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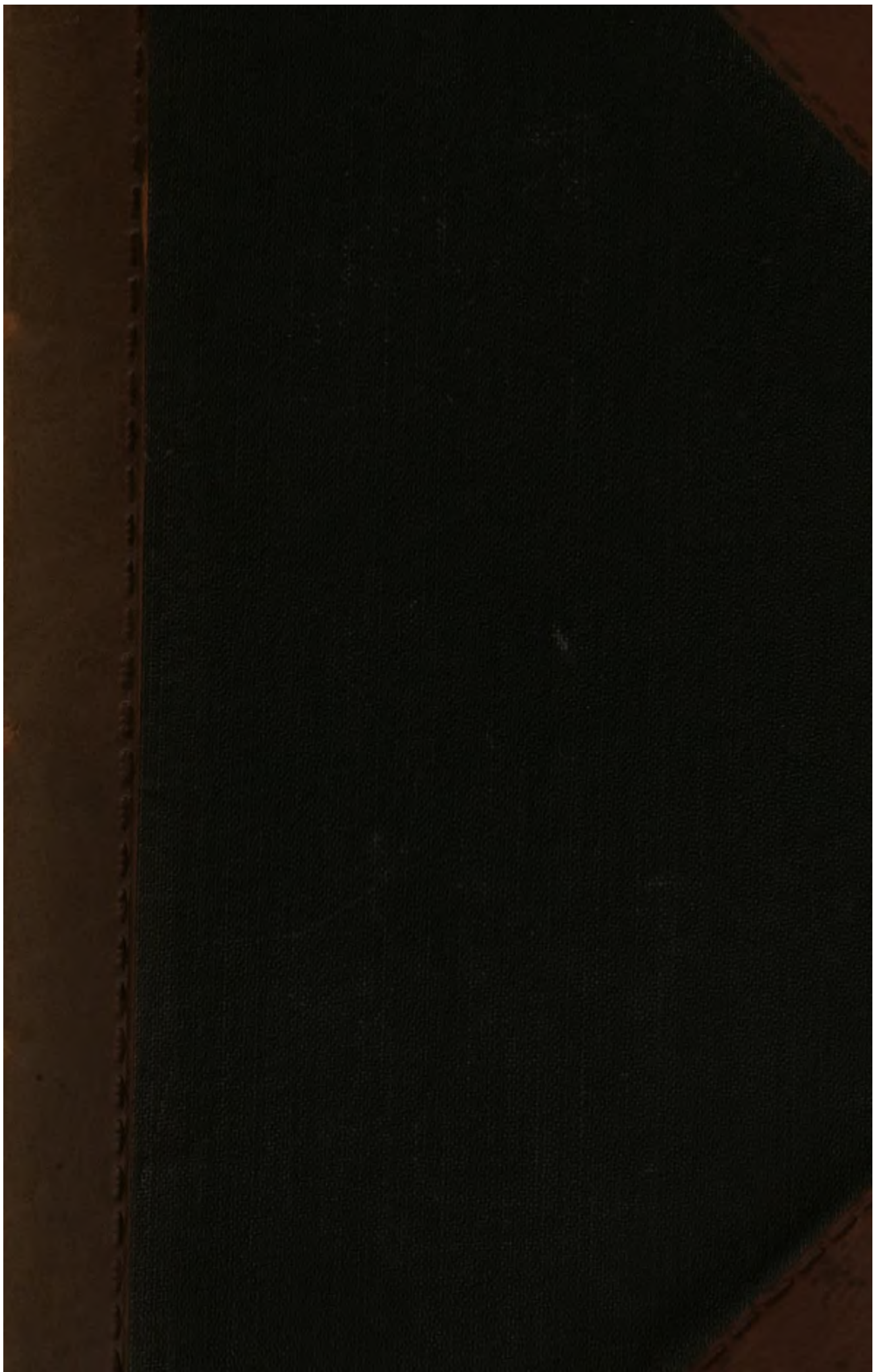
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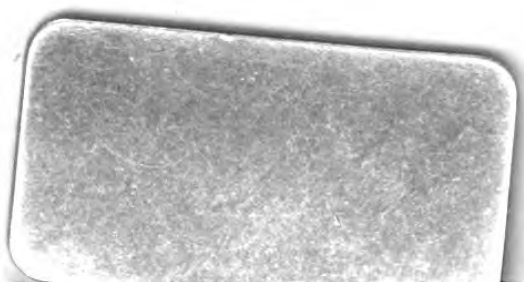
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