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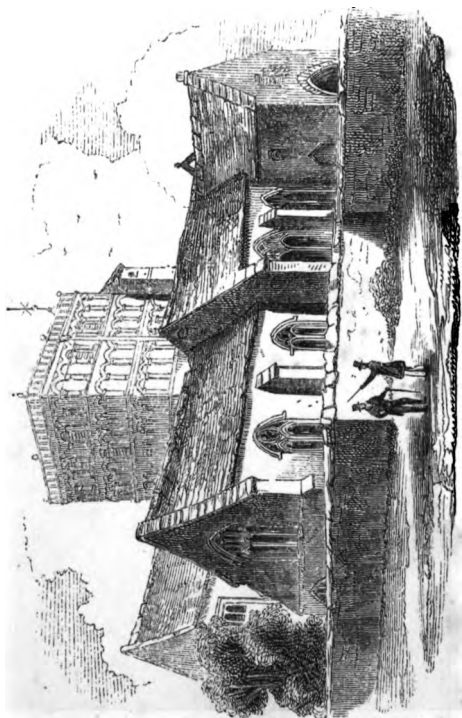
OF

SANDWICH

AND

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE,

IN KENT.



ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH.

HISTORY OF THE ANTIQUITIES
OF
SANDWICH
AND
RICHBOROUGH CASTLE,

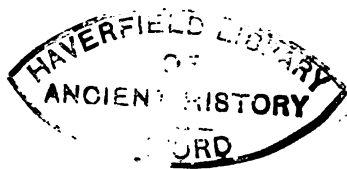
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TO LADY LEE,

This little Book

IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED.

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* This Bell, with part of the Silver Staff, was the share of William Maundy, Esq., of Sandwich, one of the Barons to support the canopies at the Coronation of George the Third, and is now in the possession of the Rev. W. Maundy Harvey.

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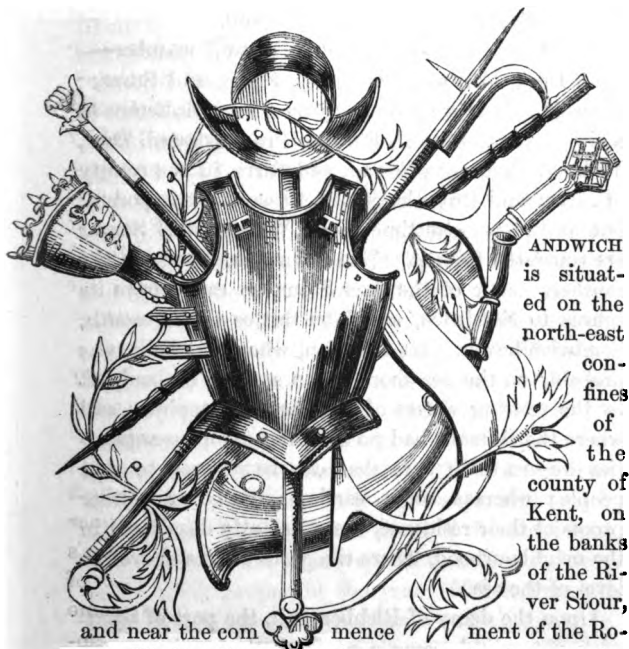
INTRODUCTION.

At the suggestion of several friends, the author has been induced to compile the following little work, intended as a guide to the places in question. After the elaborate and indefatigable researches of Mr. Boys, the historian of Sandwich, such an undertaking might be considered superfluous, were it not that his book, having been published in 1792, is already rarely to be met with, and, from its bulk, unavailable for general purposes. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; vol. c., page 197, says, "The most valuable and interesting part of the History of Sandwich, by Boys, is extracted from the town records, many of which are now lost, not entirely, it is to be hoped, from the unworthy cause mentioned by Mr. Garret, the town-clerk—that antiquaries have borrowed them, and have forgotten to return them." The author has, consequently, been unable to obtain access to the original documents, and claims for himself no merit beyond condensation from previous authorities. He begs to offer his thanks to his friends, who have most kindly placed at his disposal numerous scarce works, relative to county history.

To the antiquarian and the general tourist, Sandwich and its vicinity possess attractions of no ordinary interest. Although, from the absence of the busy hum which usually characterizes a maritime town, and its quaint and ancient buildings, a writer has compared a walk through Sandwich to a visit to Herculaneum or Pompeii, yet he says, the figure which this town makes in the page of history will abundantly compensate for the want of gaiety in its appearance. From its peculiar position, before the decay of the haven, Sandwich became the frequent abode of our kings, from the earliest period; and this is the spot that has successively witnessed the devastating inroads of the Danes, the Saxons, and the French. Kings and princes, whose heroism history teaches us to admire, have here trod, surrounded with military pomp—have here planned those great enterprises, which they have carried into effect to the dismay of the opposing coast.

Richborough Castle, exhibiting the most perfect specimen in England of the architecture of the former masters of the world, may well demand the traveller's attention. Nor will he, whom the remembrance of these hardy conquerors may fail to move, refuse some well-timed and thankful meditations to present themselves when he calls to mind that under these very walls, St. Augustine and his followers first landed on our shores, and preached the doctrines of Christianity to the benighted but attentive Ethelbert.

SANDWICH.



SANDWICH is situated on the north-east confines of the county of Kent, on the banks of the River Stour,

and near the commencement of the Roman Watling Street. It is a corporation by prescription, by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Sandwich, and ranks in precedency amongst the Cinque Ports¹ next after Hastings. It is about seven miles from Deal, through Ham and Finglesham; twelve miles from

¹ Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe.

Canterbury, six from Ramsgate, and nine from Margate. It returns two members to Parliament, and has given the title of Earl to a branch of the Montagu family, since the 12th July, 1660.

Sandwich possessed, formerly, several members—viz., Deal, Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, and Stonar; according to more recent charters, its jurisdiction as a cinque port included, Fordwich incorporated, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Stonar, and Sarre, in the county of Kent; and Brightlingsea, in Sussex, noncorporate; but at the present time, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar are separated from it. The town extends along the southern bank of the river Stour, so called from its source to Sandwich, and from thence to its mouth, Sandwich haven. Its situation, when first built, was probably on the sea-shore, upon a point of land left by the retiring waters of the Portus Rutupinus, and where the Romans had no settlement, for no antiquities are met with here that can be referred to that people; whereas coins, earthen vessels, and other proofs of their residence, are constantly discovered in the neighbourhood, where the ground rises above the level of the sea.

Upon the decay of Richborough, the port of Sandwich naturally became a resort both for the Saxon and the Danish fleets, and at a very early period a place of considerable importance. Many antiquaries have supposed it to be the portus Londinensis, or Lundenwic, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle; but these names are more probably referable to London, or some place on the banks of the Thames. The first notice of Sandwich occurs in the life of St. Wilfrid,

by Eddius Stephanus, who relates, that the bishop, returning from France, arrived happily and pleasantly in the haven of Sandwich. This must have been about the year 664 or 665, and the town was most likely founded between that period and the departure of the Romans from Britain. Now, this mention of "Sondwic," as it is called, being made in the reign of Ethelbert, and prior to the reigns of Lothaire and Edric, it is difficult to account for, why the place should be called London by those kings, possessing already a name of its own, and the capital of the kingdom having that denomination. Thorn, who lived in the fourteenth century, was an accurate man, and had all the documents of St. Austin's monastery before him, thought differently of the matter. He speaks of a great dispute between the citizens of London and the Abbot of St. Austin and his men of Stonar; the citizens challenging the seignory of Stonar as subject to their city. If, therefore, Lundenwic was situated eastward of the Thames, it was more probably Stonar than Sandwich; and the city, having had, in the distant times of the Saxon kings before mentioned, some special interest in Stonar, might think proper, in the year 1090, to renew its claim, which, however, was disallowed.¹

Boulders, or flints worn by attrition, shingle, or small stones mixed with broken shells, sea-sand, and other evidences of a sea-shore, occur a few feet below

¹ In the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 604, it is expressly stated that Ethelbert made Mellitus bishop of Lunden-wic, which is certainly London, and not Sandwich; and this reading is confirmed by all the five MSS., except that of Cotton's, which reads it Lunden-wic.—Note on Somner, p. 9.

the surface in St. Mary's parish, and other low parts of Sandwich, and plainly indicate a remote period when this tract was covered by the sea. Hence the name is supposed to be derived from the Latin *Sabulo-vicum*, or the town on the sand, although the termination "wic," may perhaps be referred to the Danish "Wik," signifying an inlet or cove.

In 851, Athelstan, king, or perhaps governor of Kent under Ethelwulf, with Ealcher, his general, fought a battle at Sandwich with the Danes, both by sea and land, which terminated in their defeat, and his capturing nine of their ships.¹ In the same, or following year, the Danes came to the mouth of the Thames with a fleet of 350 vessels, and landing in Kent, took and pillaged Sandwich and Canterbury.² In the year 979, King Ethelred gave Sandwich to Christ Church, Canterbury, free from all secular service and fiscal tribute, except assistance in the time of war, and the construction of bridges and fortifications.³ This charter occurs at the commencement of an old manuscript of the Gospels in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. In 993, Anlaf, a Danish chieftain, and according to some, Swain or Swen himself, arrived with a fleet of 94 sail, and ravaged all the coast; and in 1006 the Danes again made their appearance, and devastated the coasts of Kent and

¹ The "Danes," so frequently mentioned in the early part of English history, were not exclusively the natives of Denmark; but this name was indiscriminately applied to all the northern pirates, whether from Denmark, Norway, or Sweden. The Anglo-Saxon language is considered by many to be of Norse, and not German origin.

² Saxon Chronicle. Simeon Dunelm. Hist. Lambard.

³ Harris's Kent.

Sussex with fire and sword. In the following year the fleet raised by Ethelred II. to oppose Swen the Dane, which he had collected by compelling every 310 hides of land to furnish and maintain one vessel, rendezvoused at Sandwich,¹ but in consequence of a heavy tempest, and the defection of some of the nobility, nothing was effected against the Danes.²

In 1009 two Danish fleets, under Turkill, Hemming, and Olaf, came into Sandwich haven, and landing there, made an excursion to Canterbury, threatening it with hostilities, but the inhabitants and the eastern neighbourhood entered into a treaty with the enemy, and purchased their exemption from pillage for the sum of 3000*l*.

The Danes broke up from their winter quarters about London in 1011, and came to Sandwich with a large army and fleet, on account of its commodious haven, and its proximity to Canterbury, which they besieged and plundered.³

Canute, upon his leaving England in 1014, touched at Sandwich, where he landed all his hostages, after depriving them of their hands, ears, and noses; and upon his return he disembarked there with a numerous body of forces.⁴ The town had now risen into such estimation, that the author of Queen Emma's life, speaking of Canute's landing at Sandwich, calls it the most celebrated of all the ports in England.⁵ On Canute's accession to the throne of England, he com-

¹ Simeon Dunelm. Hist. P. Higden, Polychron.

² Lambard. ³ Chron. W. Thorn. ⁴ Lord Lyttleton.

⁵ Sandwich, qui est omnium portuum famosissimus.

pleted the building of the town, and confirmed the grant of the port and all its revenues to Christ Church, Canterbury. This charter bears date 1023.

In 1049 Edward the Confessor resided a considerable time at Sandwich, and in 1052 fitted out here a fleet to oppose Earl Godwin and his sons. Subsequently Godwin and Harold took all the ships they could find in Romney, Hythe, and Folkstone, and landing at Sandwich and Dover, took many prisoners from both places,¹ and thence sailed for London.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor there were 307 inhabited houses in Sandwich, which number was increased to 383 in the time of William the Conqueror, who in 1075 confirmed to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, his brother Odó, the Bishop of Bayeux's, donation of certain possessions in Sandwich.²

In Domesday-Book, the most ancient record in Europe, which was completed in 1086, Sandwich is thus mentioned among the lands belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury :

“Sandwich is a hundred of itself. The borough is held by the archbishop, and is for the clothing of the monks. It renders the same service to the king as Dover; and the people of the borough testify, that before it was given to the Holy Trinity by King Edward, it paid to the king fifteen pounds. When that king died, it was not in hire. When the archbishop took it, it paid a rent of forty pounds, and forty thousand herrings for the table of the monks.” “When

¹ Henr. Huntingd. Simeon Dunelm. Hist.

² Battely's Somner.

this survey was taken, Sandwich yielded a rent of fifty pounds, and herrings as before.”

In 1164, Thomas à Becket, after his flight from Northampton, embarked in a small fishing-boat at Sandwich on the 10th of November, and landed the same evening at Gravelines, after having been concealed eight days at Eastry, in a manor belonging to the priory of Canterbury. He returned to England, and landed at Sandwich on the 1st of December, 1170, and was received by the common people with great joy.¹

No event of any moment or historical interest is now marked in the annals of the town, until the year 1194, when Richard the First, after his imprisonment by Leopold, Duke of Austria, landed here, on the 20th of March, and proceeded, on foot, to Canterbury, to return thanks to God and St. Thomas for his deliverance.²

The town, which had rapidly been rising in opulence and prosperity, was now fated to meet with a severe though temporary misfortune. In the year 1217, in the reign of Henry the Third, a French fleet, of 600 sail, under the command of Louis, the eldest son of the king, arrived here and burnt the town. It arose, however, soon from its ashes, rebuilt in a more substantial manner, and received from the king the grant of a weekly market and other privileges. In this same year, it is stated, that Hubert de Burgh fitted out forty ships from the Cinque Ports, and encountering eighty sail of French vessels, took some,

¹ Lord Lyttleton.

² Chron. J. Bromton. Chron. Gervasii.

sunk others, and dispersed the rest.¹ In this reign, the Prior of Trinity, Canterbury, used to receive twopence upon every vessel of wine coming into the port of Sandwich.²

In the 18th of Edward the First, the monks of Christchurch gave up to the king their part of Sandwich, and all their rights and customs there, excepting their houses and keys, and a free passage in the ferry-boat, and free liberty for themselves and their people to buy and sell toll-free, in exchange for sixty libratæ³ of land in another place in Kent. The ferry was granted by succeeding princes to different individuals, until Edward the Third gave it to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who subsequently retained it in their possession.⁴

Edward the First, as a mark of favour, fixed the staple of wool in this town for some time.

During the reign of Edward the Third, Sandwich was the general place of rendezvous for his fleets, and contributed to the armament destined for the invasion of France twenty-two ships and five hundred and four mariners. On the 4th or 5th of October, 1342, the king embarked at Sandwich for France, with a considerable fleet and army, in order to get possession of the duchy of Bretagne for John de Montfort. He brought his war engines to Sandwich from the Tower, but not being able to procure shipping to transport both his troops and engines, he left the last behind him, and appointed commissioners to

¹ Kilburn. Lambard. Tanner's Notitia.

² Phillipott, p. 93.

³ Land yielding a rent of 80*l.* a-year.

⁴ Ireland's Hist. Kent, p. 610.

press as many ships in all the ports of the kingdom as would be necessary to carry back the engines to the Tower.¹

In 1345, we find the king was at Sandwich, with his queen Philippa, on Sunday, the 3rd July; that same day he sailed from the town, about nine o'clock, in a frigate called the Swallow, and proceeded to sea with his fleet. They landed at Sluys, and the king returned to Sandwich on the 26th of the same month. This expedition was undertaken with a view to obtain the earldom of Flanders for Prince Edward, by the intrigues of Van Artevelde, the brewer of Ghent; but the design was frustrated by the death of Van Artevelde, who was murdered by the populace on the 17th of July.²

After the battle of Poitiers, in 1357, Edward the Black Prince landed at Sandwich, together with John, the King of France, and his son Philip, having embarked at Bordeaux on the 24th of April.³

Edward the Third made this town his residence for a considerable period during the year 1359, and in the thirty-eighth year of his reign gave the manor of Borley, in Essex, to the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, in exchange for all the rents and rights which the prior and convent possessed in the town and port of Sandwich.⁴

At the commencement of the reign of Richard the Second, the staple for wool was removed from Queenborough to Sandwich, and the town, having

¹ R. de Avesbury. Rymer. Henry's Hist. England.

² Froissart. Henry.

³ Hist de la Ville de Calais, par M. Lefebvre.

⁴ Battely's Somner.

become the rendezvous for the royal fleets since the time of William the Conqueror, and constantly visited by succeeding monarchs, had advanced rapidly in wealth and estimation. In the year 1384, a royal order was received for fortifying and inclosing the town, which, from its position, had become a constant object for the attacks and vengeance of the French, and in the year following, the latter having fitted out an expedition, intending to invade England, had constructed a wall of wood to protect them from the English archers, twenty feet in height and 3000 paces long, with towers at the distance of every twelve feet, ten feet higher than the wall. This moveable fortification was put on board two large vessels, together with a formidable supply of guns, powder, and machines for hurling stones. Both the ships, however, were seized by the English, together with the ingenious constructor of the wall, and were brought to Sandwich, where the wall was erected, to use the words of Lambard, "to our great safety, and the repulse of the Frenchmen."¹

In the year 1416, Henry the Fifth, previous to his embarkation for Calais, resided in Sandwich, at the house of the Carmelites, or White Friars, on the south-west side of the town.²

The French again made an attack on the town in the year 1435, and plundered the greater part of it; and on the 28th of August, 1457, Marshal de Bréze landed with a force of 4000 men, with a view of effectually destroying the place. He succeeded in

¹ Walsingham. Chron. Tinemutensis cœnobii. Hollinshead.

² Rymer.

gaining possession of the town, after a protracted and most sanguinary conflict, and having fired it in several places, and completely pillaged the inhabitants and slain them almost to a man, he returned immediately to his ships and set sail for France.¹

To prevent the recurrence of a similar misfortune, Edward the Fourth caused the town to be fortified with a wall, well strengthened with bastions, and surrounded with a fosse, and ordered 100*l.* per annum out of the Custom-House dues to be appropriated for that purpose. The advantageous site of the haven soon caused the tide of prosperity to flow again into the town, which was speedily rebuilt, and its commerce increased to that degree that we find the amount of its customs 16,000*l.* a-year, and the port possessed of ninety-five vessels, furnishing employment to fifteen hundred mariners. During this same reign, 1460, the famous Earl of Warwick, surnamed the King-maker, together with the Earls of March and Salisbury, landed at Sandwich, with 1600 of their followers.²

In 1471, the followers of the Bastard Fauconberg, to the number of eight or nine hundred, strongly fortified themselves in the castle of Sandwich; but upon the king's approach to attack them, they submitted, and delivered up the castle, and the ships in the haven, thirteen in number. Fauconberg was himself included in the capitulation and pardon, but was afterwards executed at Southampton.³

The king having summoned the navy of the ports

¹ Hall's Chronicle. Lambard.

² Stow. Hall.

³ Baker's Chron.

to be ready for service, it assembled in the Downs on the 26th of May, 1475. About a month from this date, the king embarked at Sandwich, with one of the finest armies that had ever left the shores of England, for the continent, and soon after landed at Calais.¹

In the reign of Henry the Seventh, Perkin Warbeck and his followers having landed at Deal, were defeated and beaten back by the trained bands of Sandwich, and on the 3rd of July, the commonalty received a letter from the king, thanking them greatly for their true services done against the king's rebels who had landed in the Downs.

The prosperity which the town had attained was, however, now on the decline. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the River Stour, or, as it was anciently called, the Wantsume,² diminished so rapidly as to leave on either shore, at low water, a quantity of salts, which induced Cardinal Archbishop Moreton, who possessed the greater part of the lands adjoining, to inclose and wall them in, near and about Sarre, for his own private advantage. This pernicious example was followed, from time to time, by other landowners in the vicinity, and the river was consequently deprived of its usual course, and hastened the decay of the haven. We find, however, that as late as the first year of Richard the Third, ships sailed up the river as high as Richborough, for in that year, as appears from the records of the town, the mayor ordered a Spanish ship lying "outhisside" Richborough to

¹ Henry's Britain.

² Bede, Hist. Eccles.

be removed. In 1493, a survey was made of the haven, and a mole constructed by the Dutchmen who had come over for that purpose; but these efforts were unattended with success.

Leland, who wrote his Itinerary in the reign of Henry the Eighth, gives the following description of Sandwich, as it appeared in his time.

“Sandwich, on the farther side of the river of Sture, is neatly welle walled, where the town stondesth most in jeopardy of enemies. The residew of the town is diked and mudde walled. Ther be yn the town iiii principal gates, iii paroches chyrches, of the which sum suppose that St. Maries was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of White Freres, and an hospital withowt the town fyrst ordered for maryners desesid and hurt. Ther is a place where monkes of Christ Church did resort, when they were lords of the town. The caryke that was sunk in the haven, in Pope Paulus tyme, did much hurt to the haven, and gether a great bank. The grounde self from Sandwich to the haven, and inward to the land, is caullid Sanded Bay.”

This great ship of Pope Paul IV. having sunk at the very mouth of the haven, so much sand and mud accumulated round the wreck, that the waters were diverted from their free course, and, together with the innings of the lands on each side of the stream, had such a fatal effect, that in the time of King Edward VI., the haven was almost destroyed; the number of the shipping and the mariners had greatly decreased, and the inhabited houses in the town did

not exceed two hundred; and the customs were so small in amount, that there was scarcely sufficient to defray the customer's fee.

Two commissions were therefore issued, one in the second year of Edward VI., and another in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, to examine the state of the haven, and make a return of it. In consequence of the first, a new cut was commenced by one John Rogers, which was soon abandoned in an unfinished state, and traces of which are still visible between the town and Sandown Castle; in consequence of the second commission, other representations and reports were made—one, to the effect that the intended cut would be useless, and of no good effect. Whether these different reports were the cause of no further progress being made towards the restoration of the haven, or the difficulty of procuring so large a sum as the works were estimated at—namely, 10,000*l.*—was too great, and which the Queen could probably not disburse, it is certain that nothing was done to arrest the destruction of the harbour.

Queen Elizabeth having thus abandoned the haven, it became almost useless, except to vessels of small burthen, and the town would shortly have become greatly impoverished, had it not, in a singular manner, been preserved, and raised again to wealth and prosperity.

The religious persecutions in the Netherlands, and the introduction of the Spanish Inquisition, had reduced their commerce to a standstill. Many of the principal merchants and artisans abandoned the

country, and came in bodies to London, where they chose their situations with great judgment, distributing themselves, with the Queen's licence, through England, where they for a period monopolized the paper, silk, and woollen manufactures, then almost peculiar to Brabant and Flanders. The workers in serges, baize,¹ and flannel, fixed themselves at Sandwich, at the mouth of the river, by which they had an easy communication with the interior parts of Kent, as well as an export to the Continent.

These manufacturers, accordingly, applied to the Queen for her protection and licence, for which purpose, in the third year of her reign, she caused letters patent to be passed, directed to the mayor, &c., to give liberty to such of them as should be approved of by the Archbishop, and Bishop of London, to inhabit here for the purpose of exercising those manufactures, which had not been used before in England, or for fishing in the seas; their number not to exceed twenty-five householders, accounting to every household not above twelve persons, and as many servants as were necessary for carrying on their respective trades; these men, women, and children, to the number of four hundred and six persons, of whom eight only were masters in the trade, repaired immediately to Sandwich.

A body of gardeners at once discovered the nature of the soil about Sandwich to be extremely favour-

¹ " Hops, Reformation, baize, and beer,
Came into England all in a year."
(Old English Rhyme.)

able to the growth of all esculent plants, and fixed themselves there, to the great advantage of the landholders, whose rents were considerably increased, and of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, whose tables were cheaply supplied with a variety of new and wholesome vegetables. These people likewise cultivated, with advantage, flax, canary, and teazle; thus furnishing employment to the poor, and retaining the greater part of the circulating medium within the district.

