

Grose 1777–87 Francis Grose, *Supplement to The antiquities of England and Wales*, 2 vols. (London, 1777–87).

<39>

RUIN'D OFFICES IN ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY, CANTERBURY.

The buildings here represented, stand within the walls of the Monastery, North of the Church; the gate is of brick, and has over the center of its arch, two Quatre Feuilles, a Fleur de Lis, and a Rose moulded in brick earth before burning, and afterwards burned; these stand singly one above the other, with three small Escutcheons of the same material and workmanship, beneath the whole. This Gate, from its stile and bricks, seems to have been built about the time of Henry the Eighth, or Elizabeth.

Adjoining to its South side is a small neat Building, probably before the dissolution a Chapel, or some other Office of the Monastery; but when this Drawing was taken, A. D. 1750, was converted to an Oust or Kiln for drying Hops. Between two windows near its North end, was carved on a square stone Tablet, the figure of a Mitre and a Ton, possibly a Rebus of the Name of the Builder, Founder, or some Benefactor.

<40>

ST GREGORY'S PRIORY, CANTERBURY, KENT.

Mr. Gosthing in his walk, gives the following account of this Priory. St. Gregory's was a large handsome house of stone, built by Archbishop Lanfranc, in 1084, who added to it several dwellings, well contrived for the wants and conveniences of those who should live there, with a spacious court adjoining. This Palace, for so Edmer calls it, he divided into two parts, one for men labouring under various distempers, the other for women who had ill health; providing them with food and cloathing at his own expence, appointing also officers and servants, who should by all means take care that nothing should be wanting, and that the men and women should be kept from communication with each other. He built also on the opposite side of the way, a Church, to the honour of St. Gregory, where he placed canons regular, who should administer spiritual comfort and assistance to the infirm people above mentioned, and take the care of their funerals, for which he provided them with such an income as was thought sufficient.

Part of this Priory is now standing, but not a great deal, only one large room, unless the buildings of the street may be looked upon as the lodging of the poor and

sick, who were provided for there; the ground belonging to its precinct is almost entirely laid out in gardens for our market.

Tanner thus records the foundation of this house. In the North-gate street, (says he) over against the hospital of St. John, Archbishop Lanfranc also founded an house for secular Priests, A. D. 1084, to the honour of St. Gregory, but Archbishop William Temp. Hen. I. made it a priory of Black Canons. About the time of the dissolution here, were thirteen religious, who were endowed with the yearly revenue of 121l. 15s. 1d. Dug. 166l. 4s. 5d. Ob. Speed. The scite was granted 28 Hen. VIII. to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange for Wimbledon, &c.

This view was drawn, 1758.

<41>

GUNDULPH'S TOWER, ROCHESTER.

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

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

This view was drawn anno 1781.

<42>

MAIDSTONE BRIDGE. (Plate I).

It is uncertain at what time this bridge was built. Newton, in his Antiquities of Maidstone, says, "At the bottom of the high street, is a fair stone bridge, built across the Medway, of seven arches; it is supposed with great probability, that it was first built by some of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who, as we have seen, were Lords of the Manor: however, I don't find any evidence, at what time it was erected, or by whom. It was in the reign of King James I. repaired by an assessment on the town and parish."

This view, which shews the north side of the bridge, was drawn anno 1760.

<43>

MAIDSTONE BRIDGE. (Plate II.)

The south-side of this bridge is here exhibited: over it is seen the roof of a building, situate on the western bank of the river, a small distance north of the bridge; which building, from a cross over its easternmost end, appears to have been a chapel or oratory. The river Medway rises in Ashdowne forest, in Sussex, and passing through Kent discharges itself near the Isle of Shippey, by which it is divided into two branches, one called the east, and the other the west swale. It is navigable

for barges of fifty or sixty tons, as high as Maidstone, and is crossed by several bridges, the chief are those of Maidstone, Aylsford, and Rochester.

This view was drawn anno 1760.

<44>

QUEENBOROUGH CASTLE, in the Isle of SHEPEY, KENT.