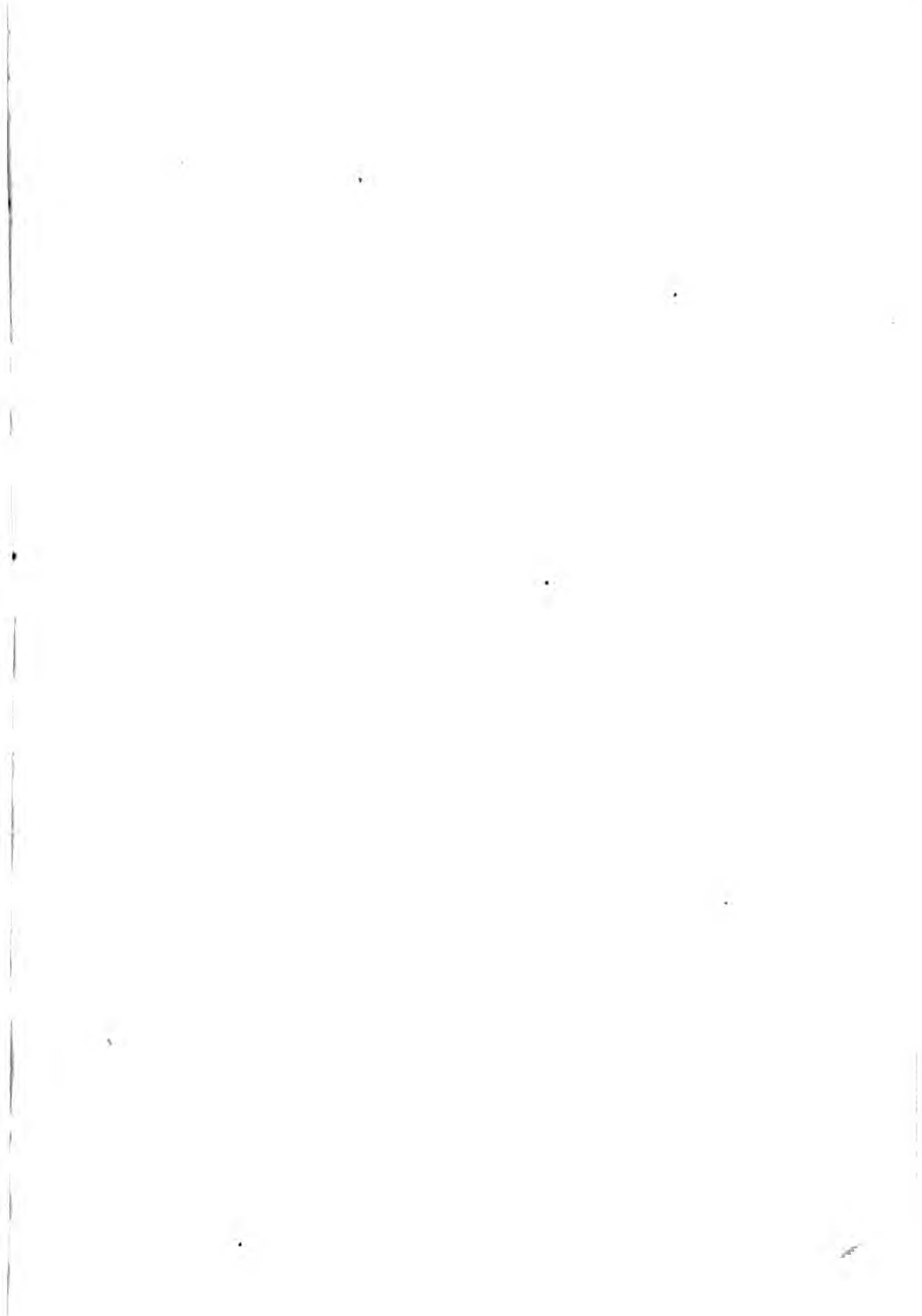
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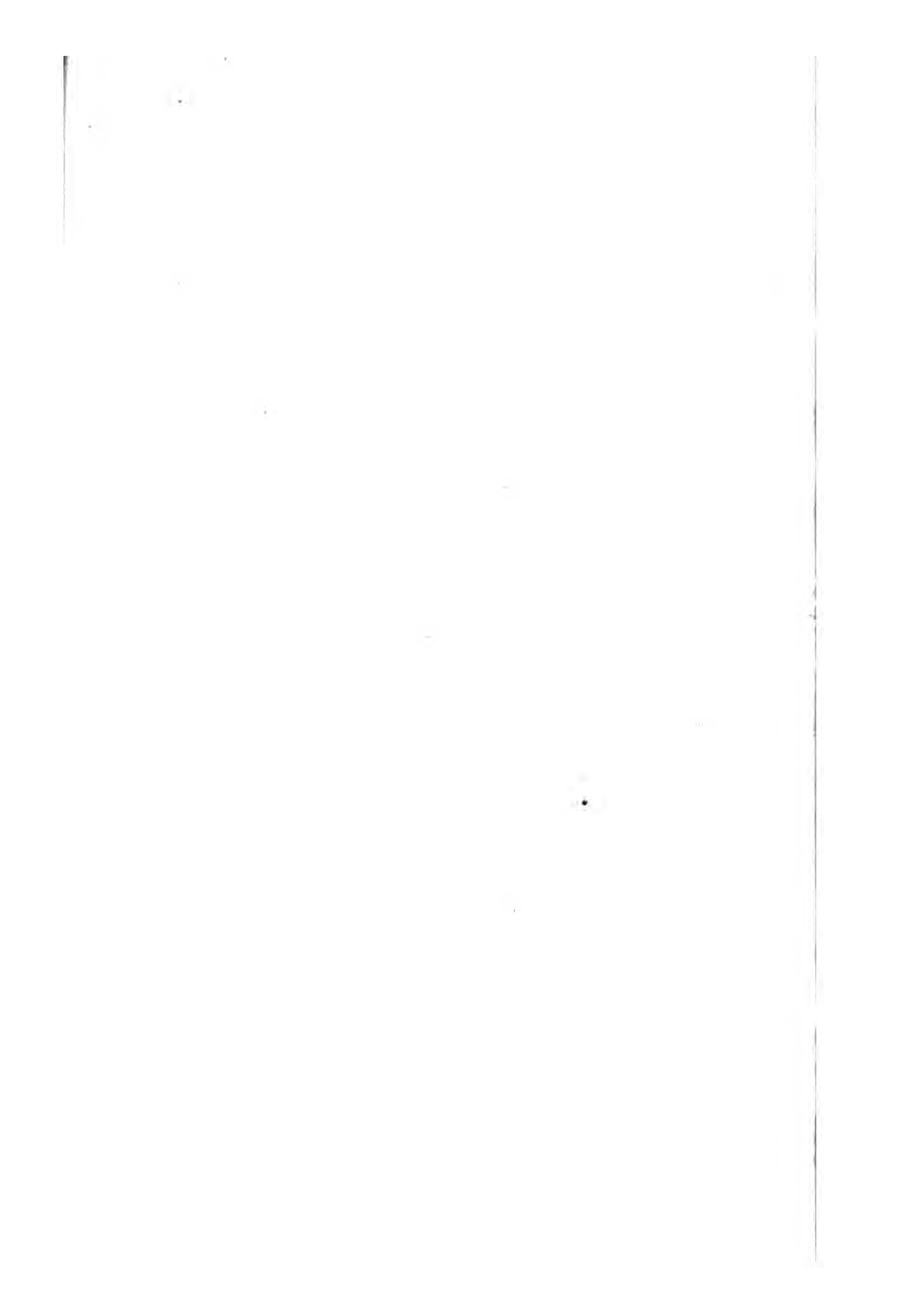
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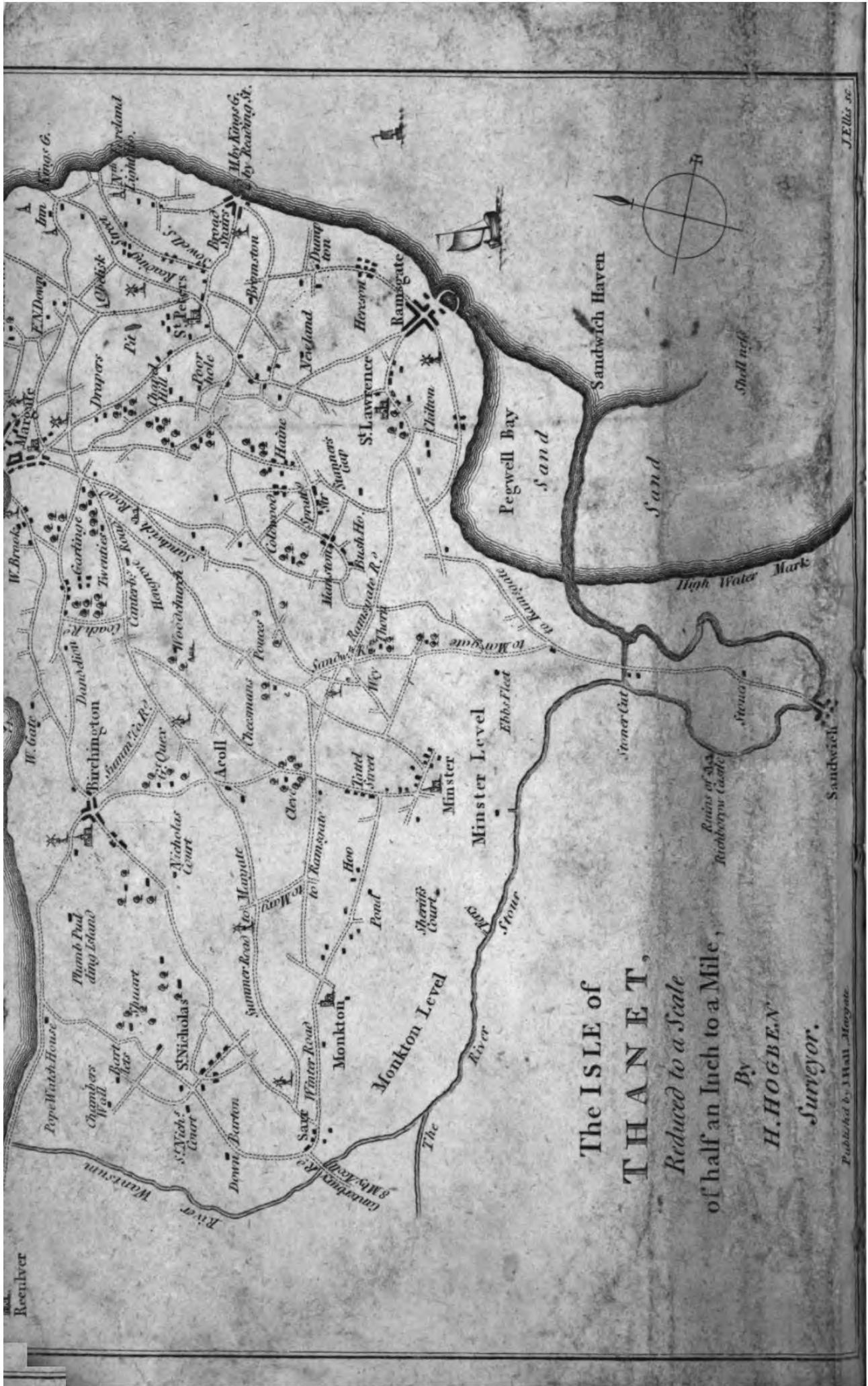




