PLATE I.

To face page 235.

FEET 100 0   500   1000   1500

CANTERBVRY

CIVITALIS

1 Cathedral
2 St. Augustines Abbey
3 Priory of St. Sepulchre [Site]
4 Priory of St. Gregory [Site]
5 Austin Friars [Site]
6 Black Friars
7 Grey Friars
8 St. Johns Hospital
9 Eastbridge Hos. St. Thomas a Becket
10 Poor Priests Hospital

38 Sudbury Tower
39 Tower ~ War Memorial
40 Guildhall
41 Museum
42 Mint [Site]
43 County Hotel
44 Rose Hotel
45 Fleur de Lys Hotel
46 Fleece Hotel
47 Royal Fountain ~ "
48 Chequers Inn [Site]
49 Queen Elizabeths Guest Chamber
50 Tudor Gateway of Ropers House
51 "Celtic" Mounds [Site]

35 Burgate
34 Newin Gate
35 Riding Gate
36 Wincheap Gate
37 Worth Gate

11 Ch. of St. Martin
12 ~ ~ St. Pancras
13 " " St. Paul
14 ~ St. Mary Magdalen
15 ~ St. George the Martyr
16 ~ St. Mary Northgate
17 ~ ~ St. Margaret
18 ~ ~ St. Alphage
19 ~ ~ St. Peter
20 ~ ~ All Saints
21 ~ ~ St. Andrew

22 Ch. of the Holy Cross
23 ~ St. Mary Bredin
24 ~ St. Mildred
25 ~ St. Dunstan
26 Archbishops Palace
27 City Walls
28 Castle
29 Dane John
30 West Gate
31 North Gate
52 Quenin Gate

CANTERBVRY WEST STATION

TO MARGATE

CANTERBVRY EAST STATION ~ S.R

To Dover

TO 3

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE SUMMER MEETING AT CANTERBURY[1]

15th to 24th July, 1929

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 15th July, 8.30 p.m. Reception by the Mayor of Canterbury in the Guild Hall.

Tuesday, 16th July. Canterbury : Cathedral, West gate, Castle, St. Mildred's church.

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[1] The Institute held its first Summer Meeting in Canterbury, in 1844 (*Arch. Journ.* i, 267). It met there again in 1875 (xxxii, 486) and in 1896 (liii, 376).

Wednesday, 17th July. Dover: Maison Dieu, Priory; Luncheon at the Grand Hotel; Castle, Saxon church, Roman pharos.

Thursday, 18th July. Fordwich church and moot-hall. Herne church. Luncheon at Herne Bay. Reculver: Roman fort and Saxon church. Chislet church. Minster: church and Norman house.

Friday, 19th July. Canterbury: Dane John, medieval town-walls, Roman gate, St. Augustine's abbey, St. Pancras church, St. Martin's church; Luncheon; St. John's hospital, Blackfriars, Eastgate hospital, Greyfriars, Poor Priests' hospital.

Saturday, 20th July. Wingham church. Ash church. Sandwich: St. Peter's church, Gates; Reception by the Mayor at the Town Hall; luncheon; St. Clement's Church, Richborough.

Monday, 22nd July. St. Nicholas' hospital, Harbledown. Ospringe hospital and museum. Davington priory. Luncheon at Faversham. Chilham church, house and castle. Chartham church.

Tuesday, 23rd July. Lyminge: Saxon and medieval churches. Saltwood castle. Hythe church. Luncheon at Hythe. Westenhanger castle. Tea at Kite cottage. Monks Horton priory.

Wednesday, 24th July. Patrixbourne church. Barfreston church.

PREFATORY NOTE ON CANTERBURY

Few objects of prehistoric date have been found within the limits of the medieval and modern city. Four or five Gaulish or British coins of pre-Roman PREHISTORIC. types have been picked up here at various times, and a horse-trapping, enamelled in red, green and other colours (and therefore unlikely to be earlier than the first century A.D.) was found long ago at the corner of St. Margaret's and Watling Streets. These meagre discoveries, with others less securely authenticated, are insufficient in themselves to suggest the existence of a prehistoric settlement on the site. Equally insignificant in this connexion is the reputed discovery of a socketed axe of late Bronze-Age type in one of the group of mounds which lay close within and without the line of the medieval walls in the south-eastern quarter of the city. The most famous of these mounds, the Dane John, still towers above the southernmost angle of the defences. Another was destroyed in making the railway in 1860. A third, known as the little Dunghill, is said to have stood in the eighteenth century near the Terrace and Gravel Lane, on the boundary line between the parishes of St. George and St. Mary Bredin—i.e. about 300 yards north of the Dane John and, like it, just within the city-walls. Apart from the bronze axe, all the discoveries associated with these mounds seem to have been of Roman or later date. Thus Leland records that ' many yeres sins men squte for treasor at a place cauled the Dungen, whar Barnhales house is now, and thar yn digging thei fownd a Corse closed yn leade.' Since the whole group appears to have been known as the Dungeon Hills, it is not clear to which of the mounds Leland refers. Somewhat more precise is a reference to the accidental uncovering of a Roman cremation-burial in 1783 in ' an eminence to the south-east of Dane John '—apparently the mound destroyed in 1860. The observer

records that ' on inspection of the mound raised over the place of interment I found it to contain many fragments of brick, pottery, oyster shells and animal bones ' (Soc. of Antiquaries, MS. Minutes, xxiii, Jan. 15th, 1789). These discoveries suggest that the whole group of mounds may have belonged to the well-known series of mound-burials characteristic of certain parts of northern France and south-eastern Britain in the first and second centuries A.D., and best represented in this country by the Bartlow Hills. If so, the Dane John itself may have been converted temporarily in early Norman times into a motte ; but this possibility is dependent on the accuracy of the statement that the mound was formerly surrounded by a ditch, of which no superficial remains now exist (see below, p. 273).

In the absence of direct archaeological evidence, two considerations slightly support the possibility of a pre-Roman settlement at or near the site of the Roman town. First, all the Roman main roads from Richborough, Dover, Lymne and London change direction at Canterbury in such a manner as to suggest, in the absence of determining geographical factors, that the site was already one of some political importance at the time when the system was laid down, in the early years of the Conquest. Secondly, the Ravenna Geographer, a late but reliable authority, gives the name of Canterbury as *Duroaverno Cantiacorum*, implying that Durovernum (to give the name its normal Romano-Celtic form) was the tribal capital of the men of Kent and was therefore closely linked up with the pre-Roman tribal system of Celtic Gaul and Britain. Neither of these two considerations, nor the further point that the name ' Durovernum ' is itself of Celtic origin, is determinate in itself, but together they keep open the possibility of a pre-Roman ancestry for Canterbury. It may be that Canterbury represents the Roman successor of a pre-Roman capital situated within the earthwork of Bigbury Ring two miles away (*Arch. Cant.* ix, 13, plan ; iv, 33), but in the absence of adequate excavation this is pure conjecture.

Roman Canterbury lay for the most part on the eastern bank of the Stour and, as fragmentary remains indicate, covered an area of upwards of 40 acres. At some moment in the Roman period the town ROMAN. was walled, but only on the eastern side is there at present any hint as to the course of the Roman defences. At the southern end of the town, close to the south-west corner of the castle, the old Worthgate, pulled down in 1791, was regarded by Stukeley as partly Roman, and his illustration supports this view. Further north the old Riding gate or Road gate, which straddled the old Dover road until its destruction in 1782, was said by Somner to have incorporated fragments of Roman arches, and this statement is likewise confirmed by Stukeley's drawing. Further north again, opposite Lady Wootton's Green, the late Mr. Walter Cousins and Major Gordon Home have re-identified a part of a Roman stone jamb and brick arch which shows that the former Queningate was also of Roman origin (Fig. 12). The general indication of these fragments of evidence is that the medieval walls to the east of the Stour follow substantially the lines of the Roman enceinte. It is improbable, however, that the Roman defences, like the medieval, extended across the river.

Nothing is known of the street-plan of the Roman town ; a good opportunity for recovering this and other information was missed through unintelligent observation of the many discoveries made during the extensive

excavations for the main drainage of the city in 1868 (*Archaeologia*, xliii.
151 ff.). As to buildings, a substantial structure or structures of stone and
brickwork appears to have underlain Guildhall and Sun Streets to the
south-west of the cathedral ; whilst on a dozen other sites scattered up and
down the city fragments of walls and mosaics seem to represent Roman
buildings of normal urban types. Two discoveries may be particularised.
About 1758, on the site of the present County Hotel, in the High Street,
was found a mosaic representing a doorway, with voussoirs coloured alternately
dark and light and flanked by large flowers. Further east at the junction
of High Street and St. Margaret's Street, nearly in the centre of the Roman
town, the discovery of Roman walls, burnt wood and wheat has been recorded
—possibly relics of the Roman market-place. But nothing of the plan of
these nor of any other Roman building in Canterbury has been preserved.

As often in Roman provincial towns, occasional burials are found within
the occupied area. For example, cremated burials of Roman date have been
found in St. Margaret's Street, Burgate Street and St. George's Street.
The principal cemeteries, however, lay as usual outside the town, in the neigh-
bourhood of the main roads. Thus to the west, at St. Dunstan's, adjoining
the road to London, a cemetery covering some 20 acres and containing only
cremation burials has been recorded at various times. To the north, on
both sides of the present road to Ramsgate, another cremation cemetery
extends as far as the Cavalry Barracks. To the east, at St. Sepulchre's, beside
the old Dover Road, a third large cremation cemetery has been brought to
light, and other burials have been noted near St. Martin's ; whilst to the
south, around Wincheap Street and the Martyr's Field, about 35 acres of
ground have yielded Roman burials, mostly cremated in the northern part
towards the Castle, and mostly unburnt towards the south. Other burials
have been noted above in connexion with the Dane John.

The fate of Roman Canterbury during the fifth century is as uncertain
as that of other Romano-British towns. The Jutes, who occupied Kent
during that century, were the most civilised of our Teutonic
SAXON AND   invaders, and it is possible that to some extent they occupied
MEDIEVAL.   from the outset the major Romano-British towns in their
new territory, and so maintained at Canterbury a continuous, if attenuated,
urban tradition. It is at least certain that at the end of the sixth century,
when St. Augustine re-introduced Roman Christianity, he found Canterbury
fully established as the capital of the kingdom of Kent. In and about the
city, St. Augustine or his immediate successors built or rebuilt the churches
of the Holy Trinity (the Cathedral), St. Peter and St. Paul (St. Augustine's
Abbey), St. Mary, St. Pancras, St. Martin and the Four Crowned Martyrs.
Its ecclesiastical importance as the Metropolitan see of England survived
the fall of the Kingdom of Kent and has been maintained to the present day,
but its medieval importance was due rather to the presence of the Shrine of
St. Thomas than to any other cause. From within a few years of the
martyrdom in 1170, it became one of the great pilgrim-centres of Europe,
and though the Cathedral, no doubt, reaped most of the profits, the town
also flourished in no small degree. Since the Reformation, Canterbury
has become a small country-town, without important manufactures, and has,
as a consequence, retained many of its ancient buildings and preserved
much of its ancient aspect.

PLATE II.

To face page 239.

CANTERBURY
CATHEDRAL CHURCH & PRIORY
OF THE
HOLY TRINITY
CHRIST CHURCH

REFERENCE

- LATE 11TH CENTURY
- EARLY 12TH "
- LATE 12TH "
- 13TH CENTURY
- 14TH CENTURY
- 15TH "
- EARLY 16TH "
- POST REFORMATION & MODERN

SITE OF ALMONRY

COURT GATEHOUSE

TOWN WALL

SITE OF STABLES

PALACE STREET

PALACE GATE HOUSE

BAKEHOUSE & BREWHOUSE

PORTERS GATE HOUSE

GRANARY

GREEN COURT

CHILLENDEN'S CHAMBERS

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

CELLARER'S HALL

GREAT KITCHEN

LARDER

LARDER GATE

NEW LODGING

GREAT HALL

KITCHEN COURT

RERE-DORTER

SECOND DORTER

PORCH

FRATER UNDERCROFT

GREAT DORTER UNDERCROFT

FARMERY CLOISTER

SITE OF FARMERY KITCHEN

CELLARER'S LODGING

LAVATORY

CLOISTER

CHAPTER HOUSE

NORTH AISLE

FARMERY HALL

FARMERY NAVE CHAPEL

N. AISLE

S. AISLE

NORTH TRANSEPT

MONKS QUIRE

PRESBYTERY

'MEIST HOSTORS'

N.W. TOWER

PORCH

SOUTH-WEST TRANSEPT

SOUTH-EAST TRANSEPT

SCALE OF FEET

SCALE OF METRES

Monday, 15th July

About 120 members were received at the Guild Hall by His Worship the Mayor of Canterbury (Captain W. Vansittart Howard, D.S.O. R.N.). and the Corporation Plate was exhibited to the assembly.

Tuesday, 16th July

At 9.30 a.m. the company assembled at the south porch of the Cathedral, and were then addressed in the nave by Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A. (Pl. ii).

The *Cathedral Church* of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, was founded by St. Augustine in 597, when King Ethelbert gave CANTER- him what remained of an earlier Roman church, within the BURY city. Of this building, of Augustine's additions, and of those CATHEDRAL. of Archbishop Odo (tenth century) nothing remains above ground, but a late eleventh-century description of the building, before its final destruction, has been the basis of several reconstructions by Willis, Scott, Hope and others. On his appointment to the archbishopric in 1070, Lanfranc at once began the re-building of his cathedral on the prevailing plan of the abbey-churches of Normandy in his day. Certain parts of his building still survive but they have been almost completely concealed by later work ; the N.W. tower was wantonly destroyed in 1834. Lanfranc's choir was soon found insufficient, and towards the close of the century a very much larger choir with a crypt beneath it was begun by Prior Ernulph and completed by Prior Conrad ; it was consecrated in 1130. This enlarged church witnessed the murder of St. Thomas in 1170. This event rapidly provided the convent with almost unlimited funds, and, when the ' glorious quire of Prior Conrad ' was burnt out in 1174, the damage was rapidly made good and the church restored on an even more extensive scale than before. The history of this re-construction and enlargement is told by Gervase, a monk of the house, with considerable detail. The work was put in the hands of William of Sens, as master-mason or architect, and his design shows certain striking affinities with that of the cathedral church of his native city, completed some time before. At Canterbury the outer walls and chapels of Conrad's quire were suffered to remain standing, except at the east end where a large extension was planned ; the whole of the main walls and the vaults of the aisles are, however, of this date. The extension eventually provided a suitable space for the erection of the Shrine of St. Thomas and, beyond the main apse, terminated in a small rotunda or *corona* intended to be carried up as a tower but never completed. William of Sens was incapacitated by falling from a scaffold in 1178 and was succeeded by William the Englishman who completed the main work in 1184.

Little alteration was made to the Cathedral till the latter part of the fourteenth century when the new nave was begun under Prior Chillenden (1391–1411) leaving only the base of the outer walls of Lanfranc's building. This work included also the re-casing of the crossing and much of the transept, the rebuilding of the S.W. tower (or Oxford Tower) and the addition of the S. porch. The two last were due to Archbishop Chicheley, the porch being finished, as evidenced by the heraldry, about 1423 (*Arch.* lxxi). The final important addition to the Cathedral was the carrying up of the central

or Angel tower by Priors Selling and Goldstone, towards the close of the fifteenth century.

The Cathedral contains, after Westminster Abbey, perhaps the finest collection of funeral monuments in the country. Amongst these the foremost place is occupied by the long series of memorials of archbishops, of which the most notable are those to John Peckham (1292) in the N.W. transept, Simon Mepeham (1333) in St. Anselm's Chapel, John Stratford (1348), quire S. side, Simon of Sudbury (1381), quire S. side, William Courtenay (1396), Trinity Chapel, Henry Chichele (1443), quire N. side, John Kemp (1454), quire S. side, Thomas Bourchier (1486), quire N. side, John Morton (1500), crypt, and William Warham (1532), N.W. transept. The magnificent tomb of Edward the Black Prince (1376) stands on the S. side of the Trinity chapel with that of King Henry IV (1413) opposite to it on the N.; both these tombs had structural chantry-chapels connected with them. In the E. chapel of the S.W. transept is the fine fifteenth-century tomb erected by Margaret Holland (d.1437) to her two husbands.

Other noteworthy features of the church are the remarkable twelfth-century carvings on the capitals in the crypt, the tempera-paintings of the same age in St. Anselm's chapel and in the crypt, the large fifteenth-century painting of the legend of St. Eustace in the N. quire aisle, the remains of Italian mosaic-pavement, near the site of St. Thomas' shrine; the stone *cathedra* of the archbishops in the *corona*, a work perhaps of late twelfth-century date, the screen-work and other decoration of the Lady Chapel in the crypt, the fifteenth-century stone *pulpitum* with figures of kings on the western face, and finally the stained glass. Of this the three surviving windows in the Trinity chapel are undoubtedly the most important surviving remains of early (early thirteenth-century) glass in the country; they represent the life and miracles of St. Thomas. A fourth window in the ' *corona* ' and two others in the N. quire aisle are of about the same date and have biblical scenes and characters. There is later glass in the N. transept and in the W. window.

The *Monastic Buildings* form perhaps the most complete surviving example of a large Benedictine convent in this country. The general arrangement of the monastery late in the twelfth century is admirably shown on the well-known plan of the water-supply of that period. Of that age much still survives, including some portions of the great dorter (of the late eleventh-century work), the rere-dorter (early twelfth-century), the infirmary hall and chapel (twelfth - century), the infirmary cloister and the circular conduit-house (mid twelfth-century) and the great guest - house of the poor adjoining the Great Gatehouse, and possessing a remarkable external staircase. The cloister itself was re-constructed early in the fifteenth century, the S. alley being built by Archbishop Arundel and completed *c.* 1414. The vault is adorned by a remarkable series of shields of the gentry of Kent and other contributors to the work (*Arch.* lxxvi). On the E. side of the cloister, besides the dorter, already mentioned, is the vast Chapter House repaired by Prior De Estria in 1304–5 and the upper part rebuilt by Prior Chillenden about 1400.

The *glass*[1] in the eastern half of the Church was then described by

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[1] H. Read, *English Stained Glass* (London, 1926), 36 ff.

Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, F.S.A., who said that it would be hopeless to attempt to describe the immense number of subjects in detail; but from the middle of the quire, where they were assembled, they might realise the fact that they were surrounded by the largest collection of early painted glass in England, some of it being among the oldest that had come down to us. A certain amount of it, especially in the clerestory, owing to removals in the last century which would hardly be approved of to-day, was represented by copies; but the modern glass has the merit of preserving and completing the original scheme, and in no other great English church of the twelfth or thirteenth century can the effect of its painted glass decoration be so well appreciated as at Canterbury. The only comparison was with displays of similar glass in some of the northern French cathedrals, and it has been maintained by Westlake and others that the Canterbury glass, like the architecture of the quire, was of French origin. It may be so, but the latest writer on the subject, Mr. Herbert Read, has made out a good case for believing that the windows were due to a local school of native glass-painters.[1] The scheme follows the normal one of the period, by which the clerestory was filled with single figures, here representing the ancestors of Christ, and one of the largest series of the kind in existence. These grand figures can best be appreciated from those now in the great west and south transept windows, where some of them are nearer to the eye than in their original positions. Dating, no doubt, from the completion of the new quire in 1184, they are naturally far more advanced in style than the prophets in the clerestory of Augsburg Cathedral, supposed to be the oldest painted glass in existence, and, as Mr. Read says, ' must stand for the Romanesque tradition in English stained glass.'[1] On the other hand, the large windows of the triforium and aisles were filled with ' storied ' glass (first half of the thirteenth century) representing in characteristic medallion treatment the Gospel history with its Old Testament types, and in the windows flanking the shrine the miracles of St. Thomas. The east window of the corona forms a climax with the chief episodes of the Passion and Redemption in characteristic allegorical settings.

On leaving the quire, attention was called to the most notable glass in the western half of the church, viz. the great window of the south transept mentioned above, and the remains of the fifteenth-century glass given by Edward IV in the corresponding window of the north transept, including the portraits of the royal family, probably the work of John Prudde of London, the king's glazier.[2] The glass seems to betray the presence of Dutch or German hands among the artists. A third great window is that at the west end of the nave, originally set up, as the heraldry shows, under Richard II. Part of the scheme was a set of the kings of England. Gaps have been filled up in later times with glass, not very different in date, brought from elsewhere, so that the much restored window has an appearance of completeness. At the bottom, however, are more of the ancestors of Christ from the quire clerestory. It may be added that practically all the ancient glass in the Cathedral was removed from the windows during the war, and before it was replaced much of it was releaded and rearranged through the patience and skill of Mr. Caldwell, the cathedral glazier. The work of

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 13.　　　　　　　[2] *Op. cit.*, 113.

WEST GATE, CANTERBURY

SECTION

WEST ELEVATION

PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR
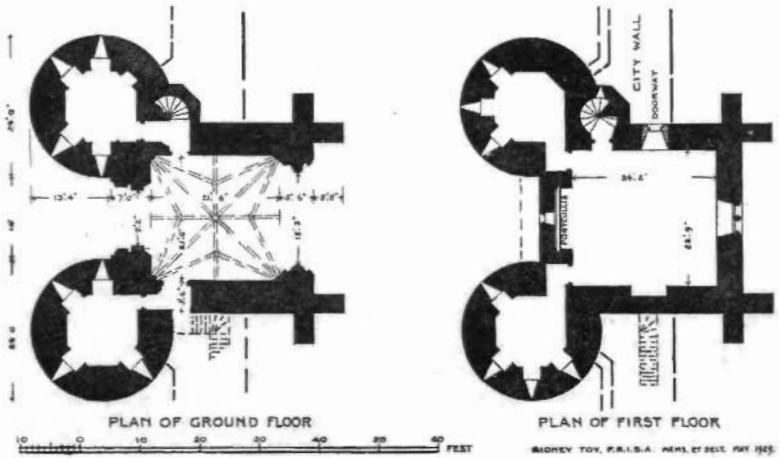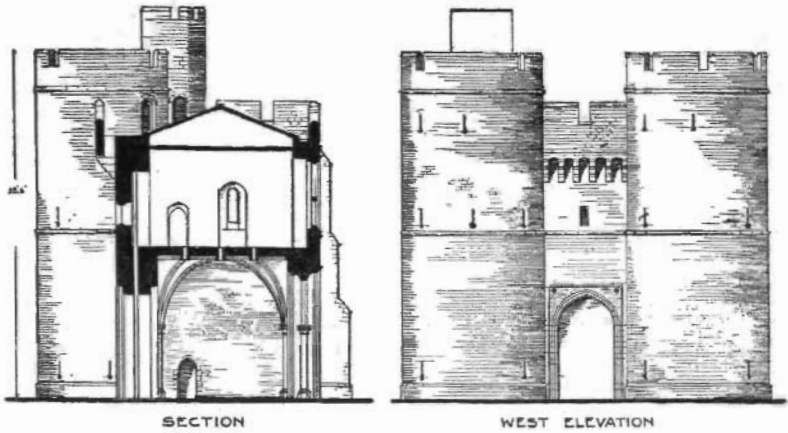
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

FIG. I

(From a survey by Sidney Toy)

restoration is not yet complete, and in July, 1929, the glass in the tracery of the great north transept window was being taken in hand, and figures which had gone astray have been restored to their places. The late Canon A. J. Mason's *Guide to the ancient glass in Canterbury Cathedral* (Canterbury, H. J. Goulden, Ltd., 1925) provides an invaluable record of the contents of the windows as they now stand.

In the afternoon the members first visited the *West Gate* (Fig. 1). This exceptionally fine and well preserved example of a city gateway was built between 1375 and 1381. It is of two storeys and is flanked by drum towers, with loops in three stages, pointing in all directions. The gateway itself has a stone quadripartite vault with intermediate ribs. The outer opening was defended by a portcullis and stout doors, as well as by deep machicolations which were governed from the parapet. There appears to have been no barrier in the inner opening towards the city. Lateral doorways admit to the lower stages of the towers, and, in the case of that on the N., to a newel stairway leading to the upper floors and the parapets. A shallow recess immediately before the outer doorway indicates that the City ditch, which passed in front of the gate, was spanned by a drawbridge. The upper storey formed a large guardroom and had a wide fireplace on the S., now built in, and apparently a doorway communicating with the rampart walk on the N. The city wall must have joined this gateway immediately behind the drum towers, but repairs have removed all traces of the junction.

The party then proceeded to the *Castle* (Fig. 2 and Pl. iii), where Major Gordon Home delivered the following address.

It has not yet been ascertained with anything like certitude when the existing Castle of Canterbury was built. The first reference to a Castle at Canterbury occurs in Domesday Book, where it is stated that the Abbot of St. Augustine's Abbey held fourteen Burgesses in exchange for the Castle, i.e. the land on which the castle stands. About 1166 Henry II increased its boundaries by the addition of ground to the E. of the keep and when the whole was fortified the castle consisted of a trapezoidal enclosure, having a tower at each angle and a keep at the W. corner. The city wall formed the S.W. boundary of this enclosure. Work was carried out upon the keep by Henry II; entries in the Pipe Roll (kindly communicated by Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A.) indicate constructional work ('in operationes Turris Cantuariae') in 1173–4 and 1174–5, a sum of £24 6s. od. being spent in the former year and £5 11s. 7d in the latter (*Pipe Roll Soc.* xxi, 6, and xxii, 11). The sums mentioned were insufficient to cover the initial cost of so large a building as the existing keep. Additional funds may have been drawn from other sources for this purpose; Henry II, during his quarrel with Becket, had taken possession of the archiepiscopal revenues. But it is easier to suppose that the existing keep, begun perhaps by Archbishop William de Corbeuil, was merely completed or repaired at this time.

The dimensions of the keep, as recently measured by Mr. Sidney Toy, are externally 87 ft. by 75 ft. and with the battered plinth 97 ft. by 85 ft. The thickness of the walls is 9 ft. 2 in., excluding the buttresses. The internal space is thus 69 ft. by 57 ft. The original height of the structure can only be conjectured, for its upper portion was demolished in 1817, when

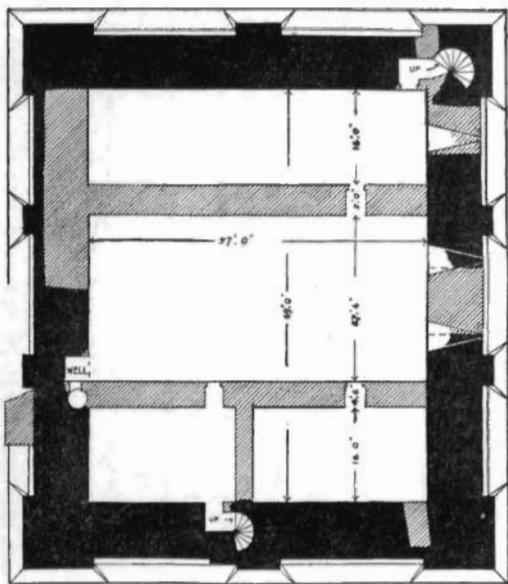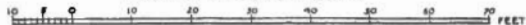# CANTERBURY CASTLE

THE KEEP
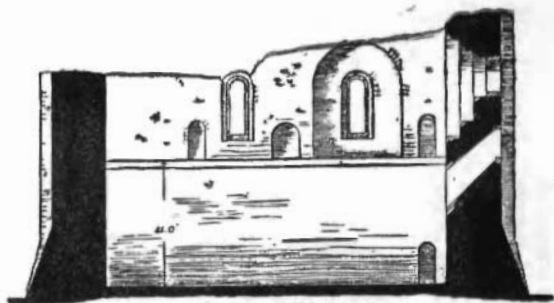
PARTS DESTROYED OR BROKEN THROUGH
ARE SHOWN HATCHED.

SECTION THRº FIREPLACE
OF KITCHEN

WELL

PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

SECTION THR^o A.A.

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

SIDNEY TOY F.R.I.B.A. MENS. ET DELT. MAY 1929
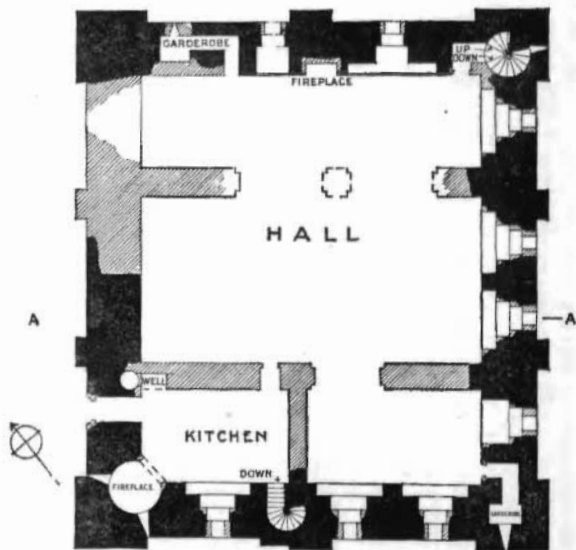
an attempt was made to pull down the edifice to its foundations. When the walls had been reduced to their present height of between 40 and 50 feet the work of destruction was arrested, not because of any popular outcry against such iconoclasm, but because it was found that the expense incurred did not justify any further effort to continue the operation. It was soon after this that the derelict structure, looked upon by the city, and for the matter of that by the country as a whole, with as little interest as a broken pitcher, was taken over by the Gas and Water Company as a storage place, at first for apparatus and later for coal. Its restoration to the city which has recently taken place is one of those happy events for which we feel sincere gratitude to the Directors of the Gas Company no less than to the City Council.

Comparing the keeps of Canterbury, Dover and Rochester we have *Dover* measuring 98 ft. by 96 ft. with a height of 83 ft. and turrets rising 12 ft. higher—95 ft. in all ; *Rochester* about 70 ft. by 70 ft. with a height of 104 ft. and turrets bringing it to a total of 120 ft. Canterbury's area of 87 ft. by 75 ft. might therefore have produced an elevation of anything between 80 ft. and 120 ft. or more. The thickness of the walls, however, does not lead one to think that the height would have been so great as that of Rochester, whose walls are considerably thicker (about 12 ft. compared to Canterbury's 9 ft. 2 in.)

The descent into the ground floor or basement was by two newel staircases, one at the E. angle and the other in the middle of the S.W. side. It was subdivided into five chambers, in the largest of which, occupying the central space, was access to a well in the thickness of the N.W. wall. The two smallest rooms were unlighted and if used as dungeons would have been unpleasant as well as unhealthy places. The other two chambers were lighted by three small and deeply splayed windows which were placed above the first floor level, the openings being deflected downwards at an angle of about 45 degrees.

On the first floor must have been the entrance, approached by an external staircase on the N.W. side. The exact position of this entrance, and the nature of the stair or forebuilding, must remain a matter of conjecture until the modern structures built against this side of the keep are removed. It may be surmised, however, that the entrance was in the more northerly half of the wall, where the original structure is lacking for about 25 ft.

In the western angle on this floor lay the kitchen, with a large circular and domed fireplace, having loopholes for smoke on either side. The well was also carried up to this apartment.

The hall was subdivided into two unequal parts by a wall, possibly containing two arched openings opposite the fireplace in the N.E. wall. The newel staircase leading down to the basement and also to the upper floor or floors was in the eastern corner. There was a garderobe, and five or six windows now robbed of most of their features. In the southern corner of this floor there was another apartment, also well lighted and provided with a garderobe.

The area enclosed by the outer walls of the castle was, according to Mr. Nicholas Battely, 4 acres and 1 rood. Some of these walls of the bailey or, as it was commonly called, ' the Barbican ' are shown broken and ivy-clad in an engraving published in 1761. Outside this was a wet moat, referred to

in 1792 as ' mostly filled up.' The only portion which could then be traced was in the garden ' between the new road and St. Mildred's Church.'[1] The plan of the city dated 1588 shows this wet moat. Water is also indicated in the great ditch outside the city wall. The outer defence on the S.W. side was formed by the city wall and this fortunately is still standing. In it was the ancient Worth Gate, shown blocked up in the eighteenth-century engraving to which reference has already been made. It was quite conceivably an entrance to the castle in medieval times. By 1790 there was an accumulation of 6 ft. of soil on the inside.

The history of Canterbury Castle gives no records of sieges nor are there any events of outstanding importance connected with it. When the Barons and London appealed to Louis, the Dauphin of France, for aid against King John, Canterbury Castle and City were surrendered to the French army without a siege. Later Hubert de Burgh, the Justiciar of Henry III, became Keeper of the Castle and, as was natural for a royal stronghold, it was employed as a state prison, eventually becoming the chief gaol of Kent.

The Constable of the Castle in 1315 was Lord Cobham, who was also Warden of the Cinque Ports. During the period when he held the office of Constable he presided over the trial, which took place in the Castle on April 14th, 1322, of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere who was arraigned as a supporter of the anti-royalist Earl of Lancaster. The unfortunate owner of Leeds Castle was condemned to be drawn for his treason, hanged for robberies and homicides, and beheaded for his flight. Lord Cobham also gave the order that Badlesmere's head should be placed upon a spike on the gate of the City of Canterbury—which gate is not stated, but presumably the Westgate. It has been suggested that the unfortunate baron's fate was hastened by the fact that Lady Badlesmere had on one occasion refused hospitality at Leeds Castle to Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II.

When Wat Tyler's rebellion broke out in 1381, the castle was attacked on June the 10th. The leaders of the force which broke into the fortress were Richard Derlis, of Wincheap, and John Abel. They released the prisoners who were found fettered and manacled in the dungeons. They also assaulted the Sheriff of Kent, William Septvantz (or Septvans) and made him take oath to them, compelling him under pain of death to deliver up the rolls of the Pleas of the County and of the Crown and any other writs in his possession. All the books and documents thus obtained were burnt in the city on the same day.

If it might be thought that the castle was not a strong place, seeing that it could be taken by a mere peasant mob, it should be remembered that the rebels later broke into the Tower of London, and there seized and savagely executed Sudbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and also Sir Robert Hailes, the Treasurer.

There is no further record of any attack being made on the castle, and it remained a strong place for the custody of prisoners until 1577, when the Westgate took over its functions.

Nothing further is recorded of interest until the Royalist rising in Kent in 1648. In that year, Sir Richard Hardresse, forced to abandon the siege

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[1] In St. Mildred's Church is preserved a coloured plan showing the area occupied by the castle.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

[*Photo : Gordon Home*

FROM THE WEST : THE KEEP OF CANTERBURY CASTLE

PLATE IV.

To face page 247.

