is commonly supposed to be of great antiquity, but this opinion is controverted by Somner, who gives very good reasons for his doubts.

"The next thing (says he is the chapel of St. Pancrace, built (as the private chroniclers make report) before Augustine came, and used by the king, before his conversion to Christianity, for the place of his idol-worship; but after it, the first that Augustine, after he had purged it from the worship of the false, consecrated to the service of the true God, and dedicated to St. Pancrace: wherewith the Devil, all enraged, and not brooking his

ejection from the place he had so long enjoyed, the first time that Augustine celebrates mass there, furiously assaults the chappel to overturn it; but having more of will than power to actuate his intended mischief, all he could do was to leave the ensigns of his malice, the print of his talons [such as I have elsewhere seen by ivy growing and eating into old walls, even of stone] on the south porch of the wall of the chapel, where they are visible to this day. Thus Thorn tells the tale; and no better than a tale can I conceive it to be. I will grant that a chapel of that name, of no small antiquity, there was sometime standing, where a good part of her ruins are yet left, built almost wholly of British or Roman brick (infallible remains of antiquity): that on the walls, outside of the south porch) such tokens as the historian will have it to be the marks of the beast, are visible enough: that of latter time this story became vulgarly received. Hamond Beale, to instance in one for many, anno 1492, gives by his will to the reparation of St. Pancrace his chapel within the precinct of St. Augustine's church-yard, and of the chapel where St. Augustine first celebrated mass in England, annexed to the former 3l. 6s. 8d.) But that either this was the place where St. Augustine first said mass in England (St. Martin's was it, as Bede will tell you) or that the story is further true than I have granted, I cannot believe.

To give you my reasons, consult Venerable Bede's Preface to

his Ecclesiastical History, and you shall find he there acknowledgeth his intelligence for these parts received chiefly from Albinus, the then abbot of St. Augustine's, who with diligence instructed him in all things that, either by written record or tradition of his elders, had come unto his knowledge any ways memorable. But take his own words. He says, "The most reverend abbot Albinus, a man skilled in all kind of learning, became above all others, my chief helper in this work: who being instituted in the church of Canterbury by the venerable and most learned men, Archbishop Theodore of blessed memory, and Hadrian the abbot, had diligently come to the know-

ledge of all things which were done by the disciples of the blessed Pope Gregory, both in the province of Canterbury itself, and in the bordering countries also, either from the monuments of learning, or from the report of the aged, and transmitted to me, concerning these matters, whatsoever seemed worth to be recorded, by Nothelmus, a religious priest of the church of London, either by writing, or by word of mouth." Thus Bede, Add hereunto, That this was a matter so remarkable, an occurrence so much in itself, but in respect of the circumstances of time and place much more memorable: of time; it happening so in the very infancy of the English Saxon church: of place; being such as an idol-temple was become, and that newly, a Christian oratory: that than it, there is not a thing more worthy to be kept in memory, in the whole story of times; and therefore could not have escaped the one, the intelligencer (Elbine's) knowledge; nor consequently the other, the historian (Bede's) pen. But for all this, look and you shall find, that Bede is so far from making mention of it, that he remembers not so much as the chapel. This is much. But let me add yet further: The following chronologers, for the most part monks, all pass it over in deep silence. Could Fame have been (think you) so sluggish, or so confined, that so famous a matter as this should fall from no Author's pen, till (in comparison) but yesterday, till Spot's and Thorn's days? The case so standing, let him believe it that can give credit to it for me; and so I leave it."

If these reasons are not deemed sufficient, to them may be added, that the shape of the east window of the present chapel is pointed; a circumstance alone sufficient to invalidate its pretensions to very remote antiquity.

Mr. Batteley, in his additions to Somner, says, from Thorn and other authorities, That this chapel was built by King Eadbald in honour of the Blessed Virgin; and that St. Dunstan was wont, at midnight, to visit this church and chapel, and to spend much time at his devotions therein; but that this enlargement of

the fabric of the church of this monastery did, in process of time, quite swallow up this chapel.

This view, which represents the south aspect, was drawn anno 1755. The traces of the devil's claws appear on the east side of the small square building, formerly the porch of the chapel.

QUEENBOROUGH CASTLE, IN THE ISLE of Shepey.

This view was taken from an undoubted original drawing made by Hollar, in the collection of the late Mr. Grose, of Richmond, in Surry. It is supposed to be that from which Hollar engraved the small view of this castle, a print extremely rare. On a comparison, it was found perfectly to agree with the traces and foundations of this edifice, now levelled with the ground. Of which Mr. Hasted, in his History of Kent, gives the following account:

The parish of Queenborough, which lies the next adjoining south westward from that of Minster, on the western shore of this island, was so called in honour of Philippa, Queen to King Edward III.

There was an ancient castle here, called the castle of Shepey, situate at the western mouth of the Swale, formerly, as has been already mentioned, accounted likewise the mouth of the river Thames, which was built for the defence both of the island and the passage on the water, the usual one then being between the main land of the county and this island.

This castle was begun to be new built by King Edward III. about the year 1361, being the 36th of his reign, and was finished about six years afterwards, being raised, as he himself says in his letters patent, dated May 10, in his 42d year, for the strength of the realm, and for the refuge of the inhabitants of this island.

This was undertaken under the inspection of William of Wickham, the king's chief architect, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; who, considering the difficulties arising from the nature of the ground and the lowness of the situation, acquitted himself

in this task with his usual skill and abilities, and erected here a large, strong and magnificent building, fit equally for the defence of the island and the reception of his royal master. When it was finished, the king paid a visit to it, and remained here some days, during which time he made this place a free borough in honour of Philippa his queen, naming it from thence Queenborough, and by charter bearing date anno 1366, he created it a corporation, making the townsmen burgesses, and giving them power to choose yearly a mayor and two bailiffs, who should make their oath of allegiance before the constable of the castle, and be justices within the liberties of the corporation, exclusive of all others, and endowing them with cognizance of pleas, with the liberty of two markets weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs yearly, one on the eve of our lady, and the other on the feast of St. James; and benefiting them with freedom of tholle, and sundry other bountiful privileges, which might allure men to inhabit this place. Three years after which, as a further favour of it, he ap-

pointed a staple of wool at it.