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Isle of Thane.



The ISLE of
THANET,
 Reduced to a Scale
 of half an Inch to a Mile,
 By
H. HOGG BEN
 Surveyor.

J. Ellis sc.

Published by J. Wall, Margate.

A
SHORT DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ISLE OF THANET;

BEING CHIEFLY INTENDED AS A

DIRECTORY

FOR THE

COMPANY

RESORTING TO

MARGATE, RAMSGATE,

AND

BROADSTAIRS

WITH A

MAP OF THE ISLAND.

Gough Add. Kent 8° 124.

MARGATE:

PRINTED BY W. EPPS, FOR J. HALL.

1796.



Entered at Stationer's Hall, according
to Act of Parliament.

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Margate; P. BURGESS, *Ramsgate*;
Mr. NUCKELL, and Mr. BARFIELD,
Broadstairs.

▲

SHORT DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ISLE OF THANET.

THE ISLE of THANET is supposed to derive its name from the British word *Tan*, or *Fire*; for as this fertile spot, when the Romans deserted Britain, was, from its situation, exposed to the piratical excursions of the Danes, beacons were erected upon the highest parts of the island, and fired to give notice of their approach, that its defenceless inhabitants might secure themselves from the depredations of these hostile intruders.

This island is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Kent; from which country it is separated by the rivers Stour and Want-

fum ; over which there are two bridges, one at Sarre, where the Ferry anciently was, and the other at Sandwich. The low ground between Richborough and Reculver, through which these rivers now meander, was formerly overflowed by the sea, and ships from the coast of France failed this way to London, instead of going round the North-foreland.

In the time of the venerable Bede this estuary was near a mile over ; but the sea having for a course of ages gradually receded, has left an extensive level, affording rich pasture for cattle ; and such are the changes produced by time, the same spot whence the Rutupian oyster formerly extracted its dainties for the Apician tables, is now covered by numerous flocks and herds, for the more substantial repast of the British alderman.

The length of the Isle of Thanet, from east to west, extending from the North-foreland to Sarre, is eleven miles ; and its breadth, from north to south, about nine :

it

it contains within its limits ten parishes, but of the churches seven only remain, Woodchurch, Sarre, and Stonar being long since buried in their own ruins.

The island is divided into the manors of Mynstre and Monkton, by St. Mildred's Lynch, a narrow slip of ground left unploughed; which extending across the island from Westgate, by Woodchurch and Cleve Court, terminates in the parish of Mynstre, at Sheriff's Court.

The island on its upper part to the east and north is separated from the ocean by a perpendicular cliff of chalk, which is generally lofty: its soil is dry, and the air remarkably pure and bracing, the wind blowing off the sea from three quarters of the compass: the country is open and its surface level, but not so much so as to offend the eye, which, on the contrary, is, in the summer delighted with the view of sloping fields, overspread with the pink blossoms of the sainfoin, whose vivid colours are relieved by the variegated verdure of the corn.

The inhabitants are healthy, and the salubrity of the air tends to render them long-lived; whilst the plenty of fish occasions their being wonderfully prolific: to mention any particular instances of longevity is not necessary, but it may be sufficient to say, in confirmation of the former remark, that many inhabitants of Margate are now living, who are more than ninety years of age, and the number of children, which in every town and village sport around the traveller, abundantly confirm the truth of the latter observation.

The roads about this island being originally intended only for carts and waggons, were formerly much neglected, and scarcely passable by the more delicate carriages of convenience or pleasure, but, to the credit of the inhabitants, they have been lately much improved, and are now made so commodious, that although there are no turnpikes, the traveller in Thanet will, without expence, experience all the advantages of that useful institution: it may with truth be said, that the rides about this island are

as agreeable as in any part of England, and there being very few fences in the neighbourhood, when the harvest is got in, the whole of the adjacent country may be passed over at pleasure. The views with which the eye is delighted are exquisitely fine and extensive, the objects various and grand, and the very improved state of cultivation, on this pleasing spot, appears to be rather the work of the gardener, than the effect of the more enlarged industry of the farmer.

Near the coast the soil is manured by a compost or mixture of sand, sea-weed, and dung; large crops being obtained from land thus dressed; and the farmers supply the want of natural pasture in the upper part of the island by the culture of clover, sainfoin, lucerne, trefoil, and other artificial grasses, with the nature and uses of all which they are well acquainted: canary seed is also produced here in great plenty, and the London market receives its principal supply of the seeds of radish, spinach, cabbage, and of all the esculent plants from

Thanet. The farms are in general large, and their occupiers wealthy, hospitable, and intelligent: the tenants of the smaller ones live very comfortably. The corn is chiefly exported by the hoys to London, and sold for ready money at Mark Lane; the remainder is disposed of to the millers in the island.

Although the instruments of husbandry used here differ in some respects from those employed in other parts of England, few places can boast of greater skill in the practice of agriculture, nor does any spot contain inhabitants more industrious.

The ingenious Camden thus accurately describes the inferior classes of people in the Isle of Thanet, and his description is a very judicious and sensible account of their industry and occupations: “ They are a
 “ sort of amphibious animals, who get
 “ their living both by sea and land, as
 “ having to do with both elements, being
 “ fishermen and husbandmen, and equally
 “ skilled in holding the helm, or the plough,
 “ ac-

“ according to the season of the year ;
 “ they knit nets, catch cod, herrings, mac-
 “ karel ; go voyages, and export merchan-
 “ dize ; the very same persons plough, sow,
 “ reap, and carry in the corn.”

The inhabitants are healthy, able bodied people, and every observant traveller must confess that the vigour and activity of the men, is, if possible, exceeded by the delicacy of the softer sex ; the female countenance in this island displaying very unusual charms : some idea may be formed of the public spirit and patriotism of these islanders, when it is known that during the present war with France, upon an alarm of invasion, six companies of infantry, and a troop of cavalry voluntarily enrolled themselves to repel any attack from our hostile and restless neighbours.

There are many things worthy of notice in the natural history of this island, and the mineralist, the fossilist, the botanist, and the zoologist, in their rambles upon the sea shore, may each, while in pursuit of health, enjoy

enjoy his favourite amusement. The pyrites may be found upon the beach; the belemnites may be dug from the cliff; and whilst the rocks are covered with sea-plants in great profusion, shelter is afforded by them to several curious species of the insect tribe. In the summer of the year 1794, the ingenious Dr. Buchan first observed the Cornu Ammonia in the neighbourhood of Margate; several of which measured by Mr. Hunter, Surgeon of this place, were above a yard in diameter, and found by him to contain numbers of pyrites, in different stages of chrySTALLIZATION.

The quantity of fennel is in this island very remarkable, forming, in many places, hedges of considerable length, and to this herb, of which the bees are extremely fond, the honey produced in Thanet is thought to owe its superior flavour and excellence. For the information of the Botanical reader, I have added, at the end of this little treatise, a short catalogue, with the names and the places where some of the most remarkable plants are to be found.

I shall

I shall here conclude these general observations with remarking that wherever the word gate, or stairs, is hereafter used, it means a sloping waggon way cut obliquely through the cliff to the level of the shore, for the conveyance of sea-weed to manure the land, and other purposes.

MARGATE, in the parish of St. John's, is the capital of the island, and situated on its northern side, within a small bay; it appears to have received its name from a gate or way into the sea, near a little mere, now called the brooks: the lower part of the town is in a valley extending to the sea; the upper part, where the new buildings mostly are, on the side of a hill; it was lately a small town, irregularly built, and its houses, in general, mean and low; but in more ancient times had been of such good repute for the fishing and coasting trade, as to hold a market: it seems as if nature had formed a harbour at this place, the mouth of which just admitted vessels of small burthen; but that since the sea, in proportion as it lost ground upon the south and western parts

parts of the island, has gained upon the north and eastern sides, the land which formed this creek was in time washed away, and the inhabitants were obliged to erect a pier to secure their town from the incroachments of the ocean; defending that part of it nearest to the water with jetties, or piles of timber.

The harbour is exceeding pleasant, and used by the hoys, (for exporting corn to London) by the passage vessels and yachts, and by other vessels of considerable burthen, employed in the importation of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland, and of timber, deals, and iron from St. Peterburgh, Memel, and Riga. In pursuance of an Act of Parliament, obtained for that purpose, an elegant new stone pier has lately been erected at Margate, which, whilst it adds to the beauty, contributes to the security of the town, and affords a pleasant and spacious walk, where the summer visitants may inhale the salubrious and invigorating breezes of the sea. The town has been paved and lighted, and much credit is due
to

to the respectable commissioners, who have so diligently exerted themselves upon these public occasions. On a tablet of marble, near the extremity of the pier, is the following inscription; “ On the first of
 “ January 1779, during a violent storm at
 “ north-east, the York East Indiaman was
 “ driven from her anchors, and stranded
 “ on this spot: to commemorate the pro-
 “ vidential escape of the officers and crew:
 “ to remind the seaman in no danger to
 “ despair, Francis Cobb, Esq. deputy, di-
 “ rected this inscription to be engraven.”

This place is seventy-three miles from London, and seventeen from Canterbury, is a member of the port of Dover, and subject to it in all matters of civil and criminal jurisdiction; a deputy from the mayor of that town residing at Margate to regulate its police, and adjust such disputes as may not be thought worthy the interference of the Bench of Dover.