These strangers, by their industry and prudent conduct, soon rose to a most flourishing condition, notwithstanding the obstructions they encountered from the jealousy of the native tradesmen, and the avarice of the ruling powers of the corporation, as appears by the records of the town, and a petition of the Dutch congregation.¹

In the eighth year of this reign, in 1565, by a return made by the Queen's command, there were in this town four hundred and twenty households, of which two hundred and ninety-one were English, and one hundred and twenty-nine Walloons; seven per-

¹ About the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the year 1562, one James Bucer was minister of the Dutch congregation at Sandwich, and Strype, in his *Memorials*, (vol. ii. p. 244,) suggests that he might have been a son of Martin Bucer. After the manufacture of baize was introduced into this town, they exported to Antwerp, and when that was discontinued by the wars under the Duke D'Alva, they effected a mart at Rome and Hamburgh. The strangers of Sandwich were the most ancient, for from them proceeded those of Norwich and Colchester; "and the English which dwelt at Coxall, Braintree, Hastings, and other places, that make baize now in great abundance, did learn the same of the strangers." (Cotton MSS., Titus, b. v. Burn's *History of the Foreign Refugees*.)

sons were in want of habitations—namely, three merchants, one scrivener, two surgeons, and one master of fence. There were also, at that time, employed at Sandwich, in the coasting trade and the fisheries, nine crayers, from fourteen to twenty-four tons; five boats, from six to ten tons; three hoys, from twenty to forty tons; and sixty-two sailors.

The Dutch settlers, in a few years, became very numerous; for, in the year 1582, we find they were three hundred and fifty-one in number, and exercised fifty-nine different trades or occupations; and although the haven still continued to decay, the trade, populousness, and wealth of the town increased by means of the settlement.

In the year 1572, Sandwich was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth. As possessing a more than ordinary interest, the following minute description is given, extracted from the town records:—

“The queen expected at Sandwich. Preparations for her reception. Two jurats to go to London to purchase a gold cup of the value of 100*l.*, to be presented to the queen. Buildings to be repaired, and the houses in Strand-streets and elsewhere to be beautified and adorned with black and white: the streets to be paved, and all dung and filth to be removed or covered with earth. No persons to keep hogs but in certain appointed places. Two hundred persons to be apparelled in white doublets, black ‘gally gascoignes and white garders,’ and to be furnished with ‘calyvers.’ Scaffolds to be erected in Strand-streets, and to be hung with black and white baize; children to be placed thereon, spinning yarn. Butchers

to carry their offal to the furthest groynehead, till after her Highness's departure: the brewers enjoined to brew good beer against her coming.

“ The Lord Warden desires 100 men may be sent from Sandwich, properly armed and accoutred to attend at Dover Castle while the Queen shall stay there. The Queen arrives at Sandwich on Monday, the 31st of August, about seven in the evening; ‘ at whiche tyme John Gylbart, mayor, accompanied with ix jurats, the town clarke, and some of the comen counsell receaved her Highnes at Sandowne, at the uttermost end thereof, the said mayor being apparelled in a scarlet gowne, at which place her Majestie stayed. And there the said mayor yelden up to her Majestie his mace. And not far from them stood three hundreth persons or thereabouts, apparelled in whyte doublets with black and whyte rybon in the sleeves, black Gascoyne hose and whyte garters, every of them having a muryon and a calyver or di. musket, having thre dromes and thre ensignes, and thre capitans, viz.—Mr. Alexander Cobbe, Mr. Edward Peake, and Mr. Edward Wood, jurats; every of theis dischargdged their shott, her Majestie being at Downesgate. And duringe her Majestie's standinge and receavinge of the mace the great ordynance was dischargdged, which was to the number of one hundred or cxx; and that in such good order as the Queen and noble men gave great commendacion thereof, and sayd, that Sandwich should have the honor as well for the good order thereof as also of their small shott.’

“ Then her Majestie went towards the town, and

at Sandowne-gate were a lyon and a dragon all gilt set up uppon ii ports at the bridge ende, and her arms was hanged up uppon the gate. All the towne was graveled and strewed with rushes, herbs, flags and such lyke, every howse having a number of grene bowes standing against the dores and walls, every howse paynted whyte and black. Her Majestie rode into the towne, and in dyvers places as far as her lodginge were dyvers cords made of vine branches with their leaves hanking crosse the streats; and uppon them dyvers garlands of fyne flowers. And so she rode forth till she came directly over against Mr. Cripps' howses, almost as far as the Pellicane, where stood a fyne howse, newly buylt and vaulted, over wheron her armes was sett and hanked with tapestrye. In the same stode Richard Spycer, minister of St. Clement's parishe, a mr. of art, the towne's orator, apparelled in a blacke gown and a hoode both lyned and faced with blacke taffaty, being the guyfte of the towne, accompanied with the other ii ministers and the scole-master.

“ He made unto her Highness an oration which followith;¹ which she so well lyked as she gave thereof a singuler commendacion, sayenge it was both very well handeled and very eloquent. Then he presented her with a cupp of Gold,² of C£, which Thomas Gylbart sonne to the mayor aforesaid receaved from Mr. Spycer, and he gave yt to the

¹ A blank space is left for it, but it is not inserted.

² It weighed thirty-two ounces and had a cover, at the top of which was the figure of a man holding with one hand a scutcheon and in the other a flower. (Q. Eliz. Progresses by Nichols, vol. ii.)

footmen; of whom her Majestie receaved yt, and so delyvered yt to Mr. Rauffe Lane, one of the gent. equirries, who carried yt. And then the said Mr. Spycer presented her with a new testament in Greeke, which she thankfully accepted. And so rode untill she came unto Mr. Manwood's howse wherein she lodged, a howse wherein King Henry the viiith had ben lodged twyes before. And here is to be noted that uppon every post and corner from her first entrye to her lodginge wer fixed certen verses, and against the court-gate all thoes verses put into a table and there hanged up."

"The next day beinge twysdaye and the first of September, the towne havinge buylded a forte at Stoner on thother syde of the haven, the Capitanes aforesaid led over their men to assault the said forte; during which tyme certen Wallounds¹ that could well swym had prepared two boats, and in thende of eche boate a borde, uppon which bords stode a man, and so met together with either of them a staffe and a sheld of woodd, and one of them did over throw an other; at which the Quene had good sport. And that don the Capitans put their men into a battayle, and takinge with them some lose shott gave the scarmerche to the forte, and in the ende, after the dischargde of ii fawkenets and certen chambers, after dyvers assaults the forte was wonne.

"The next day—viz., the Wednesdaye, the second of September, Mrs. Mayres and her sisters, the jurats' wyves, made the Quene's majestie a banket of CLX dishes on a table of xxviii foote long, in the scole

¹ Walloons.

howse; and so Her Majestie came thether through Mrs. Manwood's garden, and through Mr. Wood's also, the ways being hanked with black and whyte bayes; and in the scole-howse garden Mr. Isebrand made unto her an oration, and presented to her Highnes a cupp of silver and guylt, with a cover to the same, well nere a cubit highe, to whom her Majestie answered this, 'Gaudeo me in hoc natum esse ut vobis et ecclesie Dei prosim;' and so entered into the scole howse, wheare she was very merrye and did eate of dyvers disshes without any assaye, and caused certen to be reserved for her and carried to her lodginge.

"The next day, beinge Thursday, and the daye of her departinge, against the scole howse uppon the new-turfed wall, and uppon a scaffold made uppon the wall of the scole-howse yarde were dyvers children, Englishe and Dutche, to the number of one hundred or six score, all spyning of fyne bay yarne, a thing well lyked both of Her Majestie and of the nobillitie and ladies. And without the gate stode all the soldiers, with their small shott, and uppon the wall at the butts stode certen great peces, but the chambers, by meane of the wetnes of the morning, could not be dischargd. The great peces were shott of, and the small shott dischargd thryes. And at her departinge, Mr. Mayor exhibited unto her Highnes a supplication for the havon, which she tooke and promised herself to reade.

"My Lord Treasurer,¹ my Lord Admyrall,² my

¹ Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley.

² Edward, Knight of the Garter, Lord Clinton and Say, and Earl of Lincoln.

Lord Chamberleyn,¹ and my Lord of Leycester,² were made pryvie to the suyt for the havon; they lyked well thereof and promised their furtherance.”³

The house in which Queen Elizabeth took up her abode, during her visit to Sandwich, still exists, and is at present the residence of — Wood, Esq. Two of the rooms display some of the most beautiful specimens of Elizabethan carving, hardly to be surpassed by any in this country. The walls and ceiling are panelled in a very elegant and profuse style of decoration, and the chimney-piece in the lower room is most elaborately ornamented.

In the year 1651, Oliver Cromwell visited Sandwich, and in the following year a letter was received from the council of state, addressed to the mayor and jurats, thanking them for assistance given to General Blake, before his engagement with the Dutch. In 1659, Charles the Second, Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Sandwich came to the town, and the mayor presented his majesty with a glass of sack, at the Bell Tavern door, which he drank on horseback. The mayor then accompanied the king and his followers on their way to Deal.

During the reign of James the First, the customs

¹ Thomas Radclyffe, Earl of Sussex.

² Sir Robert Dudley, Knight of the Garter, Baron Denbigh, and Earl of Leicester.

³ The Queen intended to begin her progress in the middle of July, 1573, and the Archbishop made preparation for her reception at Canterbury; “but the Lord Cobham coming out of Kent, and signifying that the meazels and the small-pox reigned then at Canterbury and the plague at Sandwich, it caused some stop of the Queen, but she set forward at the latter end of the month.” Strype's Life of Archb. Parker.

amounted to 2926*l.* per annum; but in consequence of that monarch's originating the Company of Merchant Adventurers, and appropriating to them the commerce with Germany, the Low Countries, &c., Sandwich soon fell to decay again, and although the descendants of the Dutch and Walloon manufacturers still remained there, they subsequently entirely discontinued those manufactures, which they had originally introduced, and mixed with the rest of the inhabitants, in the exercise of the various occupations of the town. Thus, having lost the manufactures, the principal part of its trade, Sandwich, although it has increased in the number of its houses and its inhabitants, has been deprived of that wealth and repute it formerly possessed.

Sandwich was first incorporated by King Edward the Third, by the name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of Sandwich, before which they were privileged, under the title of Barons, with all such liberties as had been granted to them by King Edward the Confessor, or at any time afterwards; the town continued to be governed by this corporation till about the year 1684, when an information, in the nature of a "quo warranto," was exhibited, to show by what authority they claimed to be a corporation. Upon which it was agreed at a common assembly, to surrender the charter into the king's hands, and a new charter was immediately granted, under which the corporation acted, till James the Second, in 1688, issued a proclamation for restoring corporations to their ancient liberties, rights, and franchises; since which, this corporation has acted under its

former charter, granted in the 36th year of Charles the Second, by which it is made to consist of a mayor and twelve jurats, who are, ex-officio, justices of the peace. The mayor, or, in his absence, his deputy, is coroner within the liberties of the town and port, and returning officer at the elections of barons to serve in parliament. All the municipal elections, decrees, ordinances, and bye-laws are made by the whole corporate body, assembled in the Guildhall, at what is called, a common assembly, convened by the sound of a common horn, which is of brass, and of great antiquity. There are two regular assemblies of this kind every year, one on the first Monday after the Feast of St. Andrew, for the choice of mayor; and the other on the following Thursday, for the choice of officers.

The court of general sessions and jail delivery, at which all freemen are called to attend, was formerly held quarterly, but now only half-yearly. A court of record is always held at the same time with the petty session. Courts of conscience and piepowder were formerly held in this town, but they have been long disused.

The mayor carries a black, knotted stick in his hand, as a badge of his office, the same as the Mayor of Fordwich, a member of this port, probably on account of some misconduct of a predecessor, as the mayors of all the other ports and their members corporate, carry white wands. The jurats are twelve in number, and are chosen out of the common councilmen by the whole body corporate. The common council consists of twenty-four, who must first have been treasurers of the corporation. They are all sworn. The steward of

the court, or recorder, who must be a barrister, is appointed at a court of record, and is sworn. The town-clerk is annually appointed, but in some instances a patent, confirming the appointment for life, has been granted by the corporation. There are, besides, a land and water treasurer, two serjeants-at-mace, and other inferior officers necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, and elected annually.

A fair is held here on the 4th of December, being old St. Clement's Day, and continues two market-days. The market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Sandwich possesses the grant of pleading and being impleaded, of having a common seal, the power of purchasing and holding lands and tenements not exceeding 200*l.* per annum, with a non-obstante to the statute of mortmain. It has, besides, the privilege of one large and one small silver mace, together with all other immunities enjoyed by the corporations within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

The Guildhall, or as it is commonly called, the Courthall, was built in 1579, in the mayoralty of Edward Wood. In the upper story the armour of the trained bands was formerly preserved, as well as the "coqueen" or cucking-stool, and the wooden mortar used for the punishment of scolds, but they are now dispersed.

The common seal of Sandwich is of brass, in two parts. On the obverse is an antique ship with a bowsprit, and one mast, rigged and vaned, the sail furled, and a man at each yard-arm; a forecastle, round-top, and poop, all embattled; on the former

one flag, and on the latter two flags displayed in opposite directions; a cock-boat on the main deck; the steersman at the helm, and a man before the mast holding a flag charged with two estoiles; another man forward, holding an axe; three hooks in the side of the vessel, pointing forward; a boat-hook erect before the poop. Five fishes in the water swimming to the dexter. Inscription—"Sigillum consilii baronum de Sandwico." On the counterseal, a plant of trefoil in leaf and bloom; over all, a lion passant gardant, crowned. Inscribed—"Qui servare gregem cœli solet indico regem." This seal is affixed to a deed without date now in the archives of Christ Church, Canterbury, marked Q 7; and to two others there, one dated 1317, and the other 1332.

The mayoralty seal is of silver, and has on it the arms of the Ports and the inscription—"Sigillum officii majoratus ville Sandewici." The arms adopted by Sandwich for its banners have been constantly those of the Cinque Ports—viz., "Per pale, gules and azure, three demi-lions, passant guardant, or, conjoined in pale, to as many hulks of ships, argent."

In the latter end of the reign of King Henry the Third, Sir Stephen de Pencestre, warden of the Cinque Ports, came to Sandwich, with a view to maintain the king's right, and to ascertain the proper boundaries of the town. He was attended by the mayor and commonalty, collected together by the sound of the common horn during his perambulation of the liberties.

The town communicates with Stonar and the Isle of Thanet by means of a bridge over the River Stour,

so constructed as to admit of masted vessels passing under it. There were formerly eight wards for the purpose of defence, but since the year 1437, the number was increased to twelve, over each of which a jurat presides who nominates his constable and deputy-constable.

Sandwich contains three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, although it appears from the Sandwich MS. there was formerly another church dedicated to St. James, and situated towards the south side of the town. The author says: "In that church was always an hermit attired in black garments with a long beard, whose duty was to minister unto the strangers and poor, to bury the dead, and pray for the people. The last hermit there I myself knew in the 20th year of King Henry the Eighth, called John Seward, who was afterwards preferred to be parson of St. Mary's. This chapel was destroyed in the time of King Edward the Sixth."

The dissenters were formerly very numerous in Sandwich. They possess three licensed places of worship, for the several persuasions of presbyterians, baptists, and methodists.

At the entrance of the town from Canterbury is the grammar-school, upon the ancient site of a monastery of monks called Suthomni, founded by Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux. Some portions of the fortified walls, seemingly erected in the time of Edward the Fourth, still remain, especially on the north and west sides, a rampart and ditch being the only defence on the other sides.

The gates of Sandwich were formerly five in number, Canterbury-gate, taken down in 1784; Woodnesborough-gate, Sandown-gate, Fisher's-gate, and New-gate. Two of these were once called St. Mary's-gate and Ive's-gate.

Sandown-gate was erected, and the bridge repaired at the expense of Sir Henry Furnese, Bart., one of the Barons in Parliament in 1706; mention is also made in ancient writings of David's-gate, opposite the Barbican, and Fryer's-gate, but these seem to have been inside the town. Fisher's-gate is the only one now remaining, facing the quay.

The town has benefited much by an act passed in 1787, for new paving, lighting, cleansing, &c. The supply of water is not very good, as the springs lie high, and fill the wells with very indifferent water, but there is everywhere, at the depth of from forty to fifty-eight feet, a stratum of flint, which when once penetrated by the borer, yields a copious supply of fine water.

The other supplies of water are from the haven and the Delf, which is an artificial canal, raised in some parts above the level of the grounds through which it runs, and was constructed in the reign of Edward the First. It begins at a place called the Roaring Gutter, and running through the town, discharges itself into the haven, near Canterbury Gate. The stream from which it proceeds rises in Eastry Brooks, near the village of Eastry. In the year 1621, a licence was granted to John Gason, Esq., of London, to erect waterworks, and to convey water in pipes for the benefit of the town. A water-mill was

accordingly erected, but the designer dying before the works were completed, the project was abandoned.

In the year 1689, the persons assessed to the poll-tax were in number 1447. In the year 1776, the town contained within the walls 562 houses and 2213 inhabitants; and in 1821, the numbers were—males, 1326; females, 1586; making a total of 2912 souls.

The soil about Sandwich, to the eastward, is a deep, sandy loam, and the land there was appropriated by the Dutch settlers wholly for the growth of esculent plants, and these were perhaps the first gardens in England cultivated for the supply of the public markets.

The efforts of the corporation and inhabitants of this town for the preservation of the haven have been strenuous and frequent from the reign of Richard the Third.¹

As late as the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1705, commissioners were sent down by the queen's command to make a survey for a new haven, who reported that such a harbour might be of general advantage to the public, but nothing further was at that time done towards it.

In the year 1744, an address was ordered by the House of Commons to be presented to the king, that he would send proper and skilful persons to view the

¹ Amongst other complaints made by the corporation of Sandwich, when the accumulation of sand threatened the destruction of the port, it was urged, that as Barons of the Cinque Ports they possessed the power of inflicting the punishment of death on offenders convicted of capital crimes, but, the river becoming rapidly more shallow, they were likely to be deprived of their grand privilege of drowning such malefactors from want of sufficient water.

haven, and examine whether a better and more commodious harbour might not be made from the town of Sandwich into the Downs, near Sandown Castle, fit for the reception and security of large merchant ships and men of war; in consequence of which, it was resolved by the house, that such a harbour might be made and prove of great advantage to the naval power of Great Britain, by preserving ships in distress, speedily refitting them, and protecting the country from invasion. An estimate was formed of the whole expense, which amounted to 389,168*l.*, exclusive of the land to be purchased, but the kingdom being engaged at the time in an expensive war with France and Spain, this great work was also relinquished.

After this period, counter-petitions were presented to the house, stating that a more convenient harbour might be formed at or near Ramsgate, capable of containing a greater number of ships, with a saving of several hundred thousand pounds.

Upon this, petitions were sent from Sandwich, stating that if piers were extended into the sea at Ramsgate, the mouth of Sandwich Haven would speedily be choked up, the town ruined, and, the course of the River Stour into the sea being impeded, the lands between Canterbury and Sandwich would be inundated. Parliament, however, gave the preference to Ramsgate, and an act was passed for that purpose, as well as for cleansing, amending, and preserving the haven of Sandwich, in 1749. To quiet the opposition made by Sandwich, a yearly sum of

200*l.*, out of the profits of Ramsgate Harbour, was granted for the latter purpose.

This act, as well as another in 1765, were both repealed by a subsequent one in 1792, passed for the further improvement of Ramsgate Harbour, in which act provision is also made for the cleansing and preserving of the haven of Sandwich.

Notwithstanding this provision, and every other support given, the haven is at present but of small importance, and seems every year to be hastening to its final destruction.

The exports of this haven are for the most part confined to the produce of the neighbouring country for a few miles round, and the imports consist of shop goods from London, and other articles of merchandise, for which purpose vessels of larger burthen trade with Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic.

In the year 1597, the plague made its appearance at Sandwich, and again in the year 1635, when it continued to rage with great violence for the greatest part of the two following years. On the 12th of March, 1637, there were seventy-eight houses visited, and 188 persons infected, and from the 6th of July to the 5th of October, there were buried in St. Clement's parish, about ten every week who died of the plague. It again raged in the town in 1643, when there were 109 houses infected, and 164 persons that needed relief. On the 27th of November, in the year 1703, a dreadful storm occurred, and caused the destruction of property in the town to the

amount of 3000*l*. In this tremendous storm, which began on the 26th of November, about eleven in the evening, and continued with the wind at W.S.W. till seven the next morning, the English navy suffered a loss of thirteen ships; of which the Restoration, the Northumberland, and the Stirling Castle, third rates, the Mary, a fourth rate, and the Mortar Bomb were lost on the Goodwin Sands, with the greater part of their crews, seventy only being saved from the Stirling Castle, and one from the Mary.

The institution of the Cinque Ports by incorporation, whether it was the act of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, was undoubtedly an imitation of the Roman system of protecting their coasts during the latter period of their empire in Britain, by the establishment of garrisons of regular troops at different stations, under the government of an officer whose title was "Comes littoris Saxonici," and whose office corresponded with that of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The Cinque Ports are not mentioned collectively in Domesday; Dover, Sandwich, and Romney alone occurring there as privileged Ports, which circumstance has induced some eminent persons to suppose, that there was no community of the Cinque Ports at that time: but King John, in his charter to the Cinque Ports, expressly says, that the barons of the Ports had, at that time, in their possession charters of most of the preceding kings back to Edward the Confessor, *which he had seen*. Besides, Hastings has always been considered the first port in precedence, and it would hardly have acquired that pre-

eminence, had it been among the last that were privileged. Rye and Winchelsea were at first united with the ports, as limbs or members of Hastings; as appears by a record of the first year of King John, cited by Lord Coke in his institutes; and under the denomination of the two ancient towns, they seem to have obtained the superiority they now hold over the other limbs before the year 1247; for in a charter of that date, they are termed "*Nobiliora membra quinque Portuum.*" The privileges of the Ports were so advantageous to the inhabitants, that the adjoining places naturally wished to share in them; and on the other hand, the services which the Ports were bound to perform at the king's summons, though extremely honourable, were so expensive, that the Ports were glad to be eased of a part of the burden by their opulent neighbours, who probably purchased a participation in the franchises by the payment of a large fine to the head Port.

It is to be remarked, that almost the whole of the sea-coast, from the north side of Thanet to Hastings, is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. The limbs are first mentioned in the Red Book of the Exchequer, said by Lord Coke to have been written in the time of King Henry the First, but they do not occur in the charters till the time of Edward the Fourth.

The Lord Warden is the immediate officer of the king to the Ports, he is likewise chancellor and admiral of the coasts where the Ports lie, and holds his courts of chancery and admiralty when he thinks proper, for the most part at Dover, though the court

of admiralty has, in former times, been frequently held at Sandwich, and the other Ports. The Lord Warden is Constable of Dover Castle, which is his first and superior title, but formerly the two offices were not constantly united in one person, as they now always are.

The freemen of the Cinque Ports are called barons, and it appears that in former times they enjoyed superior dignity, and ranked among the nobility of the kingdom. The evidences of this are strong, and it may not be difficult to trace the steps by which they arrived at such eminence.

The Cinque Ports were the harbours nearest the Continent, and their inhabitants were always on the watch to repel invasions. Their militia was kept in constant readiness for action, and their vessels were large and well equipped. The state, therefore, depended on them in emergencies for its safety, and rewarded their services with privileges and honours.

A spirit of enterprise and industry animated them, and commerce flourished in their hands. Their frequent intercourse with strangers rendered them respectable in their manners, and their acquired knowledge of trade eminently qualified them to give advice in all matters of commerce. Our Saxon ancestors understood well the natural interest of this country, and encouraged commerce by a law, that raised a merchant who had freighted vessels at his own expense, and exported the produce of the country in three several voyages, to the rank of a thane or baron; one of whose privileges was undoubtedly a seat in the Witenagemot, which probably consisted of

those members whose large possessions, maritime connexions, or commercial influence, recommended them as fit persons to be called upon by a royal summons, and invested with the legislative authority of the kingdom.