[*Photo : Miss Dorothy Macarthy*

SAXON MEGALITHIC QUOINS AT THE S.W. ANGLE
OF ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY

of Dover owing to the relief brought by Colonel Rich, retreated with his force of 2,000, first to Sandwich and later to Canterbury Castle. Against him were sent Commissary-General Ireton and Colonel Barksted, with their regiments, but at Faversham on June the 12th, terms of surrender were agreed upon, and thus the city was spared the disaster of a siege. Possibly the decision not to defend the castle was due to the fact that since 1577 the buildings had been allowed, like so many others, to fall into a state of dilapidation.

The fate of the whole of the Castle buildings in the period following the Civil War appears to have been one of neglect, until the structures assumed the aspect of mere ruins, resulting in the attempts at demolition which I have already mentioned. Now that the building has been acquired by the city the moment has been reached when the process of decay is likely to be arrested.

In thanking Major Home for his address, the President, on behalf of the Institute, cordially congratulated the Canterbury Corporation upon their acquisition of the keep, and expressed his keen appreciation of the services rendered by Major Home himself and Mr. Wright Hunt, with the ready acquiescence of the Gas Company, in helping forward this excellent project.

After tea in the Green Court, within the Cathedral precincts, by invitation of the dean and chapter, the company proceeded to *St. Mildred's church* under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. This church, CANTERBURY now of the united parishes of St. Mildred, St. John the Poor, CHURCHES. and St. Mary de Castro, retains the S. and W. walls of a pre-Conquest nave, with megalithic quoins at the S.E. and S.W. angles ; they date probably from the tenth century (Pl. iv). The N. chapel was added in the thirteenth century and an arch inserted in the N. wall of the chancel. The windows in the S. wall of the nave were inserted in the fourteenth century. The rest of the church dates largely from the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century, including the main N. arcade, the S. chapel (built by Thomas Atwood, 1512) and the N. vestry. The carved heads in the spandrels of a window in the N. wall of the aisle should be noticed, as also the little niche for a figure on one of the columns. The former tower, which stood over the N. aisle, E. of the doorway, was wantonly destroyed in 1836. The fittings include an early sixteenth-century door with linen-fold panels, and an altar-tomb to Sir Francis Head, Bart., 1716.

The Programme of the Meeting also contained the following notes on the other Canterbury churches not included in the formal visitation.

St. Alphege (Fig. 3), in Palace Street, N.W. of the Cathedral, has remains of a small twelfth-century church, including the N. wall of the former chancel, now the Lady Chapel. The old chancel was extended in the thirteenth century, the W. tower built and a new nave and chancel added to the S. of the old building. The arcade between the two parts of the building was entirely reconstructed late in the fifteenth century and one of the columns bears a brass inscription, ' Gaude Prude Thoma per quem fit ista columna,' with a shield of three otters. Other features to be noticed are the enriched fifteenth-century rood-stair doorway, the font with the initial ' E. rex ' and an elaborate iron crane, the rebus of John Caxton on

one of the stalls, a brass to a rector of Penshurst, 1523, and some fragments of stained glass.

The churches of *All Saints*, on the N.E. side of High Street, *St. Mary Bredin* and *St. Mary Northgate*, though old foundations, have been wholly or almost wholly re-built in modern times. The last-named church, the chancel of which formerly extended over the North Gate of the city, retains part of its medieval N. wall (i.e. the city-wall) and a fifteenth-century king-post roof; its brick W. tower is of the eighteenth century.
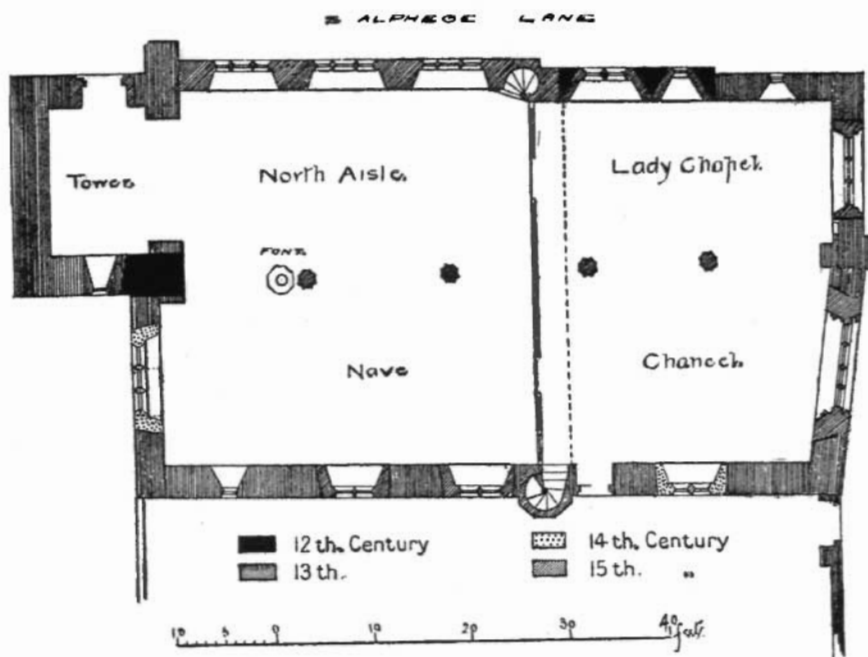
FIG. 3

ST. ALPHEGE'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY

St. Dunstan's, in the western suburb, is a building of the thirteenth century and later dates, except for the N.W. angle of the nave, which has, in its lower part, megalithic quoins and was with much probability considered by Dr. Cox to be pre-Conquest. The small N.W. chapel was built in 1330. The fine Elizabethan or Jacobean communion-table should be noticed.

Mr. Rushforth points out that the interior of St. Dunstan's Church has lost nearly all its interest, but against the south wall of the south-east or Roper chapel (which looks as if it had been rebuilt in brick in the sixteenth century) are two medieval monuments, of the table-and-canopy type, much defaced and devoid of all means of identification. The eastern one may be that of John Roper, who founded a chantry here in 1403. The other would

be for John Roper (d. 1577) and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More. Over it Hasted describes a banner of Roper, and a helmet and surcoat of More,[1] but only the helmet survives, now kept in the vestry. The mural monument to their son, Thomas Roper (d. 1597) has been moved to the north wall of the chancel. In the Roper vault under the chapel is preserved in a grated recess in the wall the skull of Sir Thomas More, which his daughter is said to have obtained when it fell or was removed from the gate of London Bridge, on which it was exposed after his execution in 1535. It was seen and described in 1824 when some repairs were being made, and again in 1835 and in 1879.[2] Just before reaching the church, on the opposite side of Westgate, is Flint's Brewery on the site of what Hasted describes as the ancient Place-house of the Ropers. All that is left now is the gateway in characteristic brick-work of the time of Henry VIII.

St. George's, on the N.E. side of St. George's Street and close to the site of the Newin, or St. George's Gate of the city retains its twelfth-century W. front, with an aisle on the N., of which the W. respond remains. This aisle is now used as the nave, and a short chancel was added to it in 1871-2, when the former E. window was moved to the W. end of a new N. aisle built at the same time with materials brought from the dismantled church of St. Mary Magdalene, Burgate. From the period of these alterations dates also the rebuilding of the S. arcade of the present nave. The W. tower was built in the end of the nave late in the fourteenth century. The thirteenth-century font is remarkable, and the fourteenth-century piscina and sedilia in the old chancel should be noticed.

Holy Cross, on the S. side of West Gate, was rebuilt in its present position by Archbishop Sudbury ; it previously stood over the gate itself. The church has been much restored and the outer walls largely rebuilt in modern times. It contains a seventeenth-century monument to Almund Colfe.

St. Margaret's, on the N.W. side of St. Margaret's Street, was largely rebuilt late in the fourteenth ceutnry, to which date belong the arcades of three bays and the S.W. tower. The W. end of the nave, however, is of the twelfth century. The E. end of the church was cut back to widen the street and is consequently modern. The building contains a large monument to Sir George Newman, 1627.

St. Mary Magdalene, on the S.W. side of Burgate, has been pulled down except for the W. tower, which dates from 1502.

St. Peter's, on the N.E. side of St. Peter's Street, has remains of a twelfth-century N. arcade and aisle, including an arch and a pier ; the W. arch has been destroyed. The eastern part of the aisle was heightened in the thirteenth century and an arch thrown across to carry the higher W. wall ; the chancel was perhaps rebuilt at the same time, together with the S.W. tower and the S. doorway. The eastern part of the N. arcade, the whole of the S. arcade

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[1] Hasted, *Kent*, iii, 591 note.

[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, xciv, pt. 2, p. 626. In the number for May, 1837, is a woodcut showing the skull in its recess. In 1879 the vault was opened during the restoration of the church, and Mrs. Hoare, wife of the incumbent, went down into it and saw the skull enclosed in a leaden case. (Information from Major Gordon Home.)

and most of the aisles date from the fourteenth century. The original king-post roofs of the fourteenth and fifteenth century survive. There is an easter-sepulchre N. of the chancel, some fragmentary stained glass and a rich late seventeenth-century sounding-board.

St. Paul's, in the eastern suburb, near the cemetery-gate of St. Augustine's abbey, dates from the thirteenth century but has been excessively restored. It formerly consisted of a chancel and nave with a co-extensive S. aisle. The existing S. aisle was added by Sir Gilbert Scott, who transferred the chancel to the former S. aisle. There is a brass of 1431.

Wednesday, 17th July

The company motored to Dover, reaching the *Maison Dieu* at 11 a.m. Here Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., addressed the assembly (see above p. 104).
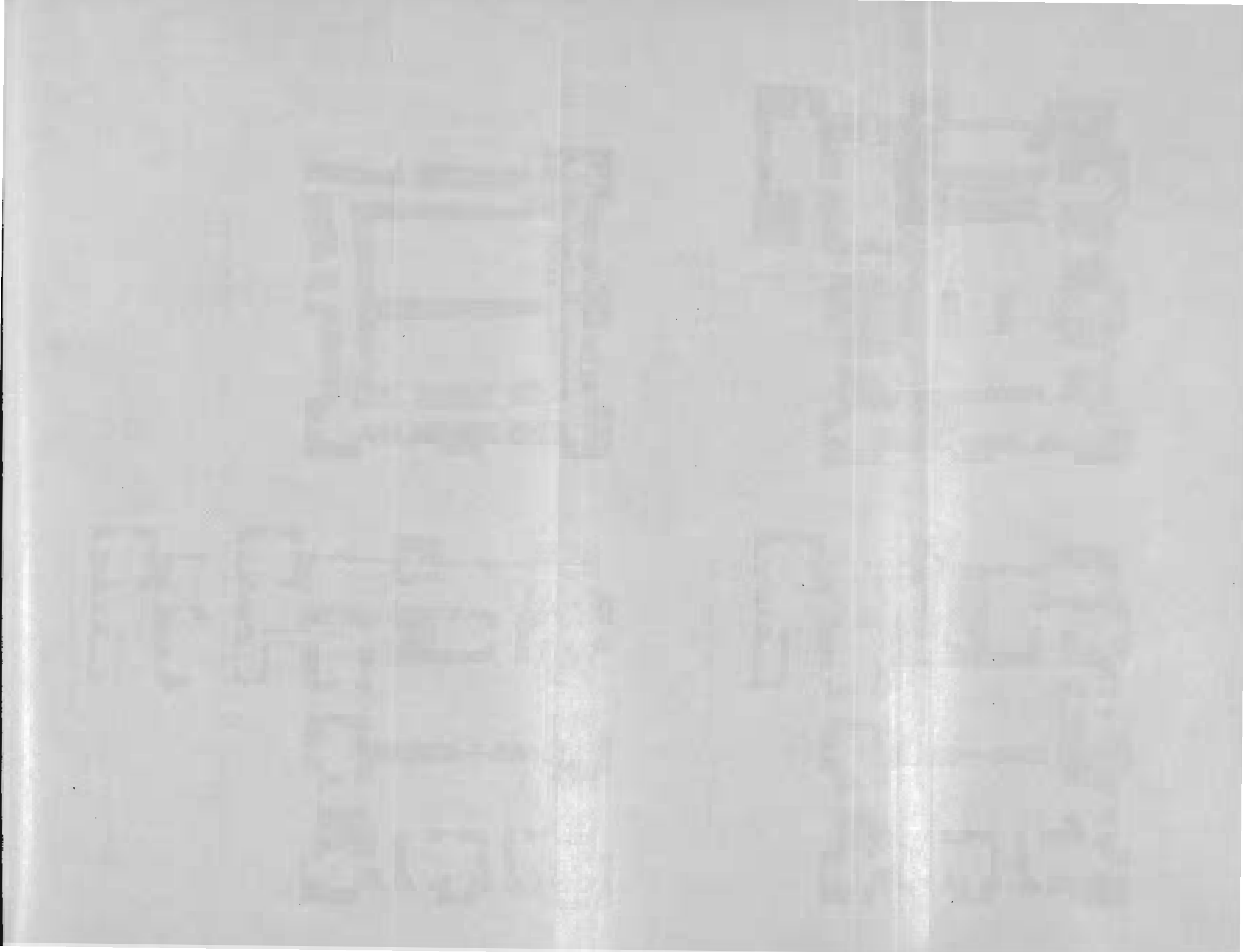
The Hospital of St. Mary (the Maison Dieu) was founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of King John or Henry III, for the reception of the poor and of travellers. It is possible that he endowed and rebuilt an earlier foundation. He seems to have transferred the patronage to Henry III, who took a personal interest in the hospital and made grants for its maintenance. It was dissolved in 1544, and handed over to the Admiralty for the purpose of a victualling yard.
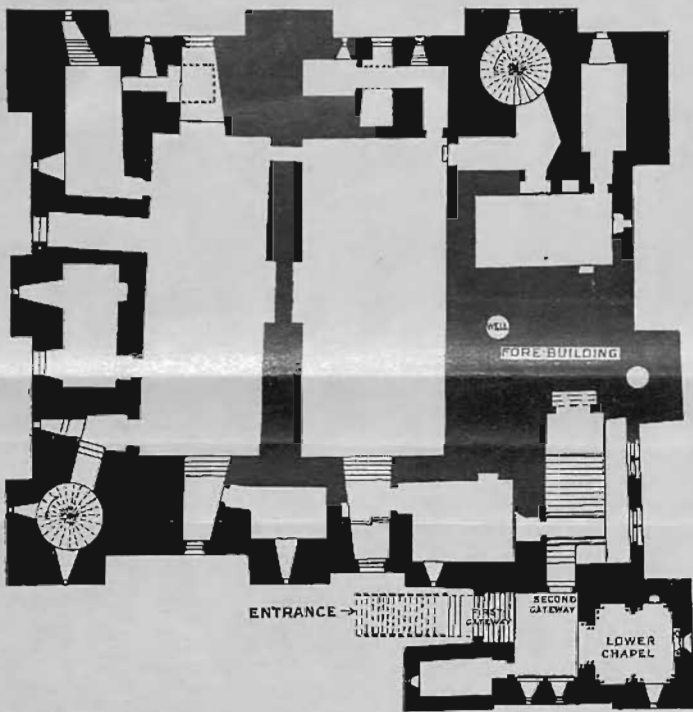
MAISON DIEU, DOVER.

The surviving buildings, now incorporated in the Town Hall, are of great beauty, but represent only a portion of the original fabric. The fine hall of the fourteenth century, with its S.W. tower, appears to have been a lateral extension of the thirteenth-century infirmary hall, the chapel of which remains, in restored form, at the E. end. This chapel was dedicated to St. Mary in 1227, but a second altar was consecrated by Richard de Wych, Bishop of 'Chichester, in the King's presence, in 1253, to St. Edmund. The floor of the hall is now some 12 ft. above the original pavement, and the sills of the windows have been raised to conform with the altered level. A considerable part of the arcade which separated this building from the early infirmary hall is still preserved in the N. wall. The E. part of the present hall no doubt possessed an altar, and was probably screened off as a side chapel; this is confirmed by the discovery of two recessed tombs in the S. wall. The original infirmary hall may have been a timber building with aisles, like St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, and was perhaps of two storeys, which would account for the design of the chapel. If this were the case the upper floor would have been removed when the fourteenth-century extension was made.

The roof and floor, etc., of the present hall are modern. The stained glass windows, six of which were designed by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., illustrate some of the more important historical scenes connected with Dover. The hall is further adorned with the arms of the Lords Warden (See *Arch. Cant.* vii, 273–280, and x, cxxxiv–cl.)

The party then proceeded to *Dover Priory* (now Dover College), where the headmaster, Mr. W. P. Lee, J.P., acted as guide.

PLATE V.

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR ON FIRST STAGE OF KEEP

ENTRANCE → FIRST GATEWAY SECOND GATEWAY

WELL

FORE·BUILDING

LOWER CHAPEL

PLAN OF BASEMENT

UNKNOWN VAULT

WELL

WELL

PRESENT ENTRANCE

FORE·BUILDING
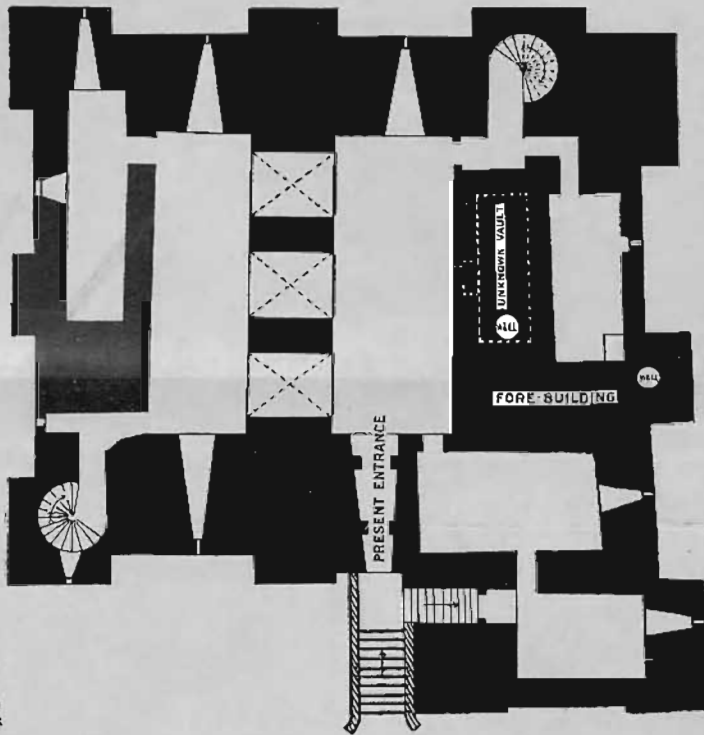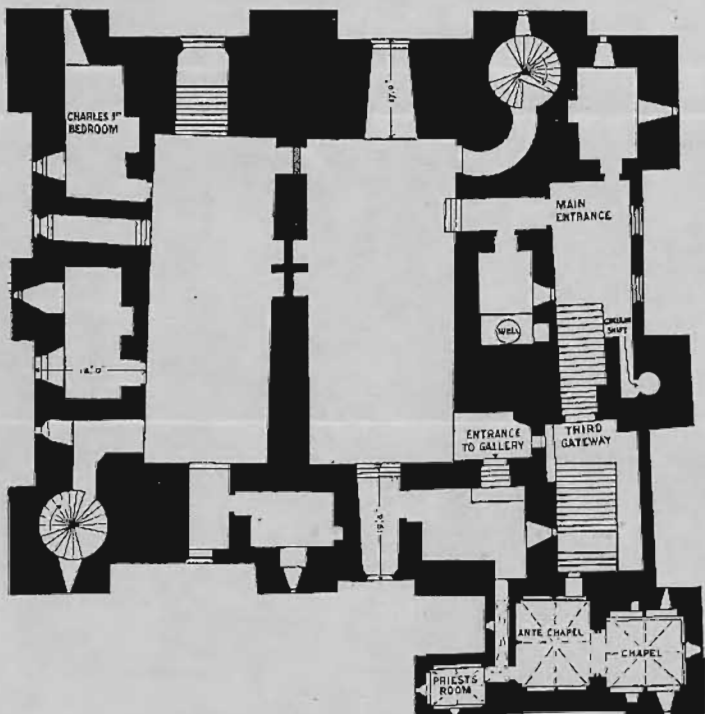
PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR ON SECOND STAGE OF KEEP

CHARLES I'S BEDROOM

MAIN ENTRANCE

WELL

ORGAN SHAFT

ENTRANCE TO GALLERY THIRD GATEWAY

ANTE CHAPEL CHAPEL

PRIESTS ROOM
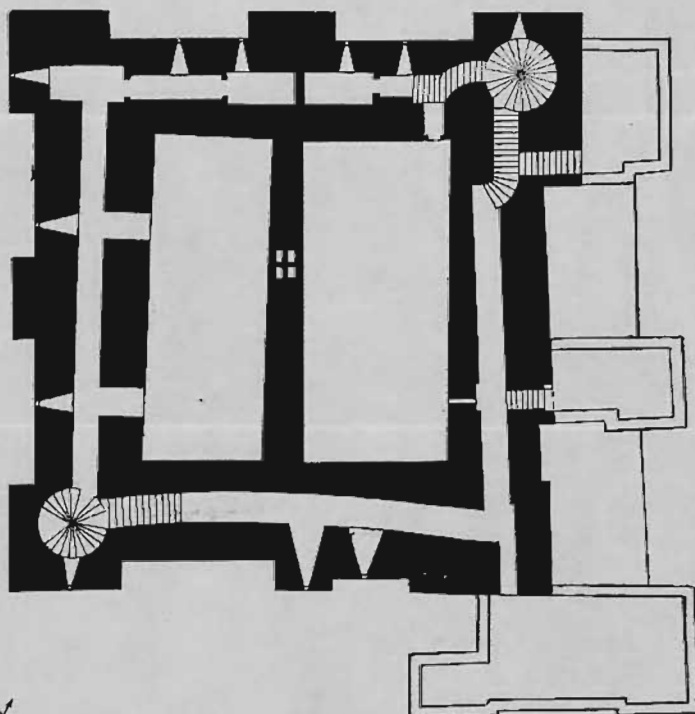
PLAN OF GALLERIES TO PRINCIPAL FLOOR
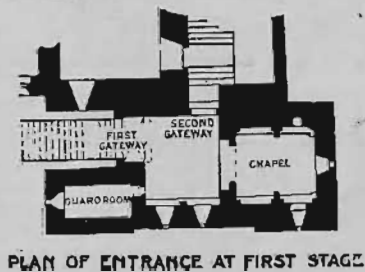
PLAN OF ENTRANCE AT FIRST STAGE

FIRST GATEWAY SECOND GATEWAY

CHAPEL

GUARD ROOM

DOVER CASTLE
THE KEEP

10 5 0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70 FEET

Dover Priory (1135–1535) was built by Archbishop Corbeuil for a convent of regular Canons of St. Augustine, but on his death was seized by the monks of Christ Church Canterbury as an appanage of their convent, and turned into a Benedictine Priory. After a quarrel involving ruinous litigation, they finally subjugated this little House of 12 monks and made it a mere cell of Christ Church. The monastery was built to replace the foundation of St. Martin's-le-Grand in the town, the endowments of the latter going to the new foundation. St. Martin's-le-Grand is itself said to have been the successor of a community of canons in the castle (but see below, p. 257). Situated at the principal port of the kingdom, the Priory of St. Martin's of the New Work, lying in the track of the pilgrims to Canterbury, came well into the stream of English history and was the scene of some interesting events. For instance, King Stephen died in the Priory grounds ; and Henry III lodged there twice and held a ' Parliament ' of notables in the precincts on his return from the continent after the Mise of Amiens. Edward II also lodged there for a week-end. Probably most of the contemporary kings visited the Priory at one time or another. Henry III, Edward I and Isabella Queen of Edward II especially interested themselves in the affairs of the Convent. When the French raided Dover and burnt parts of it they plundered the Priory and murdered a monk, who was almost sainted in consequence. The Priory had a notable church, and it is not to the credit of the town that in 1535 they allowed it to be destroyed. The Priory had a fine library of 450 volumes, including 1,500 different treatises. Rather more than a score of these books are still extant in various public libraries. In the Refectory existed a fine painting, now almost obliterated, of the Last Supper, with 14 figures, the unusual number being variously explained.

DOVER PRIORY.

Three of the monastic buildings are still in use :

1. The Refectory (1135) which has never been ruined. It was used as a barn for about three hundred years until it came into the possession of the School. It is now used as the Big School.

2. The Guest House, which was restored a little over forty years ago, and is now used as the School Chapel.

3. The Gate House, which has been restored and is now the Bursar's Office and Reference Library.

In addition, a small portion of the W. wall of the Priory Church can be seen, and a portion of the W. side of the Cloister remains. The Cloister and Church were on the S. side of the Refectory, where the monks' lavatory can be traced.

After luncheon the members motored to *Dover Castle* (Pls. v–ix, and Figs. 4 and 5), where they were received by Major E. R. Macpherson, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

At the Canterbury Meeting in 1875, Dover Castle was described by Mr. G. T. Clark, and on the similar occasion in 1896 it was described by Mr. Emanuel Green. Nevertheless an adequate survey has not yet been achieved, an omission due largely to the occupation of the Castle by the War Office. The keep, which in size ranks next after Colchester and London, was according to the evidence of the Pipe Rolls under construction during the period 1181–1188. It is
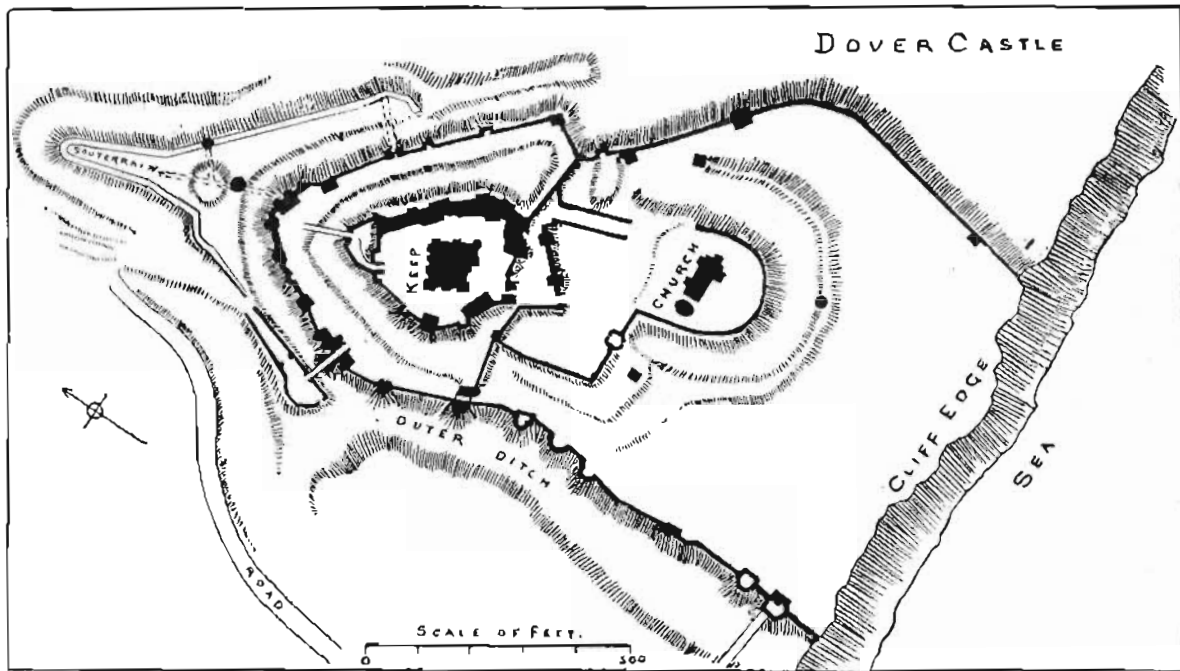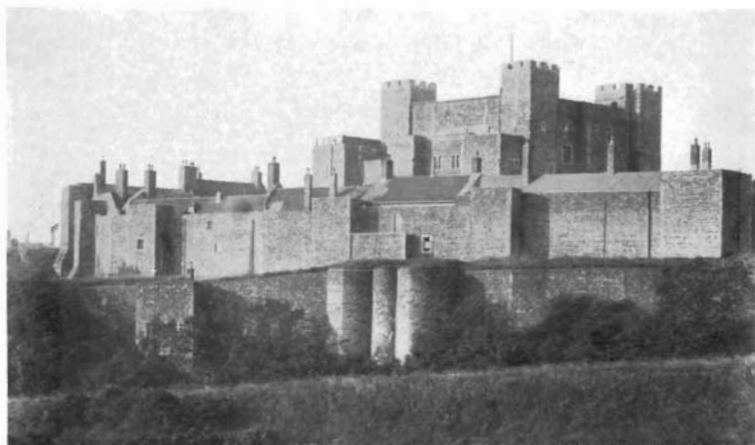
DOVER CASTLE.

DOVER CASTLE

FIG. 4. SITE-PLAN OF DOVER CASTLE
(By permission of the British Archaeological Association)

DOVER CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH

PLATE VII.

DOVER CASTLE : CHAPEL IN THE FOREBUILDING.

difficult to separate the items so as to show the amounts apportioned to each, but the total outlay on the Turris, or Keep, the Cingulum, or ring of wall and towers that enclose it, and other works in the castle, appears to have exceeded a sum of £4,363 17s. 8d., which if multiplied by 20 to bring it to its equivalent modern value is increased to some £87,278 3s. 4d. The Keep measures 98 ft. N. to S. and 96 ft. E. to W., and the main entrance is protected by a forebuilding, which is 15 ft. wide by 45 ft. long, and like the earlier great Keep of Newcastle-on-Tyne (1171–1177) contains two Chapels. It is of interest to note that the design of both is the work of the same man, Maurice the Engineer, who had the relatively large salary of £13 18s. od. a year, as compared with a mere chaplain who only had a stipend of £1 10s. 5d., or exactly 1d. per day. Unfortunately very little of Maurice is known. The two keeps have many points of resemblance, but Dover may be said to represent the last word in keep-design, and to contain various improvements upon that of Newcastle. The walls are of a most unusual thickness, at the base varying from 17 to 21 ft., which has permitted the construction of no less than 27 mural chambers within them—a number without parallel in any other English keep. The keep is built of Kentish rag-stone used as rubble, and not very regularly coursed, with ashlar mostly of Caen stone for doors, quoins, and window-casings. In 1800 the second floor was altered by the removal of the original timber roof, and the construction of two large, and slightly pointed brick vaults, in order to convert the roof into a platform for artillery. The Newcastle keep, curiously enough, has been subjected to a similar alteration. The Dover keep is 83 ft. in height and the angle turrets 12 ft. more, making a total of 95 ft. which compared with the soaring grace of Hedingham and Rochester gives it a somewhat squat appearance. (See the detailed description by Mr. G. T. Clark in the *Archaeological Journal* xxxii (1875), 436–161, and the record of the visit of the Society in 1896, *Arch. Journ.* liii).

Since the visit of the Institute, Major Macpherson has been able (in 1920) to investigate one or two interesting problems relating to the keep, and the Institute is indebted to him for his courtesy in supplying the following notes with the accompanying photographs (Pls. viii and ix). He has been assisted in his investigations by Mr. S. A. Payn, of Dover, who descended Harold's Well.

On the second or principal floor of the keep, at the head of the main staircase on its north-eastern side, is a small room containing the head of the so-called ' Harold's Well.' The room measures 16 ft. by 8½ ft., is lit by a small window and has, in its eastern corner adjoining the well, an arched recess (Pl. viii, B). On clearing debris from this recess, Major Macpherson found evidence that it had at one time contained a small tank, presumably of lead ; and in the stone sill were uncovered the tops of two lead pipes descending into the masonry. The pipes were 10 in. apart and each was 3½ in. in diameter. At a depth of 4 in. they both curved outwards and downwards.

On flushing the more northerly of these two pipes with a hose and searching the floor below for traces of an outlet, Major Macpherson found water issuing through the (modern) plaster in a small square-headed recess (Pl. ix, A) opening from a room about 25 ft. northward from the well-shaft. The recess is 3 ft. deep, 2½ ft. wide and 4½ ft. high ; and the outlet, in the

south-western wall, was formed by the flush end of a lead-pipe only 1 in. in internal diameter. It was noted that only about one-third of the water poured in at the top emerged through this small outlet, so that this outlet probably represents merely one of several branch-pipes leading from the main.

On experimenting similarly with the more southerly of the inlet pipes by the well-head, Major Macpherson found water seeping through the lowest of a flight of steps opening out of the southern end of the larger of the two main apartments on the first floor. These steps are an insertion, perhaps of eighteenth-century date. On moving a part of these steps, it was found that the leaden pipe had passed across the foot of them and had been cut through at the time of their insertion, a sufficient length being removed to enable the steps to be placed in position. The two cut ends of the pipe (which here inclined south-westwards and downwards at an angle of about 60 degrees) had been nipped together by the stair-builders but not sufficiently to prevent some of the water from the hose on the floor above to escape
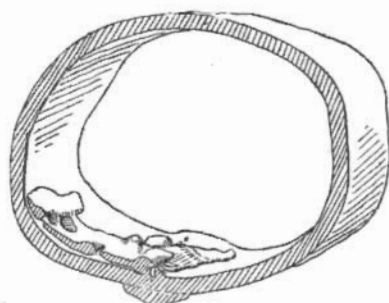
FIG. 5

SECTION OF TWELFTH-CENTURY LEADEN PIPING FROM DOVER KEEP ($\frac{1}{2}$)

from the upper of the broken ends. In the hope of determining the original destination of the pipe, a hose was now inserted into the broken lower end and a stream of water was passed into the pipe. The water flowed readily but no outlet has yet been traced. The sound of the flow within the walls led Major Macpherson to suppose that it descends to the basement level, somewhere near the southern corner of the keep.

The lead of which these pipes are made varies from a quarter to half an inch in thickness, and is found, on analysis, to contain about three times as much silver as modern commercial lead. The pipe, like those of the Roman period, was made by bending a sheet of lead round a wooden or other core and then sealing the joint by means of a thick seam of molten lead (Fig. 5). The pipe was laid with this seam uppermost. In regard to date, there can be no doubt as to its contemporaneity with the keep of 1181-8. It was laid within the immense thickness of the Norman walls, within a small roughly arched conduit specially prepared for it.

This elaborate system for the distribution of water in at least two directions through the keep from the high well-head recalls the elaborate water-

works installed at Christchurch, Canterbury, in 1165 (*Arch. Cant.* vii, 158), and the later and less ambitious systems at Carnarvon and Goodrich Castles.

An investigation of the structure of Harold's Well itself showed that for a depth of 172 ft. it is 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter and is steined with excellent masonry of Caen stone. Below that depth, it narrows to about 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter and the steining stops, the sides of the shaft being merely the natural rough-hewn chalky flint, still bearing tool-marks. The total depth of the shaft is upwards of 242 ft.