A great number of nobility and persons of fashion resort to Margate in the summer,
 both

both for the enjoyment of its pure and salubrious air, and for the benefit of the sea-water: for the purpose of convenient bathing, indeed, no place in the kingdom is so well adapted, the shore being level and covered with the finest sand; and the bay so well sheltered from the winds, that this healthy and invigorating indulgence may be here daily enjoyed with equal pleasure and safety. Near the sea are several commodious bathing rooms, which are the general resort of the company every morning, and where they either drink the salt water, or in their several turns are driven in the machines to any depth into the sea, under the conduct of careful and experienced guides; within the machine is a door, through which the bathers descend a few steps into the water, where they are concealed from public view by an umbrella of canvas attached to the back part of the machine: about forty of these machines are frequently employed every morning. The public are obliged to Benjamin Beale, one of the people called Quakers, for the invention of them; their
structure

structure is at once simple and convenient, and the pleasures and advantages of bathing may, under their friendly shade, be enjoyed in so private a manner, as not to offend the strictest and most refined delicacy.

Since Margate has become a place of fashionable resort, the town has been greatly improved: Cecil Square has been within these few years erected, which consists of many spacious houses, and several good shops: on one of its sides is an elegant Assembly Room, finished with great taste, and supposed to be one of the largest in the kingdom; it is situated upon an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect of the sea; it is eighty-seven feet long, and forty-three broad; of a proportionate height and richly ornamented; adjoining to this room are apartments for tea and cards, which are perfectly convenient: the ground floor consists of a good Billiard and Coffee Room, which join the Hotel, and a large Piazza extending the whole length of the building: the number of Subscribers to these Rooms amounts annually to about a thousand:

band: the amusements are regularly conducted by Charles Le Bas, Esq. master of the ceremonies, whose attention and politeness to the company entitles him to every public mark of approbation.

Besides the Royal Hotel, there is another on the Parade of equal excellence, and several good Inns and Taverns, where families may be well accommodated until they have provided themselves with lodgings agreeable to their wishes.

On a gradual slope leading to the church is Hawley Square; at the north-eastern corner of which is the Theatre Royal; it was built in the year 1787, and is a neat and even elegant structure, after the model of Covent Garden; its scenery, in a masterly and bold stile, was painted by Mr. Hodgins: the patentees are not wanting in any active exertions which may render this undertaking worthy of support; good actors are retained, and every attention is paid by the acting manager to the entertainment and accommodation of the public.

There

There are three circulating libraries at this place: the first, near the sea, in a very pleasant situation, kept by Mr. Garner; the second, opposite the rooms, belonging to Mr. Silver; and a third at the corner of Hawley Square, under the management of Mr. Were; each of them having a good collection of books. There are also several coffee rooms for the reception of the company, where the public papers are read, and tea and card parties frequently formed, nothing being omitted by the inhabitants which can in any degree contribute to the convenience or pleasure of the nobility and gentry who resort to Margate during the season.

Two Banks have been opened at Margate; the first, under the firm of Cobb and son; the other, that of Grubb, Brooman, and Grubb; these establishments, since the increased population of this town, particularly in the summer season, are found to be very convenient to the public.

With regard to the efficacy of sea-bathing, it will not be expected in a work of this kind to say much ; suffice it here to remark, that in all cases where general bathing can be of service, the sea is at least equal to any other bath, and in all cutaneous and glandular disorders, vastly superior. If warm bathing is necessary, there are at Mitchiner's two salt water baths, on a good construction, and one lately established at Hughes's, either of which may be filled in a few minutes, and the water brought to any temperature which may be thought expedient, with the greatest facility.

After bathing in the sea it is usual to walk ; the places most frequented are the Pier, the Fort, and the Rope Walk ; although at low water the company often ramble upon the sands to collect shells and sea weed, many varieties of which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Margate : these sands extend themselves for several miles upon each side of the town, and may be passed with safety four or five hours every day ; the ocean on the one hand,
with

with a great many ships in view, steering different courses, and the caverns resembling grottos, worn in the high chalky cliffs, on the other, contributing to form a scene at once awfully grand, and pleasingly romantic.

The following description of the Fort, extracted from Lewis, who wrote at the beginning of the present century, as it exhibits a very striking contrast to its present appearance, may not be, perhaps, disagreeable to the reader; “ A little above the
 “ town of Margate, to the northward, is a
 “ small piece of ground, called the Fort,
 “ which has been a long time put to that
 “ use, and was formerly maintained at the
 “ parish charge; a large and deep ditch is
 “ on the land side of it, next the town,
 “ which used to be scoured and kept clean
 “ from weeds and rubbish; at its entrance,
 “ towards the east, was a strong gate, which
 “ was kept locked to preserve the ordnance,
 “ arms, and ammunition; for here were
 “ two brass guns, which the parish bought
 “ and maintained at their own charge:

“ here was likewise a watch-house, in
 “ which men used to watch, with the
 “ parish arms, in time of war; this place
 “ is still made use of, a gunner is appointed
 “ by government with a salary of twenty
 “ pounds a year, and a flag hoisted upon
 “ occasion; there are likewise sent hither
 “ from the Tower ten or twelve pieces of
 “ ordnance, with carriages: this provision
 “ is not only a great safeguard to the town,
 “ but a means of preserving merchant ships
 “ going round the North-foreland into the
 “ Downs from the enemy’s privateers,
 “ which often lurk thereabouts to snap up
 “ ships sailing that way, which cannot see
 “ them behind the land; for as these pri-
 “ vateers lie exposed to the towns on the
 “ other side of the Foreland, particularly
 “ Bradstow, an account is sent to the
 “ gunner of this Fort, who gives notice to
 “ the ships sailing that way of their danger,
 “ by hoisting a flag and firing a gun.”

Since Lewis’s time the appointment of a
 gunner at this Fort has been discontinued;
 the gate at its entrance taken away, and
 Neptune

Neptune being expelled from the large and deep ditch, has now established his residence in a small square; several pieces of ordnance are, however, still remaining on the Fort, but this place is now made use of only as a pleasant and airy walk after bathing, or for an evening ramble: at a short distance from hence three elegant houses have been built, from which it is proposed to extend others, in the form of a crescent, towards the sea; they are situated on a most delightful spot, and command an extensive prospect.

Near the Fort, on Hooper's Hill, the Prospect Coffee House, an exceeding good tavern, has lately been established, and adjoining it is a good bowling green with alcoves, where the company often breakfast and drink tea; and in the evening fireworks are sometimes exhibited: the prospect from thence is delightful; every vessel sailing to and from London is within a short distance, and forms, floating, a picture beautiful beyond description; two octagon rooms have been built at opposite corners of

this pleasing bowling green for the accommodation of the company.

Not far from this place the eye is attracted by Mr. Hooper's horizontal wind-mill for the purpose of grinding corn ; and those who delight in seeing an extraordinary display of the human powers in mechanical contrivances, will not think an hour ill employed whilst they are examining the structure of this stupendous machine.

In fine weather parties frequently divert themselves with fishing, sailing, or making excursions upon the water to visit such ships as are lying at anchor in the road : the company will also be able, with great safety, and at an easy expence, in time of peace, to take a view of the most remarkable places on the Continent ; the distance from Margate is but a few leagues, and the passage may, with a fair wind, be made in a few hours.

The post-office is under the direction of Mr. J. Hall, who supplies the company with
some

some of the best old wine that can be imported.

The post comes in and goes out every day, arriving in the morning about ten o'clock, and returning in the afternoon at half past three. Coaches and diligences set out and return every morning and evening to and from the metropolis.

There is a good market here on Wednesdays and Saturdays, exceedingly well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables; and having an easy communication by water with London, the shops are provided with all kinds of articles in the various branches of trade.

The passage vessels sail to and from the metropolis every day during the season, and the expence for each passenger is very moderate; they are very commodious vessels, and neatly fitted out, having separate cabins, which parties may engage for themselves, so that families may be as genteely accommodated as in their own pleasure boats:

the passage is frequently made in ten or twelve hours; the most favourable wind to London is East South East, and the best from that place West North West.

The church of Margate was built in the year one thousand and fifty, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; it was made parochial in one thousand two hundred and ninety; in it are many monuments of great antiquity, and others of a later date, to the memory of several families of distinction in the neighbourhood.