King Henry VIII. repaired this castle in the year 1536, at the time he rebuilt several others in these parts, for the defence of the sea coasts; but even then it was become little more than a mansion for the residence of the constable of it, in which situation it continued till the death of King Charles I. in 1648; soon after which, the powers then in being seized on this castle, among the rest of the possessions of the crown, and on the 16th of July following, passed an ordinance to vest the same in trustees, that they might be forthwith surveyed and sold, to supply the necessities of the state; accordingly this castle was surveyed in 1650, when it was returned, That it consisted of a capital messuage, called Queenborough Castle, lying within the common, belonging to the town of Queenborough, called Queenborough Marsh, in the parish of Minster, and containing about twelve rooms of one range of buildings below stairs, and of about forty rooms from the first story upwards, being circular and built of stone, with six towers and certain out-offices thereto belonging; all the roof

being covered with lead. Within the circumference of the castle was one little round court, paved with stone; and in the middle of that, one great well; and without the castle was one great court surrounding it; both court and castle being surrounded with a great stone wall, and the outside of that moated round: the said castle abutting to the highway leading from the town of Queenborough to Eastchurch, south, and it contained three acres, one rood, and eleven perches of land. That the whole was much out of repair, and no ways defensive by the common-wealth, or the island on which it stood, being built in the time of bows and arrows. That as no platform for the planting of cannon could be erected on it, and it having no command of the sea, although near unto it, they adjudged it not fit to be kept, but demolished, and that the materials were worth, besides the charge of taking down 1,792l. 12s. 0½d.

The above survey sufficiently points out the size and grandeur of this building which was soon after sold, with all its appurtenances, to Mr. John Wilkinson, who pulled the whole of it down and removed the materials.

The scite of the castle remained in his possession afterwards till the restoration of King Charles II. anno 1660, when the inheritance of it returned again to the crown, where it has continued ever since.

There are not any of the remains of the castle or walls to be seen at this time, only the moat continues still as such, and the ancient well in the middle of the scite, which long remained choaked up: but was, after several attempts made to restore it, anno 1723, opened by order of the commissioners of the Navy. A full account of which was communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Peter Collison, and is entered in their transactions.

The constables of this castle were men of considerable rank, as appears by the following list of them:

Anno 36 Edw. III. John Foxley was the first constable.
Anno 50 Edw. III. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

93

Anno 8 Rich II. Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin and earl of Oxford, attainted anno 11 Rich. II.
Anno 16 Rich. II. Sir Arnold Savage, Knt. obt. 12 Henry IV.
Anno 20 Rich. II. William le Scroope, son of the Lord Scroope.
Anno 1 Hen. IV. William de Watterton.
Anno 4 Hen. IV. John Cornwall, Baron of Fanhope.
Anno 10 Hen. IV. Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury.
Anno 1 Hen. V. Gilbert de Umfreville, obt. anno 9, Hen. V.
Anno 28 Hen. VI. Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, obt. 27 July, anno 38 Hen. VI.
Anno 1 Edw. IV. John Norwood, Esq.
George, duke of Clarence, obt. 17 Edw. IV.
Anno 1 Rich. III. Thomas Wentworth.
2 Ditto, Christopher Collyns.
Anno 1 Hen. VII. William Cheyney.
Sir Anthony Browne, Knt. of the garter, obt. 22 Hen. VII.
Anno 2 Hen. VIII. Francis Cheney.
Anno 3 Hen. VIII. Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt. of the garter, &c. obt. anno 1 Elizabeth.
Anno 1 Eliz. Sir Richard Constable, Knt.
Sir Edward Hoby, Knt.
Temp. Jac. 1. Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the last constable of this castle.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the annual fee of the keeper of this castle was 29l. 2s. 6d.

From a book containing the grants of the 1st and 2d of Richard III. preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and marked No. 433, there is an entry of a warrant for timber to be delivered to Christopher Colyns, for certain reparations at the castle of Quenesburghe; and, in another place in the same book, is a commission empowering him to take masons, stones, &c. necessary for the works in the said castle, whence it is evident that castle was then repaired.

94

GUNDULPH's TOWER, ROCHESTER.

This tower, which stands on the north side of the cathedral church of Rochester, is generally supposed to have been built by the bishop whose name it bears, as a place of security for the treasure and archives of that church and see. Some suppose it to have been intended for a bell tower, and others for an ecclesiastical prison, but whatever might be its destination, its machicolations, its loop-hole windows, and the thickness of its walls shew that strength and defence were considered as necessary.

This tower was originally in height about sixty feet, four or

five of which have either fallen, or been taken down, its walls are six feet thick and contain within them an area of about twenty feet square, it was divided into five floors or stories of unequal height, and had a communication with the upper part of the church by means of an arch or bridge, the steps of which are still visible. The common report is, that this was the only entrance into it; but on examination there were two other doors, one on the north side, at the base of the tower, and another on the third story. From diverse circumstances in the church, there are some grounds to suppose this tower was erected after that edifice was completed. This view was drawn anno 1781.

ROCHESTER CASTLE. (Plate I.)

This venerable and majestic ruin stands upon an eminence, on the eastern bank of the river Medway, a small distance south of and above the bridge, on or near which spot, it is said, stood a castle built by the Romans. Kilburne, in his Survey of Kent, has the following account of its origin: "J. Cæsar commanded it to be built (according to the Roman order) to awe the Britons, and the same was called the castle of Medway; but time and tempests bringing the same entirely to decay, Oesc, or Uske, king of Kent, about the year 490, caused Hroff, one of his chief coun-

sellors, and lord of this place, to build a new castle upon the old foundation, and hereupon it took the name of Hroffe's castle." As to the first part of this piece of history, which assigns the building of the castle to J. Cæsar, probabilities are extremely strong against it, both on account of the short stay he made in this island, and the difficulties and perplexities in which, during that time, he was involved; but that the Britons might erect a fortress here after his secession seems very likely, as by its situation it commanded the passage over the Medway; the importance of which must, at that time, have been well known; the same reasons make it probable that it was repaired, and perhaps improved, by the Roman legions, who, in the time of Claudius arrived here under the command of A. Plautius. That this was a Roman station seems indubitable, not only from the number of Roman bricks, coins, larchymatories, and other vessels, found in and near the castle, the course of the Roman way which led cross the river near this place, but likewise from the testimony of Antoninus in his Itinerary. It is also possible, that this castle, falling to ruin, might have been rebuilt by Uske, king of Kent, as is above related by Kilburne; since in the year 765, a castle is mentioned here, in the grant of certain lands given by King Egbert to the church of Rochester, which are described as lying within the walls of the castle of Rochester; and in 855, Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons, gave a house and lands to one Dunne, (his minister) the situation of which is said to be "meridie castelli Hrobi," supposed to signify to the south of the castle of Rochester. To these it has been indeed objected, that the whole

city is by King Offa called a castle; for in his grant to Bishop Waremund, he stiles him "Episcopum castelli quod nominatur Hroffeceaster;" and again, that the extent of land mentioned by King Egbert, viz. "Unum viculum cum duobus jugeribus et intra mœnia castelli," must signify the whole city, and not any fort or castle in the city; likewise, that in the account of sieges before the conquest, no mention is made of the castle, though, in like cases, after that event, it is always particularly spoken of.