The great council of the nation was at that time composed of the nobility only, afterwards the knights, citizens, and burgesses were added; and before their separation into two houses of parliament, the members were called over in this order. On the first day, they began with the lowest order, the burgesses and citizens, and proceeded on the second day to the knights, and on the third and last day to the barons of the Cinque Ports and the peers. Hence it is evident, that these barons ranked above the knights with the peers, and, consequently, that they made a part of the parliament before the knights, &c. were annexed to that body. Besides, the barons of the Cinque Ports walked in the coronations of our kings and queens, where, except some of the sovereign's more immediate attendants, none under the rank of barons made a part of the procession;¹ and what is extremely remarkable, they were entitled to have a table in Westminster Hall, at the right hand of the king, at the feast after the coronation, and whenever they were invited by the king to banquet with him. In the year 1761, the barons finding that the table provided for them was not in its proper place, refused to sit at any other during the repast.

Another circumstance of high privilege occurs in

¹ Clark's connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, chap. v. p. 450.

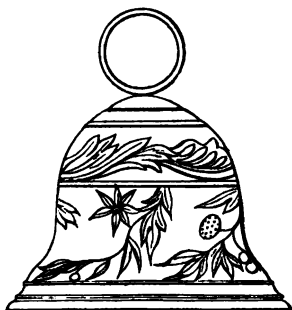
the Customal—namely, that no mayor or head officer of any of the Cinque Ports, ought to answer in any other place than in his own court before the Lord Warden, for any misconduct in his office, or at the court of Shepway, before the Lord Warden and his combarons of the Cinque Ports, or before the king in person and his council, and not before any justice, treasurer, or other minister of the crown; because the barons of the Cinque Ports should be judged only by their peers, who are the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and barons of the realm; and they have a right to use and enjoy all the liberties and privileges mentioned in the great charter of the liberties of England, and in the charter of the forest, like other barons of England. And further, whenever the barons of the Ports come before the king, to answer or to plead in behalf of their combarons and their liberties, whether against the king or any others, if they should see any of their combarons among the privy-councillors, they might claim their assistance, and the king would order them to go apart with the barons and consult with them on the business. The manner in which the barons of the Port then performed their service at coronations, is thus described in the Customal:—

When the successor of a deceased king was to be crowned, the barons were to attend at court to perform their usual service, and to receive their honours there—namely, to carry by themselves the silken canopies over the king and queen, as they went to be crowned, and as they returned; and they were summoned to the performance of this service on a certain

day, by the king's writ, delivered to them forty days before the ceremony. Upon the receipt of which a brotherhood was convened, where they fixed upon the dress to be worn, and afterwards, on a day assigned, the barons, in number thirty-two, elected for the purpose, and as many more of the better class as might wish to attend, made their appearance together, wearing the same uniform, which they provided at their own expense; but their charges while at court were defrayed by their constituents.

The canopy was supported by four staves covered with silver, to each of which was affixed a small silver bell, and the whole was provided by the king's treasurer. To every staff were four barons, that is sixteen to each canopy,¹ who, with the other barons that might attend, when the service was over had their table in Westminster Hall, at the right hand of the king; and at any other time when the barons of the Cinque Ports were invited by the king to eat with him, they always claimed, and had, a table at his right hand.

After the banquet, they continued at court during the king's pleasure; and when they had his permission to return home, they took with them the canopies, with the staves, bells, and other appurtenances. The barons



¹ Lambard, p. 101.

of Hastings, with its members, had one canopy¹ with its furniture,² and the rest of the ports the other.

At the coronation of King Edward, the barons of Hastings gave their canopy to the church of St. Richard of Chichester; and the barons of Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich gave theirs to St. Thomas, in Christ Church, Canterbury, and they divided the staves and bells among themselves.

When the king was to be crowned, proclamation was made in Westminster Hall, that all the nobles and others, of whatsoever rank they might be, who ought to do any service, by right or hereditarily, to the king at his coronation, should come before the high steward or his deputy on a day assigned, to show and declare what manner of service they claimed to do; on which day the barons were to attend and present the high steward a petition, the answer to which at the coronation of Richard the Third and Queen Anne was as follows:—

“It is considered that the Barons of the Cinque Ports, according to their claim, be admitted to do their service—viz., to bear over the king and queen, on the day of their coronation, the silken canopy supported by four staves covered with silver, with small bells of silver, gilt; and afterwards to have the

¹ Lambard, p. 101.

² It appears from the register of the Ports, that in the thirty-fourth year of Henry the Sixth, the pall, staves, and bells were allotted at a brotherhood to the Cinque Ports in turn; and it was fixed 25 Henry VIII. that the canopy should be taken by the Ports in this order, Dover and Romney jointly, Rye, Sandwich and Hythe jointly, Hastings, Winchelsea. At the coronation of Queen Elizabeth it was agreed to divide the canopy &c. among all the ports in future.

same canopies and their appurtenances as their accustomed fee; and also to sit that day at the principal table, at the right side of the hall."

The dress of the canopy-bearers at the coronation of King James the First was thus settled at a brotherhood, in 1603: "A scarlet gowne downe to the ancle, cyttizen fashion, faced with crymson satten, gascoine hose, crymson silke stockings, and crymson velvet shoes, and black velvet cappes."

The barons were to bear their own expenses, and to have the canopy staves and bells among them: and at another brotherhood, in 1604, it was ordered, "that forty-three shillings and fourpence be paid by each port and town to every person that had been sent by them severally to the late coronation; which sum was by them disbursed for the entering of the allowance of scarlet liveries at the coronation for the kynges majestie; forasmuch as it is thought and adjudged by this assembly, that the same shall be a perpetuall precedent, to the benefit of the Ports hereafter to enjoy the like liveries of the kynges free gift."¹

The quantity of cloth allowed to each baron in the office of great wardrobe was five yards.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports supported the canopies over King Henry the Third and his queen, in the twentieth year of his reign, and had the silken cloth among them, notwithstanding the claim of the marchers of the marches of Wales to find and bear the staves, which claim was deemed frivolous. The canopy bearers were chosen by the mayor, jurats, and

¹ From the register of the Ports.

resident freemen, and their service was performed for the last time at the coronation of George the Fourth, since which period this usage, together with many similar feudal services, has been discontinued.

The election of the barons of parliament was formerly made in Sandwich by the mayor, jurats, and resident freemen. Four of the jurats or principal inhabitants were put in election, and the two who had the greatest number of votes were returned by the mayor.¹

The Lord Warden formerly claimed to nominate a baron of parliament in each cinque port, but the right was never acknowledged in Sandwich, and it was expressly abrogated by the act of 2 William and Mary, c. 7.

Each baron was allowed two shillings a-day for his wages, with a few variations; namely, in 1544, the allowance was only eighteenpence a-day, and from 1576 to the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was four shillings, about which time it seems to have ceased entirely in Sandwich. The following is a list of the barons or burgesses returned to serve in parliament for the town and port of Sandwich, from the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the reign of George the Third.

ELIZABETH.

Years of the Reign.

1st (at Westminster) ...	Roger Manwood.
	John Tysar.
5th	Roger Manwood.
	Rice Parrot.

¹ Corporation Records.

Year of the Reign.

13th	...	...	...	...	Roger Manwood. John Manwood.
14th	...	...	...	...	Roger Manwood. ¹ John Boys.
26th	...	...	...	...	Edward Peke. Edward Wood.
28th	...	...	...	...	The same.
30th	...	...	...	...	Peter Manwood. Edward Peke.
35th	..	...	...	...	The same.
39th	...	...	...	...	The same.
43rd	...	...	...	...	Sir George Fane. Edward Peke.

JAMES I.

1st	...	...	...	...	Sir George Fane. Edward Peke, in whose room John Griffith was chosen, 1608.
11th	...	...	...	...	Sir Thomas Smith. Sir Samuel Peyton, Bart. ²
18th	...	...	...	...	Sir Edwin Sands. ³ Sir Robert Hutton, whose election was declared void, and John Borough chosen in his stead.
20th	...	...	...	...	Sir Robert Hatton. Francis Drake.

¹ On his being made Justice of Common Pleas, Edward Peke was chosen in his stead.

² Of Knowlton, Kent.

³ Of Northbourn, Kent.

CHARLES I. •

Year of the Reign.

1st	...	...	...	...	Sir Henry Wootton. Sir Robert Hatton.
1st	...	...	...	...	Sir John Suckling. ¹ Peter Peke.
3rd	...	...	...	...	John Phillipott, Esq. ² Peter Peke, Esq.
15th	...	...	...	...	Sir John Manwood. Nathaniel Finch, Esq.
16th	...	...	...	...	Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart. ³ Edward Partheriche, gent.

CHARLES II.⁴

12th	...	...	...	...	Col. Henry Oxenden. James Thurbarne, Esq.
13th	...	...	...	...	Hon. Edward Montagu. ⁵ James Thurbarne, Esq.
31st	...	..	1678		Sir James Oxenden. James Thurbarne, Esq.
31st	...	...	1679		The same.
32nd (at Oxford)			1681		The same.

¹ Being returned for Norwich likewise, he made his election for that place, and Sir Edward Boys, junior, was elected in his place.

² The original compiler of materials for a History of Kent, published by his son.

³ He was disabled to sit during this Parliament, and in the room of him, Charles Rich, Esq., second son of the Earl of Warwick, was chosen in 1645.

⁴ During the interregnum were chosen, in 1654, Tho. Kelsey, Esq.; 1516, James Thurbarne, gent.; 1659, Richard Meredith, Esq., James Thurbarne, gent.

⁵ On his death, John Strode, Esq., was chosen in 1665.

JAMES II.

Year of the Reign.

1st John Strode, Esq.
 Samuel Pepys, Esq.¹

WILLIAM III. AND QUEEN MARY.

1st Sir James Oxenden, Bart.
 John Thurbarne, Esq.
 2nd J. Thurbarne, Esq.
 Edward Brent, Esq.
 7th John Taylor, Esq.
 Edward Brent, Esq.²
 10th J. Thurbarne, Esq.
 John Michell, Esq.
 12th Sir Henry Furnese.³
 John Taylor, Esq.
 13th Sir Henry Furnese.
 Sir James Oxenden, Bart.

ANNE.

1st John Michell, Esq.
 Sir Henry Furnese, Bart.
 4th Sir Henry Furnese, Bart.
 Josiah Burchett, Esq.⁴

¹ He made his election for Harwich, and Sir Philip Parker was chosen.

² He died in 1698, and John Thurbarne, Esq., was chosen in his place.

³ He was expelled the House in 1701, and J. Michell, Esq., was chosen in his place.

⁴ He vacated his seat by accepting the place of Secretary of Marines, and Secretary to the Lord Warden, and was re-elected in 1708.

Year of the Reign.

7th	...	...	...	...	The same. ¹
9th	...	...	...	...	The same.
12th	...	...	...	...	Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. John Michell, Esq.

GEORGE I.

1st	...	...	...	...	Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. ² Thomas D'Aeth, Esq.
7th	...	...	...	...	Sir George Oxenden, Bart. ³ Josiah Burchett, Esq.

GEORGE II.

1st	...	...	...	...	The same.
7th					The same.
14th	...	...	...	...	Sir George Oxenden, Bart. John Pratt, Esq.
21st	...	...	...	...	Sir George Oxenden, Bart. John Cleveland, Esq. ⁴
28th	John Cleveland, Esq. Claudius Amyand, Esq. ⁵

GEORGE III.

1st	Henry, Visc. Conyngham. George Hay, L.L.D. ⁶
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¹ On Furnese's death, 1715, J. Michell, Esq., was chosen.

² On his death in 1720, Sir George Oxenden, Bart., was chosen.

³ In 1725, he was made a Lord of the Admiralty, and re-elected.

⁴ He succeeded Josiah Burchett, Esq., the former member, as Secretary of the Admiralty.

⁵ In 1756, he was made a commissioner of the customs, &c. Lord Conyngham was chosen in his room.

⁶ He was a Lord of the Admiralty.

Year of the Reign.

7th	...	...	...	...	Henry, Visc. Conyngham. Philip Stephens, Esq. ¹
14th	...	...	...	...	Philip Stephens, Esq. William Key, Esq.
20th	...	...	...	...	Philip Stephens, Esq. Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.
24th	...	...	...	...	Philip Stephens, Esq. Charles Brett, Esq. ²
30th	...	...	...	...	Philip Stephens, Esq. Sir Horace Mann, Bart.
36th	...	...	...	...	Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. Sir Horace Mann, Bart.

Edward, the son of Sir Sidney Montagu, of Boughton, in Northamptonshire, was created, by King Charles II., by patent, dated July 12th, 1650, Baron Montagu, of St. Neot's, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and Earl of Sandwich, as compensation for his signal service in delivering up to him the English fleet, which he commanded during the time of the Protectorate, having, by great prudence and skill, so influenced the minds of the sailors, that they concurred peaceably in the transfer of their allegiance. These titles have continued with his descendants down to the Right Hon. John Montagu, the present and seventh Earl of Sandwich, who succeeded to the title in 1818.

As early as the reign of Henry II., there was an eminent family, named De Sandwich, who, no doubt, took their name from this place, and were employed

¹ Secretary to the Admiralty.

² In 1776, he was appointed a commissioner of customs, and Charles Brett, Esq., was chosen in his place.

in the highest offices of honour and trust, and were, particularly in the county of Kent, possessed of manors and lands of considerable value. Many of them were of knightly degree, and continued to flourish in this county till the reign of Richard II., when they probably became extinct.

Henry de Sandwich was, in the year 1262, elected Bishop of London, and was consecrated at Canterbury by John of Exeter, Bishop of Winchester, 27th of May, 1263. Two years from this date, he was suspended by one of the pope's legates, for taking part with the rebellious barons, and was excommunicated the year following by another legate. Upon this, he proceeded to Rome, and after a stay there of six years, obtained his absolution, and returned to England in 1273. He died in the month of August or September following, and was buried in his own cathedral church. He was one of the commissioners appointed, 1264, to the King of France and the pope's legate, to reform and settle the kingdom, after the victory over the King at Lewes.¹

Sir Henry de Sandwich was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, and the King's lieutenant of Kent; he added to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Sandwich, separate houses for twelve men and four women, and is said to have been buried in the chapel there. Harris places him, as Lord Warden, next to Sir Simon de Sandwich, who, he says, was Lord Warden some time during the reign of Henry II., and was buried at Sandwich, in St. Peter's church.

¹ Dugdale, Stow, Newcourt's Repertorium, Beatson's Political Index.

Ralph de Sandwich, a son of Sir Simon, was custos of the Tower, constable and treasurer of it; and, in the year 1273, was summoned to the coronation of King Edward I. and his Queen. His arms, according to Stow, were—a fleur-de-lis; a chief, indented.

Sir John de Sandwich was Lord and Baron of Folkestone, in Kent, having married Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Hamon de Crevequer, Lord and Baron of Folkestone in the days of King Henry III.; by whom he had a son, Sir John, who was Baron of Folkestone, and had a daughter, Julian, married to Sir John de Segrave, Lord and Baron of Folkestone, in right of his wife.

Amongst the families of note, whose names occur in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, as residing at various periods in Sandwich, are :—

Conant—Arms: gules, ten billets, or—four, three, two, and one.

Finch—descended from the same stock as those of Eastwell; they bore the same arms, and were ancestors to those of Coldred, and other places in this neighbourhood.

Huffam, or Hougham—originally from Ash, and afterwards of St. Paul's, Canterbury. Arms: Argent, five chevronels, sable.

Mennes—who resided here for several descents, and bore for their arms—Gules, a chevron, vairy, azure and or, between three leopards' heads, or.

Thomson—ancestors of the Thomsons of Kenfield, in Petham.

¹ Stow's Survey. Harris. Rymer's Fœdera.

Thurbarne—Arms: sable, a griffin passant, argent.

Crest: a griffin's head, coupéd, argent.

Trippe, whose descendants removed to Wingham.

Besides these names which occur in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, in 1619, and in MS. No. 2230, in the British Museum, of Kentish Pedigrees to the year 1663, there are those of Wood, Alday, Iden, Manwood, and Peke, all of Sandwich.

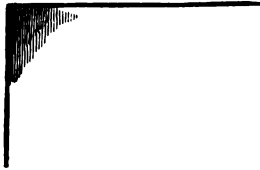
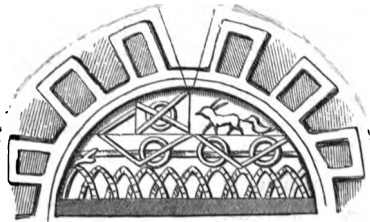
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

The Church of St. Clement is situated at the eastern part of Sandwich, on the most elevated ground in the town. It consists of a nave and two aisles, with a massive tower; the latter is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on each side, with three tiers of pillars, and circular arches. The lowest range has only six, the next nine, and the uppermost seven arches. The tower rises from four semicircular arches, in the centre of the building, supported by strong piers, each faced in the direction of the arch, with a double column, flanked on either side by a single one; the capitals of these are curiously ornamented with scrolls, frets, foliage, and grotesque figures. The tower, which is built of Normandy stone, had formerly a spire and bat-



lements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. The body of the church is constructed principally with bolders, (or flints with the angles worn away by friction on the shore,) mixed with sandstone from Pegwell Bay, and Caen stone, from the ruins, probably, of the original building.

Opening to the belfry stairs is a door, evidently of the same age as the other parts of the tower, and remarkable for a very rude embattled moulding, and in the space below it, a small range of intersecting arches, and other orna-

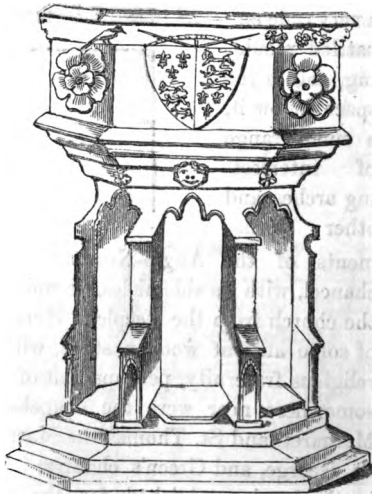


ments of the Anglo-Norman architecture. The chancel, with its side aisles, occupies the east end of the church from the steeple. Here are the remains of some ancient wooden stalls, with seats for some religious fraternity, perhaps that of St. Clement; and somewhere near were the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry. There was also a brotherhood established for the procession of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the

town. The nave is separated from the aisles by light, airy pillars and pointed arches, and is ceiled with oaken panels between arched beams, centred with angels holding shields, with ornaments of roses and foliage, the whole of which was, many years ago, most barbarously covered with whitewash.

At the end of the north aisle is a platform, raised two steps from the pavement, (which is a confused mixture of gravestones divested of their brasses, nine-inch paving tiles, and bricks,) from whence, through a slanting opening in the wall, is a view of the altar. In this arcade, or hagnoscope, the piscina is still visible.

The font, which is very ancient, and highly decorated, consists of an octagonal bason and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The eight faces are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are, 1. The arms of France, quarterly with those of England. 2.



A merchant's mark. 3. The arms of the Cinque

Ports. 4. The arms of Ellis.¹ Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is a bird, like a heron, and on the sinister side is a coronet, with balls between spires, terminated with fleurs-de-lis. At another corner is a small satyr, mounted on the back of a larger one. In the same member of the moulding; over the roses, are fruit and leaves, a satyr's face, four acorns, salter-wise, with their stalks nowed, and a flower. The first shield is suspended from the head of a human figure, with two long extended feathers in the place of its arms and shoulders. The second hangs from a cask; the third from the flukes of an anchor; and the fourth from a hook. In the moulding of the capital of the shaft, at the angles, are oak-leaves; and under one of the roses is an angel holding a shield, bearing a plain cross; under another is a whelk, with a figure issuing from it; under the remaining two are grotesque faces; under the shields are flowers. In the shaft are eight niches, with demi-quatrefoil canopies between diminishing buttresses. At the bottom of the niches are pedestals, ornamented at their bases with foliage, fruits, and flowers. This beautiful specimen of art is supposed to have been the gift of Thomas Ellis, who was a commissioner of sewers in the third year of the reign of Henry IV.

In the south aisle is a large slab of granite, marked with a cross at each corner, and one in the centre. This is one of the few remaining chantry altars, the Reformation and Rebellion having caused their general

¹ See Account of St. Peter's Church.

displacement. It has been appropriated for a gravestone, and bears the following inscription, in black-letter, on brass:—"Under this stone lyeth buried, the body of Elizabeth Spencer, sometyme the wyfe of Nicholas Spencer, gent., Customer of Sandwich, who dyed the 18th day of Decem^r, A.D. 1583—Reg. Elizabeth, 26th. Vivit post funera virtus."

In the chancel, on the south side of the communion-table, is a mural monument of marble, and under an arched recess, the figure of a woman kneeling before a prie Dieu, with an open book on it. On a tablet below is the following inscription:—

"Here by this place, appointed so to dye,
A widdow, stranger to this place, doth lye.
Frances Rampston by name; she by descent
Noble, as she to vertu nobly bent.
To check envie, which lurkes in vertue's waye,
My pen, that could say much, shall only saye,
To win a better life her life was such,
Her godly end did testifye so much.

"Hoc parvulum monumentum poni curavit Edwardus Rede, miles, in perpetuam memoriam Franciscæ Rampston viduæ, cui fidem in matrimonio contraxerat Martii 24, an^o Dom. 1611."

Arms obliterated.

At the south side of the east window, on an oval tablet, is a memorial of the Rev. William Bunce, LL.B., vicar of St. Clement's, and rector of St. Peter's, in Sandwich, who died 12th June, 1766, in his 53rd year. Martha, his widow, daughter of Stephen Odiarne, gent., of Northiam, in Sussex, died 14th December, 1783, in her 68th year.

To the north is a mural tablet to the memory of William Boys, the indefatigable antiquary and his-

torian of Sandwich, with a Latin inscription. He died 15th March, 1803, aged 68.

Round the verge of a large gravestone in the chancel, with the arms at the four corners cut in the stone, is the following inscription, in old characters:—
 “Here lyeth buried, the bodyes of George Raw, gent., sometyme mayor and customer of Sandwic, and marchant adventurer in London, and Sara his wyfe; which Sara dyed the 7th of December, and George, the 6th of January, 1583.” On the same stone are two brass plates, with inscription in black letter on one, and the following arms on the other:—Ermine, on a chief (gules), two scallop-shells (or). Crest, a dexter arm, embowed in armour (sable), garnished (or), holding a scallop-shell. Motto, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris*.

To the west of this, is a large stone, with part of the brasses torn away, and the inscriptions totally effaced. The remaining figure, with canopy, is given in the annexed cut. It dates, probably, from the end of the fourteenth century.

In the front of the gallery in the south aisle, are the arms of Oxenden and Burchett, painted on



a board, with an inscription, stating that Sir George Oxenden, Bart., and Josiah Burchett, Esq., representatives in Parliament for Sandwich, gave the altar-piece and gallery for the use of the church, in 1723.

The mayor of Sandwich was formerly chosen in this church, but this usage was discontinued in 1683, when Charles II., by letter under his sign manual, commanded the elections to be held elsewhere.

The Dutch residents, during the seventeenth century, were allowed to perform divine service here, on payment of forty shillings a-year, and subsequently, on bearing a third part of all expenses of repair.