For the accommodation of the company seats have been erected at the west end of the middle aisle, and in the middle chancel; prayers are read every Wednesday and Friday, and an additional sermon preached every Sunday during the season, for which extra duty the curate is very liberally rewarded by the subscribers to his books at the different libraries.

Two printing offices have lately been established in Margate.

A respectable Lodge of Free Masons is held here on the second and fourth Wednesday in every month.

Among the improvements at this place must be mentioned the schools: three for the reception of young ladies, and three for young gentlemen, besides a private seminary lately established by a very respectable and intelligent clergyman; so that the health and the education of the children who come for the benefit of sea bathing may be both attended to: music and dancing are also taught here by regular professors of ability who reside in the place.

The church has been lately embellished by the munificence of Francis Cobb, sen. Esq. who with much public spirit has presented an elegant organ, and added the powers of this majestic instrument to the solemnity of the public worship.

Here are several good boarding-houses, furnished in the modern taste; whose tables are covered in a style of plenty and elegance;

gance; at any of which such ladies and gentlemen as may wish to decline the fatigue of an establishment at private lodgings, will find themselves very comfortably and agreeably accommodated.

Physicians of great ability attend during the season, and several good surgeons and apothecaries reside in the place.

A charity school for the education and cloathing forty boys, and an equal number of girls has been lately established here, supported by the annual subscription of the inhabitants of Margate, and much assisted by the liberal donations of the nobility and gentry who resort hither in the season.

In the summer of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a female beaked whale came on shore at Margate; it was twenty-seven feet long, and seventeen in circumference: Mr. Hunter, surgeon of this place, in dissecting the head, discovered four teeth just penetrating the gums in the lower jaw, and although Dale, in his History

tory of Harwich, describes this kind of whale as toothless; and Mr. Pennant, in his *British Zoology*, places it amongst the cetaceous animals without teeth, yet the above mentioned dissection induces us to consider Mr. Pennant's arrangement of the beaked whale as erroneous, and affords a salutary lesson to the Zoologist not to determine the genus of any animal hastily, or upon the authority only of a single specimen.

About three quarters of a mile from Margate is Draper's, an alms-house or hospital, founded by Michael Yoakly, of this parish, in the year seventeen hundred and nine: it consists of ten very comfortable and convenient apartments, one of which is intended for the residence of an overseer; the others for decayed house-keepers belonging to the parishes of St. John, St. Peter, Birchington, and Acole: they are allowed coals, and a yearly stipend, and have each a small slip of ground for a garden: this institution being intended for the relief of indigence, not for the encouragement

ment of idleness, the founder has, in his will, specified the qualifications of such as wish to be admitted to the benefits of this charity: they must be industrious, and of a meek, humble, and quiet spirit. The company frequently during the season form parties to drink tea at some of the apartments, in all which, much neatness and simplicity is to be found. What a luxurious mental repast must the humane heart, blessed with sensibility, enjoy in observing the effect of benevolence, which has rendered so many worthy objects comfortable in the decline of life, and afforded them a sheltering harbour, after having, perhaps, weathered many of its calamities and storms. The increased price of provisions since the original institution of Draper's, having rendered the stipend allowed to its pensioners less adequate to the intentions of its charitable founder, the benevolent George Keate, Esq. for several years, by promoting a subscription among the company, used formerly to enlarge the comforts and conveniences of its humble inhabitants, who have now great reason to lament the discontinuance

continuance of the visits of that worthy character.

At Nash Court, about a mile from Margate, are the remains of an ancient family seat: in the reign of Henry IV. it was in the possession of the Garwintons of Beakesbourne, and passed afterwards by intermarriages into the families of Haut and Isaack; the memory of which alliances is preserved upon the painted glass windows of this mansion, on which are delineated the arms of the different families; part of this mansion was a few years ago used as a tea garden.

About a mile and a half from Margate is the ruin of a fine old mansion, Dandelion; this was formerly the seat of a family, in ancient times called Dent de Lion; as appears by several old deeds, some of which are of such antiquity as to be without a date, and others as old as Edward I. the name seems to have received its present appellation about the reign of Henry IV. in which king's time the estate belonged to
John

John Dandelion, who is buried in the north chancel of the church at Margate; on the stone over his grave is his effigies in brass, and under it an inscription, declaring that he died upon the day of the invention of the Holy Cross, in the year one thousand four hundred and forty-five: the family became extinct upon his death, from the failure of male issue. This feat was anciently walled round, according to the old manner of fortifying against bows and arrows; part of the wall is still standing, with the gate-house, built with brick and flints in alternate rows, having loop-holes and battlements at top: the bricks appear to have been incrusted with a white composition of a flinty hardness, portions of which are still visible upon such of them as have been least exposed: over the gate are the arms of Dandelion; namely, fable, three lions rampant, between two bars d'argent; on the right-hand of this gate is a smaller one for common use, at the right corner of which is a black escutcheon, and on the left a demi-lion with a label out of its mouth, on which is engraved,

graved, in old Saxon characters, Dandelion: under the right side of this gate, as you go from the farm-yard, was found, in the year seventeen hundred and three, a room large enough to hold eight or ten men, in which were a great many pieces of lachrymatory urns of earth and glass; under the other side of the gate is a well-prison; in the window of the dining-room in the mansion-house are the arms of Dandelion quartered with those of Petit. Here is a good tavern and coffee-house, and an excellent bowling-green, planted round with ever-greens and flowering shrubs; upon the Terrace, raised above the green are alcoves for ladies, who frequently drink tea in them whilst the gentlemen are playing bowls: the walk to this agreeable place is delightfully pleasant, and in many parts of it affords a fine view of the sea; of the Isle of Sheppey, and of Reculver: there is a public breakfast at Dandelion every Wednesday during the season; an excellent band of music attends, and with the assistance of cotillions and country dances the hours are beguiled on the green until three o'clock;

o'clock : it is but justice to say that Mr. Cross, the present tenant of the Grove-house Tavern, spares neither pains or expence to render Dandelion one of the most pleasing public places in the neighbourhood ; and it is universally acknowledged by those who visit this charming spot, that they depart not without reluctance from this sweet retreat, and derive the greatest satisfaction from the entertainment and attention they meet with there.

Hengrove, in the parish of Margate, is a manor which formerly belonged to Sir Henry of Sandwich, to whom Robert, Abbot of St. Austin's, granted a licence in the year one thousand two hundred and thirty, to build a chapel, or oratory, in which he might cause divine service to be celebrated by his own chaplain : the ruins of this little chapel are still visible in an open field, near the great road, leading from Margate to Sandwich, without any house or building near it. In the manor, although at present only a farm-house, in the occupation of a tenant, is still preserved

served the original English hospitality; nor will the weary or benighted traveller find a less cordial welcome from the present worthy farmer, than was formerly afforded to strangers by the renowned knight of Sandwich.

Salmstone, or Salmanstone-grange, is another manor in the parish of Margate, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Austen's; while the monks were possessed of this estate they farmed it themselves, and occupied the mansion house, as a country residence: upon the dissolution of the monastery this grange fell to the crown, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was leased out on lives: the tenant of this estate is obliged by his lease to pay to the Vicar of St. John, of St. Peter, and St. Laurence, every Midsummer day, two bushels of wheat; and in the first week of Lent, to twenty-four poor parishioners of Minster, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, six from each parish, nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and in the middle of Lent the

same; and also to twelve poor parishioners of the said four parishes, three from each, two ells of blanket; and also to every poor man and woman coming to Salmstone on Monday and Friday, from May the 3d, to June the 24th, one dish of pease; but this last clause, says Lewis, is almost obsolete, from the duplicity and avarice of former tenants, who taking advantage of the vague meaning of the word dish, gave the poor claimants so small a quantity of pease as to render it not worth their while to apply for the benefit of the charitable donation: the walls of the chapel, and also of the infirmary, are still entire; but the windows having been long since demolished, and the inside ornaments taken away, one of the buildings is now converted into a barn, the other used as a granary: in the Infirmary may still be seen a very curious antique carving in wood of a human face, of a ludicrous design, and of no very contemptible execution.