96

The answers to these objections are, that the title of Bishop of Rochester castle, given to Waremund, might perhaps be done as a declaratory acknowledgment of his authority over it, from which, as a royal fortress, it might claim exemption; or else it might have been given to some former bishop as a place of security, to which he could retire in case of an invasion; but being afterwards with-held from the see, this was perhaps a formal and solemn acknowledgment of the episcopal right. With respect to the argument drawn from the extent and situation of the land mentioned in King Egbert's charter, the former, namely, one little street, and two acres, is nearly the quantity of land inclosed within the present walls, and perhaps the former fortifications might have been more extensive; and in all the ancient writings and charters relating to the church of Rochester in Reg. Roff. the wall of the city is distinguished from those of the castle; the former is expressed by the word Murus, and the latter generally by Mœnia. Now the land in question is said to be intra Mœnia; and besides, in the grant of Ethelwulf before-mentioned, the house and lands are said to be southward of the castle; and there is also mention of two acres of meadow land, and a right of common in the marshes, probably those by the river side; all which agrees with the situation of the present castle. Although these reasons do not seem quite conclusive, yet the general determination is for the ancient existence of the castle; and of this opinion is the ingenious author of the History of Rochester, lately published, who says, "On summing up these particulars, I must conclude, there was a fortification called a castle "within the city on this spot, before the conquest, although much less strong and respectable than the present castle has been." Bede mentions this castle, which he stiles castellum cantuariorum; and in the year 884, it sustained a sharp siege by Hasting, the Dane, who, according to their method of attack, cast upon the south side of it, that high mount now called Bully hill. In this siege the castle suffered considerably, and afterwards lay a long time desolate and neglected, till, as Kilburne says, (though he gives

97

no authority for his assertion) it was rebuilt by William the conqueror, who garrisoned it with five hundred soldiers. The present remains of this castle, indeed, confirm this position, being evidently of Norman construction; the form of the great tower

or keep commonly called Gundulph's Tower, being extremely similar to that of Dover, as well as to the White Tower in London; and indeed to the keeps of many other castles built about the time of the conquest. It is probable this was chiefly the work of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, in Normandy, bastard brother to the conqueror, chief justiciary of England, and earl of Kent, who is said to have resided in this city. The known turbulency of his temper makes it likely he should desire to have a place of strength in his custody.

About this time it appears, an exchange of lands passed between the king and bishop of Rochester, wherein the latter had lands given him at Aylsford, in lieu of a piece of ground in Rochester, for the king to build a castle on. "I am inclined to think, says the author of the History of Rochester, that this piece of ground was the two acres within the castle before-mentioned, given to the church of Rochester by Egbert, king of Kent: and now again put into the king's hands, that he might rebuild and strengthen the fortifications. This exchange gave rise to the prevailing notion, that Rochester Castle stood in Aylsford parish."

This castle was, in the beginning of the reign of William Rufus, in the custody of the before named Bishop Odo, having been restored to him by that king among his other honours and estates, which he had forfeited by his behaviour in the former reign, and for which he had been confined in the castle of Rouen, in Normandy: but no ties either of blood or gratitude could bind this rebellious priest; for shortly after, viz. in the second year, he appeared in arms for Robert duke of Normandy, elder brother to Rufus, drew over to his party many of the nobility of England, and fortified against his king and benefactor the very castle with which he had intrusted him. Rufus immediately set about raising an army to chastise him; but finding recruits to come in but

slowly, he issued out a proclamation signifying, "That whosoever would not be reputed a Niding, should repair to the siege of Rochester." What was the meaning of this term, has not reached these days: undoubtedly it was a word of high reproach; since to avoid that appellation, soldiers flocked to his standard from every quarter, with whose assistance he soon reduced the town, and closely, though without much effect, besieged the castle, which was defended six weeks, and probably would have held out much longer, but for a contagious distemper which broke out amongst the garrison, whereupon they offered to capitulate. At first the king, justly exasperated with the ingratitude of their leader, would listen to no terms; but at length, by the mediation of his nobles, he permitted them to march out with their horses and arms, and to depart the kingdom without forfeiting their estates. Odo was for a while confined in Tunbridge Castle, but on condition of his quitting the kingdom, was afterwards set at liberty.

In this siege the castle received considerable damage, which the king obliged Bishop Gundulph, who was then famous for his skill in architecture to repair; refusing to confirm a grant for the

manor of Hadenham, in Buckinghamshire, given to the see of Rochester by Archbishop Lanfranc, unless Gundulph would expend 60l. in repairing the injuries sustained by this siege, and in other necessary additions: this perhaps was meant as a fine for the part the bishop might have taken in the late insurrection; as it appears even this condition was obtained by the friendly interposition of Robert Fitz Haman, and Henry earl of Warwick. Gundulph, therefore, in obedience to this agreement, greatly repaired the walls, and began the building of the keep, or great square tower which still bears his name. It is disputed whether he lived to finish it. Indeed the arguments, though on neither side very convincing, seem rather stronger for his not compleating it, than those brought to support the contrary opinion.

The author of the History of Rochester uses the following reasons to prove it was not finished by Gundulph: I cannot, however (says he) think that Gundulph finished this stupendous work,

but am rather of opinion, that it was the labour of many years; for in the year 1126, King Henry I. by advice of his council, granted to William Corbyl, then archbishop of Canterbury, and to his successors, the custody of this castle, and the office of castellan annexed to it, with free liberty to build a tower in it for himself; that is, says Philipot, another tower correspondent to Gundulph's; but I imagine this to be the same tower, it being too large a work to be completed so soon as these accounts seem to intimate. The affair of Odo was in the year 1089, Gundulph might have finished the repairs of the castle, and have made some progress in building his tower about the year 1092, by which time it is probable he had expended the greatest part of the stipulated sum, and could not proceed in his intended project of the tower without a grant of money from the crown; but it does not appear that any such aid was given him. It deserves also to be remarked, that Henry II. in a charter without date, says, "I will that the monks of Rochester, and their men, be freed from all the work of the castle, et expeditione Archi sue constructione;" by which it is evident, that the tower was then building. The first year of Henry II. was twenty eight years after the grant made to the Archbishop, with liberty to build a tower, that being in 1126." Vide Regist. Roff. p. 41. Besides these, he likewise urges, that as this was a military building, and a kind of fine set upon the bishop, it was not likely he would be over hearty in the work; neither was the sum prescribed him to expend, by any ways sufficient for such an edifice: moreover, he had then on his hands a very expensive undertaking, being no less than the rebuilding of his church and monastery, which alone would call for all his pecuniary abilities, particularly as his income was not great, and even for part of it he was then engaged at law. On the other hand, the first of these arguments, however, seems to prove but little. Permission might be given to Archbishop Corbyl to erect another tower similar to that built by Gundulph, and yet might have never been put in execution by him. Neither is the reason which has

induced this author to consider it as the same tower, at all appa-

100

rent; but the chief argument brought in favour of its having been finished in Gundulph's lifetime, is deduced from the similarity of some of the ornaments on the castle to those of the cathedral. To which it may be answered, that even supposing the bishop did not live to complete it, it might be finished from his original plan, which is the more likely, considering his reputation for skill in architecture; and this will sufficiently account for a sameness in the ornaments and stile of building.