In addition to exploring Harold's Well, Major Macpherson cleared the top of a second so-called well, built in the central projection on the north-eastern side of the keep, and approached from the top of the main staircase on the second floor. This ' well,' 3½ ft. in diameter, is lined with Caen stone and was found to have a floor of 6 in. blocks of the same material at a depth of only 2½ ft. (Pl. ix, B). Beneath this floor, the shaft was found to be filled with loose ' rubbish ' and to be only roughly faced. At diametrically opposite sides of the faced shaft (above the floor) are vertical grooves as though to contain a former partition. It may be presumed that the ' well ' was in reality only a shallow tank, supplied probably from rain-water or from Harold's Well.

Other discoveries made by Major Macpherson include a small original opening, now blocked, near the foot of the external face of the projection containing this tank. The purpose of this opening is not clear but it may have been connected with a garderobe at present concealed.

Lastly, in the north-eastern wall of the main apartment in the basement, near the eastern corner, a blocked staircase has been brought to light.

The company then proceeded to the *Church of St. Mary-in-the-Castle* (Fig. 6 and Pl. x), which was described by Mr. Clapham.

This church is one of the most complete surviving examples of pre-Conquest architecture in the country. It incorporates much Roman brick and stone. With an internal length of about 117 ft. it is a cruciform building retaining all its main divisions, together with the original tower over the crossing. The E. and W. arches of the tower also are original, but the N. and S. arches were rebuilt, of wider span, in the twelfth century. The windows have double splays and include a range of circular windows in the tower. The church may be assigned to the latter part of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and it has been surmised that the Roman pharos which stands a few feet to the W. was included in the church-scheme, thus providing the second of the two axial towers which were a favourite feature of late pre-Conquest architecture. At the W. end of the nave was a timber gallery, above the heads of the western pair of windows; it was approached by an original doorway in the W. wall, which opened on to an upper corridor between the church and the pharos. Preserved in the church is a part of a small, roughly carved tomb-slab with traces of a leaf-scroll (probably zoomorphic); its crudeness and incompleteness render its period uncertain, but it may be of mid eleventh-century date. In the Dover Museum are fragments of Saxon baluster-shafts, reused in medieval times and subsequently found loose at or close to St. Mary's. Their original position is uncertain.

Referring more generally to the early churches of Dover, Mr. Clapham

ST. MARY-IN-CASTRO.
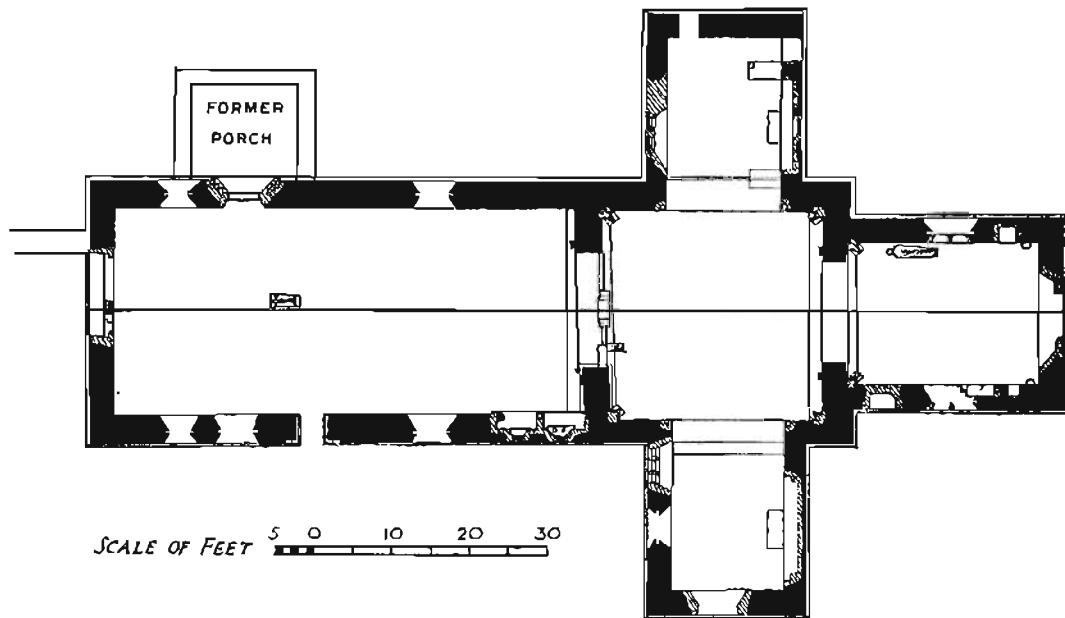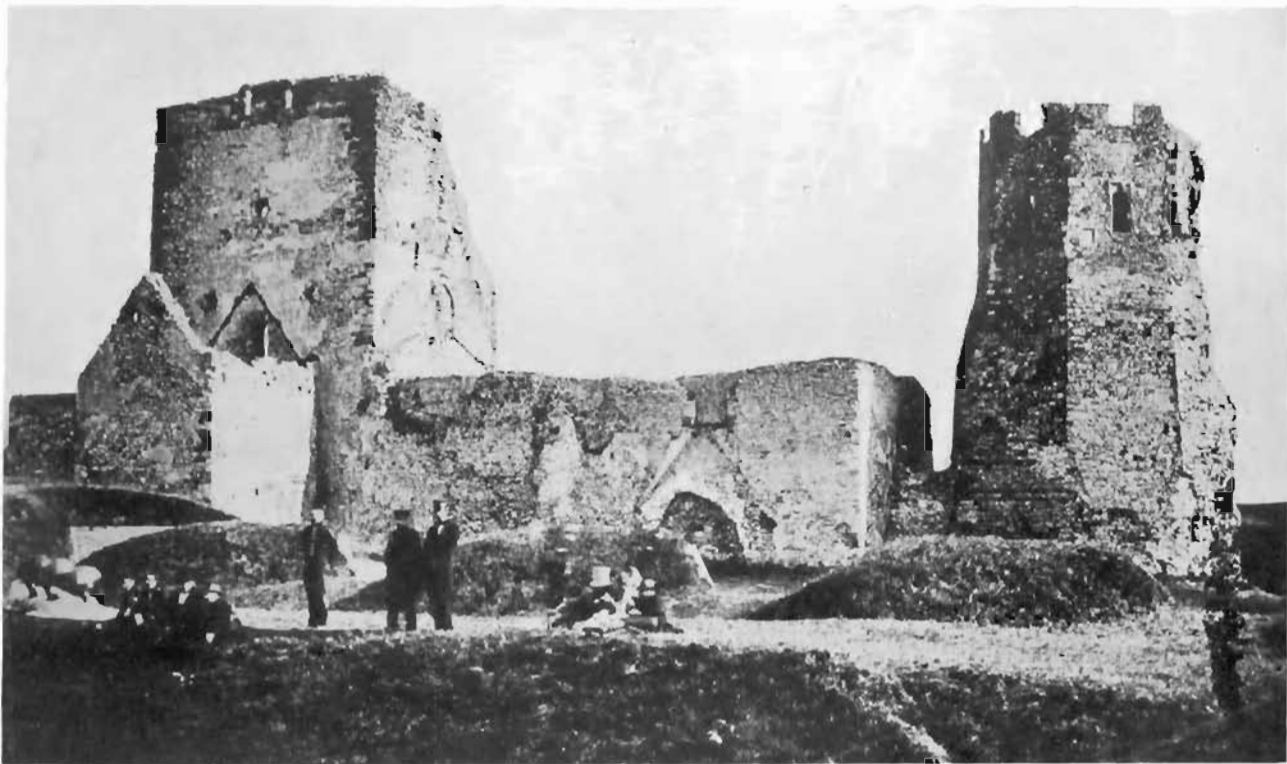
FORMER
PORCH

SCALE OF FEET 5 0 10 20 30

FIG. 6

CHURCH OF ST. MARY-IN-CASTRO, DOVER

DOVER : ST. MARY'S-IN-CASTRO AND THE ROMAN PHAROS, BEFORE THE RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH IN 1860
THE COVERED PASSAGE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE PHAROS WAS SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED

PLATE X.

remarked that Eadbald King of Kent was said to have founded a monastery in the castle of Dover before 640. It appears likely that this castle was the Roman fort, but, according to Tanner, Wictred King of Kent moved the monastery from the Castle to the town in 696 and hence arose the church of St. Martin-le-Grand on the W. of the Market Place. This involves a confusion between the site of the Roman fort and that of the later Castle and it seems likely that the early monastery was always on the site of St. Martin-le-Grand. This is rendered more probable by the discovery of an early Saxon tomb-stone with a cross and Runic inscription (now in the museum) in the immediate neighbourhood of the market-place. The church of St. Martin-le-Grand was rebuilt shortly after the Conquest on a large scale, with an apse, ambulatory and radiating chapels (*Arch. Cant.* iv, 1). The most important surviving remains are parts of the N. aisle and arcade of the presbytery and of the N.E. radiating chapel.

There would thus seem to be no documentary evidence of the date of the original building of St. Mary in the Castle, and it may well be that the existing late tenth- or early eleventh-century church was the first on the site.

Before leaving the church of St. Mary-in-Castro, Canon Livett offered a few remarks upon the provenance and use in buildings of the material known in Kent as *tufa*. The old idea that it was imported from Italy is obsolete. The English material is different in composition and appearance from the volcanic *tufa* (a mixture of sand and ashes) of the hills of Rome, and much less compact and hard than the gleaming *travertine* of Tivoli. It is a calcareous material, and is certainly found in Italy, as it is in every country where limestone rocks occur ; but in Italy it has never been used to any extent in building—one instance is seen in the lower windows of the apse of San Miniato, Florence. Geologically a recent, superficial deposit, it occurs here and there in large quantities at the foot of the Rag-stone hills of Kent. It is formed by the action of springs : rain-waters charged with carbonic acid gas, as they percolate through the limestone rocks on which they fall, dissolve the lime and carry it in solution till they issue in springs, where in the process of evaporation they deposit it to calcify the soil and vegetation, and to form here and there lumpy or even thick layers of fairly solid rock. As used it varies in consistency and composition : always vesicular, sometimes earthy, often containing snail-shells and bits of calcified twigs. Easily cut when freshly dug, it hardens on exposure and, when free from earthy matter, forms a light and serviceable building-stone that weathers well but is unsuitable for sculpture. Quite white in colour it gradually, in a pure atmosphere, turns superficially grey, and in sulphuric air, quite black. The Romans used it largely in courses of well-squared blocks, as may be seen in the walls of the Dover pharos and of the fort at Richborough. It is doubtful whether it was ever dug by the Saxons, who however sometimes quarried it from Roman buildings. It was rediscovered by the Normans, who, before Caen stone became generally available, used it extensively, and more than any other material, for all their cut-stone. It can be seen in the magnificent quoins of Lanfranc's N. transept of Canterbury Cathedral ; and Gervase tells us it was used in the construction of the choir vaults—*ex lapide et tufo levi*. It occurs also in the Isle of Wight, as well as in the county of Gloucester, where, and in the neighbouring counties, the Normans dug and made use of it in their churches.

The adjacent Roman pharos was then described by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler. A full account of this is printed elsewhere (above, p. 29).

THE ROMAN PHAROS.   The party was subsequently entertained to tea in Dover by Mrs. Martyn Mowll, by whose invitation the members were also able to see her very large and important collection of views of ancient Dover.

Thursday, 18th July

At 10.15 a.m. the party arrived at Fordwich and was welcomed by the Vicar and Dr. A. G. Ince.

Fordwich was a corporate town and a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. It served as the port of Canterbury, and Somner indicates that the Stour was still navigable here by barges at the end of the seventeenth century. The *Moot Hall* is a fifteenth-century building with a timber-framed upper storey and brick nogging. The interior has a king-post roof. The corporation maces, now in the Canterbury Museum, date from 1665 and 1720.

FORDWICH MOOT HALL.

The *parish church of St. Mary* has been but little restored either in its structure or its fittings. The nave is perhaps of pre-Conquest origin, as the N.E. angle has long and short quoins. The chancel was rebuilt and the N. aisle added late in the twelfth century. The nave was widened towards the S. in the fourteenth century and the outer wall of the aisle re-built. The W. tower was built in the thirteenth century but the arch was heightened in the sixteenth century. There is a late twelfth-century font, and the painted board with the royal arms (dated 1688), the box-pews and the bread-shelves should also be noted.

FORDWICH CHURCH.

Mr. Rushforth described the remains of the original glass in the windows of the nave, belonging to the end of the fourteenth and the early fifteenth centuries. The pairs of large quatrefoils in the rectangular heads of the windows were filled with subjects in coloured glass (red and blue backgrounds) while the main lights, to judge by the remains in the westernmost window on the south side, had quarry-work only. The subjects on the south side (from E. to W.) are : a Coronation of the Virgin (the heads wrongly restored), the Annunciation (Gabriel is lost, and has been replaced by a Madonna from another window), and St. Luke and St. John, seated with their animals at their feet. The two other Evangelists must have been on the north side of the church, where the only old glass remaining is a St. Margaret (of definite fifteenth-century character, carried out in brown, white and stain) in one of the quatrefoils of the westernmost window. The representation is the typical one of the saint piercing the dragon, but the latter has the unusual adjunct of a pair of human legs hanging out of its mouth.

The President said he thought the figure must be meant for St. Martha of Tarascon, for the Tarasque or dragon which she subdued is represented in this way in the south of France.[1]

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[1] St. Margaret, however, is one of the commonest saints to be represented in England, where Martha is practically unknown. St. Martha-on-the-hill near Guildford is a corruption of 'Martyrs' (Arnold-Foster, *Studies in Church Dedications*, ii, 589). Moreover, St. Martha was represented in a different way, not spearing a dragon but leading it captive.

MONUMENT *in* FORDWICH PARISH CHURCH
KENT

R.E.M.WHEELER. Mens. Del. 1914
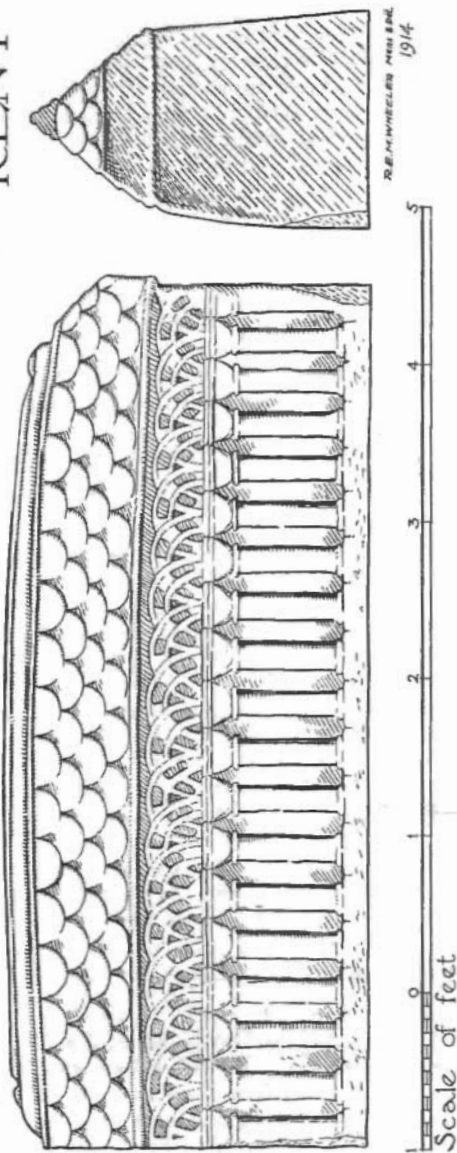
Scale of feet

FIG. 7

Mr. Rushforth also drew attention to an ancient stone monument (Fig. 7) at the west end of the aisle, shaped like a small sarcophagus, with interlaced arcading on the front, and scale or imbricated treatment of the gabled top (a classical motive). Both features are found in fragments of twelfth-century tombs at Old Sarum,[1] so that the monument may be safely dated to that period. All that is known about it is that Hasted, the historian of Kent, moved it about 1760 from Fordwich to the Precincts, Canterbury. It returned to Fordwich about a century later, and has been in the church since 1892. There is said to be a tradition that it came from St. Augustine's Abbey, and an attempt has been made to connect it with his translation in 1091. It has also been suggested that it may have been brought away at the Dissolution by the last abbot, to whom Sturry Court, nearby, was assigned as a residence.[2] All that can be said is that there is some presumption that an object of this character may have come from Canterbury.

The party them proceeded to Sturry Court, part of a formerly large brick house of two (early and late) sixteenth-century dates, the later being the work of Thomas Smith, whose initials with the date 1583 appear on the house. There is also a fine barn, about 150 ft. long. Thence the members motored to *Herne Church*, which was described by Mr. Alan R. Martin, F.S.A.

The church of St. Martin at Herne was originally a chapel to the ancient church at Reculver. It is a large and handsome building, consisting of a nave and chancel with north and south aisles, a tower at the west end of the north aisle. and a north porch. The massive early fourteenth-century tower is the most remarkable portion of the present building. The lowest stage, which is used as a baptistery, has a vaulted roof supported on corbelled heads, and opens to the nave and aisle by wide arches with clustered shafts. The rest of the church is principally fourteenth century with fifteenth-century additions. The wide aisles are separated from the nave by arcades supported on slender octagonal columns. The north and south chancel chapels do not extend the whole length of the chancel. That on the north, known as the Milles Chapel, was probably the chapel of St. John the Baptist and contains some fifteenth-century windows. The Knowler chapel on the south was probably originally the Lady Chapel, where a chantry was founded in the fourteenth century. The great west window of the nave is Perpendicular, of five lights. The very fine fifteenth-century octagonal font has a series of shields round the bowl and panelled tracery on the pedestal. There are nine brasses (five with effigies) ranging in date from *c.* 1430 to 1604.

HERNE CHURCH.

After luncheon at Herne Bay, the party proceeded to *Reculver*, where Major Gordon Home gave the following address (Figs. 8 and 9).

Reculver is mentioned once only in any record of the Roman period. The solitary reference to this Saxon Shore fort is in the *Notitia Dignitatum* and it consists of nothing more than the bare statement that the garrison was furnished by the 1st Cohort of the Vaetasii or Baetasii under the command of a tribune. The Baetasii came from that part of Belgic Gaul now known as Brabant, and units furnished by the tribe had served in Britain from Trajanic times onward.

ROMAN RECULVER.

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[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2 S., xxvi (1914), p. 115, Fig. 9; xxviii (1916), 175 and Fig. 2.

[2] *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, NS., xxiv (1918), 111.

REGULBIUM (RECULVER)

SEA

low water mark

St. Mary's church
(in ruins)

Vicarage

Inn

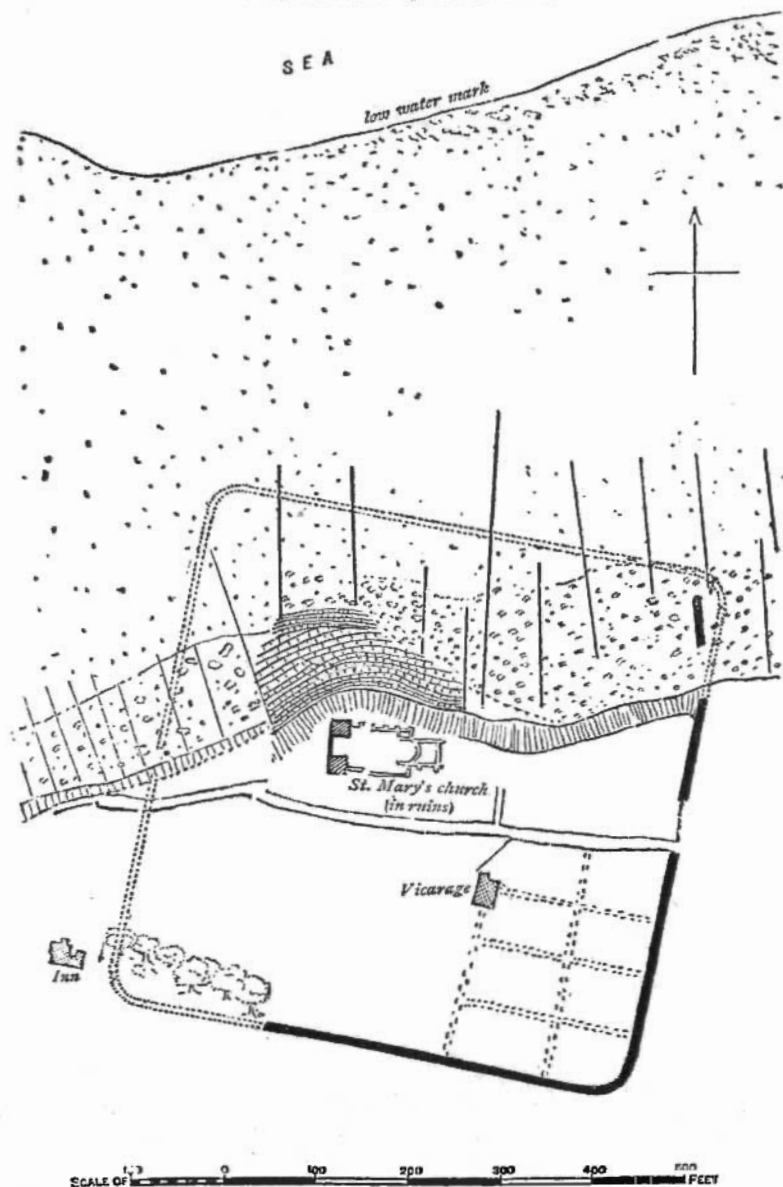SCALE OF ‖ 0   100   200   300   400   500 FEET

FIG. 8

THE ROMAN FORT, RECULVER

The age of the existing walls of the fort has not yet been ascertained. They are fairly complete on the eastern side, they still stand on two-thirds of the southern and on less than half of the western side. In the later half of the eighteenth century the sea encroached to such an extent that the last of the land to the north of the defences was washed away and soon afterwards the northern side of the fort collapsed on the crumbling face of the cliff. The erosion continued until a third of the area with the walls had been destroyed, the western side being advanced upon more than that to the east. When, in 1810, the sea had reached the foot of the towers of the medieval church which stands in a roughly central position in the fort, further advance was arrested by the belated action of Trinity House, which caused the erection of a massive apron of stone along the base of the cliff and thus two-thirds of the fort have been saved. The people of Reculver had appealed long before to the Trinity Brethren but their request for a sea-wall met with no response until the church towers were in jeopardy.

In 1770, when a short length of the north wall and the whole of the N.E. angle were standing, the measurements taken by Boys showed that the area of the fort was 7 acres, 2 roods, 26 poles.

The plan made by Thos. Hill in 1685 shows only one entrance to the fort. This was at the centre of the west side opposite the towers of the church.

The height of the surviving walls on the western and southern sides is at most about 10 ft. and except where, on the eastern half of the south wall, there have been great subsidences, the foundations, owing to denudation, are now from 1 to 3 ft. above the surrounding ground surface. This denudation has removed or obscured the ditch-system which presumably formed a part of the defences, and has also left the surviving fragments of walling in an extremely precarious condition. It is hoped that the whole stretch may shortly be taken over by H.M. Office of Works.

The foundation consists of a layer of black sea-worn stones laid in sand 6 in. in depth. Upon this stands the wall of concrete built up with layers of large flints, pebbles, septaria, pieces of ragstone and calcareous tufa. The outer face was composed of dressed stone of the usual Roman dimensions, so far as the two or three remaining courses can be seen at a height of about 2 ft. above the foundations.

It is a notable fact that there are no bonding courses of brick, nor have any observers discovered traces of pounded brick in the mortar.

The inner face of the south wall was exposed in two places by the writer in 1927 (Fig. 9). It was found that the thickness at the base was about 10 ft. It was stepped twice—at 1 ft. and 5 ft. 6 in. above the foundation, reducing the thickness to about 8 ft. 6 in. These dimensions correspond fairly closely with those recorded by Mr. George Dowker, who, in 1878, opened up a section of the internal face of the wall on the eastern side.[1] The sandy soil removed in making the cuttings against the south wall contained nothing besides a few fragments of Roman tiles, but it was clear that at a height of about 3 ft. the soil had been filled in during the construction of the wall. On the surface of this slope was a thin layer of mortar. The excavations were too restricted in their scope to give material for any further deductions, and a more extensive examination of the adjacent ground is very desirable.

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[1] *Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. xii, pp. 1–13.

Section of trench at Reculver

Trench dug for military purposes in 1914-1918

Irregular outer surface of wall greatly reduced by weather & other agencies

Cultivated top soil

top soil

Disturbed sand containing a few fragments of Roman bricks & tiles

Disturbed sand

Buff-coloured sand

Concrete core of wall

Dotted line shows limit of excavation

Layer of mortar 1½" thick

Thin layer of light yellow sand between buff coloured sand

Foundation of black pebbles

Hard sand containing a few small flints

Natural sand much eroded

Plan of trench

E
N — S
W

Position of military trench 1914-18

16'0" to boundary fence of "Beacon Heights"

Lowest step
2nd step

Irregular edge of concrete

Present outer face of wall

240'0" to boundary wall of Coastguard station

Scale of feet
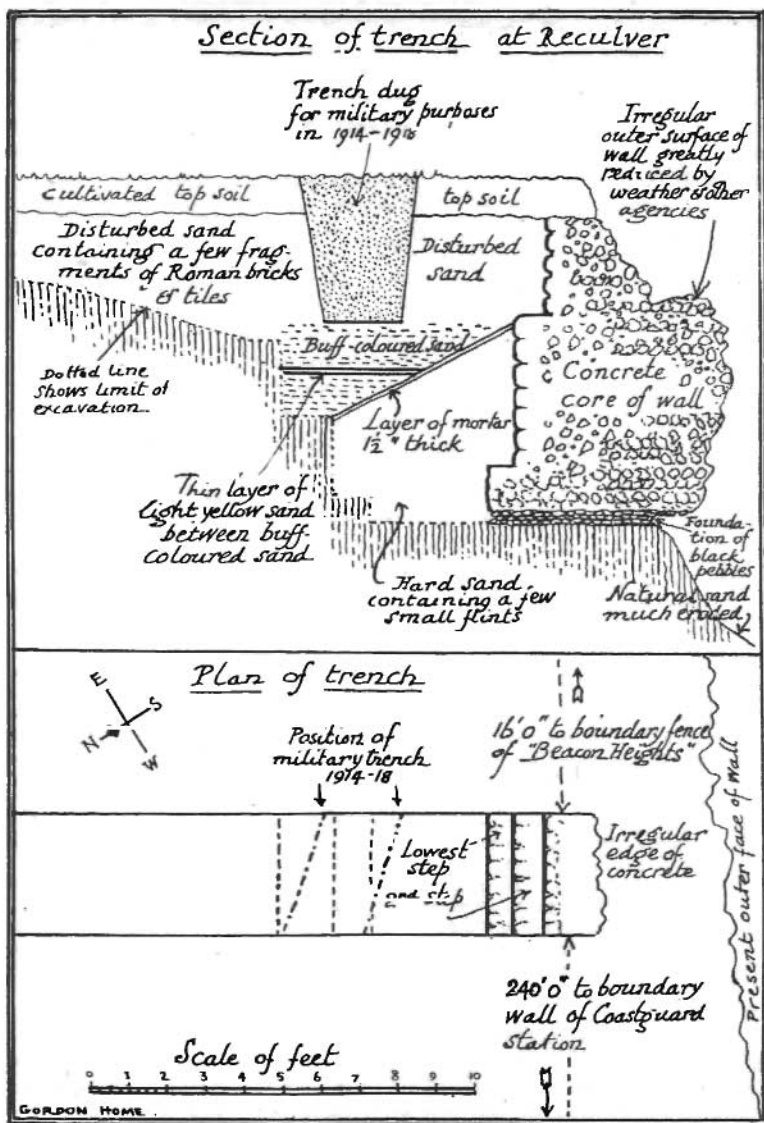0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

GORDON HOME.

FIG. 9

SECTION AND PLAN OF MAJOR GORDON HOME'S CUTTING BEHIND
THE SOUTH WALL OF THE ROMAN FORT AT RECULVER, 1927

No evidence of angle bastions or towers, external or internal, have up to the present time been discovered at Reculver and from the fact that the earliest topographers who have described the Roman fort have never mentioned such features and the earliest plans extant do not indicate anything beside plain walls with rounded corners, it may be taken as probable that external towers never existed at Reculver. The ashlar has, however, been entirely stripped from the only corner still standing, and for this reason any evidence of bonding would now in any case be lacking.

That the southern, eastern and western walls were built on the gentle slope of a natural hill is clear, and it is also worthy of note that there is immediately to the south and extending well to the south-west of the fort an extensive inlet from the marshland now occupying the site of the Genlade[1] or Wantsume Channel. This would have formed a most convenient tidal harbour and may well have determined the position of the fort, which was not in the Roman period by any means at the extremity of the mainland. Even in the sixteenth century Leland[2] writes of Reculver as being 'within a quarter of a myle or litle more' from the sea to the north, and if erosion was fairly continuous between the fifth and the sixteenth centuries, it is possible that land in the first century A.D. extended considerably further to the north. The present face of the low cliff upon which the fort stands is composed of a clayey sand. It crumbles so easily that the rapid progress of disintegration which has been recorded is not surprising.

On the land to the north of the fort, it is clear from the written evidence of Archdeacon Battely[3] that there was an extensive area containing foundations of Roman buildings and a number of cisterns. He writes :

> 'When a part of the cliff, being undermined by the waves, fell down some years ago, I remember some brick foundations of great bulk were discovered, in which were some small vaults arched over, and while I was examining them with my hand, I saw some fragments of a tessellated pavement, and of other Roman works; but I only saw them; for very soon after, [they were] either broken by the waves, or swallowed up in the sand . . . The forces of the waves demolishing the cliff has discovered, in particular, several cisterns. Of these the size varies, though the figure of all of them is the same, namely, a square; the length of each side is from ten to twelve feet, the depth the same. As to the method of construction, they consist of posts driven deep into the ground, and the sides are everywhere closed up by oaken joists fixed to the posts, two inches thick: the bottom is strengthened by the stiffest potter's clay, thrown in and well trodden down, lest the water, oozing out, should be sucked up by the sand; in short, they are not unlike our tan-pits . . . that our cisterns at Reculver were destined for receiving and preserving rain water, is evident, not only by their mode of construction, but also by the necessary want of them; as all the springs, which rise in that neighbour-hood, are brackish.'

Dr. Battely also records the finding of a flue pipe and great quantities of Roman pottery, including many examples of *terra sigillata*. Among these he noticed the potters' marks PRIMITVI[4] and MARSI·M, a lion-spouted mortarium, and bowls ornamented with vine leaves, scales, children playing, Cupid lashing and taming a lion and charioteers driving cars with four horses.

[1] *Bede Eccl. Hist.*, bk. v, ch. viii, 'qui erat abbas in monasterio, quod juxta ostium aquilonale fluminis Genlade positum Raculfe nuncupatur.'

[2] *Itinerary*, ed. 1744, vol. vii, p. 127.

[3] *Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver*, 1774 (Edition trans. from orig. Latin). The first edition in Latin was published in 1711 and a second in 1745.

[4] His pottery flourished c. A.D. 160–200.

In addition to the pottery Battely also mentions the discovery of a bronze strigil,[1] a silver spoon, the bronze handle of a clasp knife, a bronze enamelled pendant or *bulla*, a gold chain with blue beads between the links, fibulae ' almost without number,' buckles, pins, tweezers, bodkins. sewing and weaving needles, rings with keys attached, bronze ornaments from chests, belts, bridles, harness, portions of armour, a statuette of Mars and other bronze figurines, fishhooks and many other small objects, the nature of which was not clear. So numerous were the oddments of bronze picked up on the beach at Reculver in the early part of the eighteenth century that a collection made in the course of a few years, when melted down. was found to weigh over 30 lb.

The same writer ventures a conjecture that Reculver was at one time burnt, for ' such vast masses of metal have been found there, especially of a thin plate, which, adhering to brass, had some particles in it of pure gold, and which must have been formed by the melting of some brass and gold coins which lay together.' Many Roman coins were brought to Dr. Bat-ely by the villagers and from the large collections he accumulated he was able to state that they ranged from Julius Caesar to Honorius. The writer found the following in the fort in September. 1927 :—

> 1 Gallienus Æ 253–268
> 1 ,, Æ 267–8
> 1 Constantine the Great Æ c. 324

and is able to record the following from the fort within the last six years :—

1 Trebonianus Gallus Æ	1 Carausius Æ
1 Victorinus Æ	1 Julius Crispus Æ
1 Tetricus Æ	1 Magnentius Æ
2 Claudius II Æ	1 ? Constantine Æ 1042–55

A well in the fort was discovered accidentally by one of the villagers, who was clearing a pathway through the coarse grass. It has a diameter of 3 ft. 4 in. and in 1923 the writer cleared it to a depth of 15 ft. 9 in. It was filled to a depth of about 13 ft. with clean sand with a clayish sand below. In the top 3 ft. the sand contained a piece of Roman brick, a few small and featureless fragments of Roman grey pottery, and oyster shells ; lower down nothing whatsoever was discovered in the sand which, at 15 ft., became very moist. The lining of the well is composed of flint rubble 1 ft. 2 in. thick and there are footholes at regular intervals on opposite sides. They are as deep as the thickness of the lining of the well and the upper side of each is formed with a Roman brick.

In the course of digging exploratory trenches during September. 1927, with the object of discovering whether there had ever been a southern entrance to the fort, the writer exposed 24 ft. of the wall of a building, the extent and character of which have not been further determined. This wall was 3 ft. 4 in. thick and stood some 3 ft. above a floor of concrete upon which a tiled roof had fallen. The wall-plaster found was painted dark red and many fragments of broken flue tiles suggested the existence of a hypocaust. No coins were found above or near to this building. Between it and the south

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[1] It is now, with other Roman objects from Reculver, in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

wall of the fort the very roughly constructed foundations of a wall, running north and south, were uncovered to a depth of about 2 ft., and two or three inches above this, in mixed soil, was found the coin of Constantine the Great mentioned in the list given above. Parallel with this foundation, to the east, were discovered traces of a pebble pathway which could not be thoroughly examined owing to the slight nature of the trenching. Still further to the east, in a cutting about 18 in. in depth, were found two coins of Gallienus. The large collection of pottery fragments found during these slight excavations is being described elsewhere. Only two or three small fragments of *terra sigillata* were discovered. The other objects found include the head of a pilum, a knife and the bone handle of a tool.