The church of St. Clement's is a vicarage, and has always been in the possession of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. It does not appear when it was first constituted a vicarage; but, in the year 1384, it was valued at eight marks per annum, amongst the revenues belonging to the archdeaconry of Canterbury. The principal income of the vicarage was originally derived from the tithe of fish brought into the haven, and from the resort of fishermen and sailors to the town; but this resource diminishing in value from the gradual decay of the haven, Archbishop Parker, together with Archdeacon Gheast, in 1570, increased the revenue with the tithes of hay and corn, formerly belonging to the appropriation. The vicarage is valued in the King's books at 13*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*, and the yearly tenth at 1*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* The net yearly income amounts to 31*l.* In addition to the ordinary tithes, the vicar of this church, as well as the incumbents of the other churches in this town, collect from every house within the parish a certain sum, called

dues, according to the custom established since the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth. The oldest register-book begins in 1563, and ends in 1666.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This church stands nearly in the centre of the town. It consisted, formerly, of three aisles, but on the 13th of October, 1661, the steeple fell down and demolished the south aisle, which has never subsequently been rebuilt. It appears, from the register of St. Peter's, that on the day this accident occurred, two sermons were preached in the church, and the fabric came to the ground but a few hours after the congregation had dispersed. Externally, the church seems to have been cased with Normandy stone; the east end of the chancel presents a good specimen of the old work, and there exist portions of the same sort of masonry in various parts of the building. The present structure, which is evidently the work of different periods, is composed of fragments of the older edifice, mixed with Kentish rag, sandstone, and flints from the shore. The manuscript quoted by Boys states that the south aisle was erected by Sir John Grove, about 1447, and that Sir Simon Sandwich, warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Edward II., contributed liberally towards the building of the steeple. The present steeple is a square tower, built with the old materials to the height of the roof of the church, and from thence to the battlements with bricks made from the mud of the haven. In the south aisle, now in ruins, are the remains of an arch

in the wall, under which was the tomb of Sir John Grove, of Grove, in Staple, (as represented by the engraving upon the opposite page,) now removed into the church beside the font. He lived in the reign of Henry VI., and his arms were, three leaves in bend; on a canton, three crescents. When this monument, which soon would have been completely destroyed from exposure, was judiciously removed, search was made for any remains. An arched grave was discovered, containing a coffin, dated 1664, but it is supposed that the body of Sir John Grove was removed at the time of the destruction of this aisle by the fall of the steeple.

In the north aisle is a large stone, with a raised cross in the centre, resting on a small dog or lion. The following Lombardic inscription runs round it, but is with difficulty deciphered—in some parts illegible:—“ Vous : qe : par : ici : passet : pur : le : alme : Adam : Stennar : priet : le : cors : pery : ici :” A little to the westward lies part of another stone, with similar characters. Near the same spot is this inscription on brass, in black letter:—“ Here lyeth the bodie of Thomas Gilbert, gentleman, who was searcher of Kent; he had to wyfe Katherin the daughter of Robert Fylmer, of East Sutton, in Kent, and had issue by her vi sons and iii daughters, whereof, at his death, were living, Thomas, Anne, Joane, and Elizabeth; and the said Thomas, deceased the iiid of Dec. anno 1597, being of the age of xxxvii years.” Arms of Gilbert, gules, a saltier, or, on a chief, ermine, three piles, gules. Crest, a griffin's head, azure, beaked, or, gorged with a collar, ermine.

In the north aisle are three tombs, fine specimens



of the sculpture of the fourteenth century, and unquestionably of greater elegance and antiquity than any to be met with in the parish churches of the diocese. Unfortunately, little regard has been shown to these ancient monuments, and they are almost shut out from the public view by the intervening pews. Under the arch nearest the east, and between the second and third windows, are the recumbent figures of a man and woman in the costume of the time; these figures are represented upon the following page. Their heads are supported by double pillows. The man's hair and beard are long and flowing, his coat, as far as the waist, fits close to the body, and from thence hangs in loose folds to his calves. A short dagger is suspended to his waist by a belt; a lion is at his feet. The woman's hair is braided flat in front to a level with her chin; her hood falls down upon her shoulders, and her dress is closely buttoned at the waist. A dog is lying at her feet. The arms of both figures have been broken off at the shoulders. In the front of the tomb are narrow Gothic arches, with pedestals in the niches, formerly, doubtless, occupied by figures.

Under this tomb, it is supposed, lie the bodies of Thomas Ellis, and Margaret, his wife. He was a merchant of this town, and lived about the end of the fourteenth century.

The second arch is behind the pulpit. The tomb was exposed to view in digging a vault in 1770. Its front is divided into six compartments. The two at the ends are demi-quatrefoil arches. In each of the four middle ones is a shield, in the centre of a starred quatrefoil highly embellished with tracery. The fits



shield has three wheat-fans, a crescent in the fesse point; the second a fesse fusilly between three griffins' heads; the third three lions rampant; the fourth has no engraving. Constance, one of the daughters of Thomas Ellis, was married to John Septvavs, Esq., whose arms were, azure, three wheat-fans, or, Alice, another daughter, was the wife of Thomas Chiche, whose arms were, azure, three lions rampant, or. It is, therefore, probable that these two daughters of Thomas Ellis, who died during his life-time, were here interred, and might be supposed by him to reap the advantages of the prayers of the priests belonging to the chantry which he here endowed.

It must here be stated, that the pulpit and pews have almost totally shut out this arch, so that the arms described above are no longer visible, but over the monument on stones in the wall are two coats of arms. That on the left has fretty, a chief; the other has the arms of the Cinque Ports, three demi-lions impaling three demi-ships. Under the third arch is a tomb of Caen stone, in the front of which are six small shields, each hanging from an ornamented hook within a quatrefoil, in a circular area, formed by the opposite curvatures of two regularly waved lines. The areas were formerly painted red, and there were arms on all the shields. They are now almost entirely obliterated. It has, however, been possible to decipher that there were two coats, baron and femme on the first shield; gules, a fesse between three . . . ; over all a chevron voided on the second; on the fourth a fesse between three mullets; and on the fifth a chevron.

In the south-east angle of the north aisle are suspended the helm and crest of the family of Mennes. An antelope's head, gules tufted and armed, or, issuing out of rays of the last. It is much to be regretted that the quantity of "pew-lumber," as it has been properly termed, in this church, should be suffered to obstruct the view of so many interesting monuments, when, at a very moderate outlay, this record of vandalism and bad taste might be swept away.

Among the monuments of a later period are the names of the families of Bentley, Furnese, Boys, Rolfe, Wyborn, Verrier, Solly, Jeken, Wise, &c. In the chancel, round the verge of a stone, is inscribed, "Barnabie van Lent, bruer and free denison, borne in , læflande, buried 15th May, 1584, aged 47." To the north of the altar, is a window, now bricked up, remarkable for the beauty of its wavy tracery. Through the wall that divides the chancel from the north aisle, has been a hagioscope opening obliquely into the chancel, through which the worshippers in the aisles might view the elevation of the Host, but it is now closed. There was another similar aperture in the opposite wall running in a slanting direction from an enclosed chapel, or oratory, at the upper end of the south aisle, between which and the small house appointed for the residence of the three chaplains belonging to Thomas Ellis's chantry was a door of communication, which, as well as the arcade, is still visible, but both shut up with masonry. This was probably the place in which the chaplains of Thomas Ellis's chantry performed divine offices under the direction of his endowment, and was the peculiar chapel of his chantry.

St. Peter's is a rectory, and was formerly in the alternate presentation of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Sandwich, but at the dissolution of that monastery it devolved to the sovereign, who is now patron alternately with the corporation. Its value in the King's books is 8*l.*; it is now a discharged living, of the clear value of 144*l.* Its revenues arise from dues collected from the houses in the parish, and the tithe of lands belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, called the Cowlees, and containing about ten acres. The oldest register begins in 1538, and ends in 1615. The one now in use commences in 1616, and the entries from that period to 1622 are in Latin.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THIS church stands in a low situation, in Strand-street, in the northern part of the town. It is stated that on this very site was a monastery or nunnery founded by Domneva, Queen and aunt to King Egbert, in 640, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.¹ The church was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Emma, wife of Canute. It was again destroyed by the French in the reign of Richard the Second. An anchoress had her cell at the east end of the church in the twentieth of Henry the Eighth.

¹ "Domneva caused two monasteries to be built, especially for that King Egbert had suffered his two nephews, Ethelbert and Ethelred, to be murdered by the counsell of his seneschall Thunor; in expiation of which innocent blood, she built two monasteries, one at Minster, in Thanet, and another in the very place where the parish church of St. Mary standeth."—Sandwich MS.

The present edifice consists of a north aisle and the nave, which has a flat ceiling, measuring nearly sixty-six feet in length, and forty-six and a half feet in breadth. The separation between them is by five circular arches and their pillars of wood. The chancel extends beyond the aisle, and has two large windows at the east end. The altar-piece, table, and rails are of wainscot.

In the year 1448, this church was in a very dilapidated state, part of the steeple having fallen in. It was then thoroughly repaired, but fell again, in 1667, and brought down with it the greater part of the church, which apparently, in form and materials, very much resembled the others in this town. There were in the old building two aisles and the nave, the latter was terminated by the high chancel, and the south aisle by St. Lawrence's chancel.

In 1669, the parish obtained an order from the court of Canterbury to sell the useless timber and the bells, for rebuilding the church; the present steeple was raised upon the south porch, in 1718. The font stands at the west end of the nave: it is a stone bason, of octagonal form, the faces charged alternately with plain shields and roses in quatrefoils. On the shaft are the letters, GW. II. RS. DE. IC. POD. 1662.

The monuments in this church are very numerous. In the middle space, on a granite slab, are the remains of a cross flory resting on a dog or lion, and round the rim the following imperfect Lombardick legend—"ie: Novembris: anno: i: m: xxx : cuju" In the chancel is a large

stone left of its brasses, which formerly commemorated the deaths of Roger Manwood and his family. He died about the year 1534. Against the north wall of the chancel, on a monument of stone much defaced, are the figures of a man and woman kneeling at a prie Dieu, and underneath, on a tablet of black marble, this inscription:—

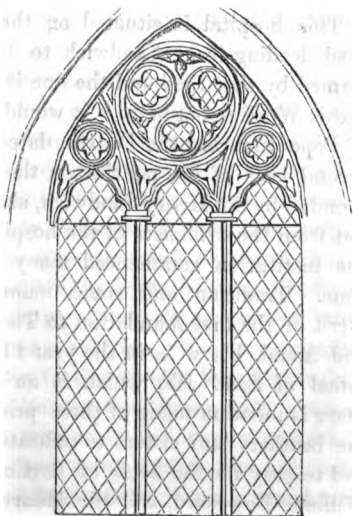
“Abrahamus Rutten, prætoriano hujus oppidi officio fungens, præfuit prudens, vixit probus, obiit pius, vitam hanc terrestrem cœlesti commutans 16 Septembris, 1608, mense præfecturæ suæ decimo, anno ætatis 43; multiplici interim beatus prole, septem nimirum masculis sexque fœmellis e Susanna uxore ejus carissima prospere prognatis, quæ hoc dilectissimi defuncti conjugis memoriæ et amoris ergo posuit.”

In the north aisle is a monument erected under an arch, the altar part of which is hidden by a raised brick tomb; here, according to the Sandwich MS., lie the bodies of William Loverick, of Ash, Knight, and Emma, his wife, the daughter of Sir John Septvans, of Ash, Knight. They were the principal repairers or builders of St. Mary's church, after it was burnt by the French, in the reign of Richard the Second, and were buried in the reign of Henry the Fourth. William, Lord Clinton, the founder of the Carmelite Friars in this town, is stated to have been interred under a gilded arch in the south wall of the church, but which was walled up in the time of Edward the Sixth. It is perhaps the same projection that appears now in the churchyard, on the south side of the chancel. Here are monuments too numerous to

specify, commemorating the several families of Maundy, Hayward, Solly, Danson, Hougham, &c.

The oldest chantry in Sandwich was founded in this church, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, by John Coundy, and William, his son. In the MS., William Coundy, merchant, and Maude, his wife, are said to be buried in the south aisle, near Lord Clinton's tomb, but nothing exists to point out the locality of their remains.

In an ancient beadroll of this church, there is mention made of Thomas Loverick and his wife, who founded the chapel of our Lady at the east end, and erected the three windows on the north side; also of Thomas Ellis, and Margaret, his wife, and Sir T. Rollyng, vicar of this church, who caused the west window to be built at their expense. The inventory of silver and jewels, before the Reformation, contains a number of most costly articles, the silver alone weighing 724 ounces.



In the vestry is a very curious church chest, of oak, bound with iron, and evidently of great antiquity.

St. Mary's is a vicarage, and has always been in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is valued, in the King's books, at 8*l.*, and its present yearly value is 117*l.* It was one of the poor livings not taxed to the tenth in 1384, and was enumerated among the possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The parish register commences in 1538. The churchwardens' accounts are preserved from a very remote period. The first volume begins from the year 1444, and ends with 1582.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital is situated on the west side of the road leading from Sandwich to Deal, in an angle formed by that road and the one issuing out of it towards Woodnesborough. It would seem from a bull of Pope Innocent the Fourth, dated at Lyons, in the second year of his pontificate, that the hospital was founded by Sir Henry Sandwich, about the year 1244, but from the evidences of the hospital, it is clear that the institution commenced many years before that time. Tradition and some manuscripts give the merit of the first foundation to Thomas Crawthorne, and Maud, his wife, in the year 1190. In the Customal of Sandwich, which is an authentic record, there is mention made of three priests, employed by the brothers and sisters to officiate in their chapel, and to pray for the souls of Bertine de Crawthorne, William Bowchard, and Sir Henry Sandwich; these persons were benefactors to the hospital, and most

probably, as to the time, in the order in which their names occur. The first grant to the hospital, that appears by the book of evidence, is by William Bowchard, and it is witnessed by Sir Henry Sandwich, and Sir Simon, his son. It bears no date, but it is well ascertained that Sir Henry Sandwich lived about the year 1230.¹ Another grant of money is dated 1227. Hence it is evident that the establishment for fixed inhabitants was made at least early in the thirteenth century, but it is exceedingly probable that it commenced at a much earlier period, and was designed originally for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers.

When the councils of Vienna and Trent decreed, that no hospitals in future should be given to secular priests in the way of benefices, but that their administration should be assigned to laymen, such laymen were generally men of wealth, who contributed liberally to these institutions, and acquired the titles of first, second, and third founder, in the order in which they made additions to the charity. In this manner, several of the family of Sandwich, from their respective benefactions, were successively entitled the founders of the hospital, until Sir Nicholas Sandwich assigned the patronage of it to the mayor and jurats of Sandwich. Many inconveniences subsequently arising with respect to the nominations for the hospital, it was agreed to vest the patronage in the hands of the mayor only, who continues regularly to fill up the vacancies as they occur during his mayoralty. This hospital is regularly visited twice a year by the

¹ Lewis's Thanet.

mayor and jurats, for the examination of the accounts. There is a description in the Customal of Sandwich of the visitation of the hospital on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, before the period of the Reformation.

“Every year, on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, the mayor and commonalty visit the hospital in solemn procession; the laity of Sandwich leading the way; some with instruments of music, to the number of seven score or more bearing wax-lights, provided for the occasion by the corporation, which lights are to be left in the chapel of the hospital, as an offering for the use of the same throughout the year. After these, follow the clergy of Sandwich, in their proper habits, chanting hymns and carrying tapers. The rector of St. Peter's, or some other clergyman appointed by the mayor, celebrates high mass with solemnity and decorum. Some of the better sort of commonalty, as Sir Nicholas Sandwich and others, provide their own tapers and offer them there. There is usually a great resort of people at this place, at the fair held on the eve of St. Luke, and the mayor commonly attends.”

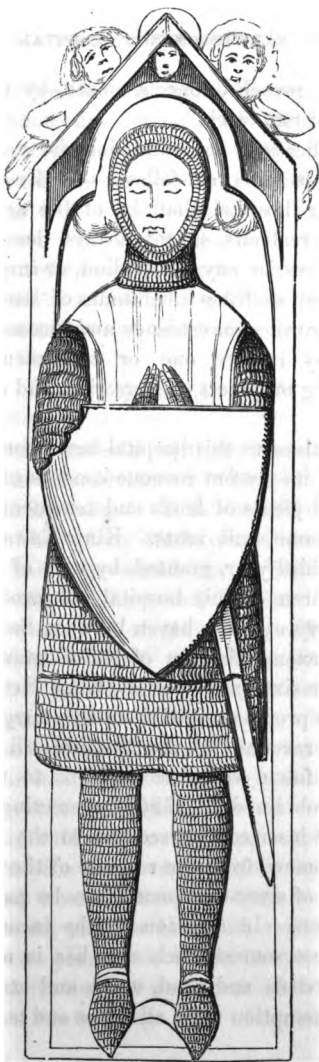
This hospital was not actually incorporated by any royal patent till Henry the Eighth, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, confirmed the dispensation of Archbishop Cranmer, which had been applied for and obtained two years previously. This dispensation authorized the master and brethren and their successors to hold the hospital, with all their rights, possessions, &c., and future acquisitions, in as free and ample manner as their predecessors had enjoyed their estates and privileges, reserving to the Mayor

of Sandwich all his right and interest in the premises. Although, after this, several attempts were made to suppress the hospital as a religious foundation, for the king's use, under pretence of the statutes of 37 Henry the Eighth, and the 1st of Edward the Sixth, and a grant was made of it to certain lay persons, in fee form, by James the First, yet the corporation disputed the matter, and the patentees were compelled to relinquish their suit. In 1636, a *venire facias* was issued for the mayor and jurats to appear before the commissioners on a commission on the statute for charitable uses, to show by what right they assumed the government of the hospitals of Sandwich. The corporation records do not furnish the result of this inquiry, but the Hospital of St. Thomas has since then been withdrawn from their government. The total number of brothers and sisters in St. Bartholomew's Hospital seems always to have been sixteen. Formerly there was a limited number of each sex, twelve men and four women; but at present, men and women are presented indifferently to the vacancies.

The hospital is surrounded by a fence, which incloses the farm-house, barns, stables, a chapel, and fifteen small but commodious houses, with gardens for the brothers and sisters. The sixteenth tenement was converted into a farm-house for the occupier of the lands belonging to the hospital, and the person who happens to be presented to this vacancy is permitted to reside in Sandwich, with an allowance of money as a compensation. The whole inclosure is extra parochial.

From the Customal, it seems that, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, there were no detached houses as now: the whole was one connected building, with a public hall, bakehouse, and kitchen. The present chapel stood at a little distance from the house; it is a handsome edifice, and presents some good specimens of the early English style of architecture, with lancet windows, but much disfigured by whitewash. Here (as represented upon the next page) is a remarkable altar-monument, covered with a slab of Sussex marble, and on which is carved the figure of a knight completely cased in chain-armour, the folds of the surcoat appearing on his chest over the hauberk. He is belted and spurred; a triangular shield lies over the body, the remains of a broad-sword along the left thigh, and his hands are clasped in prayer. This figure, undoubtedly, represents Sir Henry Sandwich, and commemorates him as the chief benefactor to the hospital. A modern inscription, on a rail near the monument, points out this spot as the burial-place of Sir Henry Sandwich and his son, Sir Nicholas; but upon a strict examination of the supposed tomb, more than fifty years ago, neither coffin nor any other marks of sepulture were discovered.

Since the Reformation, no regular provision has been made for the maintenance of an officiating minister in this hospital. In 1636, a clergyman was admitted as a brother, and it was agreed that he should perform all ministerial duty connected with the hospital during his lifetime. For many years, divine service was performed in the chapel only once a year, on the feast of St. Bartholomew; at present



a sermon is preached once a month, by one of the clergymen of Sandwich.

The qualifications for admission are stated in the corporation records as follow :— “ Every person placed in the hospital shall be of the age of forty years or thereabouts, except always decayed jurats and their wives, or any lame, blind, or impotent person ; and they shall be inhabitants of Sandwich, excepting where the conveniency and necessity of the hospital may require one or two men for husbandry, being of honest conversation, and aged aforesaid.”

The donations to this hospital have been numerous and ample ; its present revenue consists of one large farm, several pieces of lands and tenements in Sandwich, and some quit rents. King Edward III., in his twenty-third year, granted, by writ of privy seal, to the brethren of this hospital, all profits arising from the ferry over the haven between Sandwich and Stonar, an exemplification of which grant was obtained in the sixteenth year of King Henry VIII.'s reign. The profits derived from this ferry continued part of the revenues of the hospital till the ferry-boat being found very inconvenient to the public, an act was obtained, in 1725, for erecting a bridge, and a clause inserted that secures to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, from the revenue of the bridge, the annual sum of sixty-two pounds, to be paid without any deduction. In addition to the income derived from all these sources, each member is allowed the carriage of coals and sand, wood and stubble, from the farm, exemption from all cesses and taxes, so that

the whole benefit for each pensioner may at present be fairly estimated at forty-eight pounds a year.

The seal of the hospital is of silver. It is of an oval form, and represents St. Bartholomew with the flaying-knife in his hand, sitting under a canopy; the inscription, "Sanyta Bartholme." This hospital can, in point of revenue, compete with the foremost establishment of a similar nature in the kingdom, and its government and regulations are in every way admirable.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The oldest grant relating to this hospital is dated 1287. It is termed therein, "Domas Dei et Sancti Johannis de Sandwico." It is situated on the north-west side of the Corn Market, and consists of one large old building, containing a hall and several rooms for the brothers and sisters. Behind this building is a range of single rooms, called the Harbinge, in which travellers were formerly lodged and entertained. This hospital was, as early as 1385, under the government of the mayor, who continues to hold the patronage of all the vacancies. Like most similar institutions of an early date, it was intended for the accommodation of travellers and strangers, as well as for the support of fixed residents. The Harbinge consisted of separate rooms for men and women, in which they were refreshed with provisions, and provided with comfortable lodgings; and two persons—a brother and a sister—were appointed by the mayor and jurats, under the title of

Harbingers, to take charge of the rooms and furniture, and to wait upon the inmates.

The affairs of the hospital are registered in a small book, commencing in 1392. The first list in this register consists of nine brothers and six sisters, but subsequently the number was reduced to twelve, till the year 1737, when the hospital being in debt, and the revenue much diminished by the bad state of the buildings, and the consequently necessary repairs, the mayor found it expedient to reduce the number to six. The revenues were always small; a valuable benefaction was, however, bestowed upon it by the will of John Dekewer, a native of Sandwich, and a descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers. He inherited from his ancestors a very large fortune, and in his will was liberally mindful of this hospital, and also of the poor in the parish of St. Mary's. The average income of each brother and sister is about six guineas.

The seal is of lead, with the figure of a fleur-de-lis, and this inscription:—"S'COE HOSPITAL S'CI IOH'IS IN SANDWICO." The letters are of a very ancient form.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

The hospital of St. Thomas was founded in honour of Thomas à Becket, about the year 1392, by Thomas Ellis, a wealthy draper of Sandwich. He is mentioned in Rymer, as having lent forty pounds to King Richard the Second, in the first year of his reign, to supply his necessities. His wife's name was Margaret, and he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Constance,

who was married to John Septvans, Esq., son of Sir William Septvans, knight, by Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Sandwich. Constance, upon the death of her husband, became the wife of John Notbeame, by whom she had Bennet, married to Thomas Aldey, of Chequer, in Ash, whose daughter, Margaret, was married to John Monins, Esq., Lieutenant of Dover Castle. As has been stated before, Thomas Ellis and his wife were buried in the north aisle of St. Peter's church. He represented Sandwich in the forty-third parliament of Edward III. and the first of Richard II., and was elected mayor in 1370 and 1382. His arms were, five scallop-shells, on a cross, engrailed with a crescent in the first quarter. He endowed this hospital with the manor-farm of Denne Court, in Woodnesborough, which he conveyed to feoffees, with the King's licence, for the benefit of twelve poor persons; after which, Henry Greenshield, gent., of Sandwich, in the last year of Edward IV., bequeathed additional land to the charity. Subsequently, several benefactions of rents, lands, and houses were made to it.