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

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

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

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

This was undertaken under the inspection of William of Wickham, the King's chief architect, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; who, considering the difficulties arising from the nature of the ground and the lowness of the situation, acquitted himself in this task with his usual skill and abilities, and erected here a large, strong and magnificent building, fit equally for the defence of the island and the reception of his royal master. When it was finished, the king paid a visit to it, and remained here some days, during which time he made this place a free borough in honor of Philippa his Queen, naming it from thence Queenborough, and by charter bearing date anno 1366, he created it a corporation, making the townsmen burgesses, and giving them power to choose yearly a mayor and two bailiffs, who should make their oath of allegiance before the constable of the castle, and be justices within the liberties of the corporation, exclusive of all others, and endowing them with cognizance of pleas, with the liberty of two markets weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs yearly, one on

the Eve of our Lady, and the other on the Feast of St. James; and benefiting them with freedom of tholle, and sundry other bountiful privileges, which might allure men to inhabit this place. Three years after which, as a further favor to it, he appointed a staple of wool at it.

King Henry VIII. repaired this castle in the year 1536, at the time he rebuilt several others in these parts, for the defence of the sea coasts; but even then it was become little more than a mansion for the residence of the constable of it, in which situation it continued till the death of King Charles I. in 1648; soon after which, the powers then in being seized on this castle, among the rest of the possessions of the Crown, and on the 16th of July following, passed an ordinance to vest the same in trustees, that they might be forthwith surveyed and sold, to supply the necessities of the state; accordingly this castle was surveyed in 1650, when it was returned, That it consisted of a capital messuage, called Queenborough Castle, lying within the common belonging to the town of Queenborough, called Queenborough Marsh, in the parish of Minster, and containing about twelve rooms of one range of buildings below stairs, and of about forty rooms from the first story upwards, being circular and built of stone, with six towers and certain out-offices thereto belonging; all the roof being covered with lead. Within the circumference of the castle was one little round court, paved with stone; and in the middle of that, one great well; and without the castle was one great court surrounding it; both court and castle being surrounded with a great stone wall, and the outside of that moated round: the said castle abutting to the highway leading from the town of Queenborough to Eastchurch, south -- and it contained three acres, one rood, and eleven perches of land. That the whole was much out of repair, and no ways defensive by the common-wealth, or the island on which

it stood, being built in the time of bows and arrows. That as no platform for the planting of cannon could be erected on it, and it having no command of the sea, although near unto it, they adjudged it not fit to be kept, but demolished, and that the materials were worth, besides the charge of taking down, 1,792l. 12s. 0d. ½.

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

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

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

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

Anno 36 Edw. III. John Foxley was the first constable.

Anno 50 Edw. III. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Anno 8 Rich. II. Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin and earl of Oxford, attainted anno 11 Rich. II.

Anno 16 Rich. II. Sir Arnold Savage, knight, obt. 12 Henry IV.

Anno 20 Rich. II. William Le Scroope, son of the Lord Scroope.

Anno 1 Hen. IV. William de Watterton.

Anno 4 Hen. IV. John Cornwall, Baron of Fanhope.

Anno 10 Hen. IV. Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Anno 1 Hen. V. Gilbert de Umfreville, obt. anno 9, Hen. V.

Anno 28 Hen. VI. Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, obt. 27 July, anno 38 Hen. VI.

Anno 1 Edw. IV. John Northwood, Esq.

George Duke of Clarence, obt. 17 Edw. IV.

Anno 1 Rich. III. Thomas Wentworth.

2 Ditto, Christopher Collyns.

Anno 1 Hen. VII. William Cheyney.

Sir Anthony Browne, knt. of the garter, obt. 22 Hen. VII.

Anno 2 Hen. VIII. Francis Cheney.

Anno 3 Hen. VIII. Sir Thomas Cheney, knt. of the garter, &c. obt. anno 1 Elizabeth.

Anno 1 Eliz. Sir Richard Constable, knt.

Sir Edward Hoby, knt.

Temp. Jac. 1. Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the last constable of this castle.

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

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

<45>

SANDGATE CASTLE, KENT.

This is one of the castles built by king Henry the eighth; in construction it much resembles those of Deal, Sandown, Walmer and Camber, or Winchelsea, and indeed most of the castles erected in that reign, all which consist of a combination of round towers. These, from their form, are incapable of being completely flanked or defended by any adjacent work. It stands a small distance west of Folkstone, on the beach or sand, whence probably it derives its name. It is overlooked by a high cliff, within

gun shot of it, as may be seen in the drawing.