In the reign of King Henry I. this castle, as has already been observed, was put into the custody of the archbishops of Canterbury by that king: but they did not long hold it; for in the succeeding reign, about the year 1163, Thomas Becket, among other complaints he made against Henry II. accused him of having unjustly deprived him of the castle of Rochester, heretofore annexed to the see of Canterbury.

In the disputes between King John and his barons, anno 1215, on the subject of Magna Charta, this castle was seized by the latter, and committed to the custody of William de Albinet. The King immediately invested it, and carried on a regular siege, breaking down all the bridges, and fortifying the avenues leading to it; so that when Robert Fitz Walter was sent by the barons to its relief, he could not give them any assistance. Nevertheless, it was defended with great vigour for three months, during which time the garrison was reduced to the necessity of eating their horses; at length their walls being ruined by the battering engines of the besiegers, and they seeing no prospect of relief, were obliged to surrender at discretion. King John, fired with resentment at their obstinate resistance, at first resolved to gratify his revenge by putting the garrison to the sword; but being convinced of the imprudence of such a step by some of his courtiers, he confined de Albinet and some others of the principal prisoners in different castles, but caused all the soldiers, except the cross bow men, to be hanged, as a terrible example to others. The castle was the next year besieged, and easily taken by Lewis, dauphin of France; the damage sustained in the former siege not having been repaired.

101

(PLATE II.)

Henry III. succeeding to the crown, anno 1228, gave the custody of this castle to Hubert de Burg, justiciary of England. It was afterwards, during the war between that king and his barons, garrisoned and put into the possession of Edward Earl Warren for the king, and anno 1246 unsuccessfully besieged by the earl of Leicester. This castle was given by Henry, to Guy de Rochford, one of his foreign favourites, but he being banished, it reverted to the crown; and in the 48th year of his reign, he entrusted it to the care of Wm. St. Clare, whose ancient seat was

at Woodlands, in the parish of Kingsdown, in this county. He died the same year in his office of castellan.

In the 2d year of Edward I. anno 1274, Robert de Hougham, lord of Hougham, near Dover, died constable of this castle, and was succeeded the next year by Robert de Septuans, from whom the Harfleets of East Kent are descended.

In 1304 Stephanus de Dene was constable; he was displaced for some illegal taxes levied by him on the lands belonging to the monks of the adjoining monastery.

In the 15th of Edward II. anno 1322, the castle was in the custody of Henry de Cobham, as appears by a writ of privy seal mentioned in Madox's History of the Exchequer, whereby he, or in his absence, his lieutenant was directed so to provide and keep it, that it should not be in danger either from a deficiency of munition, or want of sufficient guarding.

In 1328, one William Skarlett was constable of this castle, who made a distrain on one Simon Sharstede, for castle guard rents due for lands in Wateringbury; and the same year in the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, a party of rebels besieged this place, entered it, and took a prisoner out of it by force.

In 1413, William Kerial, or Croil, died governor of it, after him it was given to Thomas Lord Cobham, who held it till his death in 1472.

Edward VI. who began his reign anno 1461, repaired the walls both of the city and castle, which seems to have been the last work bestowed on them; from that time the castle was suffered to moulder away by degrees, so that in the next century, it became of very little importance; it rested among the manors of the crown, till the time of James I. and in 1610, was by that king granted, with all its services annexed, to Sir Anthony Welldone, of Swanscombe, one of whose descendants, Walker Welldone, Esq; sold the timbers of it to one Gimmit, and the stone stairs, and other squared and wrought stone of the windows and arches, to different masons in London; he would likewise have sold the whole materials of the castle to a paviour, but on an essay made on the east side, near the postern leading to Bully Hill, the effects of which are seen in a large chasm, the mortar was found so hard, that the expence of separating the stones amounted to more than their value, by which this noble pile escaped a total demolition. This Walker Welldone dying a batchelor, his estate came to Miss Welldone, his sister, who married Mr. Harrison, a goldsmith, in London. They conveyed the manor of Swanscombe and castle of Rochester, to Thomas Blechynden, Esq; from him it came to the late Mr. Child, the banker, whose son, Robert Child, Esq; is the present proprietor.

Much land in this and other counties is held of this castle, whose tenure is perfect castle guard. On St. Andrew's day, old stile, a banner is hung out at the house of the receiver of the rents; and formerly every tenant who did not then discharge his proper rent, was liable to have it doubled on the return of

every tide in the adjacent river, during the time it remained unpaid.

The present state of this castle is thus minutely described in the History and Antiquities of Rochester. "This castle is placed on a small eminence near the river Medway, just above Rochester Bridge, and consequently is in the south-west angle of the walls of the city. It is nearly of a quadrangular form, having its sides parallel with the walls of the city. It is about three hundred feet

square within the walls, which were seven feet in thickness, and twenty feet high, above the present ground, with embrasures. Three sides of the castle were surrounded with a deep broad ditch, which is now nearly filled up: on the other side runs the Medway. In the angles and sides of the castle were one round and several square towers, some of which are still remaining which were raised above the walls, and contained lower and upper apartments, with embrasures on the top. The walls of the castle are built with rough stones, of very irregular forms, cemented by a composition in which are large quantities of shells, and is now extremely hard. The entrance into this fortress is from the south east; part of the portal still remains; on each side of this entrance is an angular recess, with arches in the outer walls, that command the avenues to the bridge of the castle to the right and left; over the gateway and the recesses was a large tower. From this entrance is an easy descent into the city, formed on two arches turned over the castle ditch.

The descent from the castle terminated in a street, which, in Reg. Roff. is called a Venellam, and was the grand avenue from the high street to the castle, which doubtless procured it the name of Castle Street; which it appears by a court roll, to have retained so low at least as 1576. But what chiefly attracts the notice of a spectator is, the noble tower which stands on the south-east angle of this castle, and is so lofty as to be seen distinctly at twenty miles distant. It is quadrangular in its form, having its sides parallel with the walls of the castle, and its angles nearly correspond with the four cardinal points of the compass. It is about seventy feet square at the base; the outside of the walls are built inclining inward somewhat from a perpendicular, and are in general twelve feet thick. Adjoining to the east angle of this tower is a small one, about two thirds the height of the large tower, and about twenty-eight feet square. The grand entrance was into this small tower, by a noble flight of steps eight feet wide, through an arched gateway about six feet by ten; this arch, which, as well as all the others in the building, was built of Caen stone,

is adorned with curious fret work. For the greater security of this entrance, there was a draw-bridge, under which was the common entrance into the lower apartments of the great tower. These lower apartments were two, and must have been dark and