To the eastward of Margate, between Northdown and Kinggate, are Hacken-
down-

down-banks, two barrows of earth which distinguish the spot whereon a bloody battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons in the year eight hundred and fifty-three: the concurrent testimony of history, long tradition, and the etymology of the word (field of battle axes,) and more particularly the urns and bodies found buried there, leave little room to doubt the truth of this action: one of the banks was opened on the twenty-third of May, in the year seventeen hundred and forty-three, by Mr. Thomas Read, owner of the land, in presence of several hundred spectators; a little below the surface of the ground, were found several graves, dug out of the solid chalk, and covered with flat stones; they were not more than three feet long, and the bodies seemed to have been thrust into them almost doubled; several urns, made of coarse earthen ware, and capable of holding two or three quarts a piece, had been buried with them, which crumbled into dust upon being exposed to the air: the bones were large, but not gigantic, and for

the most part were perfectly found. In June, seventeen hundred and sixty-five, the smallest tumulus was opened by order of Henry, Lord Holland, who had purchased the ground; the appearances were similar to the former, but no urns were found. The best historians record the battle to have been fought so near the sea, that many of the combatants were pushed over the cliff during the action; and it seems probable that most of the slain were thrown over afterwards, as no other remains of bodies appear to have been found.

D. M.

Danorum & Saxonum hic occiforum
 dum de solo Brittannico
 (Milites nihil a se alienum putant)
 Brittannis perfide et crudeliter olim expulſis
 inter ſe demicaverunt.

Hen. de Holland

Poſuit

Qui duces, qualis hujus prælii exitus,
 nulla notat historia:
 annum circiter DCCC L evenit pugna

et

et Pugnam hanc evenisse fidem faciunt
 Offa quam plurima
 Quæ sub hoc & altero Tumulo huic vicino
 sunt sepulta.

In English.

To the memory of the Danes and Saxons, who were fighting for the possession of Britain, (soldiers think every thing their own) the Britons having before been perfidiously and cruelly expelled, this was erected by Henry, Lord Holland. No history records who were the commanders in this action, or what was the event of it. It happened about the year eight hundred, and that it happened on this spot is probable, from the many bones which are buried under this and the adjacent tumulus.

At a small distance from these banks is a breach in the cliff, formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's gate, from a tradition that it was finished upon the festival of that Saint: it is now denominated King's gate, which latter appellation it re-

ceived by order of King Charles the Second, who landed here with his brother, James, Duke of York, on the thirteenth day of June, sixteen hundred and eighty-three. The following inscription is over the portal :

Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi
Nunc Regis jussu Regia Porta vocor.
Hic excenderunt Car. II. R.
et Ja. dux Ebor. 30 June 1683.

Englished.

I once by Saint Bartholomew was claim'd
But now so bids the king, am Kingsgate nam'd.

King Charles II. and James Duke of York
landed here 30 June 1683.

At this place, situated in a pleasant bay, stands the delightful seat of the late Henry, Lord Holland, designed by its architect Sir Thomas Wynne, to represent Tully's Formian Villa, on the coast of Baiæ: the saloon of Neptune, and many other of the apartments, are very fine: on the front of the house, towards the sea, is a noble por-
tico

tico of the Doric order; the wings are faced with squared flint of curious and delicate workmanship; the back front consists of several buildings exactly corresponding with each other, upon the opposite sides of the garden, the whole being connected together with such judgment as to render this country residence surprisngly convenient; here were a great number of antique marble columns, statues, busts, and vases, purchased in Italy at a very considerable expence. The ceiling of the great saloon was painted by Mr. Hakewell, jun. of Soho Square; the beautiful columns of scagliola, in imitation of porphyry, were executed by Messrs. Bartoli and Richter, of Great Newport Street, London, who have since distinguished themselves by raising those of the Pantheon in that city. The garden is very neat, and stored with the choicest exotics. At the upper end of the long walk, leading to the convent, is a beautiful column of black marble, erected to the memory of the late Countess of Hillsborough, and called Countess Pillar, with this inscription.

This pillar
 is erected to the honour of
 Margaret of Kildare,
 Countess of Hillsborough,
 and, alas! in memory too
 of that most amiable woman
 who died at Naples anno 1767.

Nor is there a greater appearance of singularity in the structure of the house than in the form of the several buildings erected on the adjacent grounds, which are so contrived as to represent ruins and antique edifices. The most considerable of these, are the convent, the castle, and the bead-house, which contribute by their form to the entertainment, and by their uses to the convenience of their proprietor. A number of snug fishermen's huts may be discovered within the walls of a convent, and the traveller of a warm and lively imagination, with a little assistance from fiction, whilst he sees a formidable castle affording shelter to his horse, and experiences himself in a bead-house all the comforts and accommodation of an English tavern, may
 fancy

fancy himself realizing one of the romantic scenes of Ariosto or of Tasso. The convent, designed to represent one of those ancient monasteries formerly so numerous in this kingdom, consists of a noble gateway and porter's lodge, divided into two small, and one very large apartments. The adjoining cloister contains five cells inhabited by several poor industrious families; an ancient monument formerly appeared amidst the ruins of the chapel on which rested two figures who might have been supposed to have been two of the ancient Reguli of the kingdom of Kent.

Countess's Fort contains a round tower quite in ruins, with a circular out-work in the manner of our ancient fortifications; it was designed by the architect for an ice house. The castle is exactly in the stile of building of those raised by Edward I. in Wales, to secure the conquest of that mountainous country, and effectually to check the rising spirit of its hardy inhabitants. The gate, or passage to the sea, has the remains of a port-cullis to prevent any sudden

sudden attack from privateers; the top of the Gothic arch serves as a line of communication between the north and southern sides of a platform, mounting twenty-four pieces of cannon. On the side of the gate nearest the sea is inscribed in Saxon characters,

God bless Barth'lem's Gate.

The bead-house has the appearance of a chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, the patron of fishermen, and of the parish church: it has always been a house of entertainment; parties are daily formed during the summer season to dine or drink tea there, and meet with the greatest civility and attention from Mr. Herbert the present tenant.

The temple of Neptune is a mixture of the ancient Roman and the Gothic architecture; the following inscriptions are on the pedestal of the statue of Neptune, to whom it is inscribed:

Infula

1.

Infula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.

Englified.

Thanet, round isle, compass'd by water,
reckon'd,
Fertile and clean, to none on earth the
second.

2.

Divo Neptuno
Insulæ Tanatos
Defensori
Ædium Whitfieldensium*
præcipue tutori
Portæ Regiæ et terrarum
circumjacentium
Patrono
Hanc Statuam
Prope Ædes predictas compertam
DDD do. 1768
H de Holland
Jam senior fractusque.

* Lord Holland purchased this estate of Robert Whitfield, Esq. who had apartments in his Lordship's new house as long as he lived.

Englified.

Englished.

To the God Neptune, protector of the Isle of Thanet, particularly the defender of the house of Whitfield, patron of Kingsgate and its environs, this statue, found near the aforesaid house, was dedicated in the year 1768, by Henry, Lord Holland, now old and infirm.

3.

Thy fisheries yield food, thy commerce
wealth,
Thy baths give vigour, and thy waters
health.

4.

Whitfield was safe while Neptune kept his
door,
Neptune retir'd, and Whitfield is no more.

Arx Ruochim; the Isle of Thanet was formerly called, in the old British language, Innis Ruochim, or Romans Isle; hence this tower had its name; the outwork of flint, which surrounds the white tower, resembles those castles erected by Henry VIII.
for

for the protection of the Kentish coast. Inscription on a tablet :

Arx Ruochim

Secundum Rev. et admodum ornatum
et eruditum virum Cornelium Willes

Tempore principis Vortigern

Annum circiter CCCXLVIII.

Ædificata.

Englished.

Romans tower, according to the opinion of the Rev. and very accomplished and learned Cornelius Willes, built in the time of King Vortigern, about the year 448.

Harley tower, built in the style of Roman architecture, in honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1768.

On the Cordon.

Magistratus indicat virum.

The magistracy shews the man.

On the Tablet.

This tower was built to the honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, in the year of our Lord 1768.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Mente quatit solida.

Englished.

The man, in conscious virtue bold,
Who dares his secret purpose hold,
Unshaken hears the crowd's tumultuous
noise.

Whitfield tower, in the full perfection of Gothic architecture, is very elegant. The beauty of its shaft was equalled by the ornaments which graced its summit, but they were blown down by the high wind on the first winter after the tower was erected. On the tablet are the following lines :

This tower, built
 on the highest spot of this island,
 is dedicated
 To the memory of Robert Whitfield, Esq.
 The ornament and
 (Under Thomas Wynne, Esq.)
 The adorer of Kingsgate.