Mr. Clapham then gave an account of *Reculver old church*. (Fig. 10)

The church of Reculver was founded by Egbert, king of Kent, who according to the Saxon Chronicle gave the site in 669 to Bassa the mass-priest to ' build a minster there.' King Eadberht was buried in the RECULVER church in 761. The original building, of which the foundations OLD CHURCH. and part of the walls remain, consisted of an apsidal chancel, round within and polygonal without, an aisleless nave and N. and S. ' porticus ' or chapels. The chancel-arch was of the triple-arched type exemplified at St. Pancras, Canterbury, Lyminge and elsewhere. The church was paved with ' opus signinum ' (cement mixed with pounded brick). Not long after the first building, additional ' porticus ' or chapels and a W. porch were added, completely surrounding the nave ; of these additions, portions of the outer walls with their windows are standing. The church was extended to the W. and the two W. towers built late in the twelfth century. The chancel was rebuilt and extended, with the aisles, to the E. in the thirteenth century. In this form the building survived intact until 1805, when it was mostly pulled down, the towers being suffered to survive as a sea-mark. At this time the columns of the chancel-arch were removed to Canterbury, where they still stand in the Cathedral precinct.

Proceeding to Reculver new church, about a mile distant, the company inspected the remains of the *Saxon cross*, under the guidance of Mr. Clapham.

The cross is first mentioned in Archbishop Winchelsea's register, 1296, as ' the great stone cross between the church and the chancel.' Leland describes it as ' one of the fairest and most ancient crosses RECULVER that ever I saw, a 9 ft. as I guess in height. It standeth CROSS. like a fair column. The base great stone is not wrought. The second stone, being round, has curiously wrought and painted, the image of Christ, Peter, Paul, John and James, as I remember. Christ saying Ego sum Alpha et (!). Peter sayeth Tu es Christus filius Dei viri. The saying of the other three were painted *majusculis literis Ro*, but now obliterated. The second stone is of the passion. The third containeth the 12 apostles. The fourth has the image of Christ hanging and fastened with four nails and *sub pedibus sustentaculum*. The highest part of the pillar has the figure of a cross.' The few remains of this cross show that it was artistically a highly remarkable work, and there are indications that it dates from about the period of the foundation of the Saxon minster. (See *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 241).
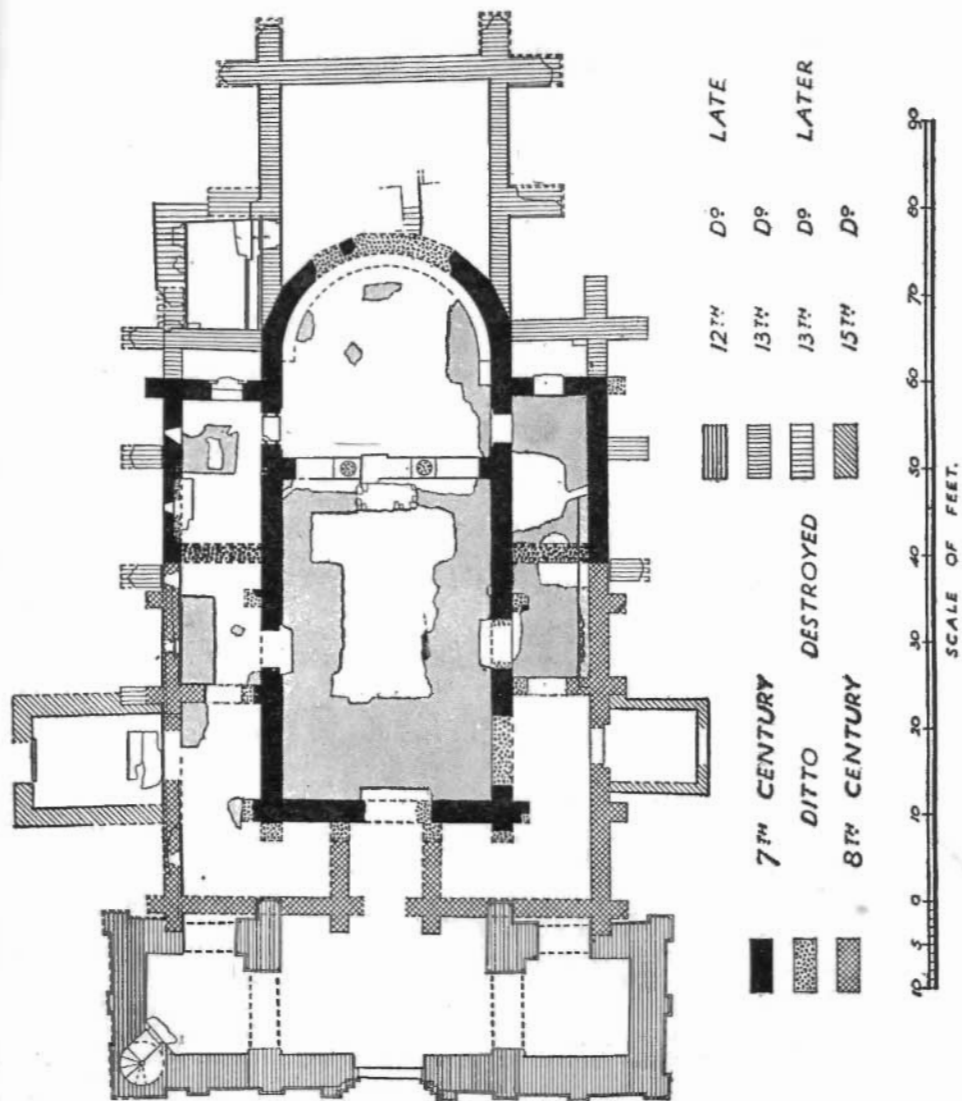
FIG. 10. RECULVER CHURCH
(From *Archaeologia* lxxvii)

Mr. Rushforth drew attention to a large gravestone in the floor of the nave-passage. It bears a fourteenth-century inscription in Lombardic letters round the margin. It reads:

Vos qui transitis Thomam deflere vel[i]ti[s]
Per me nunc scitis qui[d pr]odest g[l]oria ditis

i.e. ' Ye who pass by pray weep for Thomas.
Through me you know of what avail is the splendour of a wealthy man.'

Formerly, there could be read on the middle of the stone: *Hic jacet dominus Thomas . . . qui ob . . .* He does not appear to have been identified.[1]

The party then proceeded to *Chislet church*, which was described by Mr. Martin.

The church of St. Mary was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Augustine Canterbury in the twelfth century. The original plan consisted of a nave with a tower at its E. end and a small rectangular chancel
CHISLET   beyond, indicating by the position of the tower and the absence
CHURCH.   of transepts the late survival of an essentially Saxon type.
The tower belongs to the twelfth century and has on its S. side an original stair-turret, which was formerly entered from the nave by a low doorway with a wooden lintel and a carved tympanum. Towards the close of the century, N. and S. aisles were added to the nave by piercing the original walls with three pointed arches of unequal span. At the same time the W. arch of the tower was replaced by a plain pointed arch. The E. tower-arch is original but the piers have been cut back to open up the view, probably when the chancel was rebuilt, about 1250. The chancel is entirely of one date and is lit by a triplet of lancets in the E. wall, divided by slender attached shafts, and by a series of three tall lancets on either side, with hood mouldings terminating in human heads. There is a Perpendicular triple sedilia in the S. wall and a trefoiled piscina adjoining. Over the W. end of the N. aisle was formerly a small priest's room. The windows and corbels which supported the floor still remain.

Minster-in-Thanet was the last place on the day's programme. On arrival, the members visited the church under the guidance of Mr. Clapham.

Egbert King of Kent is said (according to the chroniclers of St. Augustine's Abbey), in expiation of the murder of his kinsmen Ethelred and
MINSTER   Ethelbert at Eastry, to have given land in Thanet to their
CHURCH.   sister Domneva for the foundation of a monastery. The
boundary was determined by the course of a tame doe belonging to her. She (also called Ermenburga and Eabba) was consecrated abbess by St. Theodore (669–90) and was succeeded by her daughter Mildred. Eadburga succeeded, and finding the monastery too small built another, near by, which she caused to be dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul by Archbishop Cuthbert (741–58). The first raid of the Danes took place in the time of her successor St. Sigeburga, who died 797. Her successor Siledritha

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[1] E. Dwelly, *Parish Records*, vol. iii, Kent M.I. (Herne Bay, 1914), p. 106, who gives the inscription incorrectly, refers to   G. Dowker's *Ancient Church and Castrum at Reculver.*

MINSTER, THANET
The CHURCH of St MARY

EARLY 12th CENTURY
MID " "
CIRCA 1200

NORTH TRANSEPT

NORTH AISLE

TOWER

NAVE

CHANCEL

SOUTH AISLE

SOUTH TRANSEPT

Scale of Feet.

13th CENTURY.
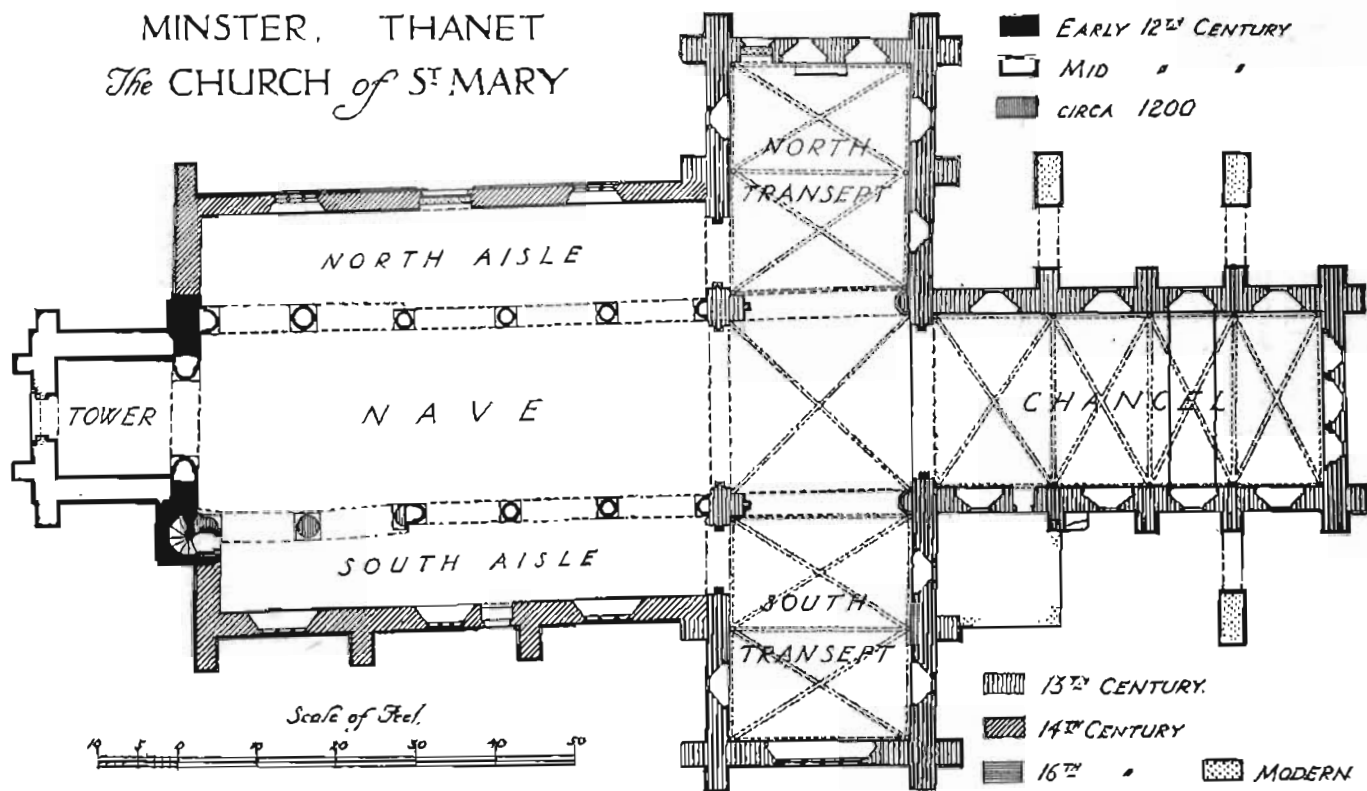14th CENTURY
16th "   MODERN.

FIG. 11

was burnt with all her nuns by the Danes. The monastery was restored but again burnt in 980, and the last abbess Leofruna was taken captive by Sweyn in 1011. The body of St. Mildred was translated to St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in 1030.

The *parish church of St. Mary* (Fig. 11), probably on the site of one of these Saxon foundations, is a large cruciform building with a W. tower. It would appear that the two W. bays of the nave were an early twelfth-century aisleless extension of a pre-existing nave, the walls of which were considerably thinner than those of the extension. About the middle of the same century the walls of the earlier part of the nave were pierced or rebuilt with arcades, beginning on the S. side and continued on the N. side as far as the W. end. The W. tower was added about the same time, and the reconstruction of the nave was completed about the beginning of the thirteenth century by the insertion of the two W. arches of the S. arcade ; the upper parts of the walls of the two W. bays on both sides retain remains of the early twelfth-century windows of the aisleless nave.

During the first half of the thirteenth century a general reconstruction of the eastern parts of the church was undertaken. The design included chancel, transepts and crossing, all with provision for stone vaults ; the vaults over the transepts were, however, not completed until modern times. The aisles of the nave were rebuilt in the fourteenth century and the upper part of the tower stair-turret probably early in the sixteenth century.

The quire stalls have a series of carved misericords and were put up under John Curtys, rector 1401–19, whose name appears on the S. side. In the N. transept is a thirteenth-century tomb-recess.

Mr. Clapham then described the *Norman house* known as Minster ' Abbey,' which had recently been surveyed by Mr. P. K. Kipps. A full **MINSTER** account of the buildings, including a report on recent **'ABBEY.'** excavations, is printed above (p. 213).

<div align="center">Friday, 19th July</div>

At 9.45 a.m. the members assembled at the Dane John, where Major Gordon Home delivered the following address upon the *town-walls f Canterbury* (Pl. i).

Sufficient evidence has been discovered to make it clear that the Roman town wall of Canterbury followed the line of the existing medieval wall from Worth Gate, which faced south-westwards, to Quenin- **CANTERBURY** gate on the eastern side of the city. During the construction **WALLS** of the deep drainage system of Canterbury in 1868 the excavations were watched by Mr. James Pilbrow, and from his report of the Roman foundations encountered a modest amount of evidence can be obtained. Under Worth Gate he records the discovery of ' a hard concreted wall with Roman tiles in two courses, bedded in strong mortar, 4 ft. wide.' It formed, he said, ' the core of the City wall.'[1] Riding Gate was also found to be of

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[1] *Arch. Cant.* xv, 347–350.

Rubble
filling
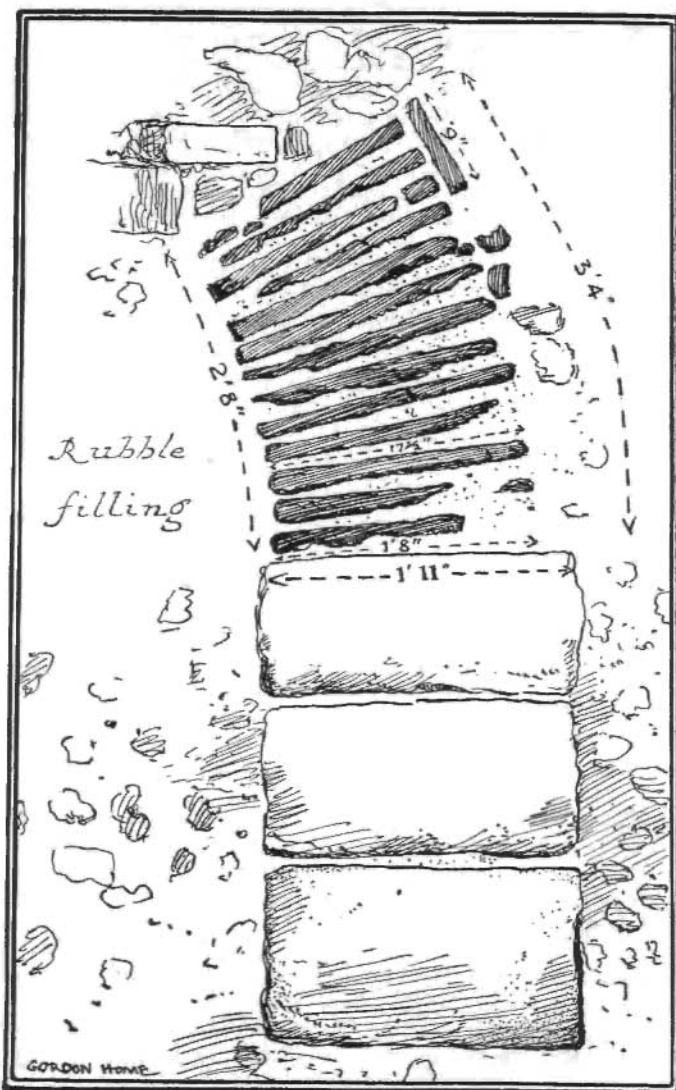
GORDON HOME

ROMAN BRICKS SHADED

FIG. 12

CANTERBURY: FRAGMENT OF ROMAN GATEWAY ADJOINING THE
QUENINGATE

(From a drawing by Major Gordon Home)

Roman origin. Existing drawings of these gates shows them to have been built with jambs consisting of large stones and their arches composed of Roman brick. Riding Gate had two arches of typical Roman form. Part of one side of Queningate is still in existence (Fig. 12). The wall was at some period broken down at this point leaving the northern jamb and thirteen courses of the arch of Roman bricks intact.

ROMAN PERIOD.

Briefly, the evidence for the existence of a Roman wall along the line of the existing wall between the points mentioned may be summarised as follows :

1. A portion of a blocked up gateway on the east side, known as Queningate, has Roman characteristics.

2. Parts of a double-arched gate of similar type on either side of the Gothic arch of the Ridingate were destroyed in 1782.

3. Worthgate (demolished in 1791) had an arch of brick which Stukeley regarded as Roman on account of the Roman bricks of which the arch was formed, and beneath it were found unmistakably Roman foundations, 4 ft. in thickness.

4. Hasted refers to remains of the wall by St. Mildred's Church where there was a course of Roman bricks ' quite through the wall.'

5. The charter given by Ethelbert to St. Augustine states that the site granted for the monastery was ' under the east wall of the city.'

6. During the laying of the above-mentioned drainage system in 1868 Roman remains were discovered thickly all through the city from west to east as far as St. George's Gate, where they suddenly ceased.

On the southern side of the town wall to the east as well as the west of Riding Gate there remain, or we have evidence of the existence of, at least four earthen mounds of a type comparable to the Bartlow Hills in Essex and those found in Belgic Gaul. That which occupied an isolated position just within the line of the town wall to the north-east of Riding Gate called the Little Dungil[1] and another on the site of the East Station of Canterbury outside the Roman and later enceinte have been demolished. Two others remain, one inside and one outside the town wall. That outside has been lowered to form a flat surface for building and is now occupied by an elementary school and its playground. Its demolition occurred in 1783 when a Roman cremation burial was discovered in it, and the observer adds in his notes that ' on inspection of the mound raised over the place of interment I found it to contain many fragments of brick, pottery, oyster shells and animal bones.'[2] That standing inside the wall still exists. It was known in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as the Donjon, the Dungeon or the Dungil and when the other mounds outside the wall were in existence it was commonly grouped with them under the title of the Dungil Hills. In 1790, however, when a large sum of money was expended in turning this corner of Canterbury into a public park, the mound within the wall, instead of being levelled, was smoothed and rounded,

THE DANE JOHN.

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[1] It adjoined the junction of Gravel Lane with the Terrace.

[2] *Soc. of Antiquaries*, MS. Minutes, xxiii, Jan. 15th, 1789.

and the materials shaved off the slopes were piled upon the top until the summit was raised by 18 ft.[1] Not only was its shape thus changed but its name was mutilated, for soon afterwards the municipalised earthwork appeared under the absurd name of Dane John, which it bears to this day. At the same time as the mound was heightened the ditch encircling two-thirds of its base was filled in and no trace of it now exists. There appears to be no record of the position occupied by the ditch but it is probable that it was on the northern side, for there is insufficient space between it and the wall.

The topographical writers of the past who have described these earthworks give a certain amount of information which helps us to gain an idea of the original form of the hillocks. Leland's contribution tells of the discovery of a Roman coffin: '. . . many yeres sins men soute for treasor at a place cauled the Dungen, whar Barnhales house is now, and thar yn digging thei fownd a Corse closed yn leade.'

Somner,[2] writing in 1640, says of the Dungeon Hill:

'Next I am perswaded (and so may easily thinke any one be that well observes the place) that the workes both within and without the present Wall of the City, were not counter-workes one against the other, as the vulgar opinion goes ; but were sometimes all one entire plot containing about three Acres of ground ; of a triangular forme (the out-worke) with a mount or hill intrenched round within it. And that, when first made and cast up, it lay wholly without the City wall : and hath been (the hill or mount, and most part also of the out-worke) for the Cities more security, taken and walled in since : that side of the trench encompassing the mount now lying without and under the wall, fitly meeting with the rest of the City-ditch, after either side of the out-worke was cut thorough to make way for it. at the time of the cities inditching, as I suppose it cannot seem unlikely to have beene, to any that shall considerately marke and examine the place.'

Somner was so convinced of the Danish origin of these earthworks that he thought that Dungeon Hill might be a corruption of Danian Hill or Danes Hill and probably he is responsible in some degree for the misleading modern name of the surviving mound. In the following century we find Stukeley,[3] who wrote in 1724, also inclining towards the idea that the Danes were responsible for the mounds. 'A little further within the walls,' he writes, ' is a very high mount call'd *Dungeon-hill* [this was before its height was increased in 1790], a ditch and high bank enclose the area before it, it seems to have been part of the old castle, opposite to it without the walls is a hill, seeming to have been rais'd by the *Danes* when they besieg'd the City. The top of *Dungeon-hill* is equal to the top of the castle.'

In the carefully written pages of Gostling's work on Canterbury[4] he describes the two smaller mounds as ' each having its face towards the country in the form of a *lunette*, or half moon, with a high ridge of ground in the rear, to keep up the communication with the ditch.' He also mentions that ' in filling up the broad and deep ditch which encompassed about two thirds of the base of the hill [i.e. the Dane John], some ancient brass or bell

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[1] W. Gostling, *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury* (1825), p. 9.
[2] *Antiquities of Canterbury*, p. 145.
[3] *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 115.
[4] Gostling, as cited, pp. 10 and 11.

metal spurs, the head of a spear and several Roman and other old coins, were discovered.'

The plan of the city given in Gostling's book (Pl. xi) shows the form of the group of hillocks with what appears to be a good deal of accuracy. That completely destroyed to make way for the station has a semicircular escarpment to the south and an additional elevation at its eastern end, while the mound now occupied by the school is shown with approximately the form and area it still possesses. William Smith's plan of Canterbury dated 1588 indicates a grassy hillock within the wall, but without he shows only the broad wet moat extending to Riding and St. George's Gates.

Mr. G. T. Clark[1] found the Dane John a riddle without a solution. ' I don't think anybody, who really understands the earthworks of our island,' he wrote, ' would venture to pronounce dogmatically upon it.' He continues, ' It is evidently artificial, and there are, or were I think some years ago, traces of a ditch, of which the main ditch of the city is part, but which I conclude surrounded the hill, and in fact gave birth to it. If this be so it was intended for defence and was not a sepulchral barrow. It is, I think, older than the bank and ditch of the City just within which it is placed, and which seem to have been deflected somewhat so as to include it ; as is the case with the Bayle Hill at York, which it much resembles in its position as regards the City bank and ditch. For these reasons I believe it to be a Moated Mound, such as in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is called a *Burh* ; and of which you have a fine example at Tonbridge . . .' Clark also mentions the earthwork of Boley Hill adjoining Rochester Castle—' that it is Danish is probable,' he wrote, ' for both Danes and Saxons used the Moated Mound.' There is a concurrence of modern opinion in ascribing the Boley Hill motte and bailey outside Rochester Castle to the Norman period. It is believed to be the first Norman fortress of that town[2] and the same idea has been formed by Mrs. Armitage in regard to the Dungil Hills of Canterbury. In her work entitled ' The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles ' she lays stress on the fact that Somner, as already quoted, thought that the whole group of mounds originally stood outside the wall,[3] and as there is no evidence against the suggestion that the wall ran directly from Worth Gate to Riding Gate it need not be dismissed as untenable. It is just possible that the line of the wall was altered to include the motte or the chief mound when the stone castle was built by Henry II. This is a problem the solution of which would probably be found by cutting a few trenches in the ditch outside the town walls, at the base of the Dane John and the adjoining mound. Until that is done there is insufficient evidence upon which to base an opinion, but the existence of these mounds in an area proved to have been occupied by a Roman cemetery and the discovery of a Roman cremation interment in one of them shows that if a Norman motte and bailey existed on the site the builders made use of existing earthworks.

The Dungil or Dungeon Hills were for a very long time used as butts. To them came the citizens of Canterbury for the practice of shooting with the long bow and later with muskets and culverins. It was also a playground and pleasure resort, and at one time a maypole was placed there.

[1] *Archaeologia Cantiana*, xv, 343.
[2] *Archaeologia Cantiana*, xli, 130–1. Article by Canon S. W. Wheatley, F.S.A.
[3] p. 117.

PLATE XI.
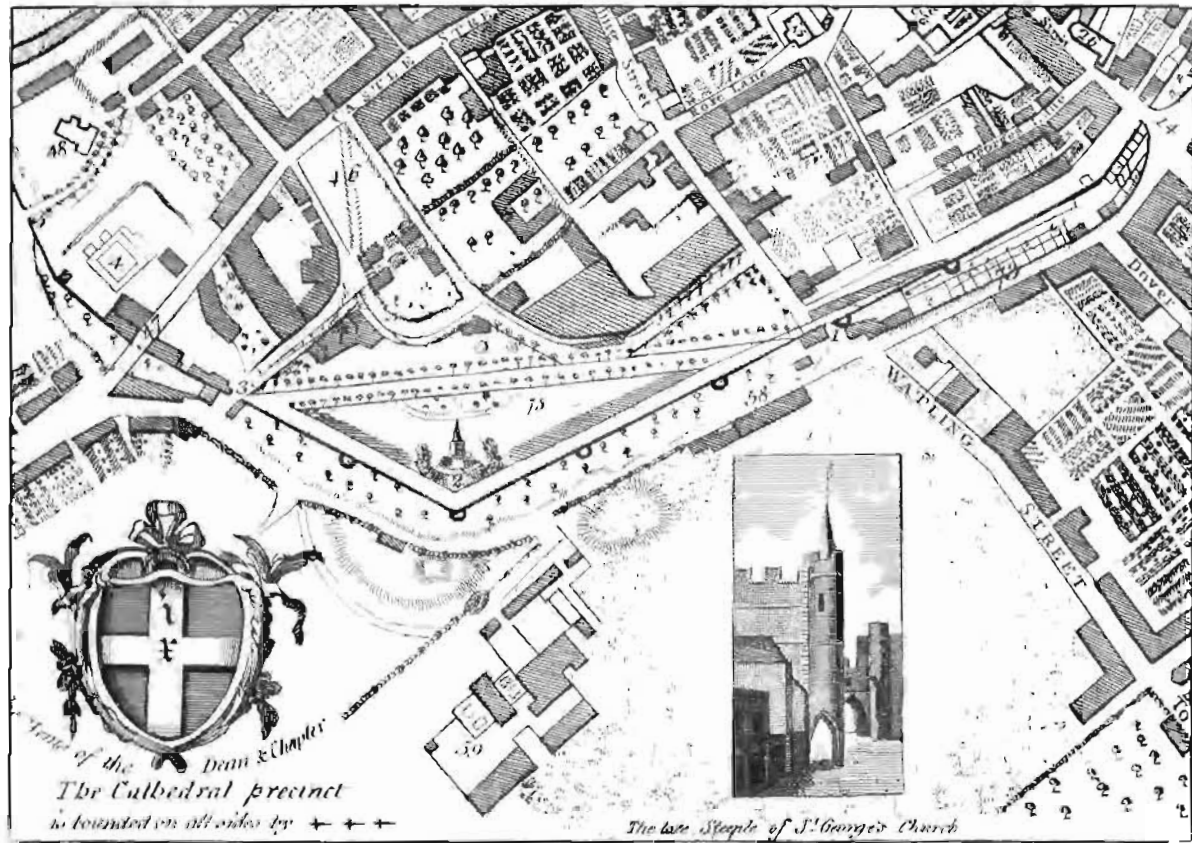
PART OF A PLAN OF CANTERBURY IN 1825, SHOWING THE DANE JOHN (NUMBERED 2) AND VESTIGES OF ADJACENT EARTHWORKS

(From W. Gostling, *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury*, new ed., 1825)

During the Civil War the Dungeon Hill was made a gun platform. Its top was then probably fairly flat. A few years later in 1687 an order was made against levelling the mound. At one time an ancient windmill stood upon it and at another it was grown over with oaks.

The plan of Roman Canterbury made by Godfrey Faussett[1] shows the town wall extending to the east only so far as half way between the first and second bastion north of Burgate. At that point he made MEDIEVAL a right-angled turn towards the cathedral, beyond which he WALLS. took it in a curve towards the High Street. In support of that theory, two facts have been presented : firstly that no Roman objects were discovered when Mr. Pilbrow's men were cutting trenches for drains in the Cathedral Precincts, and secondly that the internal earthen mound of the town wall ends at a point E.S.E. of the Cathedral. In the presence of the blocked up fragment of Queningate, however, there seems no doubt that the Roman town wall was carried as far north as that point. Moreover, St. Augustine's cathedral church lay *within* the city, and it is difficult to reconcile this fact easily with Faussett's scheme.

When the silence of the Dark Ages falls upon Roman Canterbury it is a walled town having an irregular oblong form, comparable to that of Cirencester or Wroxeter, with its north-western face defended by the loop of the Stour, which the medieval city included within its area. To what extent the mural defences were damaged in the Jutish invasion during the fifth century cannot be determined, nor is it known whether the area of the Romano-British town was extended before the destruction wrought by the Danish attacks in the ninth century.

According to Lambarde[2] money was expended upon the walls and gates by Lanfranc (died 1089), to whom is attributed a wall enclosing the precincts of the Cathedral, and William of Malmesbury mentions the walls as whole and undecayed.[3] In 1321 the wall between North gate and Queningate was in a ' much wasted' condition and a grant of murage for seven years was prayed in order that repairs might be effected.

Between 1375 and 1381 the archbishop Simon of Sudbury built the West Gate[4] and appears also to have begun the new defence to the north-east of it called ' the Long Wall,' and in 1381 Richard II gave 250 marks towards ditching and enclosing.[5] Evidently the defences were still far from complete in 1399 for in that year[6] Simon Burley, the warden of the Cinque Ports advised the sending of the jewels of Christ Church and St. Augustine's to Dover Castle for safe keeping. The new wall enclosing the northern extension of the city was carried on arches over the Stour at Abbot's Mill between 1402 and 1436, and in 1405, during the priorate of Chillenden (1391–1411), murage was levied for the building of the Long Wall. The square tower by Queningate, now undergoing extensive repair (1930), was evidently rebuilt early in the fifteenth century, for it is called new in 1409.

An interesting entry appears under the date 1468–9, in which reference is made to the bringing of nine great stones to the place called Maister Omers near to Queningate, presumably to block up the gate in anticipation

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[1] *Arch. Journ.* xxxii, 369.
[2] *A Perambulation of Kent* (1826) p. 265.
[3] *The Antiquities of Canterbury*, Wm. Somner (1640) p. 8.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 11.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 11.
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 11, and *Book of Murage.*

of a landing from the great French fleet then lying in the Downs off Sandwich. About 1492 Prior Selling repaired or rebuilt the wall ' between Burgate and the round tower ' which may mean the straight length of wall extending to the second semicircular bastion north of Burgate and adjoining Queningate. If this is a correct interpretation this may be the occasion when the latter gateway was filled in.

From the *Book of Murage*, preserved among the archives of the city of Canterbury, much information as to the repair and maintenance of the city wall is obtained. It is a thin paper volume, dating from about the middle of the fifteenth century, and records in a poor handwriting the sums in which the citizens were assessed for the repairs of the City gates and walls. From every considerable holding some religious body claimed a rent charge, the deduction of which from the gross rent fills a large proportion of the account book.