gloomy; they are divided by a partition five feet thick, which partition is continued to the top, so that the rooms were twenty-one by forty-six feet on each floor. In the lower part of the walls are several narrow openings, intended for the benefit of light and air; there are also arches in the partition wall, by which one room communicated with the other. These apartments seem to have been designed for store rooms. In the partition wall in the centre of the building, is a well two feet nine inches in diameter, neatly wrought in the walls, which well ascends through all the stories to the top of the tower, and has a communication with every floor. On the north east side, within the tower, is a small arched door-way, through which is a descent by steps into a vault under the small tower: here seems to have been the prison and melancholy abode of the state criminals, confined in this fortress. From the ground floor there is a winding stair-case in the east angle, which ascends to the top of the tower, and communicates with every floor; it is about five feet five inches wide; the cement still retains the impressions of the winding centres on which the arches were turned, but the stairs are much destroyed. The floor of the first story was about thirteen feet from the ground; the holes in the walls where the timbers were laid, distinctly mark every floor, but at present no wood remains in the tower. The joists were about thirteen inches, by ten inches square, and about thirteen inches apart, but somewhat less in the upper floors, and extended from the outward wall to the partition. In the west angle is another stair case, which ascends from this floor to the top of the tower, and communicates with every room. The rooms in the first story were about twenty feet high, and were probably for the accommodation of servants, &c. The apartment on the north-east side in the small tower over the prison, and into which the outward door of the grand entrance

opened, was on this floor, and was about thirteen feet square, and neatly wrought; the arches of the doors and windows being adorned with fret work. This room communicated with the large rooms in the great tower, through an arch about six feet by ten, which was secured by a portcullis; there being a groove well worked in the main wall, quite through to the next story. The rooms of this floor also communicated with each other, by arches in the partition wall, and there are many holes in the outward walls on every side for the admission of light, and for the annoyance of the enemy. In the north angle is a small neat room, with a fire place in it, and was doubtless the apartment of some of the officers of the fortress. In the south-east side is a small door most probably for such as were not admitted at the grand entrance; the wall within this door is peculiarly constructed for its security.

From hence you ascend to the second story, or third floor, on which were the apartments of state; and here the workman has shewn his greatest skill. These rooms were about thirty-two feet high, and separated by three columns, forming four grand arches

curiously ornamented; the columns are about eighteen feet in height and four in diameter. There are fire places to the rooms, having semicircular chimney places; the arches of which in the principal rooms are ornamented in the same taste with the arches before-mentioned. The smoke was not conveyed through funnels ascending to the top of the tower, but through small holes left for that purpose in the outer wall near to each fire place. About midway, as you ascend to the next floor, there is a narrow arched passage or gallery in the main wall, quite round the tower. The upper or fourth floor was about sixteen feet high: the roof is now entirely gone, but the stone gutters which conveyed the water from it, through the wall to the outside, are very entire. From the upper floor, the stair case rises ten feet higher to the top of the great tower, which is above ninety-three feet from the ground, round which is a battlement seven feet high with embrasures. At each angle is a tower, about twelve feet square, with

floors and battlements above them; the whole height of these towers is about one hundred and twenty feet from the ground./* From this elevation, there is a pleasing prospect of the surrounding country; of the city and adjacent towns, with their public building; the barracks and dock-yard at Chatham, the meanders of the Medway, both above and below the bridge, even to its confluence with the Thames, and down into the Swin: on such an ancient pile, a serious mind cannot but reflect on the various changes that have diversified the scene below, on the battles, sieges, pestilences, fires, inundations, storms, &c. which have agitated and swept away the successive generations who have inhabited the city and adjacent towns, during the seven hundred years which have elapsed since the first building of this tower. Considering how long this fabrick has been neglected, I believe there are few buildings in England of equal antiquity so perfect; nor can I quit this venerable pile without expressing my admiration at the skill and ingenuity of the reverend architect; the nice contrivance throughout every part of the building, both for conveniency and strength, must strike the eye of every curious beholder; nor can a person who has the least taste in antiquities, or ancient architecture, spend an hour more agreeably than in surveying this curious fabric./†

From a dateless rescript in Regist. Roff. it appears, that there was a chapel in the castle; but whether in this tower, or in what

/* There is in the tower of the castle wall next the bridge a funnel or space in the wall, open from the bottom to the top, supposed to have been used for the secret conveyance of necessaries from the river into the castle.

/† In the south-east and south-west sides of the great tower are several fissures very discernable, from the top to near the bottom; where these fissures are, there appears a junction of more modern work, particularly in the inner side of the south-east wall. The facing and coin stones of the arches in this south or round tower, are not of the Caen stone, which is used in all the other arches in this building, but of the fire stone, the produce of this kingdom; from these and other appearances, sufficiently obvious to a curious eye, it will appear evident, that this part of the building is not of equal antiquity with the rest, but was probably rebuilt after the damages the castle had sustained by the sieges in the reign of K. John.

This is, I think, somewhat confirmed by an order made the 10th of Henry III. (viz. in 1225, about ten years after King John besieged it) to the sheriff of Kent, to finish the great tower in Rochester Castle.

other part, I cannot determine. It was named the King's Chapel, and the ministers that officiated in it were called king's chaplains; their stipend was 50s. a year.

These two views were drawn anno 1759. The first shews the castle, the cathedral, and part of the bridge, as seen from the opposite side of the river; the latter is the land side, as viewed from the north-east.

THE TEMPLE OR MANSION OF THE KNIGHTS Templars, at Stroud.

King Henry II. having granted to the knights templars the manor of Stroud, with the hundred of Shamell, they erected a mansion in the southern part of the parish near the banks of the river Medway, from which the manor has ever since been called the Temple Manor.

This gift was confirmed to them by King John and also by King Henry III. in the 2d year of his reign, but in the beginning of the reign of King Edward II. the great wealth and power of this community, exciting the envy of the other orders and the avarice of diverse great men, they were accused of a variety of crimes, which were not however proved against them; they were nevertheless, Tanner says, at the instigation of the king of France, imprisoned, their goods and estates confiscated, and in the 6th year of that king, anno 1312, the whole order dissolved. Their estates were by Pope Clement V. granted to the knights hospitallers, which grant was confirmed by the king, November 28, 1313, who ordered possession to be delivered to them, saving his own and his subjects rights, under which exception several manors and estates were granted away, and with-held from them.