At the distance of half a mile from Kingsgate is the North-foreland, the cantium of Ptolomy, and the extreme eastern point of England: this cape projects into the sea in the form of a bastion; on which, in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-three, a strong octagon light-house of squared flint was erected; a large fire of coals used to be lighted every night upon its top, and was kept blazing until daylight, as a direction for ships sailing near the coast: this building is now increased from the height of forty-five feet to that of sixty-three, and as a substitute for the coal fire, patent reflectors, with lenses of twenty inches diameter, have been placed on the top of the present lantern, and lamps are regularly lighted every evening at sun set,
 and

and continue burning until day break : every British vessel going round this point pays twopence upon each ton, and every foreign one fourpence, towards the support of this light : it is under the direction of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

At Stone, a small distance from hence, a pleasant country seat was built a few years ago by Sir Charles Raymond, for his summer residence ; after his decease it was sold to William Breton, Esq. who disposed of it to Sir Henry Harpur, Bart. and large additions are making to the original building : I am almost tempted to hazard a conjecture, that this place, from its name, might have been the Lapis Tituli of the Romans : to fix whose situation has so much engaged the attention of our antiquarians.

Not far from hence formerly stood one of those beacons which used to be fired to alarm the country in case of invasion ; it consisted of a tall upright piece of timber, at whose top, through a pulley was passed an iron chain, by means of which a barrel
of

of lighted pitch was drawn up on that occasion. A few years ago some remains of one of these was dug up on the beacon hill, between Stone and the present light house : in the year fifteen hundred and one, frequent mention is made of lands lying near or about the beacon, *juxta le beken, apud le beken, viam ducent ad le beken.*

Hence we descend to Broadstairs, a considerable hamlet in the parish of St. Peter ; it is a sea port, and had formerly a considerable trade, and employed several vessels in the Iceland fishery : here are the ruins of an old gateway, built with stone and flint, and formerly defended by a port cullis, to prevent the inroads of privateers ; here are the remains also of a chapel, once held in such veneration, that ships as they passed by used to lower their topsails to salute it. Upon the second of February, seventeen hundred and sixty-two, a large male whale, of the spermaceti kind, came on shore at this place, whose dimensions were as follows :

D

Length

				Feet.	Inches.
Length	—	—	—	61	0
Circumference	—	—	—	45	0
Perpendicular height on its side				12	0
Distance of the fins	—	—	—	8	6
From the nose to the eye	—	—	—	1	3
From the nose to fin	—	—	—	1	6 $\frac{2}{1}$
From ditto to the spout	—	—	—	1	0
Length of the fin	—	—	—	4	6
Breadth of ditto	—	—	—	3	0
From the tail to the naval	—	—	—	15	0
Penis	—	—	—	6	0
Lower jaw	—	—	—	8	0

¶ Many new buildings have been lately erected at Broadstairs, and such families as prefer retirement, and are not desirous of mixing in the gaieties and pleasures of a public place, will find this little town a most agreeable and healthy situation: for the amusement of the company two circulating libraries have been lately established at this place; the first, under the direction of Mr. Nuckell, and the other kept by Mr. Barfield; a new tavern and hotel has been also opened near the water side, commanding

manding an extensive prospect of the sea: at the entrance of this pleasant little sea port, on the road to Margate, — — For- syth, Esq. has lately erected a spacious range of convenient stables, with an elegant villa for his summer residence, whose situation, for the extent or beauty of its prospects is scarcely to be exceeded or even equalled in this much admired island of Thanet.

One mile to the westward of Broadstairs is the pleasant village of St. Peter, which has an exceeding beautiful little church, the tower of which is a well known sea- mark, and commands a delightful and extensive prospect from its top: there is a considerable fissure in the steeple of this church, extending from the summit to the bottom, which is said to have been occasioned by an earthquake, in the reign of Elizabeth, but whose appearance seems rather to indicate the effects of lightning: this church was formerly one of the chapels belonging to Minster, but being made pa- rochial, was endowed with the small tythes

of the parish: in sixteen hundred and thirty, the church-wardens reported that here was a mansion-house, with orchard and garden, and an acre of land thereto adjoining, and one parcel of land called the Vicar's acre, laying within the lands of Captain Norwood, who paid to the Vicar, in consideration of it five shillings a year; but care not being taken to preserve the boundaries of this acre, the place where it lay was forgot, and the rent for it disputed, and at last discontinued: the profits of the small tythes not being found adequate to the maintenance of the Vicar, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, in the year sixteen hundred and ninety-four, augmented it with forty pounds a year, to be paid out of the parsonage at Calais-grange; in consideration of this addition, the Vicar is obliged constantly to reside in his parish, and yearly, on the anniversary of Mrs. Lovejoy's interment, or the first Sunday after, to inform his auditory of the contents of her will; and to recommend the duties of charity to the rich, and those of gratitude, honesty, and contentedness to the poor.

The

The town of Ramsgate is situated in an opening of the chalky cliff, upon the south side of the island; it was originally an obscure village: but of late years has been much improved, and considerably enlarged: the town is built in the form of a cross, and has many elegant and commodious houses: since sea bathing has been fashionable, Ramsgate has been much resorted to during the summer: a very neat chapel of ease has been lately erected: there are several good inns; also an elegant toy shop, and a valuable and extensive library, the business of which is conducted with much assiduity and attention by Mr. Burgess; also a smaller one kept by Mrs. Witherden: there are also coffee rooms near the sea, and an exceeding good billiard table: warm and cold salt water baths, on a very good construction, have lately been completed here: the lodgings are convenient; many new ones having been built within these few years, and the houses in Chapel and Albion Places are pleasantly situated, spacious and elegant: the town has been paved in consequence of an act obtained in the

year seventeen hundred and eighty-two, and a market established, which is well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables: hoys and yachts, completely fitted up for the reception of goods and passengers, sail twice a week to and from London, to which place coaches and diligences run every morning, and return thence every evening, during the season; from the harbour is a delightful view of the Downs, and the coast of France; the walks on the Piers are exceeding pleasant, as are those upon the cliffs and on the sands,

The new harbour, a stupendous public work, was begun in the year seventeen hundred and fifty; it is built chiefly of Portland and Purbeck stone, and extends itself into the ocean near eight hundred feet before it forms an angle; its breadth on the top is twenty-six feet, including a strong parapet, which defends the whole of its outer side: the depth of the harbour increases gradually to thirty-six feet: this harbour is intended as a place of security for

for ships in hard gales of wind from south-east to north-west, when they are exposed to the utmost danger in the Downs; and the shelter it has already afforded to those supports of our commerce and independence, proves the utility of this magnificent and noble erection; in December, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, there were upwards of three hundred sail of vessels in this harbour at one time: an additional work has been extended from the eastern pier-head three hundred feet farther into the ocean, to obviate some inconveniences complained of in the mouth of this Pier. The Goodwin Sands, which extend from Deal to the North-foreland, being frequently found fatal to shipping, the brethren of the Trinity-house, with that care and attention to our commercial interests, for which they are so eminently distinguished, have caused a floating light to be moored near this deceitful spot, which must render the navigation of this part of the channel less dangerous to the hardy seaman, and enables the peaceful merchant to distribute the production of distant climates with

greater security: this light is manned by a captain, a mate, and twelve seamen, seven of whom are constantly on board, relieving each other every fortnight. The revenues arising from the old act for paving the town of Ramsgate not being found adequate to that purpose, a new one has been lately obtained, which will enable the commissioners, not only to complete the pavement, but also to light the town and regulate the market. An elegant and spacious assembly room has been lately built by Mr. Heritage over his coffee room, which is ornamented and finished in a very compleat stile, and commands an extensive prospect of the Downs and the coast of France; adjoining to this room are large apartments appropriated for tea and cards, which are neat and convenient: beside the new buildings already mentioned, within these two years many convenient and pleasant houses have been erected on Sion Hill, Prospect Place, and Prospect Hill, which front the sea, and have a delightful and extensive prospect.

Rainsgate is in the parish of St. Lawrence, but maintains its poor separately; is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, and subject to that place in all matters of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Delightfully situated at East Cliff, about half a mile from Rainsgate, towards the north, is an elegant villa in the Gothic taste, erected a few years ago by the late Bond Hopkins, Esq. It has been lately purchased by Nathaniel Jeffrys, Esq. as a retreat during the summer from the noise and bustle of the metropolis.