The commissioners under the statute of thirty-seventh of King Henry VIII. made a return of this hospital of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*, beyond reprises; and Archbishop Parker, in the year 1562, certified it to the privy-council to be of the yearly value of twelve pounds. The number of poor persons at present placed in it is twelve, according to the original institution—that is, eight men and four women, all single. Their age must be about fifty, and they must be parishioners and inhabitants within

*the men are
not said to be
married*

one of the respective parishes of Sandwich. The hospital is situated in a retired situation, between New-street and the Corn Market. There is a passage through the middle of the house: on the south side is the hall, open to the roof; beyond which are the women's apartments, two above stairs, and two below. The men's rooms are on the north side, four above, and four below. The income amounts to 162*l.* 11*s.*, the reprises out of which, being quit-rents, are 6*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

THE CARMELITE FRIARS.

The building belonging to the Carmelites, or White Friars, stood on the south-west side of Sandwich, between the rampart of the town and New-street. Judging from the foundations, the edifice must have been of considerable extent, and the house, gardens, and meadows occupied an area of rather more than five acres.

According to John Bale, a Carmelite in the reign of Henry VIII., who wrote an account of the order, this monastery was founded by Henry Cowfield, a German, in the year 1272.¹ There were some grants to the priory, confirmed by letters patent of the eighth and thirty-fourth of Edward I., but these, it is presumed, were inferior benefactions, the great benefactor to the establishment being William, Lord Clinton, in the tenth year of Edward III. Friaries possessed seldom territorial endowments, particularly during their early history; nor does it appear that there were

¹ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. c. p. 106.

any possessions belonging to this establishment at Sandwich, beyond its extensive site, some quit-rents, and a few buildings of little value. The Carmelites were, in fact, mendicants by profession, entirely depending upon casual charity for support. They led, at first, very solitary lives in Asia, but were drawn into companies by John, patriarch of Jerusalem, at the beginning of the twelfth century; and coming into Europe in the thirteenth, they were, by Honorius the Third, appointed to a rule and order, by the name of the blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel. They wore a cassock, a scapulary, a patience, a hood of a brown colour, a white plaited cloak, and a black hat. They are supposed to have arrived in England about 1240, and were so unpopular at first, that in the forty-seventh of Henry III., about three-and-twenty years after their first introduction, we find a writ from the Crown for arresting all vagabond Carmelites. Hence by degrees arose their fixed habitations, as this at Sandwich. Henry V. is said to have taken up his abode with this fraternity, in the year 1416, before he embarked for Calais—a presumptive proof of their importance at the time.

In the church of the Carmelites, in Sandwich, were buried, besides the members of the fraternity, some of the principal persons of the town. The names enumerated are, William Peynell, gentleman; Thomas Crawthorn and Maud his wife, of the family of Sandwich; John Sandwich, prior; Thomas Legatt, Thomas Hadlow, William Beckley, and Denys Plumcooper, friars. The following epitaphs, relative to some of

the above persons, are taken from Weever's Funeral Monuments:—

“ Epitaphium magistri Johannis Sandwich hujus conventus prioris perquam amabilis.

“ Subjacet huic tumbe devotus mente Johannes
De Sandwich dictus, hujusce priorque domus.
Mille quadringentos tres annos congere lumen
Quindecimam Junii sumito, tempus habes.
Quo sors superna rapuit de corpore vitam
Fundito queso preces, ut sit ei requies.”

“ Carmelita Thomas Legatt, qui theologiæ
Doctor erat quondam, conditur hoc lapide.”

The church had the privilege of sanctuary; for, in a memorandum which was in Boys' hands, it is stated, that, in the second year of Henry the Seventh, one Barnard Manny, having killed a man, took sanctuary here, until the mayor of Sandwich obtained his passage at Dover.

This ^{“ priory ”} monarchy was suppressed by Henry VIII., who granted it, in the thirty-second year of his reign, to Thomas Ardern, of Faversham, under the title of the site of the priory of White Friars, near Sandwich, in Kent, with the church, bells, and messuages belonging to the same, to hold of the King in capite, by knight's service. It then yielded to the Crown an annual rent of 2*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The estate has since, at various periods, been conveyed to numerous possessors.

The seal formerly belonging to the Carmelite friars is still preserved. It is of copper, of an oval shape, with a handle at the back. A patriarchal cross is engraved on it, with a key on each side of the shaft

of the cross, a crescent on the right side, and a six-pointed star on the left. In a segment of a circle at the foot of the cross is a cross patée. The inscription is, "S' IHOANNIS PATEIAACNP IHEBUSALEM."

THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Roger Manwood, Esq., Recorder of Sandwich, afterwards knighted, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the year 1563 promoted a subscription among the inhabitants of the town, for the purpose of erecting a building for a free school, promising at the same time to endow it with lands of sufficient value to support the building and maintain a master. The sum of 286*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* was immediately collected, and other measures were taken to forward the undertaking. Archbishop Parker happening, fortunately, to be then in the neighbourhood, and approving the design, became eminently instrumental in founding the school. He applied to the dean and chapter for a grant of land belonging to their church, which was considered eligible as a site for the school, and he wrote to his friend, Secretary Cecil, for his interest with the Queen, to procure her licence for the foundation and endowment. The licence in Mortmain was granted the 1st of October, 1563, by which Roger Manwood, of Hackington, Esq., is empowered to erect a free grammar-school in Sandwich; and the Queen grants that the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, and their successors, shall be governors of the school, by the title of the Governors of the Free School of Roger Manwood, in Sandwich; that they may sue and im-

plead in all courts by that name, may purchase estates in fee to the value of forty pounds a year, and have a common seal. In the month of November following, Roger Manwood obtained from the dean and chapter of Canterbury a grant, in fee farm, of a piece of ground, enclosed with a stone-wall, near Canterbury gate, at a small yearly rent, which land, together with ninety acres in Hackington and Northgate, he enfeoffed to the mayor and jurat, for the perpetual support of the grammar-school.

The building was erected on the above piece of ground, and the school established on the spot where it exists at the present day. Joane Trapps, by her will, dated 1568, gave to the rector and scholars of Lincoln College, Oxford, fifty-two acres of land in Whitstable, towards the support of four scholars in that college—two to be nominated from this school by the rector, and two by the governors. Thomas Manwood, gent., by will, in 1570, gave to the governors of his brother Roger's free grammar-school, lands and tenements to the clear yearly value of ten pounds, for an usher, or other matters as should be deemed necessary by the governors of the school. Sir Roger Manwood, then being Lord Chief Baron, as surviving executor of the will of Joane Trapps, conveyed to the master and fellows of Gonvyle and Caius College, Cambridge, a farm, called Bodkins, in Swalecliffe, of the yearly value of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in consideration of which, the master agreed to pay annually to four scholars of the college, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—four marks to each; to be nominated by the governors of this school and the master alternately. Subsequently,

when the heirs of Sir Roger Manwood refused to pay the master's salary, several law-suits were instituted; but in 1635, the matter being brought before the Lord Keeper, he directed that the master's salary should be paid in future by Sir Roger Manwood's heirs, out of the rents enfeoffed by him for that purpose to the mayor and jurats, after which the sum, 20*l.* per annum, has been paid, with tolerable regularity, by the proprietors of the estate. In 1685, the mayor and jurats purchased a piece of land in St. Mary's parish, in Sandwich, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the school-master for the time being. In 1580, Sir Roger Manwood drew up rules and ordinances for the better government of the school, which are still existing, signed by him, and still observed in its regulation and government. Amongst other rules, it is ordered that the master should be elected by the governors out of Lincoln College, Oxford, and to be an A.M., if convenient, and that the usher is to be chosen by him. The overplus of all lands and tenements, after the master's and usher's salaries are paid, to be equally divided between them. The children of the inhabitants of Sandwich to be freely taught; no money to be received except what may be gratuitously given at the end of every quarter towards buying books for the common use of the scholars. The master is not permitted to board in his house more than twelve scholars, and the usher not above six, except by permission granted by the governors.

Sir Roger Manwood, the founder of this school, was born in Sandwich, in the year 1525, and was educated in a school belonging to Thomas Ellis's

Chantry. His grandfather, Roger Manwood, was Mayor of Sandwich in the years 1517 and 1526, one of the barons in parliament for the town in 1523, and a supporter of the canopy at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, on the 1st of June, 1533.

Sir Roger Manwood rose early in life to eminence in his profession, as barrister: he was made a serjeant in 1567, and in 1578 was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He enjoyed the favour of the Queen and her minister, and obtained many valuable grants from the crown for himself and others. He was frequently chosen to represent the town of Sandwich in parliament, and showed great predilection for the place of his nativity and the Cinque Ports in general. He died on the 14th of December, 1592, after a life spent in works of charity and benevolence, and was buried in the parish church of Hackington, in a vault occupying the whole length and breadth of the south aisle. A work written by him, "De Legibus Forestæ," was published after his death.

Joane Trapps, who was so liberal to this school, was the widow of Robert Trapps, of London, goldsmith. She was buried with her husband and his former wife, in St. Leonard's Church, Foster-lane. A gravestone to their memory bore this inscription on brass:—

" When the bells be merely rounge,
 And the masse devoutly soung,
 And the meate merely eaten,
 Then sall Robert Trappis, his wyffs, and his children quite be
 forgotten.
 Wherefore Jesu, that of Mary sproung,
 Set their soulys the saynts amoung.

Though it be undservyd on their syde,
 Yet, good Lord, let them evermore thy mercy abyde,
 And, of your charitie,
 For their souls say a pater noster and an ave."

Richard Knolles, Fellow of Lincoln College, was appointed master of the school by Sir Peter Manwood. Wood, in his "Athenæ Oxonienses," says—
 "That he did much good in his profession, and sent many young men to the universities. And though he was then in a world of troubles and cares, and in a place that afforded no means of comfort to proceed in great works, yet he performed much for the benefit of history at his vacant hours, upon the desire of the said Sir Peter, as it doth appear by these, his works, following:—

" 'The History of the Turks. London. Folio. 1610.'

" 'The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors, &c.'

" 'A Brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire.'

" 'Grammat. Latinæ, Græcæ et Hebraicæ Compendium.'

" At length, this, our author, dying at Sandwich, before he had quite attained to the age of man, in 1610, was buried in St. Mary's Church there, on the 2nd of July, the same year, leaving behind him the character of an industrious, learned, and religious person."

Doctor Johnson, in his Dictionary, very frequently quotes this author, and in the 122nd number of the "Rambler," speaking of the scarcity of good English historians, thus highly extols the abilities of Knolles—

“ But none of our writers can, in my opinion, justly contest the superiority of Knolles, who, in his History of the Turks, has displayed all the excellencies that narrations can admit. His style, though somewhat obscured by time, and sometimes vitiated by false wit, is pure, nervous, elevated, and clear. A wonderful multiplicity of events is so artfully arranged and so distinctly explained, that each facilitates the knowledge of the next. . . . The nation which produced this great historian, has the grief of seeing his genius employed upon a foreign and uninteresting subject; and that writer, who might have secured perpetuity to his own name by a history of his own country, has exposed himself to the danger of oblivion, by recounting enterprises and revolutions of which, none desire to be informed.”

John Webberley, of Lincoln College, Oxford, was appointed master of the school in 1636. He was considered by all as a violent Socinian, and afterwards a desperate zealot in the King's cause at the time of the great rebellion. He translated several Socinian works into English, some of which he published without his name; and others, which were lying by him, were taken out of his study by the parliamentary visitors, in the year 1648; when he suffered much by imprisonment first, and afterwards by expulsion.

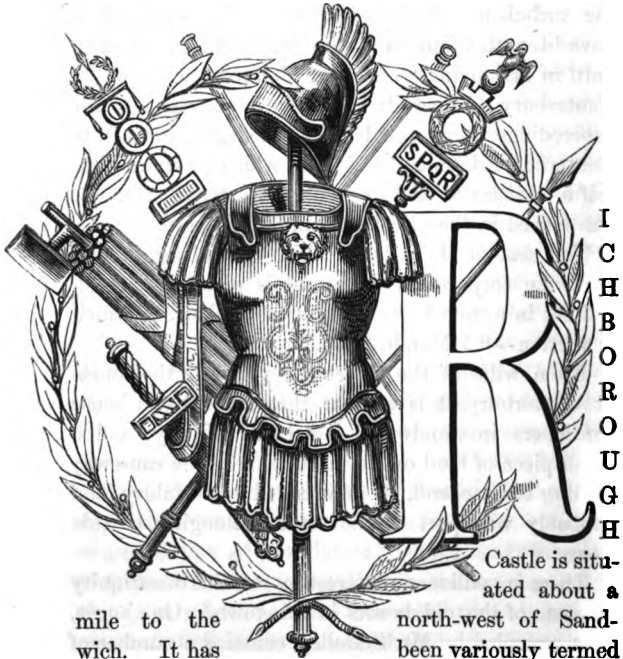
Richard Culmer, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and incorporated A.M. at Oxford in 1628, was a Master of the Grammar School at Sandwich. He was born in the Isle of Thanet, and became, successively, Minister of Goodnestone, Harbledown, and St. Stephen's, in Kent. He made himself notorious by

the turbulence of his behaviour, and is supposed to have been the famous "Blue Dick," who worked so hard in destroying "the great idolatrous window," in Canterbury Cathedral; and gave a narrative of his proceedings there, entitled, "Cathedrall Newes from Canterbury: London, 1644," in which he styles himself a minister of God's word, and master of arts. He was buried in the parish church of Monkton.

The seal of the school, which is of silver, is kept with the corporation seals, and is placed in a small cell cut in a round piece of oak, at the back of which is written—"1 March, 1566."

From wills of the fifteenth century, in the courts at Canterbury, it is evident that there was a house for lepers in Sandwich, called the Maldry; and a small piece of land on the north side of the causeway leading to Eachend, is now called the Maldry, and probably was part of the estate belonging to this house.

There are still many interesting remains of antiquity in some of the old houses in this town. One house, now occupied by Mr. Standley, contains a number of paintings round the walls of the room on the first floor, representing the procession of Charles the Second and his Queen; there are also paintings of naval engagements between the English and the Dutch, portraits of Charles and his Queen, the Duke of York, (afterwards James the Second,) then Warden of the Cinque Ports, and of Thomas Brown, Mayor of this town in the years 1652 and 1658, and distinguished by the black wand, his badge of office.



Castle is situated about a mile to the north-west of Sandwich. It has been variously termed by different authors. By Ptolemy it is written *Ρουρουπιαί*; by Antoninus, in the Itinerary, *Rutupæ and portum Ritupium*; by Tacitus, *portus Rutupensis*; in the Notitia it is called *Rutupis*; Bede reads *Ruthubi portum*; and adds, "qui portus a gente Anglorum nunc corrupte *Reptacester* vocatus."¹ The plural appellation, *Rutupiæ*, which was most generally applied by the Romans to this spot, included both

¹ *Reptacester*, from the British word, *rhyd*, *tufith*, "reach," or "creek," which perfectly agrees with its situation.

the castles of Richborough and Reculver, for the estuary which then separated the Isle of Thanet from the main land, and was the usual passage for the ships, had at each mouth towards the sea, a port or haven, termed jointly Rutupinæ; that to the north being Regulbium, or the present Reculver; and that to the east, the principal port, Rutupium, or Richborough. For this reason Battely calls his work, *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, though chiefly describing the curiosities discovered at Reculver. The *Portus Rutupinus*, so celebrated during the period of Roman domination, extended over all that tract of marsh land stretching from Walmer on one side, almost to the cliffs of Ramsgate on the other, and forming a commodious harbour of about five miles in width. It is justly on this account styled by Ammianus, "*stationem Britannicæ tranquillam.*" It is certain that at some distant period the sea approached to the very foot of Richborough hill, for in digging to lay the foundation of the sluice, the workmen, in penetrating through what was once the muddy bed of the river, came to a regular sandy shore, that had been suddenly covered with silt, on which lay broken and entire shells, oysters, sea-weeds, the purse of the thornback, a small shoe with a metal fibula in it, and some small human bones; and all, except the last article, having the same appearance of freshness as such things have on the shore at this day. Even now, were it not for the natural barrier formed by repeated depositions of mud, and the artificial banks thrown up along the haven of Sandwich, the whole extent of marsh land between Deal and the Isle of Thanet

would be overflowed by every extraordinary spring-tide.

According to Battely, there was originally a British fortress on the site of Richborough Castle, which, after being taken by Aulus Plautius, A.D. 47, was fortified and occupied by the Romans. The famous city Rutupinum was probably situated on the slope of the hill to the north and south. Ptolemy, in his geography, describes this place as one of the three principal cities in Kent, which statement is confirmed by Orosius and the venerable Bede. Rutupia¹ was not only a favourite residence of the Romans, but also much frequented by the Britons, and subsequently by the Saxons. It was here that the prefect Clemens Maximus was slain by the Briton Theodosius, whom Ausonius calls the Rutupian robber. Here Vortigern awaited the arrival of his allies, the Saxon chieftains, Hengist and Horsa. Ethelbert also made it the chief seat of his government. No vestiges of the city are now perceptible, though it is said, in very dry seasons, the different lines of streets may be distinctly traced from the varying colour of the corn. When the Saxons commenced their depredations on the coasts of Britain, the second Roman legion, called Augusta, and also Britannica, which had been stationed many years in Wales, was removed to Richborough, under a commander, *præpositus*, of its own. This personage was subject to the Comes *Litoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon shore, and so continued until the final abandonment of Britain by the Romans, when the fortress was left to the Britons,

¹ Archæological Report.

who were afterwards dispossessed of it by the Saxons. During the sway of the latter, this port began gradually to decay, the sea receding from these parts, still, however, leaving a commodious haven at Sandwich, which became the resort of shipping, and a flourishing port. In all the records of the Saxon and Danish fleets, no mention is made of Richborough, as doubtless, at the period of the destruction of the haven, the town also became neglected and desolate, and, with the castle, was reduced to a heap of ruins.

The following account is extracted from the Sandwich Manuscript:—

“In the year of grace 52, Arviragus, King of Britain, refused his obedience to the Roman empire: whereupon Vespatian, a noble captain of the Romans, was sent into Britain, by Claudius, the Emperor, to repress Arviragus's insolency, and to reduce him to his former subjection; which Vespatian, attempting to land his forces in the haven of Rutupi, or Richborow, now called Sandwich haven, was there by Arviragus repulsed and kept from landing.

“Long afterwards, partly by continuance of time, and more by the force and fury of the Danes making havoc of all things in the county of Kent, and especially in Thanet, the city of Rutupi, with the castle, now called Richborow Castle, was utterly destroyed by fire and sword; such was the rage of King Swayne and his Danes in the year of grace 990. The ancient Castle of Rutupi, now Richborow, was built by Vespatian, being then general of the Romans in Britain, and sent hither by the mighty Emperor Claudius, Arviragus then reigning in Britain: which Vespatian,

after he had gotten the victory and subdued the Britons, built the Castle of Richborow, for the safeguard and defence of his navy; which castle the Britons called the Castle of Rutupi, as who should say, the castle built upon the rock or upon the coast of Rutupi, taking the name of the place: for in the time of the Roman government all the castles of Kent, eastward, were of Ptolemy called the Castle of Rutupi: as also witnesseth Lucan :—

‘ Aut vaga cum Tethys, Rutupinaque littora fervent,¹
Und Caledonios fallit turbata Britannos.’

“ This most ancient castle, situate in the mouth of the haven of Rutupi, now called Sandwich Haven, begun in the year of grace 55, not far from the auncient towne of Stonhore, in the isle of Thanet, was perfected by Severus, the Emperour, which then governed the Britains, as appeareth by the auncient coyne and money commonly found in the ruins and about the said Castle of Richborow, having the impression and inscription of Severus: which Severus was the chiefest builder of castles, forts, and walls, of all the Romans in Britain, as is to be gathered in that he walled in Dovor, built the Castle of Reculfe or Reculver, in the Isle of Tindelade, as auncient coyne there found bearing his impression do show. Besides, he built a strong and famous wall, called Severus Wall, between the Britons and Scots or Picts, in the north part of Britain, all the breadth of the land, from sea to sea.

“ The town of Stonehore was of great fame in the

¹ Lucan. Pharsalia. Lib. vi. v. 67.

times of King Ethelbert, about the year of grace 616; at which place Canutus, with his Danes, landed in the haven of Rutupi, and there he entered with all his navy; it was situate right over against Sandwich. There also landed St. Augustine, with his companions, in number forty, being sent by Gregory, the Bishop of Rome; where he also tarried until King Ethelbert, with his nobility, gave him audience in the Castle of Richborow.

“ At this auncient town of Stonehore landed Lewis, the son of Philip, the French King; where he remained a certain time in the reign of King John, at such time as the nobles and barons of the land, conspiring against their king, had promised to deliver the kingdom unto the said Lewis, as witnesseth Math. Paris. This town, being much ruined by the rage of Swayne and the Danes, in the year 990, was re-edified by William the Conqueror, in the year of grace 1069; and in the reign of Richard the Second, was by the Frenchmen utterly destroyed with fire and sword; at which time they also greatly spoiled the town of Sandwich; and thus much of Stonar.

“ But to return again to the auncient castle of Richborow, which in time of the Saxons was a famous palace of the Kings of Kent, as it is reported by Thomas Spotteus, a monk of St. Augustin's, in his history of the Kings of Kent, whose words are these, ‘ Ethelbert, King of Kent, after he had given away his palace in Dorobernia, for so the Saxons called that city which we now call Canterbury, as one might say the court of Kent, for the auncient palace of King

Lucius in the time of the Romans was situate near unto the most auncient church, dedicated to the honour of our Saviour, Christ, now called Christ Church: which palace of the kings at Canterbury the king gave unto Augustine and his successors for ever, after that he had received the faith of Christ and was by him baptised. He gave, also, unto him all the city of Canterbury, excepting certain special lands belonging to his crown. After which donation and departure from his palace in Canterbury, he made his continual abode and dwelling in the castle of Richborow, or, as many say, Reculfe or Reculver.

“And because I have made mention of the castle of Reculfe, or Reculver, it shall not be from the purpose to speak something thereof. This auncient castle was built, as I said before, by Severus, the emperor, in the year of grace 205, as Mathew Westminster reporteth. Severus, the emperor, with great force entered into Britain, where, after many sharp and bloody battles, he subdued the greatest part of the island, and built, with Roman brick, a most strong castle at the going out of the haven of Rutupi, called Reculfe, now Reculver. In this castle of Reculver, Ethelbert, the second of that name, King of Kent, after the example of Ethelbert the First, built a monastery of monks, dedicating it to the honour of the Virgin Mary, enduing the same with great possessions, and lyeth interred in the body of the same church, in an arched sepulchre in a wall on the north side of that church, as is at this day to be seen. About the year of grace 797, Brithwaldus, after Archbishop of Canterbury,

was the last abbot of that monastery, and was utterly ruined by the fury of Swayne, the Dane, anno 990.