Pope John XXII. anno 1322, having confirmed the donation of his predecessor Clement to these knights, and in a bull anathemized all those, as well ecclesiastics as laymen, who against right kept possession of their lands, probably occasioned the act of parliament which passed the next year, wherein it was stated, that the

estates of the templars having been given for pious uses, the king and parliament granted that they should be assigned to other religious persons, thereby to fulfil the intention of the donors; and they were accordingly granted to the hospitallers, who held them till the 18th year of the same reign, when the prior granted the fee of this manor to the king, who by writ commanded the sheriff of Kent to take it into his hands. It remained in the crown till the reign of Edward III. who first granted it to Mary de St. Paul countess of Pembroke for life, and in the 12th year of his reign, to her and her heirs for ever, to be held by the ac-

customed services. This lady at first intended to have built a religious house here, but altering her mind, she in the 18th year of the same reign, gave it to a monastery she had lately founded at Denny in Cambridgeshire, where it remained till the general dissolution, when it was surrendered to King Henry VIII. who in the 32d year of his reign granted diverse possessions of that house, among which was the manor of Stroud, to Edward Elrington, Esq; who the same year sold it to Sir George Brooke, Knt. Lord Cobham and his heirs, whose grandson in the 1st year of King James I. being convicted of treason, it escheated to the crown, and was soon after granted to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, whose son and heir William earl of Salisbury, sold it to Bernard Hyde, Esq; of London, by whom it was bequeathed to his third son Mr. John Hyde, he in the reign of King Charles I. disposed of it to James Stuart duke of Richmond, who shortly after alienated it to ------ Blague of Rochester, one of whose descendants sold it to Mr. John Whitaker, who in 1780 was in possession thereof.

Very little remains of the ancient mansion, except a spacious cellar, vaulted with chalk, and stone groins; the walls were of an extraordinary thickness. The greatest part of the present building, from its stile cannot be older than Elizabeth or James I. it is now a farm-house. This view was drawn anno 1759.

109

SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT.

This castle stands near the south side of the county, about a mile to the north-west of Hythe. Harris, in his History of Kent, gives the following account of it: "The learned Dr. Gale judges this castle to have been built in the Romans time; and saith, he found in an old manuscript, that the town of Hythe did once belong to it; and perhaps it was built, when Hythe first became a port, for its defence, and that of the adjoining sea-coast, against the piratical attempts of the Saxons. The doctor saith also, that several Roman Antiquities have been found at Newington, an adjacent village. And Doctor Plott, in his manuscript about the Roman ways in this county, observed a paved way, made after the Roman manner all the way up the hill; not only to the castle, for that possibly saith he, might be done by some archbishop for their own convenience, but a mile further on towards the stone street way. And I think it probable enough, that after the Romans had, by the inundation of the sea, lost their port at Stutfall, West Hythe, and Bottolph's Bridge, and did at last remove to the prsent Hythe, they made that causey to accommodate the way to Durovernam, or Canterbury. Dr. Plott saith also, that an anchor was plowed up at Saltwood Castle, in the valley, which seems to indicate, that the sea once covered that place, and made a harbour near this castle. Kilburn saith, this castle was built by Oesc, or Usk, son of Hengist, King of Kent, which perhaps was only a repair, or an enlargement of the old one built before by the Romans; as was also what was done to it by

Henry of Essex, Baron Raleigh, and for a time lord warden of the ports, who held it of the archbishop of Canterbury in King Henry the Second's time. But being accused of treason by Robert de Montfort, for cowardly deserting the King's standard at a battle in Wales; and being vanquished by him in single combat, which he demanded in his own vindication, and left for dead upon the spot, King Henry II. seized upon the castle, and kept

it in his possession all his reign, as did King Richard I. after him; but King John in his 1st year restored it to the archbishop, to whose see it had been given at first by Halden, A. D. 1036, a great man in the Saxon times. In King Henry the Second's time it was accounted an honour, and had several places held of it, as appears from a passage in Matt. Paris, and cited by Lambard; wherein he saith, King Henry II. restored to Thomas Becket (on their accommodation) all his goods and possessions, and ordered a meeting of the knights and eminent men holding of the honour of Saltwood, to enquire into the archbishop's rights and fees, in order to his being put in possession of them again.

Archbishop Courtney built very much here, beautifying and enlarging it; and either he, which is most probable, or some of his predecessors, enclosed a park about it, and made it an usual place of his residence. And Lambard tells a pleasant story of the pride and loftiness of this great prelate, which was transacted here. Some poor men of his manor of Wingham, having carried him some straw or hay, nor decently in carts, as ought to be done to an archbishop, but slovenly in sacks on their horses backs; he summoned them to this castle of Saltwood, and after having rated them soundly with proper efforts of wrath, he bound them by oath to obey him, and then enjoined them for penance, that they should all march in procession, bareheaded and barelegged, with each one a sack of straw on his back, so open at the mouth that the straw might appear, to disgrace them for their disrespect. It continued part of the archiepiscopal revenue till the 29th of King Henry VIII. but then Thomas Cranmer exchanged it with that prince for other lands. And King Edward VI. in his first year, granted it to John earl of Warwick, and Joan his wife; but somehow coming to the crown again, that king, in his fourth year, granted it to Edward Lord Clinton; and in the last year of his reign, confirmed it to him, together with the Bailywick of Hythe. But not long after, he sold Saltwood to Mr. Thomas Broudnax, who parted with it the same way to Knatchbull. And he in the

18th of Queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Crispe, who sold it again to another Knatchbull. And Mr. Reginald Knatchbull, in the 31st of Queen Elizabeth, sold to William Gibbons, from whom in two years time it went the same way to Sir Norton Knatchbull. And he in four years after demised it to Robert Cranmer, Esq; by whose daughter and heir, Ann Cranmer, it passed in marriage to

Sir Arthur Harris, of Crixey, in Essex. And his son, Sir Cranmer Harris, alienated it to Sir William Boteler, father to Sir Oliver Boteler, the possessor in Phillipot's time. And his son, Sir Philip Boteler, A. D. 1712, sold it to Brooke Bridges, Esq; sen. together with the Grange farm, and several other lands." It is now the property of Sir Brooke Bridges, Baronet.

To the above may be added, that Henry VIII. in the 32d year of his reign, granted the office of constable of this castle to Sir Thomas Cheiney, Knt. treasurer of the houshold, and warden of the cinque ports, with an allowance of 9l. 2s. 6d. per annum. Kilburn says, that "April 6th, 1580, (by reason of an earthquake then happening) part of the castle fell down."

On examining these ruins, notwithstanding the respectable authorities quoted by Harris, every stone of them evidently appears to have been laid by the Normans: possibly a fort might have stood here in the time of the Romans and Saxons, on the site of which the present building was perhaps erected.

Dr. Stukely in his Itin. Curios. Iter, 5. p. 131. thus describes this place, "I visited Saltwood Castle in hopes to find something Roman, as is reported, it is a very strong seat of the archbishops, the outer wall has towers and battlements, and a deep ditch, within and one side stands the main body of the place, two great and high towers at the gate of this, over which are the founder's arms, Archbishop Courtney, in two escutcheons, the first impaled with those of the see, the other plain, a label over three plates. This inner work has a stronger and higher wall, with a broad embattled parapet at the top; within is a court, but the lodgings are all demolished; the floor of the ruinous chapel is

strongly vaulted: in the middle of the court is a large square well, which is the only thing I saw that looked like Roman. It is said that hereabouts anchors are dug up, which if true is not owing to the seas coming so high, as the vulgar think, for that is impossible, but to an iron forge of the Romans, conveniently placed where so much wood grows so near the sea and so many ports, they say too that Roman coins are found at Newington, not far off." This drawing was made anno 1773.