Here queen Elizabeth lodged in the year 1588, in her progress into Kent, in order to put the coast in a state of defence against an invasion, with which this kingdom was at that time threatened by the Spaniards.

This view was drawn A. D. 1762.

<46>

THE TEMPLE OR MANSION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AT STROUD, KENT.

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

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

Pope John XXII. anno 1322, having confirmed the donation of his predecessor Clement to these knights, and in a bull anathemized all those, as well ecclesiastics as laymen, who against right kept possession of their lands, probably occasioned the act of parliament which passed the next year, wherein it was stated that the estates of the templars having been given for pious uses, the king and parliament granted that they should be assigned to other religious persons, thereby to fulfil the intention of the donors, and they were accordingly granted to the hospitallers, who held them till the 18th year of the same reign, when the prior granted the fee of this manor to the king, who by writ commanded the sheriff of Kent to take it into his hands. It remained in the crown till the reign of Edward III. who first granted it to Mary de St. Paul countess of Pembroke for life, and in the 12th year of his reign to her and her heirs for ever, to be held by the accustomed services. This lady at first intended to have built a religious house here, but altering her mind, she in the 18th year of the same reign, gave it to a monastery she had lately founded at Denny in Cambridgeshire, where it remained till the general dissolution, when it was surrendered to King Henry VIII. who in the thirty-second year of his reign granted diverse possessions of that house, among which was the manor of Stroud, to Edward Elrington, Esq; who the same year sold it to Sir George Brooke, Knt. Lord Cobham and his heirs, whose grandson in the 1st year of king James I. being convicted of treason, it escheated to the crown, and was soon after granted to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, whose son and heir William earl of Salisbury, sold it to Bernard Hyde, Esq; of London, by whom it was bequeathed to his third son Mr. John Hyde, he in the reign of King

Charles I. disposed of it to James Stuart duke of Richmond, who shortly after alienated it to ---- Blague of Rochester, one of whose descendants sold it to Mr. John Whitaker, who in 1780 was in possession thereof.

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

This view was drawn anno 1759.

<47>

UPNOR CASTLE, KENT.

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

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

On the east side next the water, are the remains of some stone walls, which seem to have formed a salient angle like a modern Ravelin; here probably was a platform and battery, this is now covered by high pallisadoes, with a crane for shipping powder.

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

The establishment, according to Mr. Hasted, is a Governor, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, a master gunner, and twelve other gunners; formerly all the forts between this castle and Sheerness, were subordinate to it, and were un-

der the command of its Governor. In the military establishment for the year 1659, the Governor's pay was only 5s. per diem, the remainder of the garrison consisted of a gunner, a servant, two corporals, one drum, and thirty soldiers, with an allowance of eight pence per diem for fire and candle.

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

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

Anno 1684. Robert Minors, Esq; Governor and Captain.

1703. Colonel Rous.

1735. Lieutenant Colonel John Guise.

1770. Major General Deane.

1775. Lieutenant General James Murray.

1782. Major William Browne.

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

<48>

THE WHITE FRIARS, CANTERBURY.

This plate shews part of the remains of the first house of the Franciscan, or Minorite Friars, established in England. Nine in number of these bretheren first arrived here from abroad, A. D. 1224, five of whom stayed at Canterbury, by the direction of King Henry III. and settled themselves on a piece of ground near the poor priests hospital; but about the year 1270, John Diggs, an alderman of that city, translated them to an island then called Bynnewith, on the west part of the city, where they continued till the dissolution, after which the Friery was granted 31st Henry VIII. to Thomas Spelman. At present scarce any thing of the buildings, except the part here represented, are remaining, the outer walls and foundations excepted.

Speed and others erroneously make Henry VII. the first founder of this Friery, which was settled almost three hundred years before his time. He might (says Tanner) be a great benefactor, though Somner has not observed it, and might change the first conventual Franciscans into that reformed branch of their order called observants, but could not be the first founder. Weaver, p. 234, tells us, this house was valued, at 39l. 12s. 8d. ob. per ann. but there is no valuation of it in either Dugdale or Speed.

This view was drawn anno 1758.