“ The coming of St. Augustine, the monk, into England, sent thither by Gregory the First, Bishop of Rome, to preach the faith of Christ unto King Ethelbert and his people; at whose preaching the King and his subjects, by the grace of God, were converted from paganism, and received baptism in the year of grace 596, which was the 147th year after that the two brethren, Horsa and Hengistus, with their forces, invaded Britain. Augustine, the servant of God, was sent into Britain by Gregory, the Bishop of Rome, to preach the gospel of Christ unto the inhabitants of that land, which then, being blinded with pagan superstition, had utterly extinguished all Christianity in that part of the land which they possessed. But in that part of Britain which is called Wales, the faith of Christ was retained, which being received in the year of our Lord, 157, did never after fail among them. Upon the east part of Kent, lyeth the isle of Thanet, where Augustine, with his fellows, landed, being in number forty persons, as is reported, who, by his interpreter sent to King Ethelbert, gave the King to understand, that he, with his company, was come from Rome, to bring unto him and his people the glad tidings of the gospel, the way unto eternal life and bliss to all them that believe the same; which thing the King hearing, came shortly after into the isle of Thanet, unto his palace or castle of Rupticester, or Richborow, scituate nigh the old city of Stonehore: and the King, sitting under the

cliff or rock whereon the castle is built, commanded Augustine, with his fellows, to be brought before him. Then Augustine, being presented before the King, and strengthened with God's spirit, began boldly to preach the glad tidings of the gospel, assuring the King and his people of everlasting life and salvation in the kingdom of heaven by Christ, if they would give credit unto his doctrine and preaching; with many other things tending to convert the King from paganism to Christianity. To whom the King gave answer, that the thing he had preached was good to hear, being both wonderful and worth the following; 'but for so much,' saith he, 'as they be novelities, and as yet to us unknown, I am not aminded to consent thereunto, and to forsake the religion and ceremonies of our ancesters, of long time used and continued in this our kingdom; yet, for so much as ye are come from afar, intending, as it seemeth, our health and welfare, I will, in friendly and all kindness, entertain you, and entreat you with convenient allowance of all things needful for your maintenance and sustentation, giving you free liberty to preach in my kingdom, and to gain unto your religion such as you can.' And then gave unto Augustine and his followers a dwelling-place in the city of Canterbury, now scituate in the parish of St. Alphage, on the north side of the King's street, along the which now runneth the wall of the Archbishop's palace, in which place St. Augustine, with his fellows, made his abode until the conversion of the King. It is now called Stable or Staple Gate. There was, at that time, a chapel or oratory for the King's household, where

they did pray and sacrifice to their idols and false gods, as Spotteus reporteth."

Leland's description of Richborough, as it appeared in his time, is too interesting to require any apology for its insertion:—

"Ratesburg, otherwyse Richboro, was, or ever the ryver of Stare dyd turn his botom or old canale, withyn the Isle of Thanet, and by lykelyhood the mayn se came to the very foote of the castel. The mayn se ys now of yt a myle by reason of wose that has there swollen up. The scite of the town, or castel, ys wonderful fair upon an hille. The walles the which remayn ther yet be in compase almost as much as the Tower of London. They have been very hye, thykke, stronge, and wel embateled. The mater of them is flynt, mervelus, and long brykes, both white and redde, after the Britons' fascion. The sement was made of se sand and smaul pible. Ther is great lykelyhod that the goodly hil abowte the castel, and especially to Sandwich ward, hath bene well inhabited. Corne groweth on the hille yn marvelous plenty; and yn going to plowgh ther, hath owt of mynde bene fownd, and now is, mo antiquities of Romaine money, than yn any place els of England. Surely reason speaketh that this should be Rutupinum; for, byside that the name somewhat toucheth the very near passage fro Cales, or Clyves, was at Ratesburgh, and now is to Sandwich, the which is abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich be not celebrated by cause of Goodwine Sandes and the decay of the haven. Ther is a good flyte shot of fro Ratesburgh towards Sandwich, a great dyke caste in

a rownd cumpas, as yt had bene for fens of menne of warre. The cumpase of the ground withyn is not much above an acre, and yt is very holo by casting up the yerth. They cawle the place ther Lytleborough. Withyn the castel is a lytle paroch church of St. Augustine, and an heremetage. I had antiquities of the heremite, the which is an industrious man. Not far fro the heremitage is a cave, where men have sowl and digged for treasure. I saw it by candel withyn, and ther were conys. Yt was so straite that I had no mynd to crepe far yn. In the north side of the castel ys a hedde in the wall, now sore defaced with wether. They call it Queen Bertha hedde. Nere to that place, hard by the wal, was a pot of Romayne money found."

Richborough hill is surrounded by marsh land, and undoubtedly was an island at the period when the bay existed. The general appearance of the immense masses of masonry, as they now present themselves, the large detached pieces hurled from their bases, the vast range of massive and rugged walls, together with the impression of desolation they form, and the associations connected with their once high importance, produce an interest in this ruin unequalled by any in England.¹

The walls are constructed in this manner. Two rows of bolders lie on the natural soil, which is solid pit-sand, then a thin stratum of chalk blocks; next, a single row of bolders, and over them another thin layer of small chalk; all without cement; then bolders again mixed with mortar (in parts as hard as the

¹ Report of the Archæological Association, p. 275.

stone itself); and so the masonry proceeds internally with a confused mixture of large bolders, ochre-stones, sand-stone, and blocks of chalk; the whole cemented with a mortar formed of lime, grit, large and small pebbles, sea-shells, and fragments of baked bricks, much too coarse in its composition ever to have been fluid. Externally on both sides, the walls are faced with regular courses of squared grit and Portland-stone, except in some detached parts of the inner side of the south wall where the squared stones are small in size, and are mixed with bolders, and disposed in the herring-bone way, and in other fashions. The general facing was evidently worked up with the internal part, but as the squared stones could be applied to the rubble-work only with a flat surface, it was necessary to band them together at proper intervals with double rows of large flat tiles, which, however, do not go through the wall, beyond the depth of one, or at most two tiles. The first range of tiles begins at about five feet from the bottom of the wall, and the rows are repeated to the top at different intervals, from three feet three inches to four feet three inches; between these are generally seven courses of the squared stones, but in the eastern part of the north wall, the rows vary from six to nine. The tiles are for the most part plain, and differ in their dimensions from fourteen inches by seven and three-quarter inches, to seventeen and a half inches by eleven and a half inches, and in their thickness from one and a quarter inch to one and three-quarter inch. A few of the plain tiles are of a pale yellowish red, but most generally of a fine red colour, and

all of them are exceedingly well burned. The walls to the height of six feet are eleven feet three inches thick, and afterwards only ten feet eight inches; the north wall in its most perfect part is about twenty-three feet high, the top of the wall is everywhere imperfect, and the facing is almost entirely thrown off from the southern aspects of the walls by the roots of the ivy, and the operations of heat and moisture. The outer sides of the north and west walls have suffered less from the weather. In these latter remain the ranges of what have been considered scaffold-holes, but more probably intended for joists to support a platform in the interior works of the fortification. Corresponding holes appear in the wall of London, at the back of some warehouses, near the Tower; this wall is evidently Roman, and the holes appear near the top, with no signs of them within fifteen or twenty feet of the ground, where undoubtedly they would have been visible as well, had they been used for scaffolding.¹

The castle has been a regular parallelogram, but on the side nearest the sea the terrace has given way, carrying the wall with it, and exposing the soil, which contains quantities of oyster-shells² and human bones. The whole site occupied six acres, one rood, eight perches of ground; the area within the walls measured five acres, three roods, eight perches. There was no ditch round the building, and the foundation is very

¹ Archæological Report, p. 277.

² Juvenal has celebrated this haven for its oysters—

“ ————— Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea.”

(Sat. IV., v. 140.)

superficial, nor has any well been discovered, which circumstances make it probable, that it was merely erected to prevent the sudden attack of an enemy, and could not be intended for the regular defence of a fixed community within the walls. On searching for the round towers, no indication of any of them can be perceived, although they have been plainly and carefully particularized. King, in his "*Munimenta Antiqua*," asserts that there were round towers at the corners, and a range of square ones at convenient distances; but in Battely there is not the slightest mention of them, and the line of the remaining walls at the angles is so clearly defined, that had round towers ever been used, they must have been detached from those points, which has never yet been observed in any Roman remains in this country.¹

Within the area of the castle, not precisely in the centre, but somewhat towards the east corner, under ground, is a solid rectangular platform of masonry 144 feet long, 104 feet wide, and five feet thick. It is a composition of bolders and coarse mortar, and the whole surface to the very verge is covered with a coat of the same sort of mortar six inches thick. In the middle of the platform is the base of a superstructure in the shape of a cross, rising somewhat above the ground and from four to five feet above the platform. The shaft of the cross running north and south, is eighty-seven feet long and seven feet five inches broad; the traverse is twenty-two feet in width and forty-six feet in length.

Much has been written concerning this singular

¹ *Archæological Report.*

work, some terming it the Sacellum, others St. Augustine's Cross, or a pharos to direct the mariner.

These works, both the cross above, and the platform below, are of a different style of workmanship to the walls around. Mr. Boys undermined the cross itself to its very centre, and found the masonry a hard solid body, with no indication of a chamber or hollow.

There is a good reason to believe that a chapel stood upon this spot, and although of a later age than the cross, might have been erected upon it as securing a good foundation.¹

“The Britons, most probably, after the departure of the Romans, resumed their old position, and availed themselves of the works erected by their conquerors. This opinion is materially strengthened by the heaps of British pottery, coins, &c., found at Richborough; the fortress may, therefore, rationally be inferred to have been their stronghold at the time of the battles fought in Thanet, and probably the Lapis Tituli of Nennius.² The burial place of the Romans, while

¹ “One Sir John Saunder, a prebendary of Wingham (then a college of secular canons), parson of Dimchurch and vicar of Ash, in his will, dated Anno 1509, thus makes mention of it: Item, I bequeath to the Chappel of Richborough one Portuys printed with a mass-book, which was Sir Thomas the old Priest's. Item, to the use of the said Chappel 20s. to make them a new window in the body of the church.—Somner's Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, p. 6.

² Vortimer, after the deposition of his father, Vortigern, thrice drove out the Saxons from the Isle of Thanet; and after their return to Britain with powerful supplies from the north, fought four battles with them; the first by the river Darenth, (supposed to have been near Crayford), the second at Eglisford (Aylesford) when Horsa the brother of Hengist fell, and on the British part, Catigern, the other son of Vortigern; the third in a field by

they occupied the castle, there is reason to believe was at some little distance from it; the quantity of human bones, therefore, that have been dug up within the area, are probably those of its more recent occupiers, while those in the immediate vicinity of the mass of masonry and cross in question, may fairly be supposed to belong to the burial-place attached to the church afore-mentioned.

“As no other purpose has been assigned to this underground work than that of a ‘Sacellum,’ the venture of an opinion that the use of it was that of a tomb, may not be unreasonable; and from its situation, not altogether inconsistent; but of what age is yet to be determined.”¹

In the west wall, much nearer to the north-west angle of the castle than the south-west, was a large opening in the wall, thirty-four feet wide, where, about five feet and a half under the ground, is part of a foundation of large squared blocks of stone, consisting of several courses, a great part of which has been removed, and applied to various uses about the neighbouring farms. It extends inwards seven feet and a half, and outwards six feet two inches from the

Stonar, then called *Lapis Tituli*, in Thanet, where he beat them to their ships. The Saxons were so intimidated, that they did not attempt a descent for five years after, during which interval Vortimer died, leaving directions that his body should be interred in the Port of Stonar (or Richborough), feeling assured that the very fact of his bones being there deposited, would be sufficient to deter the Saxons from ever again invading Britain. Nennius (*Milton, History of Britain*, p. 136, lib. iii.), however, adds, they neglected his command and buried him at Lincoln.

¹ Report of the Archæological Association. Ex. Epistol. A. H. Burkett.

wall, so that the whole breadth of the platform, including the breadth of the wall, was originally twenty-four feet eleven inches. The two parts of the wall do not run from this opening in the same direction; the south-west corner bearing from it S. $14^{\circ} 15'$ W.; the north-west corner, N. $12^{\circ} 25'$ E. There is no appearance whatever of any superstructure that might have been raised on this platform, and connected with the walls, the ends of which are terminated with regular facings. It is therefore difficult to determine the uses of this opening and platform. If this was the principal entrance into the castle, there must originally have been some grand fortified gate raised upon this foundation, for the security of so wide a passage, but no traces of such a structure appear, either on what remains of the platform or on the facings of the walls. Some have been induced to think it was the site of an altar or temple, sacred to Diana, from the exuviae of animals usually sacrificed to that goddess, that abound just at that spot; but surely some place would have been selected for the celebration of holy rites less exposed than this to the first attacks of an enemy.

Near the middle of the north wall is the oblique entrance, or *Porta Decumana*, in a very fair state of preservation: it is narrow, and, from the holes remaining in the walls, it appears to have been furnished with good timber defences. The exterior passage, running parallel with the main wall, is about four feet and a half wide, having a channel or gutter at the bottom for carrying off water from the higher ground within the castle; the interior passage, at a

right angle with the other, is seven feet eight inches wide.

The true bearing of the north and south wall is about S. $76^{\circ} 30'$ E.

The amphitheatre is distant from the south-west angle of the castle about four hundred and sixty yards. It presents an extensive circular work, having a hollow in the centre, and is conjectured to have been composed of turf for the use of the garrison. It was without subsellia or seats, at least there are no remains of such conveniences in the present excavation. This was commonly the case in the Castrensian amphitheatre, and the people stood during the exhibition of the sports. From the north-west to the south-east points, it measures sixty-eight yards, and is eleven feet and a half deep; in the opposite direction, it is seventy yards over, and seven feet deep. The depth, without doubt, was once much greater, the margins having been constantly wearing away by the operations of husbandry.

During the visit of the Archæological Society to Richborough Castle, in September, 1844,¹ Dr. Buckland observed, that the bond-courses of flat ashlar stone, between the flints in front of the wall, were of Kentish rag, which contains an admixture of sand and limestone, and called the attention of the archæologists to the opportunity afforded them of testing a theory he announced at a meeting of the Geological Society of France, at Boulogne, in September, 1839, and at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Plymouth, in 1841, respect-

¹ Archæological Report, p. 277.

ing the agency of garden-snails and other species of helix, in corroding certain holes and trackways, which are occasionally found on lower surfaces and the sheltered edges of rocks of compact limestone. The truth of his theory was admitted at Boulogne, but denied at Plymouth. He had attributed the origin of these holes to the corroding action of acid in the saliva of snails frequenting the same sheltered ledges of limestone adjacent to their feeding-grounds during many generations; and as these holes, in no observed case, are more than four inches deep, the combined action of all the snails that ever frequented these holes has, in no instance, dissolved more than four inches of limestone, during the actual condition of the rocks in which they occur; and should similar holes, having snails within them, be found in the walls of Richborough Castle, these would afford a measure of the maximum of a series of effects which cannot have begun before the building of this Roman castle. Dr. Buckland then proceeded to examine the bond-course, which is about eight feet above the ground; and, mounting two men's shoulders, he hammered off specimens of corroded stone, having live snails in holes on their lower surface, none of which were more than one inch deep, and having also corroded pathways of access to these holes. He then stated, that he would test the truth of his theory by showing that the saliva emitted by snails contained sufficient acid to turn a vegetable blue colour to red: a lady present permitted the experiment to be tried on the riband of her bonnet, which, becoming instantly red at the part touched by the saliva, demon-

strated the presence of that acid to which Dr. Buckland ascribed the power of corroding holes in compact limestone, by successive application during many generations. Assuming the snails to have begun to occupy the bond-course of Richborough Castle a thousand years ago, we have an approximation to the rate of the process of corrosion at about one inch in a thousand years.

Numerous coins have, from time to time, been discovered in the neighbourhood of Richborough. Roman coins of the middle and small brass, from Claudius to Arcadius, abound, both at Richborough and Reculver. Amongst those mentioned by Boys, are—denarii of Vitellius, Trajanus, Cælius, Antoninus Pius, Maximinus, Philippus Filius, Valerianus, Gallienus, P. L. Valerianus, and Arcadius; and one gold coin of Theodosius, (*Victoria Augustorum. Tr. Con. Victoria gradiens, dextra lauream, sinistra palmam.*) All the villages above the marshes to the westward of Lower Deal, about Sandwich, and in Thanet, are continually furnishing British, Roman, and Saxon money. A gold coin, of Justinus, of the rudest sculpture, (reverse, *Victiuriæ,*) and a small British concave-convex coin, have been found at Northbourn. Fragments of *pateræ*, plain and ornamented, mixed with pieces of stagshorn, abound about the north-west corner of the castle; and, besides coins, there have been found, within and without the walls, two small bronze figures of bagpipers supplying the bag with wind through a pipe by the mouth, and playing on the instrument with the fingers.

In cutting the Ramsgate and Canterbury Railway,

the site of an extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery was accidentally discovered in the immediate vicinity of the castle. At the public meeting of the British Archaeological Association, a large diagram, made by Mr. Fairholt, from a drawing executed upon the spot, showed one of the more remarkable graves and its contents. It exhibited a human skeleton lying at full length, surrounded by the weapons which had no doubt been used by the warrior, whose remains they were not separated from by death. By the right side lay a spear, which had extended the full length of the grave, about six feet; on the left was placed an urn of dark-coloured clay, in an inverted position, and near the hand a small knife; upon the breast were the umbo and other remains of a shield; and across the body, from the right hip, lay a short sword, in good preservation. In another grave were found many large flint stones, the antler of a deer, a horse's skull, iron nails and charcoal, and broken Roman pottery. From this cemetery a most interesting collection of early Saxon antiquities has been obtained, comprising long iron swords and spears, knives, umbos of shields, a handle of a sword, inscribed with Runic characters, coins, ornaments in gold and in bronze, &c.

The site of Richborough Castle constituted part of the inheritance of the Veres, earls of Oxford; from which family it was alienated, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Gaunt. Subsequently it passed to Thurbarne, and thence was transferred, by marriage, to the Rivetts, who sold it to the Farrers; by whom the property was alienated to Peter Fector, Esq., of

Dover. In the deed of conveyance the ruins are thus described:—

“ And also all those walls and ruins of the ancient castle of Rutupium, now known by the name of Richborow Castle, with the site of the ancient port and city of Rutupium, being on and near the lands before-mentioned.”

A P P E N D I X.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CUSTOMAL OF SANDWICH.

ADAM CHAMPENEYS, the compiler and writer of the original Customal, by way of preface to his work, sets forth the fallibility of memory and the uncertainty of tradition ; on which account he is induced to commit to writing everything he can collect respecting the liberties of Sandwich, for the information and use of those who may hereafter have connexion with the corporation. His address is dated in the month of April, 1301, the twenty-ninth of Edward the First.

The Common Ordinances.

At the common assembly, the town-clerk is to read the following ordinances, publicly and distinctly ; and when they have received the assent of the whole body, they are to have the force of statutes. On the Saturday following, the town-clerk, if it be thought necessary, should go with the common serjeant throughout the town, to publish these ordinances ; and the serjeant shall make proclamation audibly and distinctly in the market, and the fourteen usual

places, after this manner:—"Peace on God's behalf, peace!" which he is to repeat a second and third time, at due intervals. He shall then say—"We command, in the King's name, whom God preserve, and in the name of the mayor and commonalty of this town, that every inhabitant, male and female, do conform to these ordinances, now to be proclaimed, on pain that shall follow:—

"First—No baker, brewer, or other tradesman, by himself or his agent, shall lend anything to the spinners of wool upon their wool, whether spun or unspun; nor to the taylors (or seamstresses) upon any cloth, cut out; upon pain of forfeiting whatever is so lent, and one-and-twenty pence.

"Every baker shall make his bread according to the assize of our Lord the King, and shall put his mark upon every loaf, under forfeiture of the said bread and twenty-one pence; and he shall be further liable to other penalties, which have been usually inflicted in such cases within the town, and which will be spoken of more fully hereafter.

"No one shall suffer his hogs, sows, or pigs, to run about the streets without a person to take care of them, under forfeiture of the same: and if the owner shall claim the said hogs or pigs, after the common sergeant has killed them, he shall lose the said hogs, and pay one-and-twenty pence. It is usual to give the hogs so forfeited to the Hospital of St. John.

"No carts with iron fellies shall carry wine or malt through the streets, except only in autumn, under forfeiture of one-and-twenty pence.

"The public streets shall be kept clear of dung,

timber, and other nuisances, that may obstruct passengers on foot or on horseback, or incommode the inhabitants, under forfeiture of the said articles, and one-and-twenty pence.

“No butcher shall kill or paunch his cattle in the street, but in some dry and private place provided for the purpose; nor shall the paunches be emptied into the haven at high water, but only at low water, and at night, or in such cautious manner as may give no public offence, under forfeiture of the carcase, and one-and-twenty pence. And the butchers are hereby enjoined to cleanse their shambles at least once every week, either on Friday or Saturday.

“No butcher shall kill any meat or expose it for sale, either fresh or salted, that is not sweet and fit for food, under forfeiture of the said meat, and one-and-twenty pence. And all sheep and lambs brought into the market by foreign butchers, shall have the skin hanging to the head, under forfeiture of the carcase, and one-and-twenty pence. And the town butchers shall conform to the same rule, unless they subject the animal to the inspection of the sworn butchers before they kill it. The sworn butchers are four in number, who are sworn before the mayor to superintend the flesh-market, and their names are enrolled.

“No fishmonger, man or woman, shall buy any fish in the market of a foreign fisherman, till the freemen of the town have supplied themselves with what they want for their own use, under forfeiture of such fish, and one-and-twenty pence.

“Nor shall any poulterer purchase any poultry

from a foreigner, before the better sort of the town have bought what they need for their own use, nor before the tolling of brand-goose bell, which is rung by the sexton of St. Peter's, at one o'clock, under forfeiture of the poultry, and one-and-twenty pence.

“No fish shall be sold at the haven, during Lent, to those who sell again, before the ringing of brand-goose bell, under forfeiture of the fish, and one-and-twenty-pence.

“No woman who is a dealer shall purchase any merchandise at the haven, under forfeiture of the same, and one-and-twenty pence.

“No man or woman shall draw any pointed weapon against another, neither knife, sword, or the like, under forfeiture of the said weapon, and ten shillings: and whoever shall wound another with his knife, sword, or the like, shall pay to the mayor and commonalty sixty shillings, or shall be confined in prison a year and a day, or shall suffer his hand to be perforated with the weapon by which the wound was inflicted: and he shall be at liberty to choose either of these three modes of punishment, if the wound does not prove mortal; but he must suffer one of them, and he should afterwards reconcile himself to the person he has wounded, and make satisfaction for the injury.

“No woman shall scold or quarrel in the street or other public place. If any woman shall be brought before the mayor, and convicted of such misbehaviour, upon the evidence of two or three creditable persons, she shall carry the mortar throughout the town, beginning and ending at Pillory-gate, preceded by a

piper or other minstrel, making sport, to whom she shall pay a penny for his trouble; and if, when convicted, she refuse to bear the mortar, and will pay one-and-twenty pence, she shall be excused."

Concerning the office of Common Sergeant.

The common sergeant, or wardman, should pay due regard to the foregoing ordinances, and endeavour all in his power to make others conform thereto. If he sees any hogs about the streets, any stale fish, any fish bought or sold before the hour assigned, any fowls or cattle washing themselves in the Delf, and fouling the water, he should kill them, and carry them to St. John's Hospital. Besides these matters, he is especially bound to attend to the following particulars:—

"In the first place, he is to take fifteen men to keep watch and ward with him every night; three of whom are to be stationed on Monken quay, keeping a good look out, and being attentive to what passes on the river and in the town, for fear of fire, thieves, or other evil-disposed persons. Three more are to be placed upon Davy's quay, and the same number at the easternmost mill. The remaining six are to accompany him round the town, carefully examining all they meet; and if they find any suspicious person, they are to confine him till morning, and then carry him before the mayor and jurats, who, if they find anything against him, will order him into custody, and deliver him to the bailiff; and the bailiff is to put him in prison, and discharge him, as the mayor

shall direct, in the King's name, without any warrant. The sergeant ought to carry in his hand a switch, or other thing, by which he may be known. If he discovers candles or fires alight in any house, he shall caution the people to be careful of them.

“Also, in dry weather, he should see that every person has a tub of water at his door, for fear of fire; upon forfeiture of one-and-twenty pence.

“He should also, every market-day, go to the outlets of the town, and warn the people coming to buy wool, hemp, corn, eggs, or other articles, that they do not forestal the market. And if he should find any merchandise disposed of in that way, he is to seize the same, and the weights and measures used by the sellers, and send them all to the mayor, as forfeited.