UPNOR CASTLE.

This castle stands on the western bank of the river Medway, a small distance below Chatham Dock, which is situated on the opposite shore.

Upnor Castle was according to Kilburne, built by Queen Elizabeth, in the 3d year of her reign, for the defence of the river; it is chiefly of stone, its external figure a parallelogram, much longer than broad, the longest side facing the water; it has two towers at its extremities, the southermost is appropriated for the residence of the Governor; the entrance is in the center of the west side.

On the east side next the water, are the remains of some stone

walls, which seem to have formed a salient angle like a modern ravelin; here probably was a platform and battery, this is now covered by high pallisadoes, with a crane for shipping powder.

As a fort, this castle was never of much consequence, especially as it was very injudiciously placed, it has therefore very properly been converted into a powder magazine.

The establishment, according to Mr. Hasted, is a governor, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, a master gunner, and twelve other gunners; formerly all the forts between this castle and Sheerness, were subordinate to it, and were under the command of its governor. In the military establishment for the year 1659, the governor's pay was only 5s. per diem, the remainder of the

garrison consisted of a gunner, a servant, two corporals, one drum, and thirty soldiers, with an allowance of 8d. per diem for fire and candle.

On the top of the bank, a small distance south-west of the castle, is a modern built barrack capable of holding a company, where there is generally a subaltern's party of invalids, but when there is a camp on the opposite shore, or soldiers in the barracks at Chatham, this duty is done by a detachment from thence; the gunners are also lodged here; the store-keeper has a good house and garden close behind the castle. The present governor is Major William Browne, whose salary is 10s. per diem.

The following gentlemen appear to have been governors of this castle at the times specified.

Anno 1684. Robert Minors, Esq; governor and captain.
1703. Colonel Rous.
1735. Lieutenant Colonel John Guise.
1770. Major General Deane.
1775. Lieutenant General James Murray.
1782. Major William Browne.

This view shews the west or land side of the castle, and was drawn anno 1757.

THE WEST GATE OF CANTERBURY.

This view represents the west gate of the city of Canterbury, the church of Holy Cross, West Gate, the river Stour, and part of the city wall, with one of its towers. It was drawn in the year 1749.

The west gate was built by Archbishop Simon Sudbury, in the time of King Richard II. on the site of a former gate, mentioned shortly after the conquest, by Edmerus, the monk of Canterbury. It now is, and has been ever since its erection, the common gaol of this city, as well for debtors as malefactors.

Over the ancient gate, stood a church called the Holy Cross of West Gate, which belonged to the priory of St. Gregory; but

being taken down with the gate, the present church retaining the name, was built in its stead, about the year 1381.

The wall of this city is of great antiquity, as appears from the arches of Roman brick, at Ridingate, and the Castle-yard: its exact age is not however known; but that the city was walled before the Norman conquest, is evident from the charter of King Ethelbert, which describes the lands granted for building the monastery of St. Augustine, as lying under the east wall of the city of Canterbury. This is farther proved by the testimony of Roger Hoveden; who relating the cruelties used by the Danes, when they took and plundered that place, anno 1011, says, they killed many of the inhabitants, by casting them headlong from the wall of the city.

This wall was defended by twenty-one towers, and surrounded by a ditch, originally one hundred and fifty feet broad.

On December 25, 1647, a disturbance having arisen between the townsmen, and one Page, a dissenter, then mayor, on the subject of keeping Christmas Day, and he being fearful of an insurrection, obtained troops from the committee of the county, who, to punish the townsmen, threw down part of the city wall, near St. Mildred's Church, and burned the gates. These were afterwards repaired by Archbishop Juxon, whose arms, with those of the see, are on the West Gate, St. George's Gate, and Bur Gate.

The mill seen in this view, stands on the foundation of one mentioned in Domesday Book, as belonging to the archbishop, but then in the hands of the canons of St. Gregory. It has since returned to the archbishoprick, and continues a parcel of its demesnes.

115

WEST MALLING ABBEY.

This was an abbey for Benedictine nuns, founded, says Tanner, in the time of William Rufus, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, as appears by a charter in the Monasticon. Philipot places this foundation in the year 1090, and in Leland's Collectanea it is said to have happened anno 1106.

To this nunnery was given the manor of Corugerd, by King Henry I. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, bestowed on it the manor of Little Malling; and Hubert, archbishop of the same see, endowed it with the church of East Malling. These donations were confirmed both by William Rufus, Henry I. John, and Edward III. Diverse instruments confirming privileges to this house, are to be found in the Registrum Roffense, particularly those of infangentheof and outfangentheof.

A. D. 1190, temp. Richard I. according to Stowe, both the town of Malling and this nunnery were destroyed by fire. By whom it was rebuilt does not appear; probably the nuns were assisted by the contributions of pious persons.

Lambard, in his Perambulation of Kent, speaking of Mal-

ling, says, "the towne was first given to Burhricus, the bishop of Rochester, by King Edmund, the brother of Athelstane, under the name of Three Plough Lands in Mealinges. About one hundreth and fifty yeeres after which time, Gundulphus, a successour in that see, as you have read before, having amplified the buildings, and multiplied the number of the monkes in his own cittie, raised an abbay of women here also; which (being dedicate to the name of the Blessed Virgin) during all his life he governed himselfe, and lying at the point of death he recommended to the charge of one Avice (a chosen woman) to whom notwithstanding he would not deliver the pastorall staffe, before she had promised canonicall obedience and fidelitie to the see of Rochester, and had protested by othe, that there should neither abasse nor nonne, be

from thenceforth received into the house without the consent and privitie of him and his successors.

Now whither this Rus propinquum, and politique provision, were made of a blinde zeale that the man had to advaunce superstition, or of a vaine glorie to increase authoritie in his succession, or els of a foresight that the monkes (which were for the most part called monachi, of sole living, by the same rule that montes haves their name of removing) might have a convenient place to resort unto, and where they might (caute at the least) quench the heats kindled of their good cheare and idlenes, God knoweth and I will not judge: but well I wote, that this was a very common practice in Papistry, for as St. Augustines had Sepulchres: St. Alban's, Sopewell; Shene, Sion: the knights of Rhodes, the nonnes of Clerkenwell; all adjoyning, or subject to such obedience; even so Sempringham, and some others of that sort, had bothe male and female within one house and wall together, the world being (in the mean while) borne in hand that they were no men but images, as Phryne said sometime of Xenocrates."