Up to 1484–5 the Convent of Christ Church had paid an annual rent to the city for their occupancy of part of the fortifications at Queningate, but Richard III now renounced his claim to the aldermancy of Westgate in favour of the City and gained the opportunity of conferring a favour upon Christ Church.[1]

In a deed dated 1483[2] the Chapter of Christ Church and the Mayor and Commonalty came to a general settlement of all their long-standing disputes. The citizens renounced all claim to every kind of jurisdiction within the monastic precincts, the boundaries of which, minutely defined, included a considerable number of houses inhabited by laymen, these also being exempted from the city jurisdiction unless they had doors or windows opening upon the street. The Prior and Chapter were to have a right of distraint in all tenements belonging to them within the city, and the citizens surrendered the military road, known as Queningate Lane, and lying between St. Michael's Gate and Northgate, for which the king's license was obtained. The chapter were exempted from contributing to the repair of any part of the city wall except that just acquired by them, and they were empowered to make a postern in their portion of the wall, and to build a bridge across the fosse, leading from the postern.
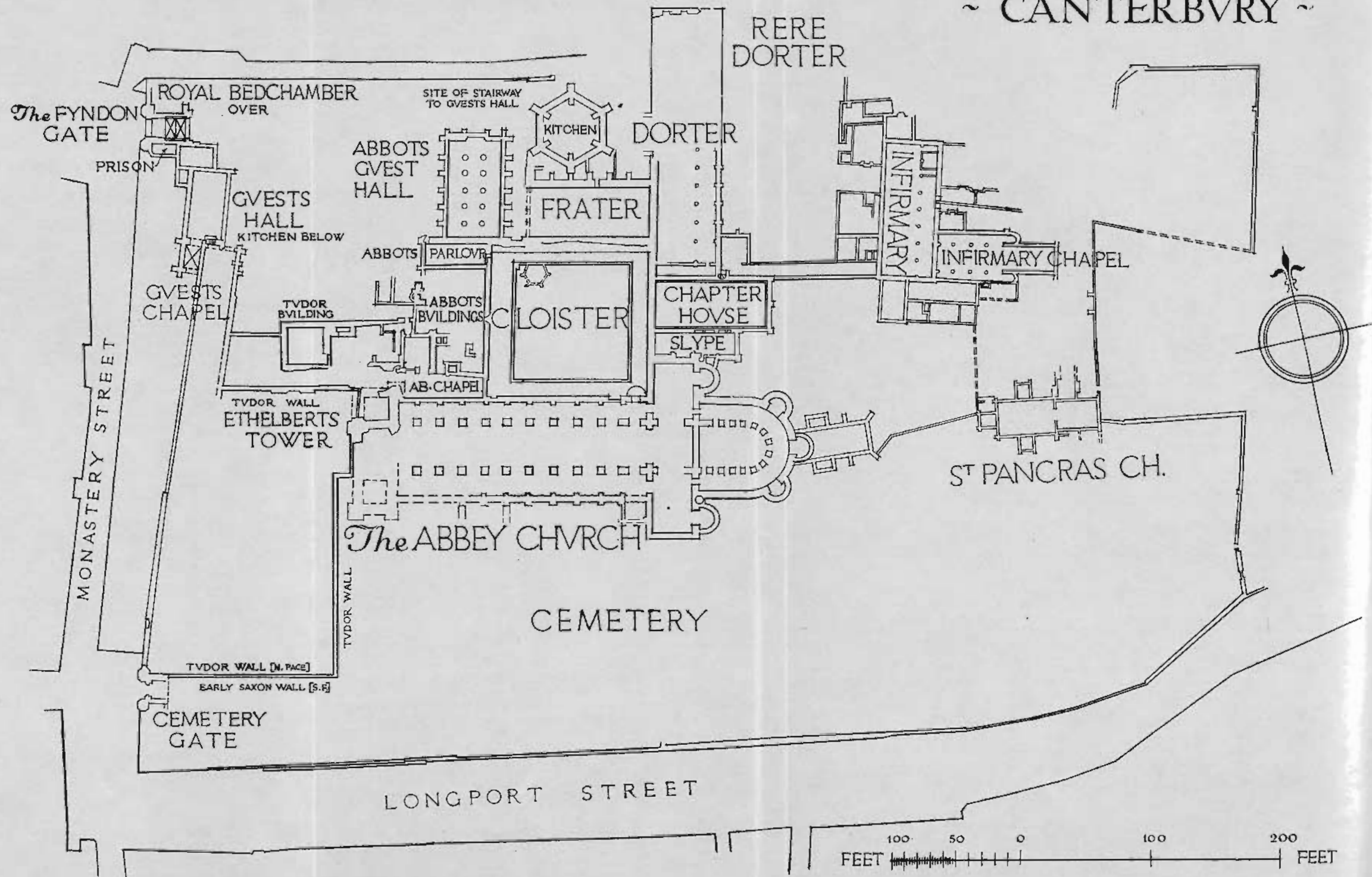
St. George's Gate which was earlier called Newingate was repaired by a voluntary subscription in 1495–6. In 1497–8 the bridge across the wet moat outside Ridingate was restored and other considerable sums were spent upon the adjoining fortifications. During the sixteenth century much work was carried out on the walls. The year 1548 was marked by a complete repair, but in 1553 reference is made to repairs on the fortifications between St. Mildred's Postern towards Ridingate, and in the following year to reparation from Worth Gate to Ridingate. The alarm caused by Wyat's rebellion in 1553 is also shown by the purchase of twenty sheaves of arrows. The money was raised upon wheat paid as rent by the tenant of King's Mill, and additions were made by Sir Thomas Mayle,[3] Mr. Mills, Prebendary of

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[1] ' Quam quidem turrim (apud Quenyngate) Rex Ricardus III eis (Priori et conventui) concessit, quamdiu Aldermanria de Westgate steterit et continuaverit in manibus Civium.'

[2] *Book of Murage*, p. 118, 1493.

[3] *Ancient Canterbury : The Records of Alderman Bunce*, taken from the MS. records of the City and published in the *Kentish Gazette* of 1800–1. Reprinted 1924,

PLATE XII.

To face page 277.

~ MONASTIC BVILDINGS and ABBEY CHVRCH of St AVGVSTINE ~
~ CANTERBVRY ~

RERE DORTER

The FYNDON GATE

ROYAL BEDCHAMBER OVER

SITE OF STAIRWAY TO GVESTS HALL

KITCHEN

DORTER

PRISON

ABBOTS GVEST HALL

GVESTS HALL
KITCHEN BELOW

INFIRMARY

FRATER

ABBOTS PARLOVR

GVESTS CHAPEL

TVDOR BVILDING

ABBOTS BVILDINGS

CLOISTER

CHAPTER HOVSE

INFIRMARY CHAPEL

SLYPE

AB·CHAPEL

TVDOR WALL
ETHELBERTS TOWER

St PANCRAS CH.

The ABBEY CHVRCH

TVDOR WALL

CEMETERY

TVDOR WALL [N. FACE]

EARLY SAXON WALL [S.F.]

CEMETERY GATE

MONASTERY STREET

LONGPORT STREET

100   50   0   100   200
FEET ||||||||||||| +++++   FEET

Christ Church, the vicar of St. Paul's parish, and the treasure chest of the City. Materials were obtained from the ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey, and some worked stone from Mr. Justice Hales's manor house of the Dongeon. Many labourers were employed in deepening the fosse, and in casting over into the interior the talus of rubbish which had collected against the scarp, whereby it had become easy to scale the walls.

St. Michael's Gate was extensively repaired in 1542-3. Nine loads of stone were obtained from the recently dissolved monastery of St. Augustine. Nothing was paid for the material, but a man received 13½d. for carriage and two labourers were paid for their destructive work which lasted four days.

The king's ditches without the walls were let for pasturage in 1543, one part near St. George's Gate being described as the garden ' next wher the butts late were made.'

The following entries in the *Book of Murage* throw light on the frequent expenditure on Ridingate :—

1553/4. ' To ii labourers for the openyng of Redyngate.'

1554/5. ' To Mr. Daunsey for his counsell (touchyng) the conveyance between the Citie and Mr. Humphrey Hales, Sonnetheyreto Sir Jamys Hales, for the Dongeon Hills and the ground between Worgate and Redingate.'

1560/1. ' Paid to Simon Brown for making of Redyngate ix*li*.'
[The mayor and Master Manwood had surveyed the gate and found it ruinous.]

1575/6. ' For a planck and other tymber and pyles to amend the way over the Ridingate.'

The two following entries indicate the preparations being made in anticipation of the arrival of the Spanish Armada :—

1585/6. ' For six hundreth and a quarter of bricks used to repair the wall at Redyngate.'

1586/7. ' For ii weeks watching at Westgate about the security of the Towne.'

1624/5. ' For making fast of Ridingate to prevent the return of souldiers that were denied billett at Sandwich. For timber to amend the gate being broken.'

Varying sums of money continued to be laid out every year for the maintenance of the walls and gates of the city during the seventeenth century, and as late as 1677 repairs are mentioned. Very soon after this last date the first mention of a breach in the walls is recorded, and in the following century there are further references to destruction of the defences on the western side of the city, to which the work of demolition, apart from the gates, was fortunately restricted. The year 1787 saw the demolition of the wall between St. Mildred's Church and the angle adjoining the Stour. The materials were utilised for paving the streets. To the north-east of Westgate parts of the wall in Pound Lane were taken down before 1825 to make a space for dwelling houses, and during the same period nearly the whole of the defences eastward as far as Knott's Lane were removed. Northgate was remarkable in having a

church built over its arch. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was of great length and narrowness. The city thought it unworthy of preservation and its removal occurred about 1825. Burgate or St. Michael's Gate which had been finally rebuilt in 1525[1] was partially demolished in 1781, but its northern tower was allowed to stand until 1822.[2] St. George's, or Newingate, was erected about 1476 and was a slightly smaller replica of Westgate. Its destruction took place in 1801 : Ridingate and Worth Gate had both been removed in 1790[3] and with their demolition went two of the most important links between the present and the Roman period of the city's existence.

At *St. Augustine's Abbey* (Pls. xii and xiii), the party was welcomed by the Warden of the College and was addressed by the Rev. R. U. Potts, F.S.A., Bursar.

The Abbey, originally dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, was founded in 598 outside the walls of the town by St. Augustine, to be a burial place for himself and his successors and also for the Kings of Kent. **ST. AUGUS-** Considerable remains of the Church have been found and the **TINE'S** walls of the north *porticus* with the tombs of the early arch-**ABBEY.** bishops are still uncovered. To the N., and underlying the medieval cloister, are remains of an added *porticus* and perhaps of the tenth-century cloister. Two other early churches were built in the same enclosure ; that of St. Pancras, to be described later, and that of St. Mary (founded by Eadbert, King of Kent), of which only part of the W. wall remains. Various additions were made to St. Augustine's church during the Saxon period, but of these only the latest is of much importance. This last was begun by Abbot Wulfric, shortly before the Conquest, and consisted of a large octagonal building which was designed to unite the church of SS. Peter and Paul with that of St. Mary. The lower part of the walls of this building (which was never finished) still survive, together with the massive piers of its internal arcade. After the Conquest the first Norman Abbot, Scotland, swept away the earlier buildings on the site and began to erect the great church, of which much of the crypt, with ambulatory and radiating chapels, transepts and nave have been exposed by excavation. The nave was completed by Scotland's successor, Wido, and of his work much of the outer wall of the N. aisle is still standing. Two later additions to the church may be noted ; the fourteenth-century chapel on the S. side of the nave, with the tomb of Juliana de Leyburn, and the large Lady Chapel added to the E. of the church by Abbot Dygon early in the sixteenth century.

In the S. transept are four twelfth-century recesses in which were buried the remains of three kings of Kent (Eadbald, Lothaire and Wihtred) and of Mul, a prince of Wessex, transferred hither from the Saxon church of St. Mary.

The extensive monastic buildings attached to the church have been almost completely excavated but are now mostly again covered in ; the quadrangle of the cloister and the walls of the buildings flanking it may, however, still be seen.

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[1] Somner gives this date as 1475, p. 16, but Alderman Bunce, in *Ancient Canterbury*, p. 40, corrects this to 1525.

[2] Gostling (1825), p. 17, footnote. Also Brent, *Cant. in Olden Time*, p. 121.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 18, footnote.

The ABBEY of
S.S. PETER~PAVL and AVGVSTINE
~ CANTERBVRY ~
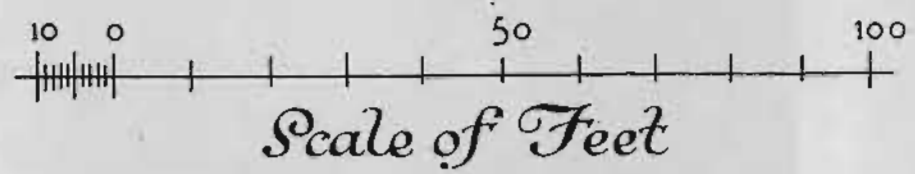
A   Chapel of St. Gregory
B   Chapel of St. Martin
C   First Narthex
D   Second Narthex
E   Vestibule
F   Porticus
G   Tower
H   Church of St. Mary

10   0   50   100

Scale of Feet

Fore Court

G

E   C   D

Church of St Peter & Paul

F   A

F   B

Wulfric's Octagon

H
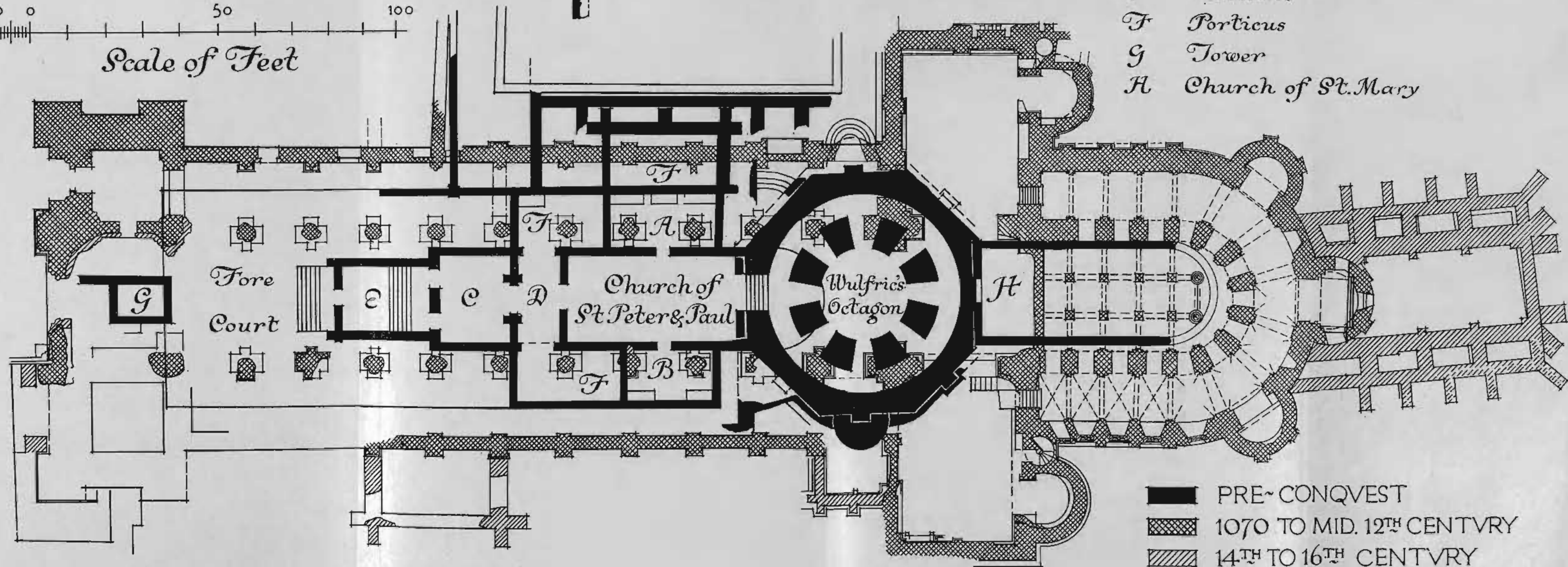
◼ PRE~CONQVEST

▨ 1070 TO MID. 12TH CENTVRY

▨ 14TH TO 16TH CENTVRY

Of the subsidiary structures still standing the most important are the Great Gatehouse, built by Abbot Fyndon in 1309, the Cemetery Gate, built by Ikham the Sacrist in 1399 for £466 13s. 4d., and the Guest-Hall. There is also an extremely interesting museum of objects found during the excavations.

Adjoining, and incorporating part of the west end of the church, are some scattered remains of a building erected by Henry VIII as a manor-house.

The party then proceeded to *St. Pancras Church* (Fig. 13), which was described by Mr. Clapham.

Though the documentary evidence of the early (Augustinian) date of St. Pancras rests only on the authority of the late fourteenth-century
ST. PANCRAS chronicler, William Thorn, who assigns its foundation to 597,
CHURCH. there can be no doubt, from the character of the building, of the correctness of his information. The original portions are built very largely of Roman brick, and consist of the nave and three chapels

CHAPEL OF ST PANCRAS, CANTERBURY.

SCALE OF FEET
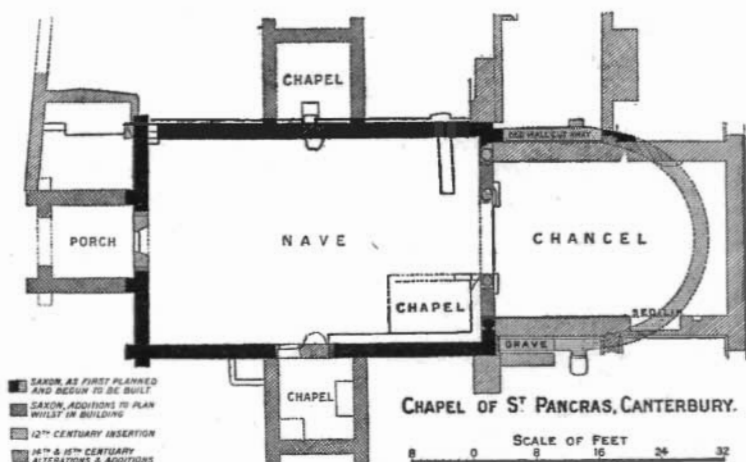
FIG. 13

or *porticus* which were added during or soon after the first building. Part of the W. porch still stands to a considerable height and only the N. porch has been entirely destroyed. The nave opened into an apsidal chancel by a triple arcade of rounded arches, supported on two stone columns ; the base of one of these still remains *in situ*. The side-openings were walled up not long after the first building. The early chancel gave place late in the fourteenth century to the existing structure with a square east end. *Arch. Cant.* xxv).

St. Martin's church (Fig. 14) was also described by Mr. Clapham.

There can be no doubt that this church represents that related by Bede to have been ' built of old while the Romans still occupied Britain,' and given by Ethelbert to his Queen Bertha and her Gaulish chaplain Liudhard. The existing structure incorporates remains of two early periods. The first and earlier of these consists of the side walls of the W. part of the existing chancel, with the remains of a small chapel or *porticus* on the S. side. This structure is largely of Roman brick and seems certainly to belong to the age of St. Augustine. Excavation has proved that it formerly extended further to the W. under the existing nave, but there is no evidence of the form of the original east end. The existing nave is of rather later date, perhaps towards the end of the seventh century ; its walls contain a certain amount of Roman brick but are of different character from the earlier work further east. The nave was buttressed and there are remains of three original openings in the W. end. The chancel was extended in the twelfth century, and the W. tower dates from the fourteenth century. Built into the S. wall is a Saxon dedicatory inscription, probably of an altar. Among the fittings, the twelfth-century font and the medieval Chrismatory should be noticed.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

After luncheon, the party inspected the *Hospital of St. John* in Northgate (Fig. 15) under the guidance of Canon Livett. (See also above, p. 101).

The Hospital was founded by the Archbishop Lanfranc about 1084. According to Eadmer, who in Lanfranc's time was a schoolboy at Christ Church, the Archbishop built a handsome ' and ample ' hospital of stone (*lapideam domum*) outside the Northgate of the city and added thereto for the various requirements of the inmates several little buildings (*habitacula*) with a spacious court. This house (adds the historian) the Archbishop divided into two parts, establishing in the one part men suffering from divers ailments and in the other infirm women. He also provided for them at his own cost attendants and guardians who should take care that neither the men nor the women should lack anything they might need, and he ordained that the sexes should be kept apart from one another. On the other side of the road he built a church in honour of St. Gregory the Pope, and placed therein clerks, who should minister to the said infirm folk in spiritual matters.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Somner refers to letters issued under the seal of the hospital in the reign of Edward III and begging for charitable relief on account of a fire which had wasted the house and adjacent edifices, wherein more than 100 infirm people were sustained. This number was probably an exaggeration. In any case Archbishop Parker (1560) restored the numbers according to the first foundation, viz., 30 men and 30 women, of whom, however, he provided that a certain number, not exceeding 10 of either sex, might by licence be out-dwellers. They should be ruled by a prior and a prioress, and the minister (a brother in Orders) should be equal in dignity to the prior.

It is probable that the fourteenth-century fire destroyed the greater part of the great hall and that new buildings were erected round the great court for the housing of the inmates. It is probable, also, that those buildings were replaced in the sixteenth century by better half-timber buildings, of which the beautiful gatehouse is the only surviving example. Gostling
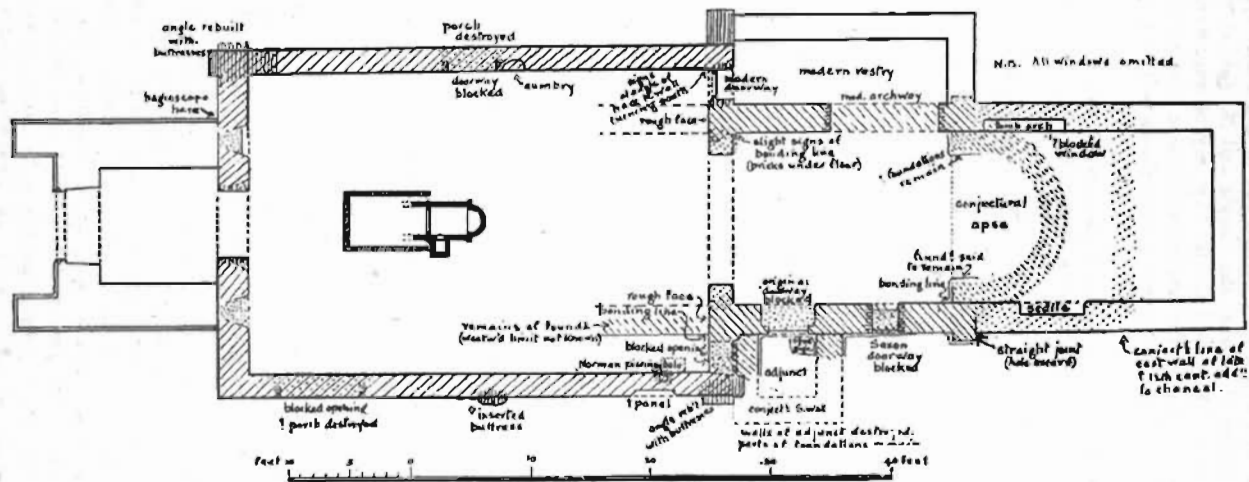
FIG. 14

ST. MARTIN'S, CANTERBURY

(From a plan by G. M. Livett)

tells us that radical alterations were carried out in and about 1744, when, to diminish the expense of repairs, the steeple and N. aisle of the chapel (see below) were taken down, and so also ' by way of improvement were many of the old houses, and smaller and less convenient ones erected in their room.' The steeple was probably nothing more than a bell-cote, containing one or two bells.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the hospital contained a prior, a reader in Orders, 18 in-brothers and 20 in-sisters and the like number of out-dwellers; a century later, the same number of in-dwellers, and 22 out-dwellers, the majority of whom lived in or near Lambeth. At the present time 'there are 11 in-brothers, including a sub-prior, and 13 in-sisters, and only a few out-dwellers. The vicar of St. Gregory's serves as chaplain.

In the plan (Fig. 15) the remains of early Norman masonry are shown in black. There is indicated (1) a long building (H H) running N.E. and S.W. (herein called N. and S.), of which the lines of the S. part (H2) may be seen in summer as the result of drought upon the lawn—it may be designated the great or infirmary hall; (2) a kitchen (K) on the W. side at or beyond the S. end of the great hall; and (3) towards the N. end a narrow detached building (M), traditionally known as the mortuary. The face of the rough walling, which should be compared with that of the early Norman walls of Christ Church (e.g. the W. exterior wall of the cloisters), is characteristically ' Lanfrancan '—courses of large flints set aslant with a few flints still larger (9 in. long) and some blocks of a slatey green-sandstone. In the E. wall of the hall there is a doorway (h) which has a straight lintel of wood supporting a tympanum beneath a stone arch: the jambs and voussoirs were of Caen stone; near the doorway there is a window, similarly constructed, the arch much decayed, still about 10 ft. above ground.

The Kitchen has an original doorway (m) near the N. end of the E. side. The upper storey, now called the hall, which contains old chests, charters and other objects of interest, was added apparently in the sixteenth century, when the existing N. wall, only 1½ ft. thick, was built, cutting off a portion of the original length of the building. The E. wall is exactly in line with the W. wall of the great Hall, and seems to be a continuation of it, the thickness, 3½ ft., being the same. The other walls are only 2½ ft.

The Great Hall has at the N.E. angle a ruined turret containing a newel stairway (with small round-headed loop, j), which suggests an upper storey over the whole or part of the hall. Along the inner face of the E. side-wall there are three corbels (o) 9 or 10 ft. above ground and 18 ft. apart. These corbels probably supported floor-beams but may have been for roof-trusses. Just beyond the third corbel from the N. the wall breaks off, destroyed; the fourth coincided with the axis (q d) of the chapel of the twelfth century (see below). It may be assumed that the Norman chapel occupied the same site, and that it ran E. at right-angles from the middle of the side of the (transeptal) great hall. The fourth corbel would thus coincide with the division of the hall or its upper storey into two equal parts (pq, qr), the total length of which would be 144 ft., each half comprising four bays. The separation of the sexes would be ensured by a partition (q) across the dorter, and a little calculation shows that each half would accommodate 15 cubicles
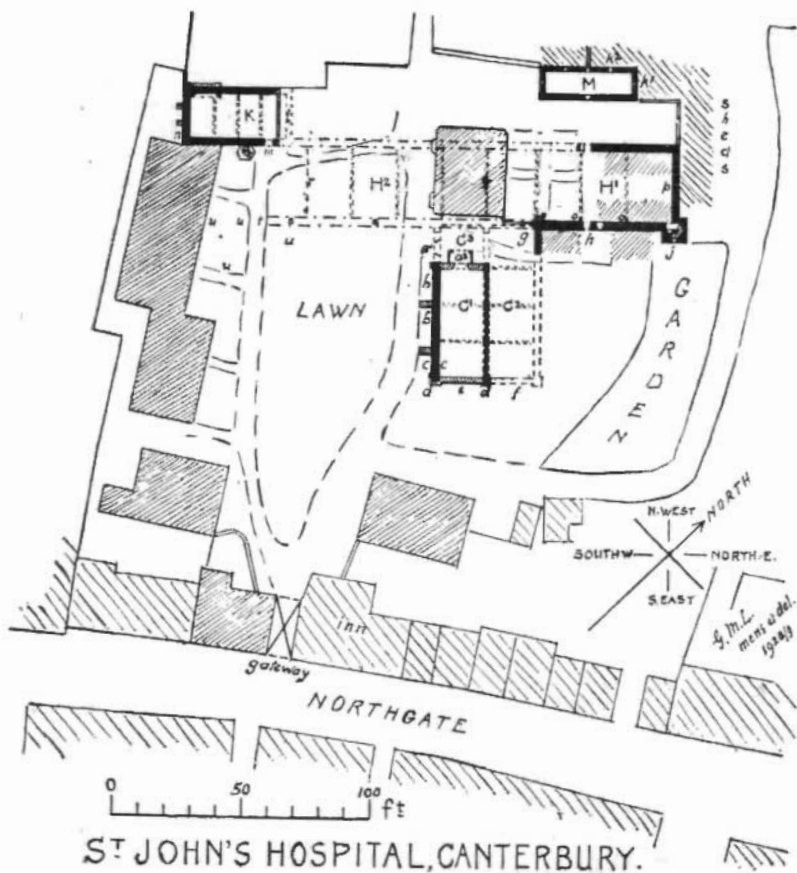
ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL, CANTERBURY.

FIG. 15

of width about 4½ ft. (exclusive of partitions) along each side-wall, 30 in all, in accordance with the numbers of the foundation. But the probe has proved the existence, a few inches under the lawn-level, of foundations (ss) of the destroyed E. wall running south, beyond the suggested end (r) of the great hall, as far as the path (t). Further research hereabouts, and elsewhere, is desirable.

The Chapel. The Norman chapel was replaced by a twin aisled rectangular building with axial arcade, of four bays—in plan not unlike that of the infirmary hall, a double-hall with eastern chapels finished in 1244, which formed the hospital of St. Nicholas, Salisbury (see Clay, *Med. Hosp.*, p. 113). It may be assigned to the end of the twelfth century. Only a part of it now remains. The accompanying plan shows (C1) the existing chapel of three bays, the remains of the S. aisle, detached from the line of the wall of the hall; (C2) the N. aisle, destroyed in 1744, of which only a few feet of the N. wall remain, striking from the hall-wall; and (C3) the westernmost bay of the S. aisle, still existing in 1784, as shown in Raymond's drawing of that plan (*Bibl. Typo. Brit.*).

The S. wall of the chapel is original. It contains two large fourteenth-century single-light windows (bb), which must have replaced smaller ones; and, under a fifteenth-century two-light window, a blocked rectangular opening: it went through the wall (cc), was larger externally than internally, and was formed inside into an aumbry. The blocked arcade which now forms the N. wall has pointed arches of small voussoirs springing from hollow-chamfered imposts which show early tooling. There is also the round-headed arch of the W. doorway (a2)—the new entrance, made when the W. bay of the chapel was destroyed and the existing W. wall was built. The ornament carved on the edge of the arch is a cross between a zigzag and dogtooth, unmistakably ' transition ' in character. The voussoirs came from the doorway of the destroyed wall (a1), shown in a drawing of 1784. Lastly: there were indications that at the W. end of each twin-aisle there was a recess cut out of the wall of the Norman hall; a portion of the arch of the recess of the N. aisle remains at g; the approximate span and the curve of the remaining portion suggest a round-headed arch. The chapel may therefore be assigned to the last decade of the twelfth century.

The buttresses on the S. side are additions. The east wall, thinner than the S. wall, was rebuilt in 1474, when one Hallys, brother and prior, caused the window (e) to be made, portraying the twelve apostles and the articles of the Creed. A window to match it was erected in 1529 at the E. end of the N. aisle (f).

The font is remarkable; the basin is a medieval stone mortar, on a Saxon baluster-shaft.

BLACKFRIARS.   The members then proceeded to *The Blackfriars*
ST. THOMAS'S   (Fig. 16), where they were addressed by Mr. Alan R. Martin
HOSPITAL.   (see above, p. 152), and to the *Hospital of St. Thomas the
                 Martyr*, where they were addressed by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey
(see above, p. 102).

Proceeding to the *Greyfriars* (Fig. 17), the party was again addressed by Mr. Martin.

Within the plan:

CANTERBURY
THE
BLACK-FRIARS

PLANS OF THE CONVENTUAL
BUILDINGS YET REMAINING

"HALL"

REFECTORY

RIVER STOUR

SITE OF CLOISTER

SITE OF NAVE

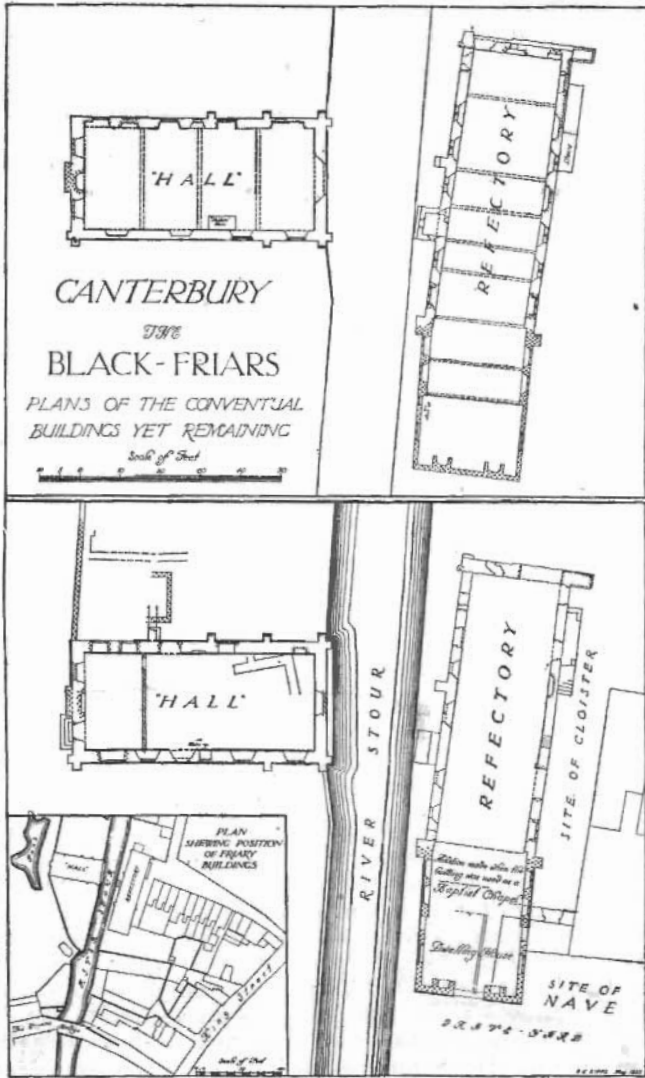PLAN SHEWING POSITION OF FRIARY BUILDINGS

FIG. 16

Of the nine Franciscan friars who landed at Dover on September 10th, 1224, five remained at Canterbury, where their first house in England was established.   At first they found a temporary refuge in the GREYFRIARS. hospital of Poor Priests, which still remains in Stour Street, but shortly after their arrival the master of the hospital gave them a plot of ground, probably on the small island adjoining their later site, where he built a chapel ' sufficient for their needs.'   There the friars remained for nearly fifty years, but in 1267 John Digge, an alderman of Canterbury, gave them some land on the island called Binnewith, where they began the erection of more permanent buildings.   The new church was not consecrated until 1325.

All that now survives above ground is the beautiful thirteenth-century building spanning a branch of the Stour.   Since the suppression the internal arrangements of this building have been much altered owing to its use as a private house and later as a prison, but it has recently been carefully restored. To the N.W. are the foundations of what appears to have been part of the quire of the church.   The site of the nave lies in the orchard on the other side of the narrow passage which represents the original ' church entry ' from St. Peter's Street.   Over this entry probably stood the steeple, and remains of the original openings between it and the quire still remain.   The precinct, comprising about 18 acres, was entered by two gates, one at the end of this lane in St. Peter's Street and the other close to the present entrance in Stour Street.

POOR PRIESTS' For the *Poor Priests' Hospital*, which was next visited, see
HOSPITAL.   above, p. 108.

LECTURE.   In the evening a *lantern-lecture* on the Richborough excavations was given by Mr. Walter G. Klein, F.S.A.

Saturday, 20th July

At 10 a.m. the party arrived at *Wingham* and inspected the church under the guidance of Mr. Clapham.