“He should, likewise, every Saturday, go into the market, with an ell, to measure the twill cloths, and the hempen yarn called the reel; and if any of it is deficient in length or breadth, the same shall be submitted to the judgment of the rest of the merchants in the market, and upon their certifying such deficiency, it shall be publicly burnt in the same market, if the mayor thinks proper. He is also to take care that no boats lie in the creeks leading from the gates of the town to the haven, longer than one complete tide, under forfeiture of one-and-twenty pence, in order that there may be ready access to water, in case of fire or other accidents.

“He is likewise to superintend the public stream called the Delf, and take care that the washerwomen do not rinse their clothes or tubs therein, nor do any-

thing else to the injury of the water; and if he finds anybody so employed, he is to break their vessels, and seize the clothes, as forfeited."

The Charter of Edward the Third.

The Mayor and Barons of Sandwich have a charter, given them by King Edward the Third, which exempts them from the jurisdiction of the marshal and clerk of the market, and of which the following is a copy:—

"Edward, by the grace of God, &c. Whereas, the steward, the marshal, and the clerk of the market of our household, and others of our officers and attendants, as we have been informed, did, before our arrival in Sandwich, and likewise, during our long continuance there, waiting for a fair wind and a ready passage to Bretagne, enter the said town; and the said steward and marshal did there hold their pleas, and issue several attachments and executions; and the said clerk of the market and others our servants aforesaid did exercise their offices there, and were guilty of sundry oppressions and grievances, in violation of the ancient liberties of the said town, to the prejudice and enervation of the said liberties. We, being unwilling to derogate from those liberties, but wishing rather to improve the same to the utmost of our power, do consent and grant for ourself and our heirs, that the coming of the said steward, marshal, and clerk of the market, and our other servants to the said town, to exercise their said offices contrary to the liberties of the town, and all the attempts then

made by them to trouble and oppress the mayor and our barons, and the other inhabitants of the town, shall not in future be disadvantageous or prejudicial to the said mayor and barons, their heirs and successors, or to the liberties aforesaid, but that the said mayor and barons, their heirs and successors, may, from henceforth, fully use and enjoy all and singular the liberties and privileges exercised by themselves and their predecessors before the coming of our said servants to the said town, without the let or hindrance of us, or our heirs, or our servants aforesaid, or any other persons whatsoever. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 19th May, in the year of our reign over England the eighteenth, and over France the fourth. By writ of privy sea."¹

Of the Manner of Taking Withernam.

The mayor and jurats may and ought to take Withernam of the citizens of London, and the inhabitants of other places against whom it shall be adjudged, for anything done contrary to the liberty: and it may and should be taken on many occasions. Thus, when any freeman of the town applies to the mayor and jurats for a letter under the seal of office of mayoralty, or under the common seal, requiring the citizens of London, or the burghers of Calais, or others on this or the other side of the water, to do full justice in recovering a debt from any of their townsmen due to a

¹ Afterwards confirmed by inspeximus of Richard II., Henry IV., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.

freeman of this town, as he alleges, such letter is to be sent; and if no answer be returned, or no assurance given that steps will be taken in the business, a second letter to be sent; and if no notice be taken of it, then a third, in the name of the corporation, sealed with the common seal. If this has no effect, the mayor and the jurats, upon the evidence of the messenger on oath before them of the delivery of the letter in due form, and of the defect of justice in the said city or borough, and upon due proof of the legality of the debt, are immediately to award judgment against the community for the whole debt, and distress for the same. And if any of that community upon such adjudication shall fly from this town to one of the other cinque ports, the mayor and jurats shall send to such port the record and process of the plea and judgment, agreeably to which a distress and final execution shall be taken there, in the customary way, in the same manner as it would have been at Sandwich. So, if a brewer who is free shall sell beer in the country, in the autumn, and the lord of the fee, or the borsholder should distrain for selling contrary to the liberty of the place, the mayor, upon complaint made to him, shall make a demand of the distress by letter under his seal: for we are privileged to sell and buy freely through the kingdom of England: and if no notice be taken of the latter, Withernam is to be taken upon all the tenants of the said lord.

And if any freeman of Sandwich, when at London, or any other place in England, France, Ireland, Scotland, or elsewhere, shall be abridged of his usual liberty of buying or selling his merchandise, or shall

be unjustly distrained, or shall be compelled to pay custom or toll contrary to our franchise, or shall be despoiled by land or sea, and be able to identify the persons, and cannot obtain redress by letters sent a first, second, and third time, as aforesaid, or any answer showing cause to the contrary, he shall have judgment of Withernam against such community, to be in force till satisfaction be made, with damages and costs.

Likewise, if any lord shall distrain a merchant of Sandwich for pickage and stallage upon his land, and will not restore the distress upon the request of the mayor by letter, Withernam shall be taken upon him and his tenants.

The freemen of our corporation ought, and are wont, to have a share of all merchandise, at the purchase or sale at which they are present; whether the seller or buyer be a combaron or not, unless anything can be alleged against such freemen, by which they have forfeited the privilege: for instance, that they have been convicted of perjury, have deserted from the town and king's service in time of war, or have refused to pay their shares of loss in partnership of wares, or the like; but no foreigner whatever can be partner with our freemen without their consent. And because the freemen of the ports were abridged of this privilege, principally in Ireland, the king gave them a particular charter in this form:—

“Edward, by the grace of God, etc. Know ye, that, for the good and faithful service which our beloved and faithful barons and good men of the Cinque Ports have done to us and our progenitors Kings of

England, and will do hereafter, we have granted to them, for us and our heirs, that they and their heirs, barons of the said ports, be henceforth for ever quit of all tollages and aids payable to us and our heirs for the hulls and furniture of such vessels as are their own property. We grant also to these barons and men, for ourselves and heirs, that no one participate with them in any of the lawful goods and merchandise which they may purchase within our land of Ireland, nor share with them in the same in any manner without their consent: and we therefore command you, that you do not molest or trouble the said barons and men in anything contrary to these our grants. In witness, etc., at St. Albans, 28th April, 1298."

It is to be observed, that if any merchant, whether a neighbour or a foreigner, shall bring merchandise to this town or port, every freeman present at the purchase of the wares, or an agent for him in his absence, may take an equal share thereof and share in the profit or loss. And if any stranger purchases any wares in Sandwich, although it be in the absence of the freemen, yet the freemen of the corporation may have a moiety of those wares if they require it.¹

Of making Freemen.

The mayor and jurats make freemen in this manner. When a stranger comes to the town, and carries

¹ The last mention of process of Withernam in the register books of the Ports, is in 1669.

on there any useful trade with decency and reputation for the space of a year and a day, and is then desirous of becoming a freeman of the corporation, he should come before the mayor and jurats at a common assembly, on a day appointed, and with the consent of the commonalty should be sworn to be good and true, from that day during his life, to our lord the king of England and his heirs, and to assist and maintain the state of the liberty of the town to his power. And he should find four sureties for his true and faithful performance of his oath, and for the punctual payment of the lots and scots of the town out of his personal estate. He is to put into the common horn thirteen pence for his admission, of which the mayor is to have twelve pence and the common wardman a penny. He is likewise to pay a composition to the mayor in the name of the commonalty, and to the bailiff in the name of the king and commonalty, as much to one as the other. This fine is sometimes half a mark, sometimes forty pence, according as the person may be useful to the commonalty in the king's service or on other necessary occasions. The whole proceeding is to be entered, in the usual form, by the town clerk in the book of record kept in the chest, for which he is entitled to a fee.

Strangers coming to the town may obtain their freedom in three ways—namely, by payment of a sum of money, as above, by marriage with a free woman, and by purchase of a free tenement, if he can procure one within the liberty; but the person must first

have been resident there, by himself or his wife or his agent, for the space of a year and a day: and he who has been once made free, and has continued that time in the town, shall not be taken out of the liberty upon the claim of his lord, even if he be his servant by contract or by birth.

These adopted freemen have a right to enjoy all our franchises within and without the liberty equally with those that are born free: and they may have, if they please, a patent of freedom to be in force for three years, which is the longest term for which such patents are granted. They are renewable, however, if required.

Observe, that such tenements only are free as owe neither service nor rent to any one, and are only liable to the lots and scots imposed on the commonalty at a common assembly.

Of a certain custom called Fetch and Have.

The mayor and jurats, when requested and at leisure, examine the building of one neighbour adjoining to the ground of another, to see that the walls and other fences of the building are done as they should be, and that the builder does not take in more ground than he ought: and if any dispute arises between neighbours, respecting the ground, a wall, or gutter, or other thing, which the parties agree to refer to the decision of the mayor and jurats, they are to get all the evidence they can, and if necessary summon the old people of the neighbourhood and others well informed, and when they have examined

into the whole matter, they are to fix poles in the ground, or draw out a boundary line, in order that each party may have what belongs to him: and against this decision there can be no appeal.

There is another custom in cases of this sort, if the parties agree to it—namely, the claimant or defendant, as they settle it, places his right foot so that his great toe may extend to the edge of the ground that he claims, or puts his foot against the wall, if he claims a wall, and says—

“This hear, ye good men, and you I. or W. my adversary, all the ground that I measure with my foot, or the wall which I touch with my foot is mine, so help me,” etc.

And this is the custom called Fetch and Have.

Of Canute's grant of the haven of Sandwich, and all its revenues, on both sides of the stream, to whomsoever the ground belongs, &c.

“In the name of the Supreme God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. The holy and righteous fathers, with one certain assent frequently admonish us in their discourses, that with the heartiest fear and love of God, we should join diligently the practice of good works; because God, in the day of judgment, will render to every one according to his deserts. Therefore, let us strive with earnest zeal to imitate him, that, though pressed down with the weight of this mortal life, and corrupted with the fleeting possessions of this world, yet through the abundance of his mercy we may with our perishable riches purchase

the rewards of everlasting life in heaven.¹ Wherefore I, Cnut, by the grace of God, Basileus of the English and of the adjoining islands, take the crown from my head, and place it, with my own hands, upon the altar of Christ's church in Canterbury, for the support of the said church; and I grant thereto, for the sustenance of the monks, the port of Sandwich, and all the revenues of the haven on both sides, whomsoever the ground belongs to, from Pepernesse to Mearcesfleote, so far as a taper-axe can be thrown from a vessel afloat at high water. The officers of Christ's Church may receive all the profits; and no person to have any custom in the said port except the monks of Christ's Church. Theirs, too, is the small boat or ferry of the haven, and the toll of all vessels whatever coming into the haven, to whomsoever they belong and whencesoever they come. If there be anything in the sea without the haven, which a man at the lowest ebb can reach with a sprit, it belongs to the monks; and whatever is found in this part of the mid-sea, and is brought to Sandwich, whether clothes, net, armour, iron, gold, or silver, a moiety shall be the monks', and the other part shall belong to the finders. If any writing shall hereafter

¹ " King Canutus gave (as some write) to Christe's Church, in Canterbury, Saint Bartholomew's arme, (as if happely it were not a chaungeling, for kings and great men were oftentimes after that sort deluded, though they, in the meantime, bought such reliques dearly, and thought that kinde of gifte most princely;) he gave also a riche pall, a crowne of gold, and this haven of Sandwiche, together with the royaltie of the water on eache side, so farre as (a shippe being on flote at the full sea) a man might cast a shorte hatchet out of the vessel unto the banke."—*Lambard's Perambulation*, p. 105.

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

" I, Cnut, King of the English, confirm this writing inviolably.

" I, Athelnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirm this prerogative with the holy banner.

" I, Alfric, Archbishop of York, confirm this benevolence of the King with the sign of the holy cross.

" I, Elfwine, Bishop of London, have consented.

" I, Elfwine, Bishop of Winchester, have given my consent.

" I, Brithwold, Bishop of Cornwall, have agreed.

" I, Ethelric, Bishop of Dorchester, have agreed.

" I, Elmer, b. ; I, Godwine, b. ; I, Brithwine, b.

" I, Ethestan, b.

- “ I, Elmer, Abbot ; I, Brithmer, Abbot ; I, Brithwig, Abbot ; I, Wulnoth, Abbot.
 “ I, Godwine, Duke ; I, Eglaf, Duke ; I, Yrick, Duke.
 “ I, Thord, servant ; I, Thrun, serv. ; I, Agemund, serv. ; I, Egelric, serv. ; I, Elfwine, serv. ; I, Brithric, serv. ; I, Leofric, serv. ; I, Sired, serv. ; I, Godwine, serv. ; I, Edmer, serv.”

Of the Plea concerning the Haven, between William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Abbot of St. Augustin, Canterbury.

In the year of our Lord, 1127, by command of King Henry, and with the assent of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, a plea was held at Sandwich concerning the toll and custom of Sandwich haven, which with all the dues and customs on both sides of the river had been given by Cnut, king of England, to Christchurch, Canterbury, together with his golden crown which is yet preserved there upon the top of the holy cross. Some persons, however, having lately conceived, that on the opposite side of the haven, called Stonore, belonging to the abbot of St. Augustin, there was a proper place for shipping in fine weather, began to erect small houses, that vessels might stop there : whence it happened that the toll and custom of vessels resorting thither were taken clandestinely by the abbot's people, which should have been collected by the officers of Sandwich and Sandwich haven ; who, as soon as they knew of it, crossed over to Stonore, and took from the abbot's

men the toll and custom, which, under colour of a rightful claim, they had collected, and extorted with violence from those who refused to pay. There was also a small boat in the haven, for the purpose of carrying passengers and their goods to and from market, which, as well as the haven and town, belonged to Christ Church; nor might anybody else have a ferry-boat there; but when the abbot's men began to have habitations on his land at Stonore, and had begun clandestinely to seize upon the dues belonging to Sandwich, they privately made use also of the boat to carry over their people and goods from Thanet, where the abbot had a great number of men belonging to him. Hence many disputes and contests arose between them; and while the officers of Christ Church, with due regard to truth, constantly endeavoured to establish the ancient custom, the others, by cunning, deceit, and presumptuous ferocity, strove to maintain their usurpations. While thus the monks of Christ Church wished to keep their rights, and the abbot of St. Augustin to take them away, the king heard of the dispute, and being desirous to reconcile both the churches, he issued an order that a number of experienced inhabitants of the coast should be summoned to appear at Sandwich, where the right of each church might be argued before them, and, when thoroughly discussed, be confirmed by their oaths, and so remain firm and unshaken.

When they were met together, before they proceeded to read the king's order, the archbishop addressed the assembly in a brief exhortation worthy

of himself, urging them, by their fidelity and profession of Christianity, to attend to the business in hand, and to speak the truth without fear or favour, as they were likewise enjoined to do by the king's precept, upon the faith and oath by which they were bound to him. They all paid attention to what he said, and promised to act accordingly. Soon afterwards, when it seemed to be the general opinion that the issues of the haven of Sandwich had always belonged to Christ Church, Canterbury, some one desired to hear what was enjoined in this matter by the king's writ, which was produced:—

“Henry, king of England, to the archbishop of Canterbury, to the abbot of St. Augustin, and to the sheriff of Kent, greeting. Cause ye the truth to be made known, by the oath of twelve lawful witnesses of Dover, and as many of the district of Sandwich, who belong neither to the archbishop or to the abbot, on a claim of customs in suit between them, in order that it may be determined how they stood in my father's time, and in the time of archbishop Lanfranc and archbishop Anselm, and that the archbishop and the abbot may have the same customs as their predecessors had at that time, and so each church enjoy its full rights. Witnesses, the bishop of Lincoln, and Robert of the seal, and Geoffry de Clyntym, at London.”

Which being read and explained to the people assembled, there were chosen, according to the King's mandate, twenty-four King's men and barons, acquainted with the business, all grave old men and of good reputation. When they had been named by the

assembly, they were asked what they had to say on the subject, and were desired to speak only what they knew to be fact, and what they would confirm by their oath; who, without the least hesitation, constantly affirmed that the said haven, with its toll and maritime customs, belonged to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, and that no one had any right in the haven except themselves and their officers, from Burgegate to Merkesfleet, on both sides of the river; to which a great number bore testimony. A testament being brought, there were sworn upon it twelve King's men of Dover, Wulfine, &c., and twelve of the district about Sandwich, including the barons of St. Margaret, Blacsure, &c. The first of whom, Wulfine Fitz Berewy, standing in the midst of the assembly, and holding in his hands the testament, made this declaration: "I swear that the toll of Sandwich haven, and all its maritime customs on both sides of the river, from Burgegate to Merkesfleet, and the small ferry-boat, belong only to the Archbishop and the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, and that no one else has any right there, except themselves and their officers, as I have understood from my ancestors, and as I have seen and heard from my youth till now. So help me, God," &c. Which oath was immediately taken by his associates. This plea was held by William de Aynsford, Sheriff of Kent, in the presence of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, legate of the holy Roman church, and primate of Britain; John, Bishop of Rochester; Hugh, Abbot of St. Augustin; Robert de Veer, Constable of the King, &c. &c.; Robert de

Tilman, and others without number, as well churchmen as of the laity.

Trinity term, 49th year, 94th roll of Edward III., John Kedynton, John Isaac, Thomas Pylholte, and Nicholas Baker, challengers.

The jury.—John de Bosington, William Bernevyle, Richard de Garunton, etc., who being appointed, challenged, and sworn upon their oath, say, that the said town of Stonore is in the county of Kent, and parcel to the barony of St. Augustin, Canterbury, and that it is without the bounds and limits of the Cinque Ports, as the abbot in his pleading has alleged, and they set the damage to the abbot on account of the said trespass at 20 marks.

A cess is levied in the following manner:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every load of wheat sold	0	0½
For every load of other corn	0	0¼
For every load of wheat malted	0	0½
For every load of other malted corn	0	0¼

The people of Sandwich are to pay as others
for corn sold of their own growth.

For every ox sold	0	2
For every cow sold	0	1
For every old cow, bull, or ox	0	1
For every calf, hog, or sheep	0	0¼
For three lambs sold	0	0¼

Every foreign butcher, bringing a carcase into town, and selling it whole, shall pay nothing; but if he cuts it up, he shall pay as others.

Every dealer in cattle, when he sells, shall pay as others.

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	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every weigh of suet or fat	0	1½
For every cow's, ox's, or horse's hide sold	0	0½
For every hide of a cow or bull calf	0	0¼
For three calves' skins sold	0	0¼
For C lamb skins sold	0	1
For C woolfells sold	0	4
For ten fleeces of sheep's wool	0	1
For every stone of lamb's wool sold	0	0¼
For every bag of wool sold	1	0
For every bag of flax, according to the quantity.		
For three stone of hemp	0	0¼
For every herring-net or flue sold	0	0½
For three bundles of hemp	0	0¼
For every piece of linen or woollen cloth sold, twopence in the pound. The same for mercery goods.		
For two quarters of tan	0	0¼
For four loads of chalk sold	0	0¼
For a thousand of slate sold	0	0¼
For two quarters of sea-coal	0	0¼
For every thousand of billets	0	0½
For cod, salmon, and mackrel sold, two- pence in the pound. For a small quan- tity in proportion.		
For every last of herrings sold, fresh	0	2½
For every last of dried or pickled herrings	0	5
For every last of sprats	0	0½
For every porpoise cut up in the town	0	1
And if it be carried out of the town the ven- dor shall pay	0	6
For every horse-load of fish carried out of the town	0	0¼

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Of every master ship-carpenter, for every vessel he builds	1	0
Of the freight of every cask of wine that pays freight	0	0½
Of the freight of ships freighted, twopence in the pound.		
For every weigh of cheese and butter	0	1
For every quintal of wax sold	0	6
For every twylcloth, twopence in the pound.		
For every quintal of iron sold	0	0¼
For every barrel of pitch and tar	0	0¼
For three gallons of seam	0	0¼
For every frail of Malaga figs	0	0½
For two bundles of garlick	0	0¼
For four thousand onions	0	0¼
For every weigh of lead	0	0½
For almonds, and all other bulky commodities not named, twopence in the pound.		
For every last of nuts sold	0	0¼
For every cask of wine, when sold	0	4
For every cask of wine sold at taverns	0	6
For every firkin of salt sold	0	0¼
For timber and plank sold, twopence in the pound.		
For small quantities in proportion.		
For every ship or boat sold, twopence in the pound; and for less than a pound, in proportion.		
Of every baker, for a quarter of wheat baked for sale	0	0½
For every quarter of barley baked for sale	0	0¼

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Of every dyer, for 100 yards of woollen cloth	0	2
And for the same quantity of linen cloth	0	1
Of every dyer of tapestry by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of every cook and poulterer by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of every master ship-carpenter, boat-builder, or house carpenter, by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of every company of vintners, for the vintage	1	0
And for the reek	1	0
Of every cooper, by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of shoemakers, for twelve pair of shoes sold	0	1
Of every cobbler who mends old shoes, by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of every master furrier, by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every window wherein bread or other merchandise is exposed to sale, by the year	0	4
Of every master skinner and glover, by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every cart carrying wine or other merchandise of the value of tweldepence, out of town	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of every master barber, by the week	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of every shearer of cloth	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of every master goldsmith	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of every tiler	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of every thatcher	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of every master cutler	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of every pastry-cook	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of every master of a ship, with the vessel and mariners, twopence in the pound of what they receive.		

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Of every pilot, a farthing in every ten- pence that he receives.		
Of every master miller, by the week . . .	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
There shall be paid to the town an eighth part of all goods found by chance by sea or land.		
Of every hired servant, by the week . . .	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

It was usual to collect and levy this cess, at the time when this book was written, between the feast of St. Michael and the Monday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, it being first granted by the commonalty at a common assembly.

The said cess, so granted, should be gathered and levied as well from freemen as strangers residing in the town, as is specified in the cess, only the stranger is to pay as much again as a freeman. And if any person, free or not free, shall refuse to appear before the mayor and pay the said cess, after due summons from the mayor for the time being, by the common wardman, the mayor shall issue his warrant to the common wardman to distrain his chattels to such amount as the mayor shall think reasonable. And further, if any such person object to the sum with which he is charged in the said cess, he should crave abatement of the mayor, or swear on the evangelists that he is rated beyond his ability. Or if any such person will neither pay, nor swear, nor throw himself upon the mayor's indulgence, then the mayor, on the part of our lord the king, shall command the common wardman to take a distress immediately upon such

person to double the amount of the cess, which is to be brought to the court-house before the mayor.

The Salary of the Brokers.

The brokers are paid by the merchants, who have goods to sell, after the following rates:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every hundred of wax	0	2
For every frail of figs or raisins	0	0½
For every dozen of basons	0	0½
For every hundred weight of almonds	0	1
For every hundred weight of grain	0	6
For every cask of oil or honey	1	0
For every hundred of hog's lard	0	0½
For every hundred of dates	0	1
For every hundred of mulvell ¹	0	1
For every hundred of every sort of corn	0	0¼
For every quintal of Spanish iron	0	0¼
For every hundred weight of pepper	0	4
For every hundred weight of salmon	0	4
For every cask of wine	0	4
For every firkin of salt	0	0¼
For every hundred weight of tallow	0	0½
For every thousand of tin	0	4
For every pound of saffron	0	0¼
For every hundred of alum	0	1
For every decker of leather	0	2
For every jar of oil	0	0½
For every dozen of dressed skins	0	1

¹ Mulvell is the *asellus major vulgaris* of Ray, the cod.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For four small jars of oil	0	0½
For every hundred of Normandy iron . .	0	1
For every hundred of sugar	0	2
For every hundred of whale-bone	0	1
For every hundred of onions	0	4
For every hundred of wool-fells	0	4
For every hundred of canvas	0	1
For every hundred of quicksilver	0	4
For every hundred of nuts	0	2
For every bag of wool	0	8
For every fodder of lead	0	4
For every hundred-weight of ginger . . .	0	4
For all other goods, a penny in every twenty shillings of the value.		

From every loaded vessel twopence in the pound upon the cargo, unless the master and the broker agree for a certain sum for the whole.