If Gundulph himself governed this nunnery any considerable time, as here seems expressed, the foundation must have been earlier than is stated in Leland's Collectanea, as that bishop died March 7, 1107.

The charter of King Edmund, mentioned by Lambard, which is printed in the Monasticon from the Textus Roffensis, has a circumstance, that at first sight may seem somewhat extraordinary, which is, that amidst the respectable and reverend names of the king's brother and mother, two archbishops, several bishops and priests, and diverse of the nobility, who witnessed this charter, appears that of Ælfgefu, the king's concubine, who in her signature thus particularises her station, "+ Ælfgefu concubina regis affui," It may, to reconcile this to our ideas of propriety, be necessary to observe, that concubinage did not then mean what it does at present, but was a kind of legal contract, inferior to that of marriage, in use when there was considerable disparity between

the parties; the Roman law not suffering a man to marry a woman greatly beneath him in birth and condition, but allowing such woman to be kept as a concubine, provided the man had no wife. Concubines were also permitted by several popes, and the seventeenth canon of the council of Toledo declares, that he who with a faithful wife, keeps a concubine, is excommunicated; but if the concubine served him as a wife, so that he had only one woman, under the title of concubine, he should not be rejected from the communion. This accounts for the name of Ælfgefu being found in such company, on so solemn an occasion; which could not have happened, had the character of concubine been deemed either sinful or dishonourable.

The revenues of this abbey were valued, the 26th of Henry VIII. at 218l. 4s. 2d. ob. per annum Dugdale: 245l. 10s. 2d. ob. Speed. It was dissolved the 29th of October, 1539, being the 30th of Henry VIII. by the surrender of Margaret Vernon, the last abbess, and ten of her nuns. Soon after which, viz. on December 7th following, the king assigned the following annual pensions to the abbess and nuns here, for their natural lives. To Margaret Vernon, abbess, 40l. To Felix Cocks, Arminal Bere, Margaret Gyles, Joan Randall, Betrice Williams and Rosa Morton, nuns, 3l. 6s. 8d. To Lecetitia Duke, Juliana Whetnall, Joane Hull, Elizabeth Pympe, Agnes West, nuns, 2l. 13s. 4d. each.

Anno 1553, here was paid out of the rents of this late nunnery 10l. in annuities and pensions to six nuns, apparently the same as mentioned before, but in that short time thus disguised and misnamed; to Agnes White, Elizabeth Pimpe, Johanna Hall, Joan Randulph, Juliana Wetenhall, and Lettice Buck, 2l. 13s. 4d. each.

The site was granted in exchange to the archbishop of Canterbury, the 32d of Henry VIII. but in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was resumed, and in the 12th of that queen granted to Henry Cobham, alias Brook, whose son, Henry Lord Cobham, being attainted in 2d year of King James I. the crown granted it in lease to Sir ------ Fitz James, who sold his interest

therein to Sir Robert Bret, by whose widow it went to Humphry Delind; but the fee-simple remained in the crown till the 21st of James I. when it was granted to John Rayney, Esq. This grant was confirmed in the succeeding reign. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir John Rayney, of whom it was purchased by Edward Honeywood, Esq; whose grandson, Frazer Honeywood, Esq; a banker in London, succeeding to it, pulled down the old house, then occupied by one Segar, a Fellmonger, and with the materials, at a great expence, erected the present seat, preserving as much as possible the ancient Gothic stile and form. He also repaired the out-offices, and made it his residence: and dying without issue, devised it to Sir John Honeywood, Bart. of Elmsted, in this county, and his heirs by his first lady.

The following particulars of the present state of this abbey were communicated by John Thorpe, Esq; of Bexley, in Kent.

This house is most delightfully situated, being washed by a fine rivulet, which, rising at the hamlet of St. Leonards, runs by the side of the abbey, and through the gardens. In the meadows above the gardens large square excavations are still visible; these were formerly the fish-ponds for the supply of the nunnery.

Although the body of the house was pulled down, and re-built by Mr. Honeywood, many of the original offices are still remaining, particularly an ancient chapel, some time used as a dissenting meeting-house, but now converted into a dwelling. Other buildings of two stories, at present serving for stables, hay lofts and granaries; but the object most worthy notice, is a handsome tower of the church, whose front is decorated with intersecting arches, and zig zag ornaments similar to those on the west front of Rochester Cathedral, built also by Bishop Gundulf.

From the foundations discovered in levelling the ground, it appears, that this abbey consisted of two courts, or quadrangles, with cloisters, a spacious hall, and that the church had another tower similar to that now standing.

119

The burying place seems to have been on the south side of the church: as, on digging there, great quantities of human bones have been thrown up; as also two stone coffins, with skeletons in them; the bones were all again interred, but the lids of the coffins were laid down as a pavement for the east entrance into the tower. On these there are no inscriptions remaining, but they are ornamented with some circles on the tops, and a right line running down the center, crossed in two or three places with some foliage. Diverse rings and other trinkets, as also some pieces of old coin, have been found at different times in clearing away the rubbish.

Over a gate-way, at the west end of the building, is carved in stone, a heart distilling drops of blood; and on the other side, on an antique heater shield, are these arms; ermine, a crosier in bend sinister, on a chief three annulets; probably the arms of one of the bishops of Rochester, or some benefactor. In the square court over the door, on the right side going into the cloister, are two angels, with scrolls of scriptural sentences cut in relievo, in an old character; one has, Benedictus Deus in Domo ejus; the other, Et in omnibus operibus suis. Over a passage in the western wall, is, in the same character, ... R. Merton.

At some distance west of the abbey, on the left hand going up the town, is a very ancient stone building, coeval with the abbey, and called the Old Jail. It has narrow windows, and walls of great thickness. Tradition says, this was the prison belonging to the abbey, that the underground or cellar part was the dungeon, and the upper story the prison for persons guilty of smaller offences. At present it is used for drying and stowing hops. This drawing was made anno 1762.

120

WINCHEAP GATE, CANTERBURY.

Although this gate was not remarkable either for any particular beauty or antiquity, yet, as it frequently occurs in the history and descriptions of Canterbury, and has lately been demolished, many persons will probably be glad to see its appearance here preserved.

The date of its erection is not known; but both its stile and materials speak it not older than the time of Queen Elizabeth, or rather that of King James I.

It was mostly built with brick, and led from the suburbs called Wincheap, from whence it takes its name. Over the arch on the outside was the figure of a heart, enclosing the word, Welcome; and on the inside, in the same figure, Farewel! -- a conceit meant to salute the coming stranger with a hearty welcome, and to bid the departing traveller a hearty farewel.

This gate was pulled down a few years ago in order, as was pretended, to widen the road. At present a ruinous gap is left in its place, which, with the other breaches in the walls, give no advantageous impression to strangers entering the city. This view was drawn anno 1755.