The foundation of a college of secular priests was begun by Archbishop Robert in the parish church of St. Mary, and completed by Archbishop Peckham, who made statutes for its regulation in 1287.   The WINGHAM   college consisted of a Master or Provost and six canons, and CHURCH.   was suppressed in the first year of Edward VI (1547), when its income was something short of £200 a year.   The earliest work in the building, which dates from the beginning of the thirteenth century, consists of the arches, etc., in the west walls of the transeptal chapels.   After the foundation of the college, the chancel and the transeptal chapels were rebuilt on an imposing scale.   The W. tower was built late in the fourteenth century. The remarkable timber posts between the nave and the S. aisle were probably erected as a consequence of a partial collapse of the building in 1541.   This arcade was formerly masked by plaster capitals and arches of the seventeenth century.   According to Archbishop Parker's register, the N. chapel was restored as a pew and burial-place by William Oxinden in 1564.   There is the base of a fifteenth-century rood-screen and remains of the collegiate

PASSAGE

NAVE

CHANCEL

(WALKING SPACE)

GREYFRIARS

STOUR

RIVER

THE GREYFRIARS
CANTERBURY

FEET
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
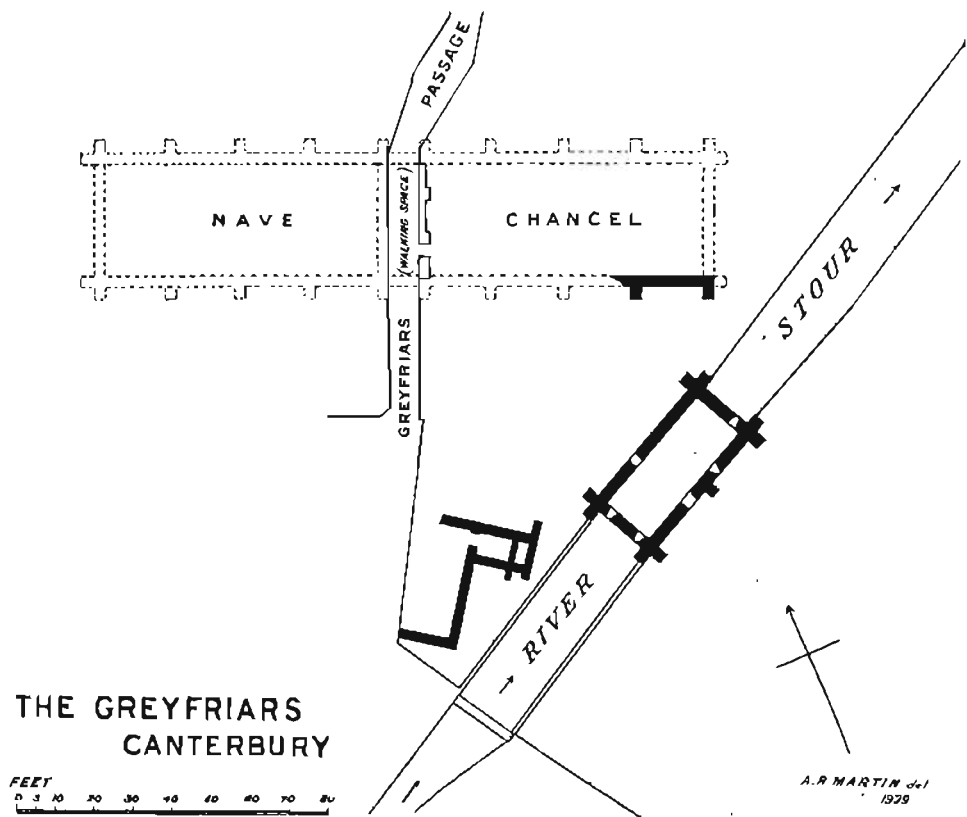
A·R·MARTIN del
1929

FIG. 17

stalls in the chancel.   The S. transept is fitted up as the Oxinden chapel
with iron screens and an elaborate monument to the family erected in 1682 ;
a second monument commemorates Charles Tripp, 1624.   In the N. chapel
is a large monument to Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart., 1625–6, by Nicholas Stone.

In the village are numerous examples of timber-framed building of the
sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

At *Ash church* (Fig. 18), Mr. Clapham again addressed the assembly.

The parish church of St. Nicholas is a cruciform building of various dates
with a central tower, built late in the fifteenth century.   The nave had
ASH CHURCH. thirteenth-century N. and S. arcades.   The S. arcade, of two
bays, has been built up and the aisle removed.   A thirteenth-
century tower stood over the W. bay of the N. side.   The N. chapel is a
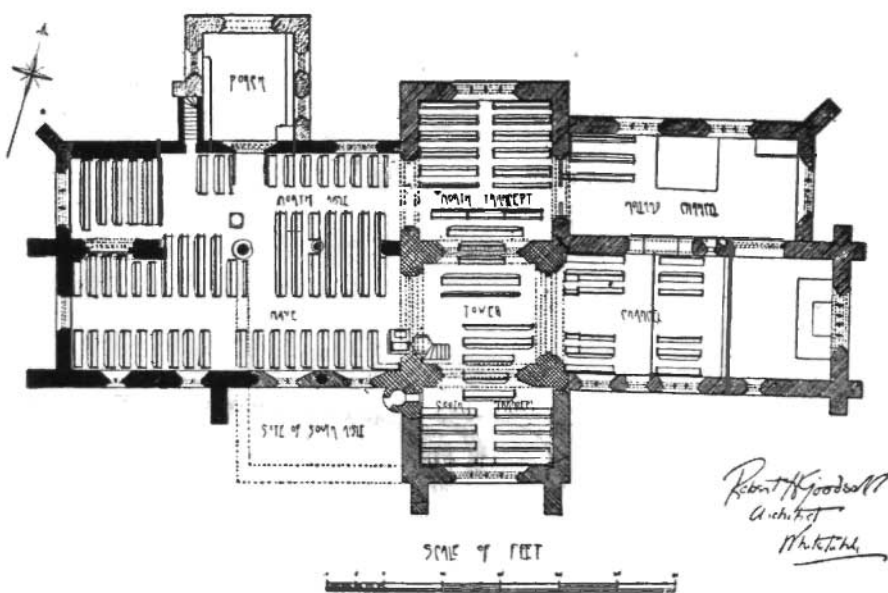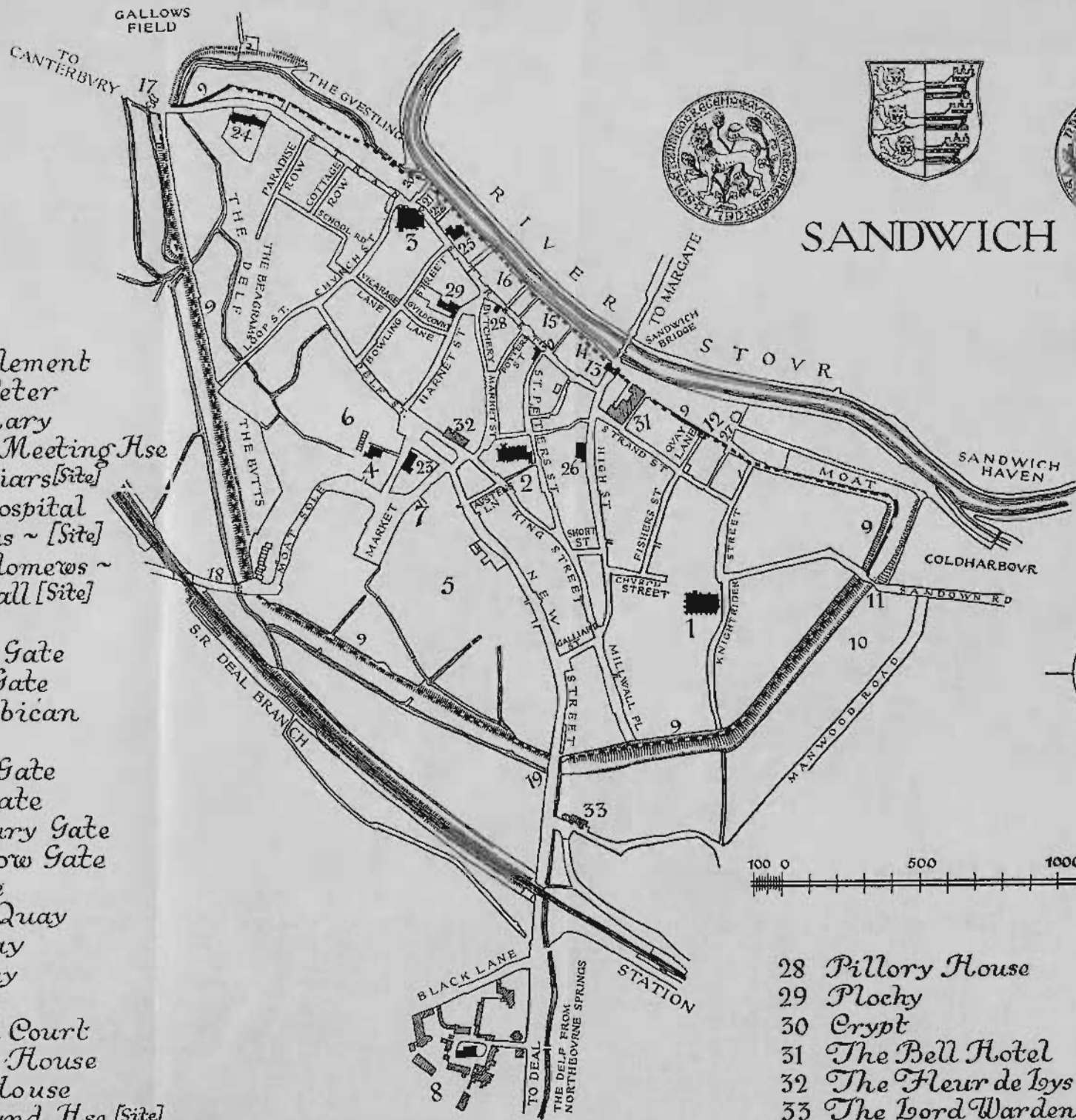

FIG. 18.   ASH CHURCH
(*By permission of the British Archaeological Association*)

fourteenth-century addition and the S. transept was largely rebuilt in 1675
and contains numerous stones with the names of contributors.   The church
contains a remarkable series of monuments, including (1) a cross-legged
figure, of late thirteenth-century date, which lies under an arch between the
chancel and the N. or Molland chapel ; (2) a lady of similar date ; (3) a second
cross-legged figure, of about 1330, ascribed to the Leverick family, and
(4) an altar-tomb in the N. chapel with alabaster effigies of a knight and
lady, thought to represent John Septvans and his wife and to have been
moved here from Sittingbourne church.   There are also renaissance monu-
ments in the same chapel to Sir Thomas Septvans and Christopher Tolderney,
1618.   Among the brasses should be noted that, with part of a figure and

PLATE XIV.

SANDWICH

GALLOWS FIELD

TO CANTERBVRY

THE GVESTLING

RIVER STOVR

TO MARGATE

SANDWICH BRIDGE

SANDWICH HAVEN

PARADISE ROW

COTTAGE ROW

SCHOOL RD.

THE BEAGRAM ST.

THE DELF

CHURCH ST.

VICARAGE LANE

BOWLING LANE

GVILDCOVRT

HARNET ST.

MARKET ST.

ST. PETERS ST.

POTTER ST.

D. TCHERY

THE BVTTS

MOAT SOLE

MARKET

AVSTENS LN

NEW STREET

KING STREET

GALLIARD ST.

SHORT ST.

HIGH ST.

MILLWALL PL.

FISHERS ST.

STRAND ST.

QVAY LANE

CHURCH STREET

KNIGHTRIDER STREET

MOAT

COLDHARBOVR

SANDOWN RD.

MANWOOD ROAD

S.R. DEAL BRANCH

BLACK LANE

STATION

THE DELP FROM NORTHEOVRNE SPRINGS

TO DEAL

1 Ch of St. Clement
2 ~ ~ St. Peter
3 ~ ~ St. Mary
4 Dissenters Meeting Hse
5 White Friars [Site]
6 St. Johns Hospital
7 St. Thomas ~ [Site]
8 St. Bartholomews ~
9 Town Wall [Site]
10 Castle
11 Sandown Gate
12 Fishers Gate
13 The Barbican
14 Ives Gate
15 St. Marys Gate
16 Pillory Gate
17 Canterbury Gate
18 Wingborow Gate
19 New Gate
20 Monken Quay
21 Giles Quay
22 Jesus Quay
23 Guildhall
24 Manwood Court
25 The Old House
26 Flint House
27 The Round Hse [Site]

28 Pillory House
29 Plochy
30 Crypt
31 The Bell Hotel
32 The Fleur de Lys
33 The Lord Warden

100 0   500   1000   1500 FEET

remains of a canopy, to Maud Clitherow, daughter of Sir John Oldcastle, mid fifteenth century, a figure of Jane Keriel, 1455, with a horned head-dress, and later memorials to members of the Septvans family. In the middle of the E. wall of the chancel, behind the altar, is a domed niche with what appears to be half the bowl of the font inserted at the base; the purpose of this niche is unknown, but it may have been a reliquary. The graceful marble font dates from 1725.

At midday the party reached *Sandwich* (Pl. xiv).

The town of Sandwich was an important port in the Saxon period, having succeeded to the position earlier occupied by Richborough. It was **SANDWICH.** later the senior member of the Cinque Ports, and was burnt by the French in 1216 and again in 1456. It continued, however, to flourish throughout the Middle Ages, but about 1500 the harbour began to silt up and the town is now nearly two miles from the sea. The
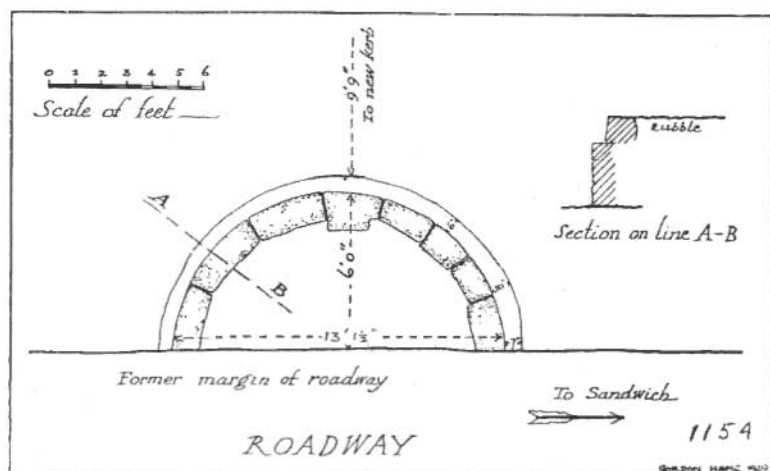

FIG. 19. PLAN OF PART OF THE NORTH TOWER OF THE CANTERBURY
GATE, SANDWICH, AS UNCOVERED IN 1929

(*From a plan by Gordon Home*)

town is roughly rectangular on plan and was defended by a stone wall towards the W. and by an earthen rampart on the other three sides; it was entered by five gates. The earthen rampart survives largely intact and two of the gates also remain, the sixteenth-century Fisher Gate, dated 1571, and the Barbican, with flanking bastions a short distance to the N. The town contains numerous ancient houses, mostly timber-framed, but some built of the sand-coloured brick which is a feature of the district; one of these brick buildings, formerly the Grammar School, has the date 1564 in large iron figures across the front.

During 1929 the foundation of a part of the north-western or *Canterbury gate* was temporarily uncovered, and the Institute is deeply indebted to

Major Gordon Home for the following notes and the accompanying illustrations (Pl. xv, A, and Fig. 19).

Nothing appears to be known (he writes) of the appearance or of the age of the first gateway erected at the entrance to Sandwich from Canterbury.
The earliest reference seems to be that by William Boys,[1]
THE CANTER-BURY GATE. who states that in 1541 the cordwainers of the town agreed to rebuild Canterbury Gate. An engraving dated 1787 in Boys's history shows it to have had two circular towers and a plain pointed archway with an inscription-tablet above it. At that time only the corbels of the machicolation remained, the parapets having apparently been shorn off, and the upper portion of the ashlar of both towers is shown as partially stripped. The demolition of the gateway took place about the time of the publication of the engraving. Since then the structure had been to a great extent forgotten until the spring of the present year (1929), when the widening of the roadway into Sandwich from the west was in progress. There was then disclosed half the plinth of the northern of the two towers of the gateway. It measured 13 ft. 1½ in. in diameter and consisted of three vertical courses with another above, set back about 6 inches, the outer surface of which was battered. The height from the lowest course to the top of the masonry was 3 ft. 6 in. The interior measurements were uncertain, the inner faces of the stonework being irregular and unfinished. The floor was evidently at a higher level than the uppermost of the courses preserved. There was no indication of any wall having been bonded into the semicircle of the tower although, in the engraving already referred to, a strongly buttressed wall on the eastern side, rising to nearly the full height of the gateway, is shown projecting inwards about 8 ft. This wall may have been united to the gateway tower at the point where the foundation has been destroyed and in that case the lack of any trace of it would be explained.

In the ground adjoining the foundations, beneath 6 inches of top soil to a depth of about 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft., there were found a number of fragments of medieval pottery, but the presence of a very clearly defined layer of carbonised materials at a depth of about a foot points to a destructive fire at some period probably not later than the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

The pottery is not closely datable. Most of it may be of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. The bases of three glazed jars, two brown and one grey, are probably of fifteenth-century Rhenish ware, and thus the import of crockery from the Rhine potteries was clearly in progress during the time when Sandwich was enjoying her greatest period of prosperity. The fact that it is not known whether the potsherds were found above or below the stratum of burnt materials makes it impossible to form any conclusion as to the date of the fire, but that it occurred in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries seems fairly clear. In 1216, 1400, 1438 and 1456 the town was attacked and damaged by the French, and on the last occasion, when Maréchal de Brèze landed with a force of 4,000, Sandwich was sacked and burnt. If the Canterbury Gate had been destroyed on that occasion it may have been replaced with some hastily constructed work which was rebuilt, as already mentioned, in 1541.

[1] *Collections for a History of Sandwich* (1792), p. 685.

[*Photo : Gordon Home*

A.　BASE OF THE NORTH TOWER OF THE CANTERBURY GATE, SANDWICH, 1929

[*Photo : Miss Dorothy Macarthy*

B.　CHILHAM : THE JACOBEAN HOUSE

Of three ancient churches within the town, the most important is *St. Clement's*, which was described by Canon Livett. The central tower and
the E. and W. part of the nave belong to a mid twelfth-century
cruciform aisleless church with carved capitals to the tower-
arches, and a carved tympanum to the stair-turret doorway.
In the thirteenth century the chancel was rebuilt with a
N. chapel, the S. chapel being a fourteenth-century addition. The nave
arcades, clerestorey and roof (with carved angels) are a fifteenth-century
rebuilding. The tower piers have some interesting pictorial graffiti.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

Mr. Rushforth pointed out that the remarkable heraldic font was
apparently given by Robert Hallum, who as Archdeacon of Canterbury
(1400–1406) was patron of the church.[1] He became Bishop of Salisbury
in 1408, and his arms as they appear on the south face of the font (a cross
engrailed ermine, in the first quarter a crescent) are guaranteed by his
episcopal seal.[2] On the east face are the royal arms with three fleurs-de-lys
for France, an early example of the usage under Henry IV, accompanied
by the royal badge of two feathers ; on the west face are the arms of Sandwich
surmounted by an anchor, and on the north a shield with a merchant's mark
and rebus (?), perhaps those of the contemporary mayor. The roses will
be the badge of Archbishop Arundel (1397–1414), as on the font at Sitting-
bourne. The exquisite naturalistic carvings below the niches round the stem
agree with this early fifteenth-century date.

St. Peter's Church, which was described by Mr. Clapham, stands near the
middle of the town. It contains twelfth-century stones re-used in the
tower piers but, as it stands, is substantially a mid-thirteenth-
century structure with aisles both to chancel and to nave.
The N. aisle was, however, rebuilt in the fourteenth century
and contains a fine series of tombs, noted below. Under the E. end of the
S. chapel is a fourteenth-century bone-hole, with a vaulted roof of four bays.
The tower collapsed in 1661 and the upper part was rebuilt in the local sand-
coloured bricks. The S. aisle of the nave is still in ruins. In the churchyard
has been re-erected the E. window of the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Mr. Rushforth described the three medieval tombs, placed in recesses
built out beyond the line of the N. wall of the church. He said that Boys,
the historian of Sandwich, gives reasons for believing that the effigies on the
earlier one represent a merchant of Sandwich called Yve or Ive and his wife,
about the middle of the fourteenth century.[3] Various attempts have been
made to identify the second monument by its heraldry, with no very satisfac-
tory result.[4] According to Boys's authorities it is the tomb of Thomas Ellis,
mayor of Sandwich and M.P. at the end of the reign of Edward III, but
the heraldry does not appear to confirm this. The principal shield, that
on the dexter side of the canopy, has been described as fretty . . . a chief,
and assigned to St. Leger, a family which in the fourteenth century had a
seat in the adjoining parish of Woodnesborough, and made various local
alliances. But a member pointed out that the shield seems to be lozengy,

[1] *Journal Br. Arch. Assoc.*, x (1884), 380, citing J. Greenstreet in *N. & Q.*, 6th Ser., iii (1881), 364.
[2] *Catalogue of Seals in the Br. Mus.*, i, no. 2206.

[3] *History of Sandwich*, 308 ; cp. 416 and 841.
[4] Boys, *op. cit.*, 307 ; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, ii (1847), 334 ; *Arch. Cantiana*, vi (1866), p. lv.

not fretty, and may belong to the family of Brooke.[1] The Septvans arms
are the only certain shield of the four on the front of the tomb below. A
daughter of Thomas Ellis also married a Septvans, but the husband of another
daughter, Thomas Chiche, can hardly be represented by the shield with
three lions rampant, for here the lion's tails are forked.

St. Mary's Church was almost destroyed, except the external walls, by
the fall of the central tower in 1667. It has now little architectural interest,
but possesses a remarkable communion-cup and cover, probably
ST. MARY'S   of secular origin and dating from the sixteenth century
CHURCH.   For the *chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, see above, p. 107.

During their visit to Sandwich, the members were received in the ancient
Guildhall by the Mayor (Mrs. Andrewes Uthwatt) who later
RECEPTION.   in the day also entertained them to tea.

After luncheon. the party motored to *Richborough Castle* (Fig. 20), under
the guidance of Mr. Walter G. Klein, F.S.A. Excavations
RICH-   have now been carried on for seven years by the Society of
BOROUGH.   Antiquaries at Richborough, the Roman *Rutupiae*, under the
direction of Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., with the assistance of
Mr. Klein.

The Saxon Shore fort, known as Richborough Castle, represents only the
last phase of a long occupation, lasting from the time of the invasion under
the Emperor Claudius in A.D. 43 for upwards of four hundred years. During
the recent excavations the history of the site, which reflects to no small
degree the whole history of this country during the period of the Roman
domination, has been gradually revealed, and even includes slight traces of a
pre-Roman occupation at the lowest levels. The first evidence of the
invaders is, as might be expected, represented by a military work. The
defensive ditches of what can only have been a camp of the invading legions
of Claudius—the first to be discovered in this country—have been traced
northwards for 1,078 feet from the line of the north wall of the later Saxon
Shore fort, and were found to curve slightly eastwards, dying out eventually
on the edge of the marsh. The uncovering of the entrance of this camp,
which was located in 1927, has also been begun, but much work has yet to be
done before the complete plan of the gateway, with its guard chambers,
etc., can be recovered. By carefully tracing the marks left by decayed
timbers it has also been found possible to determine the lay-out of a row of
large oblong wooden buildings, which may well have been storehouses.
They were subsequent in date to the early camp but seem to have belonged
to Claudian or Neronian times when. the site was, in all probability, used
as a depot for military supplies landed from the continent. Our knowledge
of Rutupiae at this period is still very meagre and future efforts will be
directed towards throwing more light upon it.

Towards the close of the first century a great structure was erected at
the end of the main road on the highest point of the headland. Little or
nothing remains of this except its concrete foundation, but the magnificence
of the superstructure can be guessed from the large accumulation of broken
Italian marble-casing and several portions of gilded bronze statues that

[1] See also Planche, *A Corner of Kent*, 339 and note.

Ditches traced for
1080 Feet from N Wall

FALLEN MASONRY

POSTERN

FALLEN MASONRY

FALLEN MASONRY

LINE OF N ROAD

WEST GATE

LINE OF WEST ROAD

LINE OF S ROAD

SITE OF SOUTH POSTERN

SCALE OF FEET

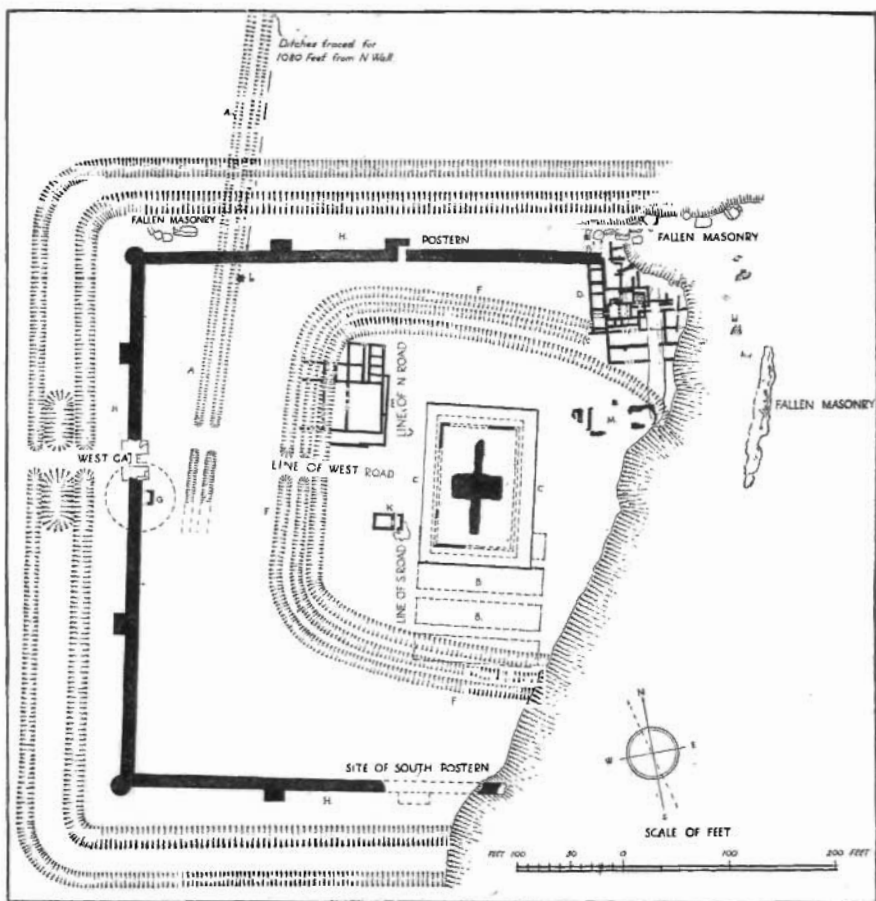FEET 100   50   0   100   200 FEET

FIG. 20

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE

(Block lent by the Society of Antiquaries)

have been found lying in the surrounding soil. What this building was is one of the problems that still remain to be solved. In the early years of the second century dwelling-houses sprang up around it, and there must have followed a time of peace and prosperity until the middle of the third century, when a small fort of 2 acres with three defensive ditches was formed. The necessity for this can only have been due to the beginning of the Saxon raids, which, varying in intensity, were to ebb and flow for several centuries until at last the country was engulfed.

This small fort was soon found insufficient, and during the second half of the third century a larger one with massive masonry walls, projecting rectangular and circular bastions and a double ditch was constructed. The Second Legion was wholly or partly moved thither from Caerleon in South Wales, and the fort survived as a protection to the port of Rutupiae until the final evacuation by the Romans, and may even have been garrisoned to a later date by the Britons themselves.

In addition, the remains of two small temples have been discovered to the south of the fort, and an interesting burial of c. 200-250 A.D. was found beneath the western wall of the fortress. Between twenty and thirty thousand coins have been recovered from the soil, as well as many objects in metal, stone and glass, while the quantity and quality of the pottery rivals that from any other site in this country.

Monday, 22nd July

At 10.15 a.m. the party arrived at the *Hospital of St. Nicholas, Harbledown* (Fig. 21), where Canon G. M. Livett, F.S.A., acted as guide.

Founded by Archbishop Lanfranc about 1084, at the same time as St. John's, Northgate, this hospital was probably the first lazar-house in England, though priority is claimed for Gundulf's foundation of St. Bartholomew's, Rochester. Eadmer says that ' some distance from the Westgate of the city the archbishop built houses of wood on the sloping side of a hill (*ligneas domos in devexo montis latere*) and assigned them to the use of leprous folk,' the sexes to be kept separate. He makes no mention of place-name or patron saint. About the same time a charter of Henry I speaks of it as *hospitale de bosco de Blen* : by that charter the king granted ' in increment of the hospital of Blen-wood ten perches of land round about (*undique circa Hosp.*) to be grubbed and tilled.' The name *Herbalduna* occurs for the first time in grants of the following reign. Gervase the monk at the end of the century is the first to mention the patron saint in his account of Lanfranc's building activities : ' to the west of the city he built a church of St. Nicholas and a hospital of leprous folk.'

In 1371 Archbishop Wittlesay created a ' perpetual chantry of one chaplain,' endowing it with a pension of £8, a house and gardens opposite the gateway, and a plot of land called *Claveringe* to the E. of the churchyard, afterwards known as the Mint and now occupied by cottages. The priest was a brother of the hospital. After the suppression of the chantry his duties were performed by a ' reader.'
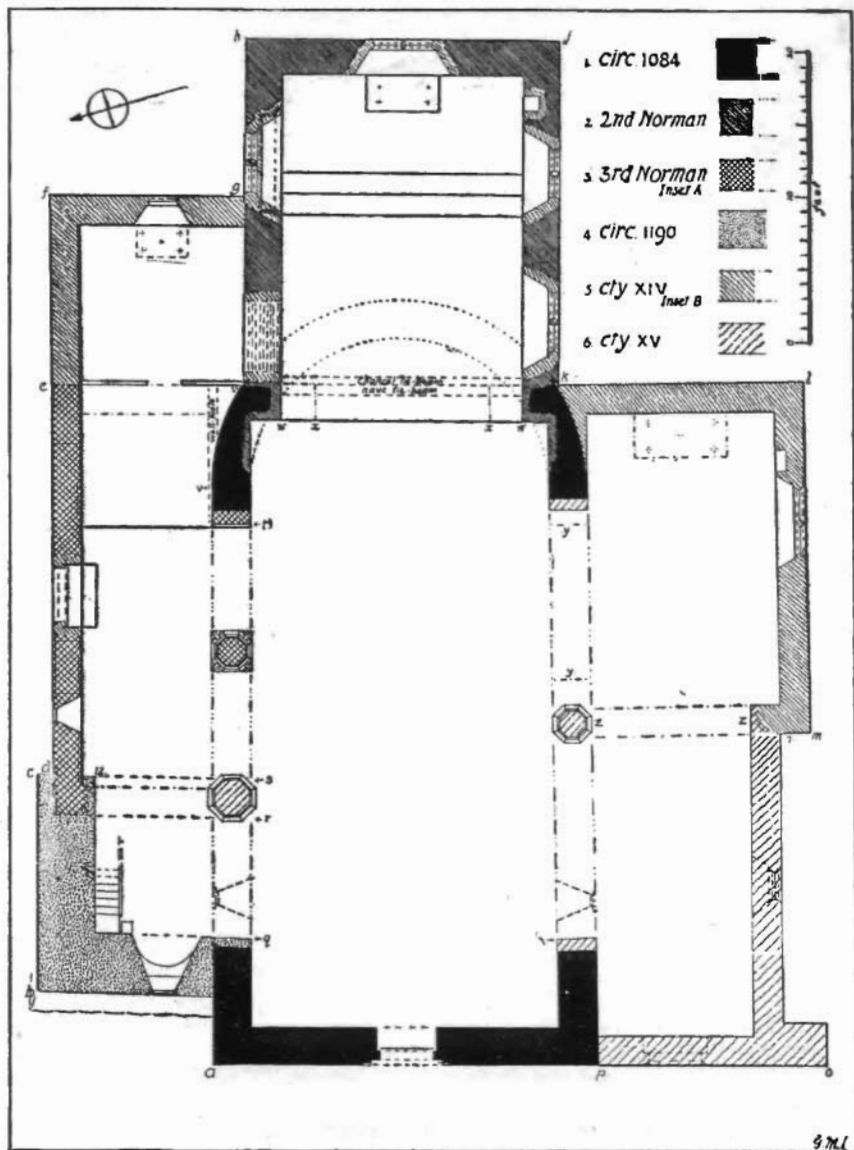
HARBLE-
DOWN.

1. circ. 1084
2. 2nd Norman
3. 3rd Norman *Inset A*
4. circ. 1190
5. cty XIV *Inset B*
6. cty XV

FIG. 21

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS, HARBLEDOWN

(From a plan by G. M. Livett)

This hospital, like St. John's, was founded for 60 inmates, 30 of either sex. The prevalence of leprosy began to abate, partly as a result of the Black Death, in the fourteenth century. At the end of the century only some (*nonnulli*) of the inmates were infected with the disease. In the reign of Edward VI there were, according to the Chantry Certificate, '67 Houslyng People within the Hospitall.' As at St. John's, Archbishop Parker restored the original numbers, but allowed not more than 10 of either sex to be out-dwellers. Towards the end of the seventeenth century the lodgings, being ruinous, were rebuilt, together with the common hall, to accommodate 15 dwellers of either sex, the like number of out-dwellers being granted a pension. A century later only 5 of the out-dwellers lived at or near Canterbury, the remaining 25 being resident at or near Lambeth. At the present time there are 7 in-brothers with a subprior and 8 in-sisters, a resident nurse and 7 out-dwellers. The existing buildings were erected *c.* 1840. The Archdeacon of Canterbury is Master.

The Church. The evolution of the church presents some remarkable peculiarities. Lanfranc's church was a single-celled apsidal building, the apse springing from the side walls without structural separation from the nave. The type is rare. In Kent the only other example is the ruined parish church of Maplescombe near Eynsford, of about the same dimensions. In Essex, Little Braxted is the same; while Eastthorpe near Colchester supplies an example in which a square-ended chancel was substituted for the apse in the thirteenth century. That is what happened, but at a much earlier date, at St. Nicholas: the masonry suggests that its square-ended chancel was added very soon after Lanfranc's time. The new chancel was built narrower than the nave, and made a little longer than it was originally, leaving a few feet of the curving apse remaining on each side. The curve of the outer face (*v v*) of this small portion may still be seen in the aisle on the N. side; and above it, the lengthening of the wall-plate supported by horizontal struts to receive the rafters of the lengthened nave-roof. In the inside (near *w w*) the curves were cut back with angles to make the lengthened nave square-ended. There was a chancel arch (*xx*), which was removed with the whole of its wall when a rood loft was erected in the fifteenth or possibly late fourteenth century.

The next work was the erection within the first half of the twelfth century of a short Norman N. aisle, the E. end-wall ranging with E. end of the extended nave; an arcade of two plain arches, ornate central column, plain responds with scalloped imposts; one small loop remaining has internally a flat lintel of wooden boards—*cf.* the similar windows of St. Bartholomew's, Rochester, dated *c.* 1125.

Late in the twelfth century or early in the next, W. of the aisle, in the angle of the aisle and the wall of nave, was built the tower up to two-thirds of its height, the upper part later. It communicates with the nave by a depressed pointed arch formed of Norman-wrought Caenstone, and with the aisle by an arch of similar shape, formed of blocks of Kentish rag with a couple of Norman stones. The imposts of the arches are rudely worked into scallops in imitation of Norman work. The supporting column, with 2 or 3 arch-stones rising from it, is a fifteenth-century rebuild of a plain square pier (*r s*), left by the Early English builders, which had on the E. side its original Norman impost, on the W. one imitation impost. The west

window, round-headed, is made up chiefly of Norman stones, some of which do not fit the internal splay.

The fourteenth century saw the N. aisle extended eastwards, and on the S. a broad transeptal chapel, with windows of remarkable tracery and a piscina ; there must have been an arch of communication (y y) with the nave. About the same time the Norman windows of the chancel were replaced with varied designs of tracery. Some ancient glass remains in these windows, and on the splays of the E. window contemporary frescoes of figures under canopies. On the N. side is a founder's tomb.