If any person that is not sworn shall take upon him to act as broker, the merchants need not pay him anything, unless they please; and if he sue for the money, he shall be nonsuited, because he has not been sworn in the usual manner. And further, if such person shall have sold any goods, or made any bargain on account of the merchants, and a dispute arise about the transaction, which is referred to the mayor and jurats, his evidence is not to be received, because he has not been sworn to bear faithful witness.

*Of the Extent and Boundary of the Liberty of the
Town of Sandwich.*

Sir Stephen de Pencestre,¹ Warden of the Cinque Ports, perambulated the liberties in this manner, with a view to know the proper boundaries of the said town. I am not certain of the day, because I was not present, nor does it appear upon record. First, beginning at the stone cross at the west part of the town, near the causeway or common road between Sandwich and Ech, which cross is within the liberty, and from thence going along close by the river to Northmouth, everywhere by the line of high water-mark at spring tide; and then returning along the other margin of the river, on the opposite side, through Sarr and Boxley, in Thanet, to the shore at the passage directly against the cross of Hennebergh; and from that cross, straight, on the opposite side, to the sea; and thence along the sea-shore to Stonore, including the whole town of Stonore and the marshes within Hennebergh, which are within the precinct of the liberty aforesaid; and on the other side of the river, crossing over to Peperness, and thence to a stream that runs into the river called the Gestling, by the Thief downs, where persons condemned within the liberty are buried alive;² and so going along that

¹ Time of Henry III.

² When a person is accused of theft or robbery, and avows that the goods found upon him are his own, and that he is not guilty of the appeal, he may acquit himself by thirty-six good and true men, and save himself and the goods. When the names of the thirty-six compurgators are delivered to the bailiff in writing, they are to be distinctly called over; and if any of them

stream to a marsh called Holbergh, belonging to the lord of Poldre; and from thence by a ditch, between that marsh and another marsh belonging to the heirs of John Edward, which leads towards Hoveling; and so along by the same ditch which is between Holbergh and Hoveling marsh. It is to be noticed, that Holbergh is without the liberty and Hoveling within. From thence by the Delf to Hoveling Bridge, where the footpath leads from Sandwich to Word; and from that bridge, close along the running stream, which is within the liberty, towards Sandwich, to the end of the field which belonged to John Darundel, along the highway from Sandwich to Eastry, between the said land and the walls of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; then passing over the Delf, and proceeding along the said way towards Eastry, to where the road divides to Dover and Eastry, and where there formerly stood a wooden cross; returning again by the same road, towards the town, to the ditch of the garden of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and there leaving the hospital on the right hand, and at the end of the ditch proceeding along the lane where they go in procession on the vigil of Holy Thursday, leaving the whole

shall be absent, or will not answer, the appellee must suffer death; but if they all separately answer to their names, the bailiff, on the part of the king, then puts aside twelve of the number, and the mayor and jurats twelve more, thereby agreeing together in fixing upon twelve of the thirty-six to swear, with the appellee, that he is not guilty of the matters laid to his charge. If, however, any of the twelve withdraws his hand from the book, and will not swear, the appellee must be executed; and all who are condemned in such cases are to be buried alive, in a place set apart for the purpose at Sandown, called the Thieftowns.—Corporation Records.

of Puttocksdowen on the right, to the stone cross called Serle's Cross; and from thence towards the town, by the highway, to the ditch of Harp-marsh, keeping the said marsh and West-marsh, both which belong to the abbot of Boxley, and are within the liberty, on the right; and so returning along the ditch of the said marsh to the stone cross on the west of the town, where the perambulation began.

No sheriff, or justice of the king, or foreign bailiff can on any occasion of right enter within this boundary to exercise any office, except only when the king, by his writ, shall order the sheriff or any of his officers to bring any stores to Sandwich for the use of ships going upon his service to other parts.

Within that liberty no one can take cognizance of actions or hold pleas, except the king, by the mayor and bailiff of the place, and the Lord Warden in the particular cases stated in the section that treats of his office.

*Of the Oath of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports,
Lord William Cobham, in the First Year of
Elizabeth.*¹

Maye yt please yo^r Lordshyp to understand, where yt hath pleased the Quene's Hyghnes to constitute yo^r Lordship Cunstable of the castell of Dover, Lord Warden of the fyve ports and Admirall of the same, as by her gracis lres pattens here evyn nowe red we do playnely perceve. The awncyen order ys, that

¹ All that follows of the customal is in a more modern hand.

yo^r Lordship shooldē here in this place take a solumē othe; and this is yo^r othe: My Lord, ye shall kepe, holde, upholde, and maynteyne the ffranchesys, libertys, customs, and usages of the Quene's Majestie fyve ports in all that ye may do, by the alegeaunce that ye owe unto the Quene's Hyghnes of England, and by yo^r Knyghthood.

Of the Oath of the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Sandwich.

I, N., shall be, as I ought to be, goode and true fro ye this tyme forward and all the dayes of my lyf to the house of Seynt Bartilmewe, in all manner of profites y^t I may do at all tymes; and shall do and procure for to be done. No harme shall I do, nother shall suffre of oy^r for to be done, by y^t I shall lette hym by my power, oy^r to the maire our patroun oy^r to his felowes oy^r to the maister anoun to make warnyng. Also, of all man' of customes of olde tyme and foundacion of this place I shall submytte me to, and be obedient w^t hooly devoocioun, praying for the ffounder of this place in all man' devociouns; and in especiall I shall be at the bedys in the churche, and at matynys, and at masse, and evensong, and complyne, as the custome of maner is and usage. All this shall I do and kepe on my behalfe w^t all maner of customes and articles to this holy place fro this day forward, and in all the dayes of my lyf: So help me God, and all holy dome, and all seynts of heven.

Decreed by the mayor and jurats of Sandwich that

the brothers and sisters of the house of God and the hospital of St. Bartholomew be at prayers in the church of the said hospital during divine service, and not elsewhere; that they say a psalter¹ of the blessed virgin between the hours of one and six before dinner, and another between three and four after dinner: and if any of the brothers and sisters be absent from the said prayers, they shall for the first offence lose the corrody of one day, and for the second the corrody of two days, and for the third the corrody of a week; unless they can show a reasonable cause of absence.

The arrival of the Barons.

First, on the day of St. Michael, in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth, were introduced to the bailiffs and commonalty of Great Yarmouth, in the tol-house, Simon Lyngbergh, bailiff of Hastyng, Roger Pateball, (bailiff) of Winchelsea and Rye, John ...aryoun, bailiff of Dover and Romney, and Henry Loveryk, bailiff of Sandwich and Hithe.

By virtue of the commission of the said bailiffs, the bailiffs of Great Yarmouth accepted the said bailiffs of the Cinque Ports in the tol-house, and after their admission they demanded a provost, for whom the commonalty should answer that he would be good and proper for the rule of the fair; and so to be done

¹ This service was probably the rosary instituted in honour of the Virgin Mary in the tenth century, consisting of fifteen repetitions of the Lord's Prayer, and one hundred and fifty salutations of the Virgin.—Mesheim's Ecclesiastical History.

at all times; and they chose William Oxeney to be provost, and presented him to the said barons of the Cinque Ports as provost of the said town; and the said bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, standing up, respectfully took him thus chosen by the hand, and caused him to sit down with them, out of respect to his station and office, and because of their particular acquaintance with him.

The Gaol Delivery.

Also, the same day, the said bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, by their dite ratified between them, demanded a view of the prison and the prisoners, and to have the keys of the said prison; in which a person named John Malfesours was confined for a felony; which keys were delivered to the said bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, and they had a view of the prison; and on the security of the said provost, they delivered the keys, together with the prisoner, to one John Petyt, serjeant and keeper of the said prison.

Also, on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Michael, the archangel, about one o'clock, the said bailiff of the Cinque Ports and the provost, on horseback, with all others concerned in the business, in the presence of John de Belton, Richard de Glay, and other good men, with the king's banner under cover, and with sound of horn, in the street by the tol-house, made proclamation in this form :—

“ We command, on the part of our Lord the King, and on the part of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports and of the provost, who have full power to keep and

preserve the peace of our Lord the King, that no one be so daring as to commit riots or other offences against the peace, by which the fair may be interrupted, under the pain of heavy forfeitures to be imposed by the said bailiffs of the Cinque Ports and the provost.

“ Also, that no one carry arms against the peace, by which the fair may be disturbed.

“ Also, that every master of a vessel have his whole crew on board from sunset to sunrise, and that he be answerable for them.

“ Also, that no one load or unload, but at Great Yarmouth.

“ Also, that the bakers keep the assize of bread according to law, and that they sell four loaves of good bultel for a penny, and that every baker put his mark upon the loaves.

“ Also, that no inn-keeper sell or cause to be sold any unsound wine.

“ Also, that no brewer sell or cause to be sold a gallon of strong beer for more than twopence, or a gallon of small beer for more than a penny.

Also, that the inn-keepers sell full measure, and have their measures gauged and sealed.

“ Also, that no butcher sell or cause to be sold any meat that is not good and fit.

“ Also, that no inn-keeper sell or cause to be sold a gallon of wine, white or red, for more than sixpence.

“ Also, that no cook sell or cause to be sold meat or fish that is not good and in season.

“ Also, that no one, of whatever state or condition

he may be, sell or use any bushels, gallons, ells, weights or other measures, except such as agree with the standard of our Lord the King.

“Also, that no forestaller or regrater forestal or regrate victuals coming to market, so that the price may be increased, to the injury and oppression of the public.

“Also, that no common woman reside within the town of Great Yarmouth, except at the place appointed, called the Den; and that she wear a straw hat, by which she may be distinguished from other women.

“Also, on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, with the provost, held a court of townsmen and strangers, at one o'clock, in the toll-house.

“Every Sunday the sergeants of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, with the provost's sergeant, proclaimed the aforesaid ordinances respecting the peace and the fair, before nine o'clock, on horseback.

“Also, the said bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, and the provost, held pleas and terminated causes throughout the whole time of the fair, till the Monday before the feast of St. Martin—that is, for the space of forty days—after which they may not interfere until the next fair, according to the dite made and ratified by the barons of the Cinque Ports and the corporation of Yarmouth, and confirmed by our most illustrious sovereign aforesaid; and they returned to their brethren and combarons.”

FROM THE ANNALS OF SANDWICH.

A.

Ethelred's Charter.

ANNO dominice incarnationis dcccclxxix., Ego Aegledus rex, gratia Dei totius Britanie monarcha, pro salute anime mee concedo ecclesie Christi in Dorobernia terras juris mei, scilicet, Sandwich et Estree, ad opus monachorum in eadem ecclesia Deo servientium, liberas ab omni seculari servitio et fiscali tributo, exceptis expeditione, pontium et castrorum constructione. Quisquis hanc meam largifluam munificentiam violare presumpserit, cum reprobis in die iudicii a sinistris Christi collocatus accipiat sententiam dampnationis cum diabolo et angelis ejus.

B.

Queen Elizabeth's Licence to the Dutch Settlers.

“Elizabeth, by the grace of God Quene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc. To our ryght trustie and well-beloved counsellor Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, keper of our greats seale of England, greating: and will and commaund you, that under our saide great seale of England beinge in your keepinge, ye cause our lettres patent to be made forthe in the forme followinge. Elizabeth by the grace of God etc., to our well-beloved the Mayor, Jurats, and commonalty of our towne and porte of

Sandwiche in our countie of Kent, greatinge. For divers speciall considerations us movinge, as well for the helpe, repayre and amendement of our said towne and porte of Sandwiche, by plantinge in the same men of knowelege in sondry handy crafts, as also for the relief of certaine strangers nowe resyding in our citie of London being verye skilful therein, belonginge to the churche of strangers in our said citie of London, we of our grace especiall and mere mocion, do by theis presents give and graunte lycence to all and everye persons strangers, as by the most reverend father in God the Archbushop of Canterbury and the Bushop of London for the tyme beinge shal be unto youe signefied to be persons mete to inhabite within our said towne and porte of Sandwiche for the exercise there of the facultie of making saes, bay and other cloth, which hath not used to be made in this our realme of England, or for fishinge in the seas, not extendinge the nombre of twentie or fyve-and-twentie householders, accomptinge to everye household not above tenne or twelve persons, that they and everye of them maye savely repaire to our said towne and porte of Sandwiche, and there by our consent and order inhabite and take houses for their inhabitation, and to have such and as manie servants as shall suffice for the exercise of the saide faculties there, not exceedinge the nombre above expressed, without any payne, forfeiture, or other losse, damage or hindrance to be sustayned or incurred by youe or any of youe, or by them or any of them, for or concerninge the premises or any part thereof; any acte, statute, provision, usage, custome, prescription, lawe

or other thing whatsoever to the contrarye hereof had or made in any wise notwithstandinge. And theis our lettres shal be unto youe and every of you, and also unto them and everye of them, from tyme to tyme sufficient warraunte in that behalf, to continue duringe our pleasure. In wytness whereof etc. Given under our privy seale at our manour of Grenewiche the 6th of July, the third yere of our reigne.”

7th of June, 1575.—A letter from her Majesty's commissioners, appointed for the purpose of examining sundry strangers born in the Low Countries: “Who maintain the moste horrible and damnable error of anabaptists; and fearing lest these corruptions be spred in sundrie places of her Majesty's realme where these straungers do inhabit, and so would dayly increase yf it be not in tyme carefully fore-sene and suppressed,” they direct that “all straungers as well men as women, being of yeares of discrecion, remaininge in any place within her Majesty's realme shall give their assent and subscribe to the articles enclosed, devised for the purpose. Upon refusal they are to be sent to the commissioners to be further considered as shall appertaine.—Ed. London, Edmund Roffens, Roger Manwood, R. Monnson, Thomas Wylson, Alexander Nowell, G. Gerrard, Tho. Bromley, John Yonge and two others.

“To our lovinge frendes the maior and jurats of Sandwich, and to the ministers there.”

“Articles to be subscribed.

1. That Christ take flesshe of the substance of the Virgin.

2. That the infants of the faithfull are to be baptized.
3. That it is lawfull for a Christian to take an othe.
4. That a Christian man may be a magistrat and beare the office of auctorite.
5. That it is lawfull for a Christian magistrat to execute obstinate heretiques.
6. That it is lawfull for a Christian man to warre.
7. That it is lawfull for a Christian man to require the auctorite of the magistrat and of the lawe, that he may be delivered from wronge and restored to right.
8. That a Christian man may lawfullie have propriety in his goodes, and not make them common; yet ought he accordinge to the rule of charitie to releve the needie accordings to his habilitie.

“ To theis above-wrytten articles of the hygh commissioners of her Majesty, we, minister, elders and deacons of the Dutche congregation in Sandwyche hereunder wrytten, doe subscribe, and doe approve them with our whole harts; and concerning the fyfth article we acknowledge, that it is lawfull for a Christian magistrat to execute obstinate heretiques, when the quality of their persones, or their heresies and their deedes doe require the same. Acting this seventh day of Julius anno domini xvc. threscore and fyftene. This present subscription we doe in our owne names and in the name of our congregation.

“ Ysbrandus Trabius, frisius, verbi minister.
Ioannes Erodus, lefelensis.

Rolandus Carpentarius, mesniensis.
Ioannes Fermius, and 22 others."

29th March, 1582.—The Lord Warden, Lord Cobham, signifies to the mayor and jurats that it is recommended to him by the privy council, upon information of the mayor and jurats, that there are divers strangers in Sandwich not of the church there established. He therefore requires, that the mayor and jurats will, "with gentell speeches in courteous manner will and commaunde" all such to depart between the present time and Whit-sunday next, they and their families."

Archbishop Laud seemed inclined, about the year 1634, to break through the toleration which had been granted to the Dutch and Walloons on their settlement in England, and to be very harsh with them on the score of religion, insisting on their conformity to the English Liturgy and church government. He cited the ministers of the Dutch churches at Maidstone and Sandwich to appear at his consistory court at Canterbury, and before himself at Lambeth, and required their answers to interrogatories proposed to them. The congregations were much alarmed at his proceedings; and deputed some of their ministers and lay elders to supplicate his favour, but he was inexorable. They, however, managed to delay the matter from time to time, until the Scotch war came on, when the persecution ceased, being probably put aside for more urgent considerations.

C.

Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., came into the Downs in August, 1648, with a considerable fleet, and while he remained there made capture of several merchant ships, to the value of 200,000*l*. The Earl of Warwick, in the meantime, fitted out a strong fleet at Portsmouth, with which he came into the Downs, and anchored within sight of the prince. Lord Willoughby, of Parham, a convert from the parliament, was on board the fleet, and was very earnest with the prince to fight the earl, having assurances that several of his ships would revolt to the prince. It is certain great endeavours were used on both sides to draw over each other's seamen, but without much effect. At last, the prince resolved to engage, and attempted it, but was prevented by the shifting of the wind. And then provisions falling short, it was judged expedient to sail for the coast of Holland. While the prince lay in the Downs, on the 15th of August, he attacked the town of Deal, and the forces under Colonel Rich entrenched there for its defence. The prince's forces marched with great resolution, and to prevent the parliament's horse from annoying them, chose an advantageous situation, with marsh ground in front. The horse were thrown into confusion, and retreated; but the prince's men advancing to firmer ground, in confidence of victory, were out-flanked by the horse, and receiving at the same time a charge from 300 musqueteers, they were put into disorder, and soon entirely revolted with considerable loss.

D.

Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, to the constable of Dovor Castle and warden of the Cinque Ports, or his lieutenant there, greeting. In pursuance of the government of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as itt was publickly declared att Westminster, the xvith day of December, in the yeare of our Lord 1653, for other urgent and weighty affaires concerning us, the state and defence of the said commonwealth, wee, by the advice and consent of our council, have ordayned a parliament to bee held att our city of Westminster, upon the xviith day of September next comeing, and there to consult and advise with the knights, cittizens, and burgesses of the said commonwealth, wee doe command you, firmly enjoyneing you, that you cause to be chosen one baron for the porte of Dovor, one baron for the porte of Sandwich, and one baron for the porte of Rye, of the better and more discrete; and that you cause them to come att the day and place aforesaid, so that the barons severally may have full and sufficient power, for themselves and the people of their portes, to doe and consent unto those things which then and there by common council of the said commonwealth in parliament, by God's blessing, shall be ordayned upon the weighty affaires aforesaid; see that for defect of such like power, or by reason of the improvident choice of the Barons aforesaid, the said affaires may not remain undone in any wise.

And have you there the names of the said Barons, and this writt. And in your proceedings and execution hereof, wee will, that you pursue and observe the severall directions limited, appoynted and prescribed by the government aforesaid. Witness ourselfe att Westminster, the xth day of July, in the yeare of our Lord, 1656.

E.

James R. Trusty and welbeloved, wee greeete you well. Our will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby authorize and direct you to give order forthwith for seizeing, apprehending, and disarming all disaffected and suspicious persons, and particularly all nonconformist ministers, and such persons as have served against our royall father and late royall brother of blessed memory, and for sending them in safe custody to Dovor Castle, to be secured there till further order. And our will and pleasure alsoe is, that you give order for secureing of the horses belonging to any person who shall be so seized. And whereas, we have received severall complaints of the factious and seditious behaviour of John Wheeler, one of the jurates of Sandwich, wee have thought fitt to displace him from being a jurate, and also to disfranchise him, and he is heereby displaced and disfranchised accordingly. Given at our court at Whitehall, the 27th day of June, 1685, in the first yeare of our reigne. By his Majestie's command.—Sunderland.

F.

Sandwich, December 8th, 1688.—We heard from Dover that certain seamen went to the Mayor, Capt. Stokes, and told him, that whereas they were informed that the Irish were marching down from Gravesend to Dover, and that with the first opportunity the French were minded to land there, and fearing that between these two they should all be destroyed, therefore they desired to know of him, if he thought it would not be best for them to stand in their own defence: the Mayor told them, that if he thought that were true, he would lay down his staff and take up a sword, etc. ; whereupon several of them went and took Dover Castle, and we heard, that the day following, being Sunday, Dec. 9th, there were got about 200 or 250 of the townsmen in the castle. Now the Mayor of Dover searched the packet and the mail of letters, and stopped all suspected passengers.

Dec. 10th, being Monday, it was reported at Sandwich, that we must go and take Sandown Castle, and that the Deal people should take Deal Castle, and the country Walmer Castle; but on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, we heard that the Deal people had taken them all three themselves. Now there being about twenty small smacks and yachts in the Downs, there went off a boat from Deal to go on board some of them, but they would not suffer the boat to come near; therefore it was supposed that they were full of about three thousand Irish, and were designed to land; therefore several porters and seamen here having clubs and

swords, went to the Mayor's, Mr. Maundy, who being at Sir James Oxenden's, they went to the deputy's, Mr. Nowell, to know if he would order them to go to Sandown Castle, to help strengthen the same, or to get more help and stand on the town's defence here; but Mr. Nowell giving them no encouragement, they proceeded no further; and this day we heard from Canterbury, that there were about 158 or 200 men up in arms there, and that they had searched Sir Edward Hales his house at St. Stephen's, and had found several Jesuits there; that they had ransacked his house, broke the windows, cut open his beds and strewed the feathers about, killed his deer, etc.; item, that they had done the like at Capt. Kingsley's house. There came an express from Ramsgate, that John Rutter, there, having gone off with a vessel, and took the Earl of Peterborough from on board a smack, with which he was making his escape for France, and that Mr. Rutter had him prisoner at his house, and therefore desired to know of our Mayor what they should do with him. Then our deputy, Mr. Nowell, called the rest of the jurats together at the hall, but they concluded that they could not stop the said Earl, because he had the King's passport; yet, notwithstanding the Mayor's release, Mr. Rutter would not let him go, but still retained him prisoner. Now the people of our town were very vexed with our Mayor for not giving order to stop him.

On Dec. 12th, being Wednesday, there came news, that the Irish soldiers at Chatham had made a massacre on the inhabitants there, and had slain forty or fifty families; whereupon news was sent all the

country through, and the people rose in arms here and in all the adjacent places, as in Thanet, country and villages. Now the drums beat in all places hereabouts, the people flocked together with their arms; outcries were made in the streets by women, for fear of the Irish. Now the militia was up in arms in the Corn Market till night, and then they were released, and half a company watched this night. Now all the guns at Canterbury gate were mounted and cleared and fired off. This day news came to town that Sir Edward Hales was taken, whereupon the militia gave three joyful shouts, as they were in the Corn Market. The news of this Irish massacre caused us now to keep strong watch, and the tattoo was sent about; the country horse which were in town were pressed from out their wagons by the seamen, to draw our carriages to the canons at Canterbury gate. Item, about six o'clock this evening we heard from Feversham, that the King was there taken by a master of a smack which used to dredge for oysters, and that the said master kept the King prisoner at his house; and Sir Edward Hales, which was taken with the King, was kept by him prisoner also.

On December 13th, being Thursday, all was indifferent quiet; the news of the King's being taken was confirmed, the train bands warded, the drums beat at night to relieve the ward, the tattoo beat about nine or ten of the clock at night, and so it continued till the train bands had watched and warded once round, which was three or four days time; after which they watched and warded again by wards, as they did for three or four weeks after the Prince of Orange

came over. This day we heard Sir George Jefferies, the Lord Chancellor, he that was the western judge, was taken in disguise on board a collier at Wapping; from whence he was taken and kept prisoner. As he was carried along, the people cried, Hang him—hang him! others cried, Oats him—oats him first!

On Friday, Dec. 14. The seamen talked of searching Mr. Comb's, Mr. Milfe's, Mr. Wels's, and Mr. Greenwood's houses, for to see if they harboured any Jesuits, or had any arms in them; whereupon some were taken which spoke of making this search, and had to the hall about it: then the seamen ran blundering into the hall, and were resolved, that if Mr. Mayor sent them to prison which were taken, as they were threatened, that he should send them all to prison; so Mr. Mayor released them, but desired them not to rifle any one's house or spoil them of their goods, etc., but live peaceably together in love and unity.

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