In the fifteenth century the west wall (z z) of the S. chapel was removed and a narrower aisle built westwards. Its walls have been largely rebuilt : it originally had a window in its side-wall and a doorway in the end-wall. The purpose of this addition seems to have been to give a separate entrance either to the inmates or to parishioners. A wood screen was built at the same time, extending eastwards up the nave from the S. side of the W. door. Near its W. end it had a door—the only part of the screen which now remains, preserved in the hall of the hospital. An engraving of the screen *in situ* is in existence.

At the same time, if not earlier, the S. wall of the nave and its windows and chapel-arch gave place to an arcade of two wide-spanned arches, with central column that has base and cap like that on the N. side, but worked in harder stone (Kentish rag) and therefore more coarsely moulded.

The Norman W. door shows a continuous zigzag moulding of early character worked on the face of its arch.

At the foot of the hill-slope there is a well or spring traditionally known as the Black Prince's Well. Its covering arch is probably a Norman structure, composed for the most part of calcareous tufa, a superficial deposit widely distributed in Kent and largely used in early Norman as well as in Roman times. Near by are many interesting fragments of wrought and moulded stones.

The Roman Watling Street, if continued eastwards in a straight line from Upper Harbledown towards Canterbury, would cross the little valley with its stream coming from the north, and, passing by the spring, would ascend the hill-slope a little S. of the hospital. But the line of the present winding road that ascends a little N. must have been in use long before the hospital of the Forest of Blen was built.

Mr. Rushforth then described the remains of the original fourteenth-century glazing in the chancel windows. In the irregular quatrefoil at the top of the north window the Ascension composition (of the earlier type, in which the mount is omitted) is ingeniously disposed, clouds and the feet of the ascending Saviour occupying the top lobe, the heads or limbs of the crowd of apostles the side ones, while, in continuation of these, the foremost figures of Mary and Peter fill the bottom one. The cusped heads of the two main lights contain a diaper of gold fleurs-de-lis, framed by a border of white lily branches, above the low canopies surmounting the figures of saints, set on quarry backgrounds, which filled the great part of the lights. They have almost disappeared, but one is recognisable as a bishop, perhaps St. Nicholas, as the name occurs on a fragment of lettering below. The quatrefoil in the head of the east window contains three censing angels, with clouds and rays in the top lobe to indicate the Deity.

In the cusped heads of the two lights are seraphs standing on wheels, executed in stain. The lights have lost their subjects, but the borders contain various fragments, including the fleur-de-lis diaper and lily border noticed in the other window. It is curious that a second Ascension exists in the middle of the sexfoil forming the head of one of the windows on the south side. It is of the same type as the other, but the more elaborate tracery of the stone work suggests that it is rather later in date. The ogeed lobes of the sexfoil are filled with large leaves, the whole being carried out in black, white and stain.

Proceeding to Ospringe, the party was received at the *Maison Dieu*, now the Museum, by Mr. W. Whiting, F.S.A., who described the Roman OSPRINGE.   remains found in the neighbourhood of Ospringe and Faversham. The following is an amplification of Mr. Whiting's remarks, prepared by the Editor, in part from unpublished material very kindly supplied by Mr. Whiting. (See Fig. 22.)

From Faversham church westwards to the foundations of the old chapel of Stone, a strip of country about a mile and three quarters long and a mile ROMAN   in width has proved rich in Roman remains. Diagonally OSPRINGE   across this strip runs the Watling Street, which, in conjunction AND FAVERS-   with the proximity of several minor tributaries of the Swale, HAM.   was doubtless their primary *raison d'être*. Beneath the churchyard at Faversham itself, foundations of Roman buildings have been observed on the north side of the nave and south side of the chancel, whilst urns and coins were brought to light in 1794[1] when the western tower was taken down. Previously, in 1755, a Roman altar and many Roman bricks had been discovered when the central tower was demolished.[2] Elsewhere in Faversham, indications of a Roman building— a chalk floor, flanged tiles, potsherds, etc.—have been found in a field east of Clapgate ; whilst in Thorn Mead field, near Faversham Abbey, an urn containing burnt bones and covered by a tile on which was an armlet was discovered in 1862.[3] Again, at Davington Hill at and near the Powder Mills a Roman cemetery containing upwards of 20 urns was observed in 1770 ; whilst other burials have been noted in gravel-pits between Davington Hill and Bysing Road.[4] In the adjoining parish of Oare, two sites have produced further burials. In Church field, about 20 yards from and parallel with the road leading to the Sheppey Ferry, near Pheasant Farm, a number of groups of pottery associated with cremation-burials was found in 1838 ; in connection with them are noted Samian vessels bearing the stamps of the late first-century potters *Crucuro, Martialis, Secundus* and *Ruffus*. Some of these burials are now in the Canterbury Museum.[5] The second cemetery was found in 1844 in Moor Field or Broom Field a few hundred yards west of the first, and appears to have been of similar date.[6] A little further north, at Uplees Farm, more cinerary urns were dug up in 1871.[7] Further south, between Ospringe Parsonage and the Brook, more burials are said to

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[1] *Gent.'s Mag.* ii, 554 (July, 1799).
[2] Jacob, *Hist. of Faversham* (1774), p. 39.
[3] *Reliquary*, xiii, 144 ; for another cremation burial see *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd Ser., vi, 380.

[4] Jacob, *Hist. of Faversham*, p. 3 ; Hasted, ii, 728 ; Gough's *Camden* (1806), i, 342.
[5] *Archaeologia*, xxix, 221.
[6] *Reliquary*, xiii, 143.
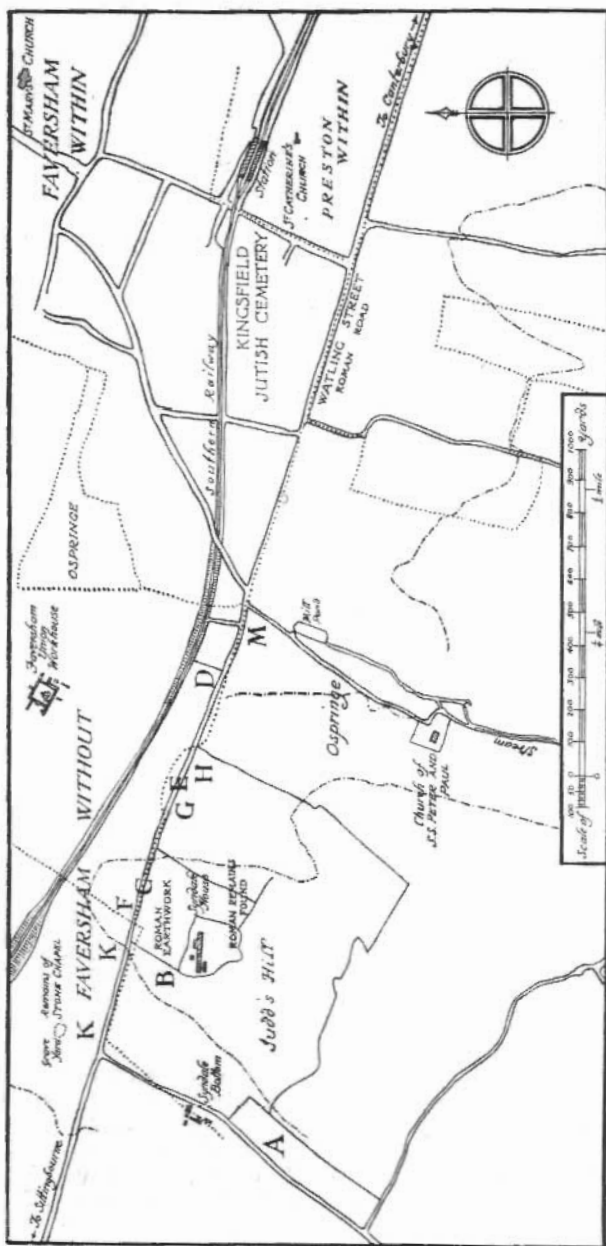[7] *Arch. Cant.*, ix, lxxii.

FIG. 22

MAP SHOWING SITES OF ROMAN REMAINS IN THE VICINITY OF OSPRINGE AND FAVERSHAM

have been found long ago, and discoveries of other Roman urns and coins are recorded from the vicinity of the 48th and 49th milestone on the Watling Street.[1]

Apart from the Roman foundations already noted at Faversham itself, other Roman structural remains have been observed in this area. In a field near Elverton Lane, Luddenham, strong foundations of flint-rubble, enclosing and subdividing a space about 54 yards square, are recorded and with them was noted a part of a tessellated pavement and a hypocaust. The only coins mentioned appear to have been two of Constantine I.[2] Nearby, in a field west of Hog Brook, about 2 miles west-north-west of Faversham, other foundations were seen in 1852; whilst at Buckland Church, the remains of 'a small Roman villa' (apparently distinct from the remains just noted) were uncovered a few years before 1874.[3] Less certain remains in the Faversham district might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Here it will suffice to observe that at Black Lands in Ewell, a mile east of Faversham, is thought, somewhat vaguely and suspiciously, to be 'the site of a Roman villa which was destroyed by fire.'[4] The ruined chapel of Stone has itself been regarded as partially of Roman date, but there is no good reason for believing that any of its walls are earlier than the Saxon period.

One possible structural relic of the Roman period is still just recognisable above ground. On the top of Judd's Hill, 900 yards west of the Maison Dieu at Ospringe, the mutilated remains of a bank and ditch, formerly enclosing an oblong area of about 400 feet from north to south and 480 feet from east to west (i.e. about $4\frac{1}{3}$ acres), adjoins the Watling Street on its southern side. In the south-western quarter of the enclosure stands Syndale House, and generations of gardeners have played havoc with the earthwork.[5] The main road here has been diverted slightly to the northwards over half a century ago, and during the work 'a great quantity' of Roman coins, pottery and other debris, including heaps of oyster shells, was found here, whilst coins of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius and Arcadius have been picked up by the gardeners. Although no Roman structures have been recorded within the area, there can be little doubt that the enclosure whatever its purpose—whether as a fortified village or as a large posting-station—dates from Roman times.

But the most ample evidences of Roman occupation in this vicinity have been recovered in recent years. Since 1913, nine sites in the neighbourhood of Ospringe and Judd's Hill have yielded more or less extensive Roman remains. These sites are marked A to K on the map (Fig. 22.) In 1913, in a gravel pit at site A, about 700 yards west of Syndale Camp, six Roman cremation burials with pottery dating from about 70 to 110 A.D. were found and carefully preserved.[6] At site B, about 120 yards north-west of the front-door of Syndale House, a first-century Samian plate of form 15 was found on the edge of the embankment of the earthwork; whilst C indicates the spot where the alteration of the line of the road in the nineteenth century led to the discovery of Roman remains. At D, about 700 yards east of the earthwork and about 8 yards east-north-east from the 46th milestone (from

[1] *Arch. Cant.*, lx, lxxi.
[2] *Reliquary*, xiii, 143.
[3] *Arch. Cant.*, lx, lxxi.

[4] *Arch. Cant.*, lx, lxxi.
[5] *Arch. Cant.*, lx, lxxiii.
[6] *Arch. Cant.*, xxxi, 284 and xxxix, 38.

London) on the main road, a further group of more than 20 cremation burials was found within a space of about 20 feet by 30 feet, and the pottery with them seems to have dated from the second and early third centuries.[1]

In the following year, about 285 yards west of this spot (E on plan), further burials of about the same were located;[2] and in 1922-3, excavations were carried out at the spot marked F, where several cremation and two or three inhumation burials were found. In the following year considerably upwards of 172 cremation burials and 74 inhumation burials were carefully unearthed by the Society of Antiquaries, and these with many of the previous finds are now preserved in the Maison Dieu at Ospringe. A long trench was also dug within the park at G, and two others at H, where a rubbish heap containing potsherds of the first to third centuries A.D., pieces of burnt wattle-and-daub, a coin of Commodus and many animal bones were found. Lastly, in the vicinity of the Saxon and medieval chapel of Stone, to the north-west of Syndale House, a hearth and chalk-walling, found by Lieut.-Col. W. Hawley in 1926, seem to represent Roman cottages alongside the Watling Street.

Regarded as a whole, these various relics obviously represent a considerable if straggling population, centring perhaps on the earthwork at Syndale House but extending far both to the east and to the west of this spot. The backbone of the settlement must have been the Watling Street, alongside of which lay extensive cemeteries for a distance of half a mile or more to the west of Ospringe. The chronological limits of the occupation are not very clearly defined but there is sufficient evidence to show that it was already fairly extensive in the Flavian period and lasted on to the end of the fourth century.[3] The presence of a great Jutish cemetery associated with Roman remains in Kingsfield, immediately to the east of Ospringe,[4] may be thought to indicate something of a continuity of occupation in early post-Roman times, such as has been suspected at Frilford in Berkshire and on three or four other Roman and Saxon sites.

This area of occupation, or perhaps rather some restricted part of it, seems to have been known in Roman times as *Durolevum*. But the identification falls short of precision. Our authorities differ amongst themselves; the second Iter of the Antonine Itinerary places Durolevum at a distance of 16 miles from Rochester (Durobrivae) and 12 from Canterbury (Durovernum), whilst the Peutinger Table gives the distance from Canterbury to ' Burolevum ' as 7 miles. In point of fact, Ospringe is about 9 English miles from Canterbury and 16 from Rochester. The figures vaguely point to the Faversham-Ospringe district, and in that general sense alone may the name Durolevum be applied to the area of Roman occupation hereabouts.

MAISON DIEU, OSPRINGE. The *Hospital of St. Mary* (the Maison Dieu) was then described by Mr. Godfrey (see above, p. 106).

[1] *Arch. Cant.*, xxxv, 1 and xxxvi, 65.

[2] *Arch. Cant.*, xxxvi, 74.

[3] The rather scanty coin-lists begin with one of Claudius and end with two of Arcadius. See especially *Arch. Cant.*, lx, lxxii, and xli, 197.

[4] *Reliquary*, iii, 141; *Arch. Cant.*

Attention was also drawn by Mr. Clapham to the remains of *Stone chapel*, a mile W. of Ospringe, though time did not permit of a visit. The

STONE
CHAPEL.

ruins of this small church were excavated a few years ago by Lieut.-Col. W. Hawley and Canon Livett. The central portion of the building forms almost a square and is the earliest part of the structure ; it has walls of tufa and rag-stone with cordons of Roman brick forming a type of polychrome decoration on the external face. In the W. wall is a narrow opening with a re-used Roman threshold-stone. It seems probable that this building formed the chancel of a late pre-Conquest church, the nave of which was constructed of timber. This early chancel seems to have been extended towards the east in the twelfth century. The nave was re-built and extended in the later middle ages.

The members then proceeded to *Davington Priory*, where they were addressed by Mr. Clapham. The priory was founded, according to Tanner,

DAVINGTON
PRIORY.

by Fulk de Newenham in 1153. It was a small and poor house of Benedictine Nuns, and became extinct by the death of the last Prioress, who was also the last nun, in 1535. An unusual feature of the church was that the E. arm was parochial and the W. arm (the structural nave) was monastic—the reverse of the usual arrangement in such cases. It is further strange that, at the Reformation, the monastic nave was allowed to stand, whilst the parochial chancel was demolished. The nave is a twelfth-century building, designed with two western towers of which one only now exists. The present E. end is partly formed by the rood-screen, between the two doorways of which the nave altar was placed. Parts of the S. and W. ranges of the conventual buildings also survive, those of the S. range including the doorway to the frater and the adjacent lavatory.

The party lunched at *Faversham*. This town covers Roman remains (see above, p. 298), but owed its rise in the Middle Ages to the important

FAVERSHAM.

Benedictine Abbey founded here by King Stephen. Both the founder and his wife were buried in the Abbey Church, which stood on the N. side of the town but has left practically no remains. The *parish church* is a large cruciform building, with double aisles to the transepts, and a nave reconstructed by Dance in 1756. The spire was rebuilt in 1797. Amongst the details, the most remarkable feature is the series of paintings, probably of fourteenth-century date, which cover most of one of the pillars in the N. transept and represent the Nativity, etc. The Elizabethan timber *market-hall* is also noteworthy.

Chilham, which was next visited, is remarkable as preserving its ancient character largely intact. Besides numerous timber-framed houses and

CHILHAM.

its medieval parish church, it contains a Norman castle and a Jacobean house.

The *castle* (Fig. 23), described by Mr. Clapham (see also *Antiquaries Journal*, viii, 350), belonged to Odo of Bayeux, the Dovers and others. It

CASTLE.

stands on a mound and consists of an octagonal keep, with forebuilding, of about 1160, and a roughly rectangular curtain surrounding it, perhaps of the fourteenth century. The keep has been much altered internally. Its most interesting feature is
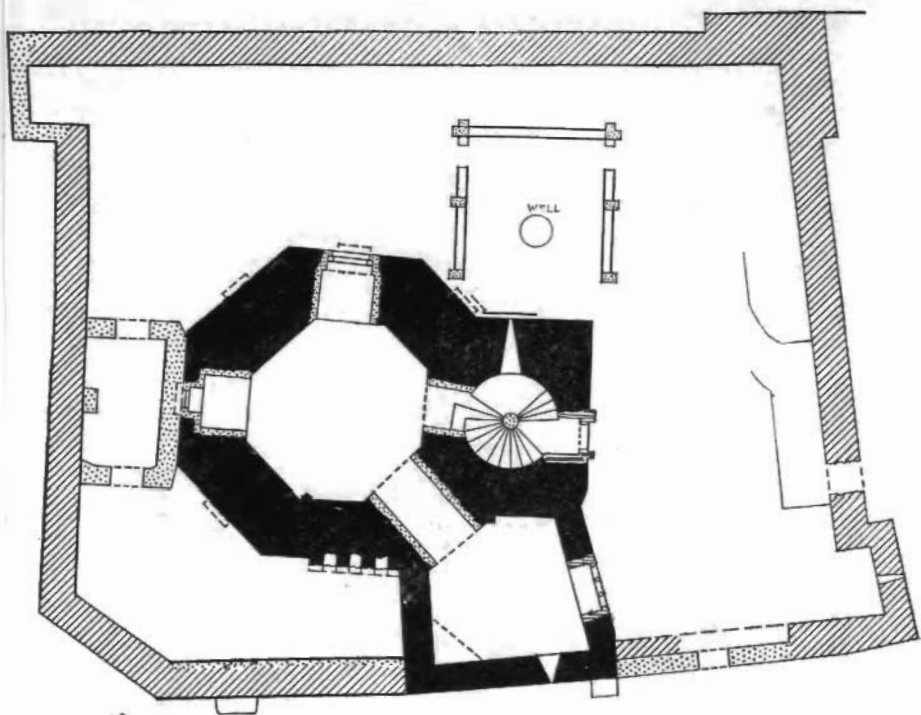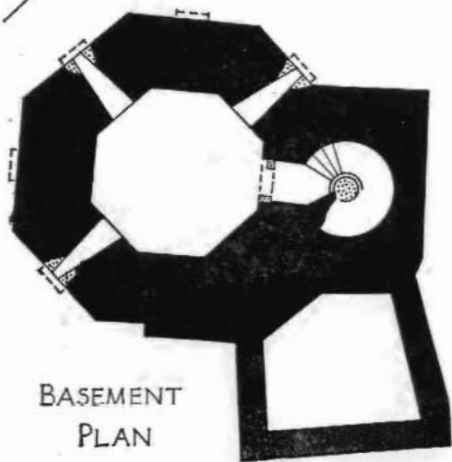
MAIN FLOOR PLAN

11TH CENTURY
12TH "
LATER MEDIAEVAL
16 & 17TH CENTURIES
MODERN

BASEMENT PLAN

SUB BASEMENT PLAN

10   0   10   20   30   40   50 FEET

FIG. 23. CHILHAM CASTLE
(By permission of the Society of Antiquaries)

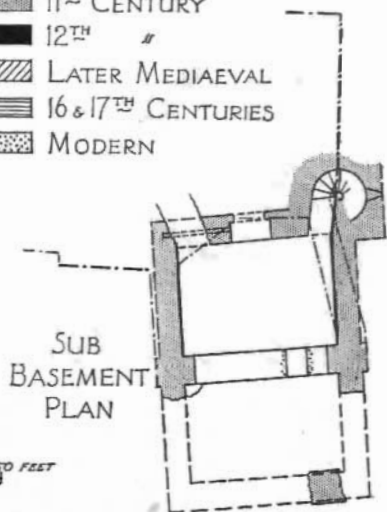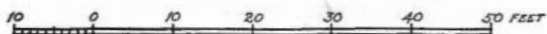the remains of an earlier building incorporated in the base of the fore-building; this building appears to have been part of a Hall built either shortly before or shortly after the Conquest.

The *house* (Pl. xv, B, and Fig. 24), described by Mr. Godfrey, stands immediately to the East of the Castle, and was built by Sir Dudley Digges
THE
HOUSE in 1616. Its ascription to Inigo Jones seems to be entirely unfounded, and only in its plan does it depart from the normal building of the period. The principal range of building, that containing the Hall and its adjoining rooms, faces north-east, with a porch in the centre (having a circular oriel over the door) and a small
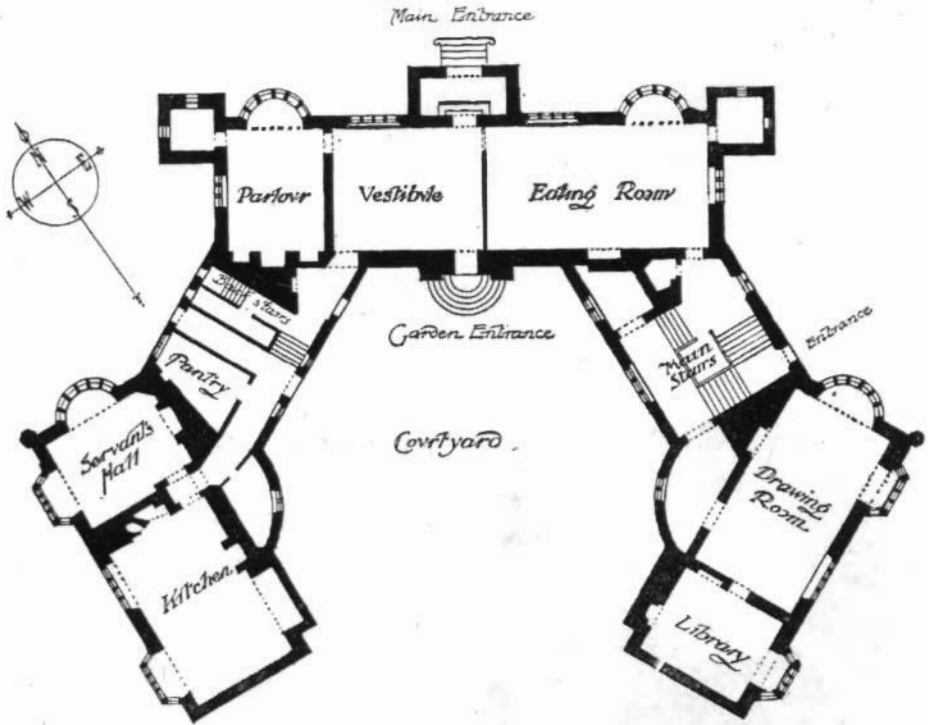
FIG. 24. CHILHAM : THE JACOBEAN HOUSE
*(From H. I. Triggs and H. Tanner, ' Some Architectural Works of Inigo Jones,'
by permission of Mr. R. T. Batsford)*

square turret at each angle. From the rear of this block, two sections of building forming an obtuse angle with its southern face, connect with two wings that turn towards one another, and thus form five sides of an irregular hexagon. This disposition can be compared with the essays of John Thorpe and other builders of the early renaissance, in designing houses in geometrical figures.

The house is built in a fine red brick, with simple gables and tall chimney-

TOWER

NAVE

NORTH TRANSEPT

SQUINT

CHANCEL

SQUINT

SOUTH TRANSEPT

PORCH
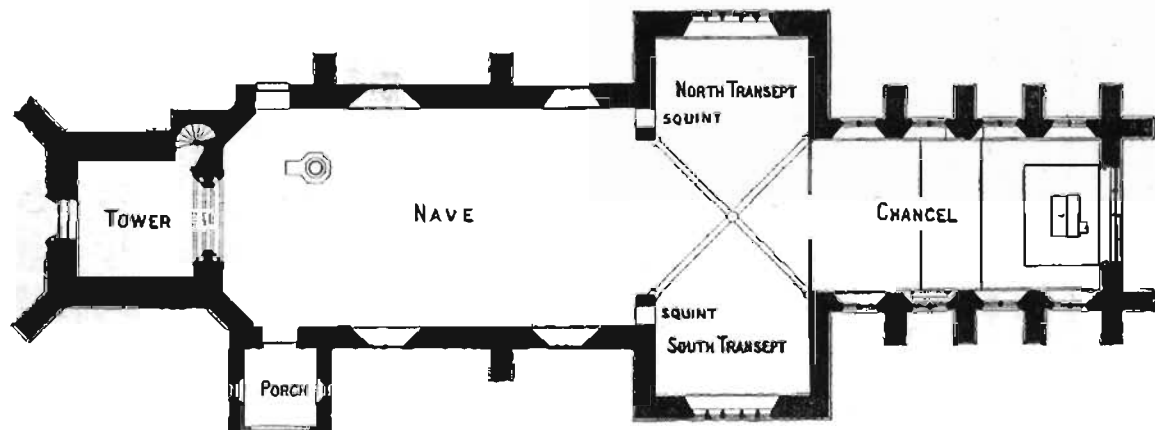
SCALE OF FEET

Feet 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet.

FIG. 25

CHARTHAM CHURCH

(From a plan by A. B. Mitchell in *The British Architect*, Nov. 13th, 1885)

stacks. It has been very much altered inside, but retains several stone fire-places with incised patterns similar to the remarkable monuments in Chilham Church.

The *Church* of St. Mary, described by Mr. Clapham, has a thirteenth-century tower-arch, fourteenth-century transepts and fifteenth-century

CHURCH.   arcades. The W. tower was rebuilt early in the sixteenth century and the chancel and chapels are modern. The corbels of the nave-roof are carved with the symbols of the evangelists. The church contains some fragmentary old glass and an interesting series of monuments. Two of these, to E. Fogg, 1625, in the S. chapel, and to Margaret Lady Palmer, 1619, in the N. aisle, have curious diapering on the marble, like that on the fireplaces in the House. The other monuments include an elaborate structure by Nicholas Stone to Sir Dudley Digges, 1638, in the S. chapel, and a memorial by Chantry to T. Wildman, in the N. chapel. It is a curious fact that the shrine of St. Augustine was removed to this church after the dissolution of St. Augustine's Abbey, but how long it remained here is uncertain.

The last halt of the day was Chartham, where the *Church of St. Mary* (Fig. 25) was described by Mr. Clapham. This church was entirely rebuilt about

CHARTHAM.   1300 and consists of chancel, transepts and aisleless nave. The windows of the chancel are remarkable examples of a type of tracery generally called Kentish. There are no arches between the crossing and the four arms of the building, but four curved oak ribs spring from the four angles and meet at a carved boss in the middle. The responds at the end of the nave are pierced by squints. The W. tower was apparently rebuilt late in the fifteenth century. The church contains a fine early brass with a cross-legged figure of Sir Robert Septvans (1306) and three brasses of rectors. There is some good stained glass in the chancel, including a Majesty, a Coronation of the Virgin, grisaille borders and some heraldry, all of the date of the church. The piscinae in the transepts should also be noticed.

Mr. Rushforth said that the remains of the contemporary glazing of the chancel (belonging, as Westlake says,[1] to the latest phase of thirteenth-century grisaille), enable us to realise the effect of the complete original treatment of the windows. Much of the glass, indeed, is modern; but as these grisaille designs can be copied from the surviving old portions, the general effect is preserved. Among the few ancient portions of the east window is a shield of England with a label of five points azure, apparently for Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I.[2] The four two-light windows on either side show progressive elaboration from east to west, probably indicating that the work was not completed at once. The two easternmost pairs have rather plain grisaille, with a comparatively small use of colour. In the next pair there is more colour (especially a deep yellow) and richer borders; and the north window has monsters in the heads of the lights, and bunches of oak leaves on a red ground in the tracery. The westernmost pair has

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[1] *History of Design in Painted Glass*, i, 144 and Pl. lxxxix.

[2] There was no Earl of Kent at the date of this glass, and the arms of the next one, Edmund of Woodstock (1321–30), are 'England with a bordure argent.'

figure-subjects in the tracery lights (restored in parts) : on the south side a Majesty between the Evangelistic animals, with censing angels in the side openings, the arms of England at the top. and at the bottom those of the De Clares, lords of Tonbridge Castle, and therefore among the magnates of Kent. The window on the north side has a Coronation of Mary (the upper part of the Christ is lost), with censing angels in the quatrefoils.

Mr. Rushforth also drew attention to a small mural monument by the east window to John Bungey (d. 1597), rector of Chartham and prebendary of Canterbury, preferments which he evidently owed to his connexion with Archbishop Parker who, like him, was a Norwich man, and whose niece Margaret he married.[1] He founded a (short-lived) family here, for the epitaph adds that ' he builded Mystole and there died.' Mystole House, in the parish, became the seat of the Fagge baronets, of whose family there are monuments (one by Rysbrack) in the south transept.

Tuesday, 23rd July

At 10.15 the party arrived at *Lyminge*, where the remains of the Saxon monastery, together with the parish church, were described by Mr. Martin (Fig. 26).

Early in the seventh century was established at Lyminge the earliest Nunnery in England, with the possible exception of Folkestone. In 633 LYMINGE Edwin, King of Northumbria, was slain in battle and SAXON Aethelburga, or Eadburga, his wife, fled with her children CHURCH. to seek the protection of her brother Eadburg, King of Kent. She obtained leave to found a nunnery at Lyminge, to which she retired and where she became first abbess.
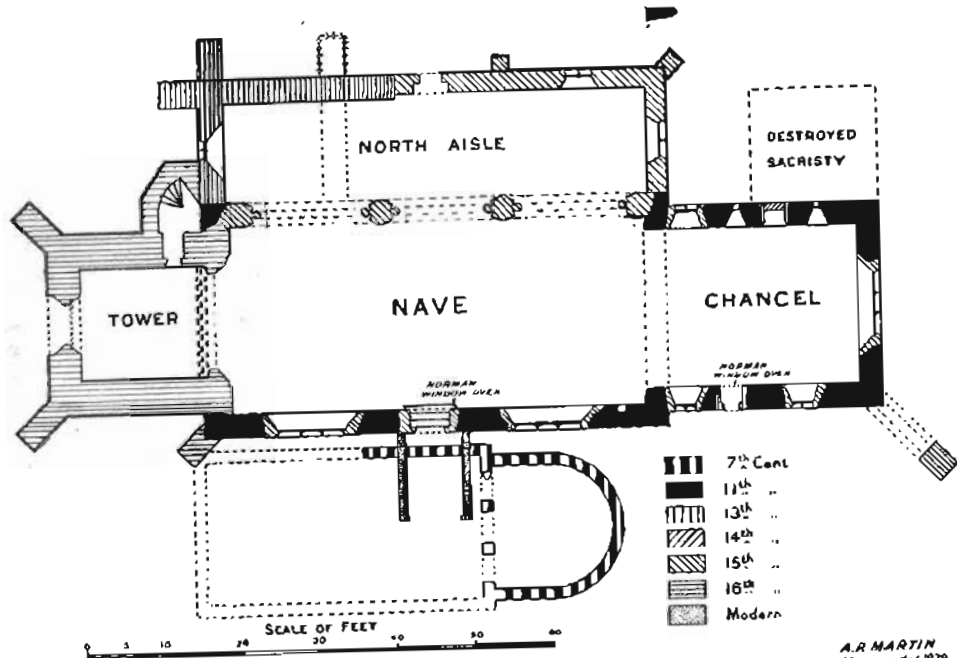
Lyminge was a double monastery for both men and women, ruled over by an abbess as was customary in similar English houses at that date. Subsequently there appear to have been separate foundations. Towards the end of the eighth century Danish raids began to threaten the house, and in 804 the nuns were removed for safety to Canterbury. The monks remained there until about 965, when they were transferred to Christ Church, Canterbury, and the monastery was probably destroyed by the invaders.

The remains of what is almost certainly the seventh-century church built by Aethelburga lie immediately to the south of the present church. They consist of a nave about 50 feet long and 18 feet wide, with an apsidal presbytery entered from the nave by a triple arcade, traces of one of the piers of which can still be seen. There is some evidence of a porticus on the north side (partly underlying the present church) in which Aethelburga is recorded to have been buried in 647. This probably had its counterpart on the south side also. The building overlies Roman foundations, considerable traces of which have been found in the churchyard and under the present church.

The church of SS. Mary and Aethelburga, at Lyminge, consists of a nave with N. aisle, chancel, W. tower and S. porch. There was formerly

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[1] *Harl. Soc.*, xlii (1898), 121 ; lxxv (1924), 87.

LYMINGE CHURCH, KENT

SS. MARY & ÆTHELBURGA

NORTH AISLE

DESTROYED SACRISTY

TOWER NAVE CHANCEL

NORMAN WINDOW OVER

NORMAN WINDOW OVER

7th Cent.
11th "
13th "
14th "
15th "
16th "
Modern

SCALE OF FEET

A.R. MARTIN
Mens et del 1929

FIG. 26

a sacristy on the N. of the chancel. The original building, now represented by the chancel and S. wall of the nave, may be attributed to the latter part of the eleventh century. Some confirmation of this is derived from the recorded translation, about 1083, of the remains of the first two abbesses of the Saxon foundation to Lanfranc's newly founded Priory of St. Gregory at Canterbury, a step which may well have been necessitated by the new building. The principal indication of date are the original windows, three of which survive in the chancel and one, and traces of a second, in the S. wall of the nave. They are all of similar construction, deeply splayed, with the interior arches turned in Roman brick. In the thirteenth century a tower was begun to the N.W. of the nave but seems subsequently to have been converted into a chapel. Late in the fifteenth century this was extended, by the removal of its E. wall, to form a N. aisle, which is divided from the nave by an arcade of three four-centred arches, supported on piers with attached shafts and octagonal capitals. The original Norman chancel arch has been replaced by the present very wide arch springing direct from the side walls. The low and massive W. tower belongs to the early part of the sixteenth century, and in the spandrils of the W. doorway are the arms of Archbishops Morton and Warham, now much worn. A curious recess in the S. wall of the nave, behind the pulpit, should be noted ; it is formed of Roman bricks but has been much restored.

LYMINGE PARISH CHURCH.

The members then motored to *Saltwood Castle* (Pl. xvi), which was inspected by the kindness of the owner, Mr. Reginald Lawson, and under the guidance of Mr. Randall Davies, F.S.A.

Saltwood castle appears to have been a royal stronghold in Saxon times, and was granted in 833 by a charter of King Egbert to the church of St. Mary at Lyminge. In the tenth century it was granted to Christchurch, Canterbury. It apparently reverted to the crown, for it was subsequently granted by William I to Hugo de Montfort, and it passed into the possession of Henry de Essex in the time of Henry II. Though a fief of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry II seized it as being escheat to the crown, but it was restored to the See of Canterbury by John, and henceforth became one of the palaces of the Archbishops. In 1539 Cranmer, doubtless in view of the impending storm, conveyed the castle to the crown, and Henry granted it to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. The present ruinous condition of the Castle is to be attributed not to any attack it has undergone, but to the disastrous earthquake which occurred in this neighbourhood in 1580.

SALTWOOD CASTLE.

The inner bailey of oval shape (about 325 by 225 feet) retains its twelfth-century curtain wall on the north, west and east, and was probably built by Henry de Essex about 1160. Three square towers at the cardinal points remain, the eastern being the principal entrance. These towers are built within the curtain, but have buttresses on the outer face of the wall, formed by projecting their side walls through the curtain. The southern wall seems to have been rebuilt in the thirteenth century on a chord of the original elliptical building, and at the same time the adjoining living apartments were erected, and a wall and gate enclosing a larger outer bailey. There are remains of what appear to have been two important projecting towers on this south front. The thirteenth-century Hall was apparently followed by

a solar with vaulted undercroft (c. 1300) and a chapel to the east of the kitchens, on the first floor (c. 1325). The chapel has three 3-light windows on each side and had another to the east, the rear arches being repeated as wall arcading. Archbishop Courtenay (1381–1396) built a new hall to the north-west of the solar, connected with it by a corbelled passage in the angle of the court between them. He also built a new gatehouse outside the old entrance to the Inner Court.

At Hythe, the party lunched, and then visited the *parish church* (Pl. xvii) under the guidance of Canon Livett.

In the Domesday Survey the church of Saltwood is mentioned, but there is no mention of a church of Hythe. The nave of St. Leonard's contains indications of its erection towards the end of the eleventh century. Though accounted a chapel of Saltwood the archbishops retained the advowson in their own hands and, with the growing prosperity of the Cinque Port, St. Leonard's assumed the status of an independent parish church.
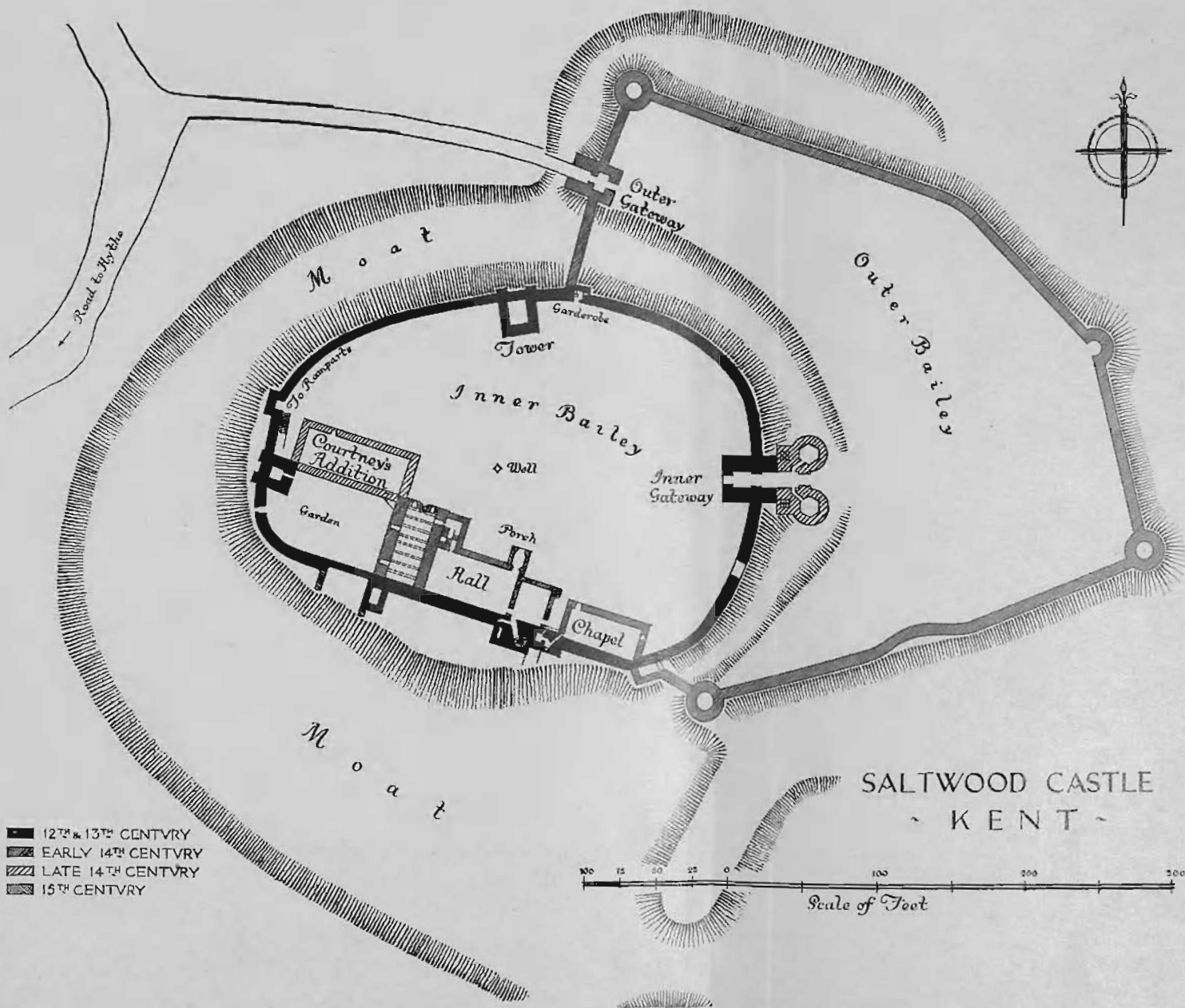
HYTHE CHURCH.

In the accompanying illustration the plan of the church is divided into two parts longitudinally by an axial line : the northern part is the plan of the existing building tinted to show the different periods of erection ; the southern part shows (1) in full black the S. half of an early-Norman church of the common type—an aisleless nave and small square-ended chancel, (2) the lines of a late-Norman enlargement, which by the destruction of the older chancel lengthened the nave and by the addition of aisles, transepts and a new eastern arm resulted in what was practically a new building of cruciform plan, and (3) to the E. of the late-Norman building the plan of a partly-subterraneous processional ambulatory by which the Early-English architect of an entirely new eastern arm raised his sanctuary and altar some 6 feet above the level of the old nave which he retained and remodelled. A section included in the illustration (A) shows how the architect made an ascent of nine steps from the nave up to the floor of his choir and aisles and of three more steps to his sanctuary. His new building of three bays followed the lines of the E. and W. walls of the late-Norman chancel and its aisles, extending them one bay eastwards. This arrangement was prompted by certain limitations of space : further extension eastwards was denied to the Early-English architect by a way that ran, and still runs, direct up the hill : he could not spare room for an interior processional path round the E. end, so he designed this under-altar ambulatory along the line of the processional path which he found exterior to the late-Norman E. end. This is the simple explanation of the striking and dignified, but un-English, elevation of the Hythe choir and sanctuary.

Hythe choir is enriched with clusters of detached shafts of Purbeck marble which adorn the columns of the arcades and the rere-arches of the windows, their moulded bases and capitals being of the coarser marble of Bethersden. The vaulting was not completed until the restoration by J. L. Pearson in 1887.

The pressure of the proposed vault is suggested by the unusually massive buttresses on the S. side. The position of the middle one of the three was dictated by the width of the ambulatory doorway and the consequent decision to place two lancets above it, instead of one as in the eastern bay

Road to Hythe

Moat

Outer Gateway

Outer Bailey

Garderobe

Tower

To Ramparts

Inner Bailey

Courtney's Addition

Well

Inner Gateway

Garden

Porch

Hall

Chapel

Moat

12TH & 13TH CENTVRY
EARLY 14TH CENTVRY
LATE 14TH CENTVRY
15TH CENTVRY

SALTWOOD CASTLE
· K E N T ·

100   75   50   25   0   100   200   300

Scale of Feet

of the N. aisle. This resulted in a curiously asymmetrical arrangement of the vaulting ribs, as illustrated in an additional sketch (B).

Attached to the great N.W. pier of the choir rises a stair-turret, which leads up to the wall-passages of the clear-storey stage. At that level a wall-passage runs over the chancel-arch, lighted by an opening on either side immediately over the crown of the arch. Half-way up the turret is a similar opening that gave access to a rood-screen.

Proceeding westwards the Early-English builders remodelled the late-Norman nave. They raised the height of the nave-walls sufficiently to accommodate three small trefoil-headed lights on either side and built a new high-pitched roof (renewed by Street in 1887). They also replaced the low late-Norman roofs of the aisles by roofs of sharper pitch, as indicated by their half-arch and sloping weather-course at the E. end of the N. aisle. They replaced by pointed arches the round-headed arches that looked into the late-Norman transepts, which they retained. The early Norman chancel-arch had already been removed, and in rebuilding the arcades which the late-Norman builders must have inserted in the side-walls of the early-Norman nave, they left between its E. respond and the W. respond of the adjoining transept-arch on each side a bit of blank wall, which must be explained *infra*. It remains only on the S. side, where the arcade of three arches, though somewhat plainer, approximates in detail to the Early-English work further E. On the S. side only the central work is Early English, much plainer in character, of a single chamfered order and not so lofty. It must have sprung from the imposts of square piers, possibly Norman, and was doubtless one of three similar arches. It suggests that this treatment of the Norman N. arcade was the first work of the Early-English builders, undertaken before they built their new roofs of high pitch. The E. arch, with its supports, is early fourteenth-century work, higher and wider, and its erection did away with the bit of blank walling referred to above. The W. arch, rude and massive, is a somewhat later fourteenth-century rebuilding of its Early-English predecessor. (For further analysis see *Arch. Cant.*, xxx, and MS. note in volume preserved in the church.)

The old west tower fell in 1739 and was rebuilt a few years later. It must have been a thirteenth-century building, as the thickening of the Norman W. wall and the added buttresses on the line of that wall towards the S. seem to be of that period. To the same period also belongs the S. door inserted in the wall of the late S. aisle. The contemporary porch was replaced in the fourteenth century by a porch of wider dimensions built to support a parvise. When this was done the aisle wall was raised to its present height, not only to receive the abutment of the new porch, but also to support a flat roof and to contain tall two-light fourteenth-ctntury windows (which unfortunately have been replaced by modern plate-tracery windows), like those still existing in the N. aisle.

We now come to the plan of the early Norman church and the relation to it of the late-Norman enlargement into cruciform plan. In cases of eastward extension the new work was always built up as far as possible round the old, leaving the conduct of services at the old high altar undisturbed as long as possible. In a cruciform enlargement, if a central tower was intended, as at St. Lawrence, Thanet, it was erected over the old chancel, and transepts were projected on either side of it. If, as at Hythe, there

was to be no central tower the space occupied by the chancel was absorbed into the nave. The method adopted by the architect can easily be traced and the lines of the destroyed chancel laid down on paper with fair accuracy. He planned the W. wall of each of his transepts in line with the E. wall of the old nave, i.e. the old chancel-arch wall, which can therefore be plotted. It is seen in the accompanying plan to run somewhat askew. Such a slight divergence is indicated in the plan by the line of the S. wall of the early chancel. In an inset (D) we have a plan of the pier which absorbed the S.E. corner of the early-Norman nave, showing how the responds of Early-English arches were grafted on to it, E. and W., and how the late-Norman arch at the end of the aisle abutted upon it on the S.; and showing also on its N. side the bit of blank wall, an indication of the line of the old chancel-arch wall which ran N. from it. No doubt this pier contains the core of the early-Norman wall.

The late-Norman architect built from E. to W. The E. walls of his transepts he plotted accurately at right angles to his E. extension; and their line indicates that of the E. end of the early-Norman chancel. The wall, slightly askew, was useless to him and eventually it was destroyed, but on its line the late-Norman (and subsequently the thirteenth-century) chancel-arch was built. We thus learn the length of the early-Norman chancel, and from it we can deduce its breadth, for the chancels of early Kentish churches were always built approximately square externally (sometimes a trifle longer than their breadth), and internally longer than their breadth by the thickness of their walls. Plotting the Hythe chancel accordingly there results a plan showing side-walls which, if extended westwards, would run well inside the side-walls of the nave.

The length of the E. extension, of late-Norman building, works out on plan as being exactly equal to the projection of the N. transept. The S. transept was necessarily shorter, to allow passage room for processions. This transept was rebuilt in 1750 on nearly the same lines and on the old foundations, the footings of which, consisting of large blocks of Kentish rag, are seen all round it, and also along the adjoining aisle to the W., as well as elsewhere. The pitch of the late-Norman aisle-roof is deduced from the remains of its weather-course seen at the W. end of the S. aisle, and from the height of the aisle-walls, which is seen in the W. quoin of the N. aisle and in the interior angle adjoining the arch of the same date at the E. end of the S. aisle. The character of this arch, considered in conjunction with that of the highly enriched doorway, with banded shafts, in the west wall of the N. transept, and with fragments of late-Norman work preserved in the ambulatory, warrant us in assigning the work to the third quarter of the twelfth century.

Remains of the Caen-stone quoin of the N. wall of the early-Norman nave exist in the W. wall of the aisle. In that wall, above the later arcade inserted in it, appear the quoins of the rere-arch and splay of two of the original early-Norman windows. A line in the plaster indicates the height of the early-Norman wall—about 19 feet. The period cross-section (C) shown in the illustration may assist the student to grasp the successive additions to the height of the walls on the successive erection of new roofs. (*Note :* In compiling the plan and sections, the writer has made use of the excellent plans by Mr. W. H. Edgar, *Arch. Cant.* xxx.)

St LEONARD'S HYTHE KENT

A Section of floors and ambulatory

C Section across Nave

N TRANSEPT

S. EDMUND'S CHAPEL

AREA

o Palmsun Gospel Station

St KATHARINE'S CHAPEL

S. TRANSEPT rebuilt 1750

THE LADY CHAPEL

a' late-Norman weather course
b conjt crown of arch of late-Norman arcade
c impost of ton of N arcade of julin arches
d dome of three arches
f central arch of arche-tion E.E.

EARLY NORMAN
LATE NORMAN
EARLY ENGLISH
DECORATED
18TH CENTURY
MODERN

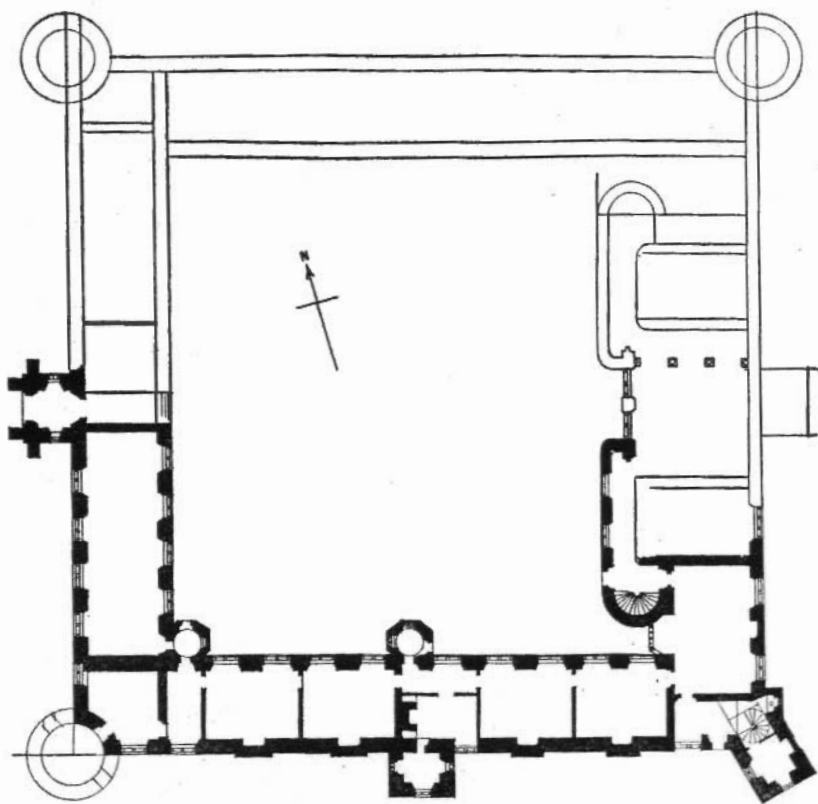G. M. L. del. 1929

To face page 312.

PLATE XVII.

FIG. 27. WESTENHANGER CASTLE

From a seventeenth-century plan in the British Museum. (*By permssion of the Kent Archaeological Society.*)

At *Westenhanger Castle* (Pl. xviii, A, and Fig. 27) the party was addressed by Mr. Godfrey.

Westenhanger belonged to the Criol family in the thirteenth century. Bertram de Criol (d. 1295) left a daughter Joan who married Sir Richard de

WESTEN-
HANGER
CASTLE.

Rokesley, and their daughter Agnes carried the estate to her husband, Thomas first Lord Poynings, who died 1339. Sir Edward Poynings (1459–1521) died without lawful issue but Henry VIII granted Westenhanger to his illegitimate son Thomas. It reverted to the crown and passed through several hands, being finally dismantled in 1701. A stone achievement of arms of Sir Edward Poynings, from here, is preserved at Bourne Park, Canterbury. (See *Arch. Cant.* xli, p. 184.)

Considerable remains can be seen of the fourteenth-century house which comprised a single court about 130 feet square, surrounded by buildings, within a moat. The entrance gatehouse was in the centre of the west range, and similar square towers projected from the centres of the other sides. At the angles were projecting round towers with the exception of that to the S.E. which was rectangular. Sir Edward Poynings seems to have reconstructed a considerable part of the buildings within the court, including in all probability the hall, which lay in the east range, and the chapel (on the first floor) to the south of the hall. He may have been responsible for the peculiar passage and stair, each side of the hall window, shown on the seventeenth-century plan of a part of the building, reproduced here. Grose (*Antiquities of England and Wales*, vol. iii, p. 85) mentions an inscription of Sir Edward Poynings. He gives the dimensions of the hall as 50 × 32 feet and refers to a gallery 160 feet long.

A part of the archway leading from the gate, with a series of engaged shafts supporting the ribs of a pointed barrel vault, is in position. The walls of the northern part of the buildings are standing for some height, and the northern part of the eastern range has been converted into a house. The N.E. round tower, which would have adjoined the kitchen, is a dovecote, and the eastern wall south of this retains some early windows.

A little distance west of the house are some farm buildings near the reputed site of a destroyed parish church. They incorporate a number of medieval windows and doors, etc., and include a fine sixteenth-century barn of eleven bays, with two pairs of porches and hammer-beam queen-post roof-trusses.

At *Monks Horton* (Pls. xviii, B, and xix, and Fig. 28) Mr. Godfrey again acted as guide.

The Priory of St. John the Evangelist was of the Cluniac order, and was founded early in the reign of King Stephen as a cell to Lewes Priory. It was

MONKS
HORTON.

intended to support a prior and 12 monks. At a visitation of 1279 the Prior had newly roofed the church and extended the cloister. At its dissolution (1536) the net value was £95 12s. 2d.

The only parts of the monastery that remain above ground are the western range of the claustral buildings, and a fragment of the west wall of the church. The latter includes the end of the south aisle, and the south jamb of the entrance door to the nave, with a projecting turret-stair between

[*Photo : Miss Dorothy Macarthy*

A. WESTENHANGER CASTLE : PART OF EASTERN RANGE AND
NORTH-EASTERN CORNER-TOWER

B. MONKS HORTON PRIORY : WESTERN RANGE

PLATE XIX.

[*Photo : Elliston Erwood*

MONKS HORTON PRIORY : FRAGMENT OF THE WEST WALL
OF THE CHURCH

MONKS HORTON PRIORY
KENT

SITE OF N. AISLE

SITE OF NAVE

SITE OF S. AISLE

SITE OF
CLOISTER

WEST RANGE

REFERENCE

12 ᵀᴴ CENTURY

14 ᵀᴴ "

16 ᵀᴴ "

MODERN

Scale of Feet

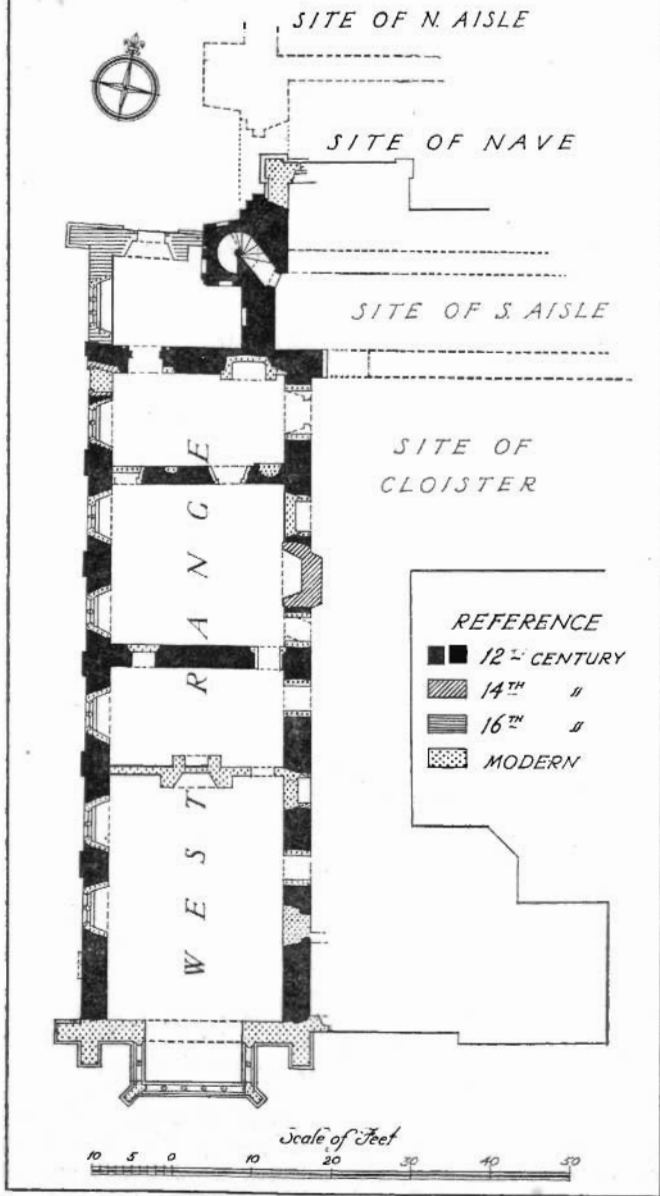10 5 0   10   20   30   40   50

FIG. 28
(Based upon a plan by George Hornblower, F.R.I.B.A.)

them. On the upper part of the wall portions of interlaced arcading are still preserved.

The western range projected for nearly the whole of its width beyond the west wall of the church, and its main fabric is intact for a length of 85 feet. The masonry is of the twelfth century with the original buttresses on the west side. The range was furnished with new windows on both floors in the fourteenth century and was re-roofed at the same time. The windows on the first floor are of this date, and those on the ground floor are modern restorations. At the north end an addition was made in the early sixteenth century, covering the end of the south aisle of the church. The northern rooms on the first floor contain some fine structural timbers, including partitions framed in a regular panel design. Two blocked twelfth-century windows looked east over the cloister.

Wednesday, 24th July

Only a morning-programme was arranged for this, the concluding day of the Meeting. At 10.15 a.m. the party inspected *Patrixbourne Church* under the guidance of Canon Livett.
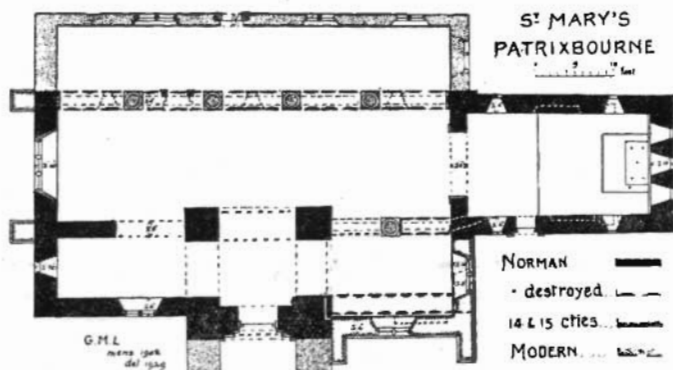

Sᵗ MARY'S
PATRIXBOURNE

NORMAN
· destroyed
14 & 15 ctíes
MODERN

G.M.L.

FIG. 29

In 1086, according to Domesday Inquest, there was a church in the manor of *Bourne.* Early in the thirteenth century it was given to the Austin Priory of Beaulieu in Normandy, and was served by ' Canons of Patrickkesbourne,' who formed here a small cell of the priory. It was appropriated to Merton Priory, Surrey, in 1258, and is now a Vicarage held with Bridge.

PATRIX-
BOURNE
CHURCH.

There are no visible remains of an eleventh-century church, and it is difficult to detect any influence of a stone church of that date upon the design of the existing building, which was erected towards the end of the twelfth century. In the accompanying plan the parts of this late-Norman church that remain are shown in full black and its altered or destroyed parts are indicated by broken lines. There is a long and narrow chancel (23 by 13 ft.) and a very long and narrow nave (29½ by 14 ft.), without N. aisle, but with

narrow S. aisle (7½ ft.) extending the whole length of the nave. This aisle is crossed midway by a tower that projects 3 ft. beyond the aisle-wall to accommodate a highly enriched door-arch of 3 orders, surmounted by an acutely pointed pediment with niche enclosed and carved with the *Agnus Dei*.

The N. aisle wall contains a fourteenth-century window and a Norman door-frame, both of which must have been removed from the original N. wall of the nave. The chancel was restored in 1849, when the east windows were unblocked and filled with Flemish glass, collected by Lady Conyngham, wife of the first Marquess Conyngham. Above is seen a rose window of eight radiating lights. Note also a thirteenth-century piscina, two aumbries and a squint. In the Bifrons chapel is Flemish glass, dated 1550 and 1589, the gift of the same Marchioness Conyngham. Other subjects are dated 1670. The rest of the church was restored in 1857 (*Arch. Cant.* xiv and xxviii).

Lastly, the party visited the well-known church of *Barfreston*. This small church, 42½ ft. long, was largely rebuilt with the old stonework in 1840. It is a remarkable example of enriched twelfth-century work, the S. doorway, chancel-arch and E. end being especially noteworthy (*Arch. Cant.* lvi, 142).

BARFRESTON CHURCH

OTHER MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

A. SPRING MEETING AT WALTHAM ABBEY

27TH APRIL, 1929

The members assembled at the Abbey, and were addressed by Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A.

The origin of the foundation at Waltham is due to the discovery at St. Michael's hill at Montacute in Somerset of a miraculous rood. This was deposited by Tovi, a Danish magnate, in a chapel built for the purpose on his estate at Waltham. The foundation was greatly enlarged by Harold, before his accession to the throne, and became a College of twelve secular canons with a Dean at the head. The church begun by Harold was sufficiently far advanced to be dedicated on 3rd May, 1060, and from that date to about the middle of the twelfth century the building gradually advanced from east to west. The existing nave is all of the twelfth century but there are traces (herring-bone work) of earlier date in the surviving west wall of the south transept. The nave is designed in double bays after the manner of the naves of Jumièges and Durham, with alternate compound and cylindrical piers; the latter have ornamental flutings like those at Durham and Kirkby Lonsdale. The aisles were vaulted in stone and terminated in a pair of western towers, which may not have been completed. In 1177 Waltham was re-founded by Henry II as a priory and later an abbey of Austin Canons in part-reparation for the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury. At this date the presbytery was rebuilt and greatly enlarged and the reputed body of Harold translated to a tomb before the high altar.

Early in the fourteenth century the west towers were taken down and the west front rebuilt; soon after, the large chapel, on the south side of the nave was built with a lower storey as a 'bone-hole' beneath it. To this period also belongs the inception of a scheme to transform the nave after the fashion later adopted at Winchester. The aisle vaults were removed and a beginning made with cutting away the arches of the main arcades, to transform the building into two storeys instead of the original three. The abbey, which was exempt and its abbots mitred, was surrendered very late in the general suppression—23rd March, 1540; it was then the richest house in Essex. A scheme to make it one of the new cathedrals fell through and the eastern arm and perhaps the transepts were pulled down. The central tower fell in 1552 and the existing west tower was built, from the debris, in 1556–8; the top stage is a modern restoration.

The fittings of the church include the indent of the brass of a fourteenth-century abbot or bishop, remains of a painting of the Doom on the east wall of the south chapel, an altar-tomb to Sir Edward Denny, 1599, a fragment of touch with early Renaissance carving and a late seventeenth-century inscription ascribing it to Harold's tomb, remains of the masonry rood-

screen under the west arch of the crossing and the wooden pillory, stocks and whipping-post (dated 1598) in the tower.

The monastic buildings have almost completely disappeared; the cloister lay to the north of the presbytery and at the NE. angle of it stands a vaulted passage of two bays and of late twelfth-century date. The gatehouse is now reduced to two walls only; it is of late fourteenth-century date, and presents remarkable examples of brickwork of that age. About 280 yards N.N.E. of the church is a small fourteenth-century bridge.

For further details, see the Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) on *Essex, Central and S.W.*, p. 237.

B. AUTUMN MEETING AT TONBRIDGE AND PENSHURST

SATURDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1929

(Morning and Afternoon)

Sixty-one members attended under the leadership of Mr. G. McN. Rushforth. The party was welcomed at Tonbridge Castle by the Chairman of the Tonbridge Urban District Council, and an itinerary of the Castle was made under the guidance of Mr. John W. Little, F.R.I.B.A.

Lunch was taken at Tonbridge.

The party reached Penshurst at 2.15. The building was described by Mr. Aymer Vallance, V.P., in the Great Hall and the members were subsequently conducted through the rooms by the Housekeeper, the gardens being visited at their leisure.

Tea was taken at the Village.

The party returned to Tonbridge where, at the invitation of the Officers of the West Kent Branch of the Historical Society, approximately half of their number remained to hear Mr. Aymer Vallance's lecture on ' Jeanne d'Arc.'

C. MEETINGS IN LONDON

Wednesday, 6th February, 1929

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the Chair.

Dr. Mortimer Wheeler gave an address on ' The Excavation of a Bronze Age Barrow with Saxon Burials at Dunstable,' illustrated by lantern slides.

The President, Mr. A. W. Clapham, and Mr. G. C. Dunning, spoke in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1929

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the Chair.

A paper was read by Mr. Charles Reed Peers, Director (now President) of the Society of Antiquaries, on ' Rievaulx, the shrine in the Chapter House,' illustrated by lantern slides.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1929

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the Chair.

A paper was read by Captain Christopher M. H. Pearce on ' The Excavations at Newark Priory, Surrey,' with lantern-slide illustrations.

Wednesday, 8th May, 1929

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the Chair.

A paper was read by Mrs. Arundell Esdaile on ' The Stantons of Holborn : three generations of a Sculptor Family,' illustrated by lantern slides.

Wednesday, 12th June, 1929

Annual General Meeting held in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W., at 4.30 p.m.

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the Chair.

The adoption of the Report of the Council for the year 1928, which had been circulated, was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. H. Plowman and carried unanimously.

The adoption of the Balance Sheet was proposed by the Hon. Treasurer, W. M. Tapp, and seconded by Mr. W. G. Klein, and also carried unanimously.

The re-election of the President for a further term of three years was proposed by Mr. Garraway Rice who coupled with it a vote of thanks for his services. The re-election and vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. G. Rushforth, and on being put to the Meeting were carried unanimously.

It was announced that the following Members of Council retire by rotation :—Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A. ; Rev. J. K. Floyer, M.A., D.D., F.S.A. ; Rev. Canon E. H. Goddard, M.A., F.S.A. ; E. L. Guilford, M.A. ; S. D. Kitson, M.A.. F.S.A. ; and Col. J. W. R. Parker, C.B., D.L., J.P., F.S.A.

On the recommendation of the Council the following were elected in their places : Sir George Duckworth, C.B., F.S.A. ; A. W. Clapham, F.S.A. ; C. F. C. Hawkes, B.A. ; H. Plowman, F.S.A. ; E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A. ; and J. H. Walker, M.B.E., F.S.A.

The senior retiring Vice-President, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, J.P., F.S.A. was elected Honorary Vice-President and the Rev. J. K. Floyer as Vice-President. The Secretary announced that Mr. E. Woolley, F.S.A., had agreed to act as Honorary Auditor, and this was approved.

Rules.—The following alterations to Rules, notice of which had been given, and the adoption of a new form of the Memorandum and Articles of Association (which were circulated to the Meeting) were proposed by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

> (1) The office of Honorary Editor to be instituted with a place for the Editor on the Council.

> (2) The Council to elect from its own number or from its vice-presidents, an Editorial Committee of three, one member to retire each year by rotation.

(3) The composition for life membership to be calculated on a sliding scale. From the sum of £25, the amount of 5/– to be deducted from each year of the member's life on joining the Institute. The minimum fee to remain at £15 15 0.

These were seconded by Mr. A. W. Clapham and passed *ne.n. con.*

Summer Meeting, 1930.—The President announced that it was usual to decide at this meeting the place to be chosen for next year's Summer Meeting and that the Council had recommended Bath as a centre. As, however, it was thought that the choice should be ratified at Canterbury, this year, he suggested that the matter should be adjourned. This was agreed.

The meeting terminated with an address from the President reviewing the year's work.

THE ORDINARY MEETING followed the business meeting, when a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Knowles on ' Winstone Church, Gloucestershire,' illustrated by lantern slides.

Wednesday, 6th November, 1929

Opening Meeting of 1929–1930 Session

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the Chair.

Dr. Adolf Mahr. M.R.I.A. (Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the National Museum of Ireland), read a paper on ' The Archaeological aspect of the Goidelic question : a critical survey of the Bronze and Early Iron Age of Ireland,' illustrated by lantern slides.

In the discussion, there spoke Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, Mr. H. J. E. Peake of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Mr. Wilfrid Hemp, Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler ; followed by a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Harry Plowman and seconded by Mr. A. W. Clapham.

Wednesday, 4th December, 1929

The President, Sir Charles Oman, read a paper illustrated by lantern slides on ' Walter Morgan's illustrated diary of his campaign in Holland with William the Silent in 1572–1574.'

In the discussion there spoke Dr. Rose Graham and Major-General Mitford ; followed by a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. J. K. Floyer and seconded by Mr. Harry Plowman.