St. Lawrence is a very pleasant village, which derives its appellation from the Saint of this name, to whom the church is dedicated: it is about three miles south of St. Peter's, and four from Margate; was formerly under Minster, but made parochial, and a vicarage in the year one thousand two hundred and seventy-five: at a small distance from the church, to the eastward, are the remains of a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now converted into a cottage; in
this

this chapel was founded a chauntry, for the support of which several lands hereabouts were given, which were seized by the Crown at the time of the reformation: in this parish was born one Joy, who in King William the Third's time had such reputation for superior strength, that he was called the English Sampson, and the strong man of Kent, having the honour to perform several feats of activity before the king and royal family: in the year sixteen hundred and ninety-nine, this man's picture was engraved, with the representation of several of his performances, among which are the pulling against an exceeding strong horse, breaking a rope which would bear thirty-five hundred weight, and lifting two thousand two hundred pounds.

About a mile from Ramsgate is an extensive and beautiful bay, near a small village called Pegwell; parties are frequently formed for dining and drinking tea at this place, Belle Vue, a house of public entertainment, situated on a pleasant spot, being fitted up for their accommodation: adjoining Pegwell,

Mr.

Mr. Garrow, one of our most successful and powerful modern advocates, has erected a house, to which, in the short interval from public business, he occasionally retires to enjoy in private those laurels so deservedly acquired by his eloquent and laborious efforts as the champion of the weak, and the protector of the innocent.

About three miles from St. Lawrence, in the most sequestered part of the island, is the pleasant and romantic little village of Manston, where the country life still exists in its original purity; a few houses skirt a small green, on which the summer visitant of Thanet, who may stroll hither from Margate or Ramsgate, although accustomed to the more splendid amusements of London, may view with pleasure the industrious cottagers, after the toils of the day, indulging their less refined tastes in rural sports and rustic activities; whilst he is sipping his tea or smoking his pipe at the door of the jolly farmer, a neat and comfortable house of entertainment, whose civil and attentive landlord will not make him regret

regret his ramble to this charming hamlet. Here are the remains of a curious cave, which was formerly much frequented by the company during the summer; from those parts of it at present standing, it appears to have been formed by several excavations dug in the same direction, so near together, that communications being cut cross-ways, they had the appearance of aisles of a large subterraneous church, and were a cool and pleasant retreat from the sun during the sultry season of the year: the Gothic arches, placed below the surface of the ground resisting the utmost influence of that bright luminary.

Manston Court was the seat of the family of the Manstons for many generations; Richard de Manston is said to have been one of the recognitores magnæ assisæ in the reign of King John: in the 14th of Henry the Sixth, William Manston was sheriff of Kent, and held his sherrivalty at this place: he had issue Nicholas Manston, who married Eleanor, only daughter of Edmund Haut, Esq. and had issue a daughter named
Julian,

Julian, who being his sole heiress, married to Thomas St. Nicholas of Thorne, in the parish of Minster; this Nicholas Manston died August 6, 1444, and lies buried in the north chancel of the church of St. Lawrence, the burying place of this family: the house is an ancient building, at present a farm-house; towards the north end stood a little chapel, the roof of which has been many years fallen in, but the walls are still standing overgrown with ivy: it was lately the estate of Lord Bolingbroke, but now the property of Mr. Brice, a farmer: here, and at one more farm house on the green is still retained the ancient custom of drawing water by an ass entering a verticle wheel, which is put in motion by the repeated endeavours of that patient and persevering quadruped to move forward.

Between Ramsgate and Sandwich are the remains of the ancient Stonar, which Archbishop Usher, and several of our best antiquarians, have supposed to be the Lapis Tituli of the Romans: this town, in the time of William Rufus, seems to have been
 populous

populous, if we may judge from a Court having been held here in that king's reign by the justices to adjust the disputes between the inhabitants of Stonar and the Abbot of St. Austen's, under whose jurisdiction these townsmen, who claimed to belong to the Cinque Ports, were, by the judgment of the said Court, declared to be; very much against the inclination of the Stonar men: this town was plundered and burnt by the French in the year thirteen hundred and eighty-five, at the instigation of Simon Burley, at that time the king's chamberlain, constable of Dover Castle and warden of the Cinque Ports: Stonar seems never to have recovered this blow: Harris, who wrote about a century ago, says, its ruins, occupying several acres, were then to be seen; but the rubbish has long since been removed to render the ground fit for tillage, and history alone records the town to have had an existence. Some salt works of curious construction have been erected near this place: the sea water is drawn during the summer months into broad shallow pans of great extent, excavated on the shore,

shore, where having continued exposed to the sun until its most watry parts have been exhaled by the gradual heat, it is thence conveyed into large boilers, and crytalyzed in the usual manner by evaporation: the salt thus prepared is thought to partake of the excellence of bay salt, and to answer all its purposes, having this advantage, that being perfectly white and transparent it excels it in the beauty of its appearance.

About a mile to the north-west of Stonar is Richborough, the Rutupiæ of the Romans; it is supposed to have been their first and most considerable station in this kingdom, where their forces usually landed; many of their coins have been found here: it is said by historians to have continued a place of much consequence about a thousand years, down to the time of the Anglo-Saxons, when both the town and castle, built by Vespasian for its defence, were finally ruined by the Danes, about the year one thousand and ten: no traces of this once magnificent city are to be found by the most diligent antiquary; its very ruins
are

are no more, and the ground on which it stood is converted into open fields and pastures: the remains of the castle are still visible, and situated above the neighbouring extensive level, attracts the notice of the traveller: its walls, whose original height can scarcely be ascertained, because imperfect, are in many parts of it twelve feet in thickness; it is built of Roman bricks and flints in alternate rows; the former of which are sixteen inches in length, eleven inches broad, and one inch and a half thick, and of an almost flinty hardness: this fortress had two gates, one on the western, the other on the northern side: the wall on the eastern side is quite demolished by the fall of the cliff, and its ruins overgrown with ivy; on the north it is in more perfect preservation: upon an eminence near the castle are the remains of the Castrenfian Amphitheatre, made of turf, for the exercise and diversion of the military in garrison at this important Roman station; the soil is gravel and sand, long since ploughed over: those who are desirous of learning more particulars relative to Richborough, should consult

sult Dr. Batteley's elegant Treatise upon that subject, a translation of which was published in the year 1774.

I must not omit to remark, that strangers will find the roads in the island of Thanet very intricate, as they cross and intersect each other in almost every direction; but that these intricacies are easily unraveled by Mr. Hall's map, taken from an actual survey of the island, (by that very accurate and intelligent surveyor Mr. Budgen) which marks the roads with the greatest exactness, and precisely ascertains their distances: a stranger with this in his pocket can never be at a loss to determine how many miles any particular village is from another, or to fix its site and bearings, and cannot therefore stand in need of any other guide to direct him in his excursions.

About three miles West of Margate is the village of Birchington: in the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, are several ancient monuments belonging to the families of Quex and Crispe, whose mansion,
 E still

still bearing the former name, is situated about half a mile from the town. From this house Henry Crispe, Esq. a man of very considerable property, and who had formerly been high sheriff of the county, was forcibly carried a prisoner to the Spanish Netherlands. The following account of that transaction, communicated by the late Mrs. Rooke, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, and found among the writings of the estate of Stonar, in the Isle of Thanet, may not, perhaps, be disagreeable to the reader :

Concerning Henry Crispe, Esq. being carried by force to Bruges, in Flanders, in 1657.

“ Henry Crispe, Esq. of Quex, in the
“ island of Thanet, in Kent, was forcibly
“ and violently, in the night-time, without
“ his will, taken and carried out of his
“ then dwelling house at Quex, in the
“ parish of Birchington, near the sea side,
“ by certain Englishmen and others, and
“ by force carried to Bruges, in Flanders,
“ and detained there, as a prisoner, until
three

“ three thousand pounds should be paid
 “ for his ransom. Henry Crispe, a few days
 “ after his arrival at Bruges, sent to his
 “ brother’s son, Thomas Crispe, Esq. who
 “ then lived near Quex, to come over to
 “ him at Bruges, to give him assistance in
 “ those great exigencies and extremities,
 “ and accordingly he went over to him,
 “ and after some advice taken there, Henry
 “ Crispe dispatched his nephew, Thomas
 “ Crispe, into England, there to join his
 “ endeavours, together with the endeavours
 “ of his son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, then in
 “ England, for his ransom and enlarge-
 “ ment, and to raise money for that pur-
 “ pose, both which they found great diffi-
 “ culty to effect, because that Oliver
 “ Cromwell, having at that time usurped
 “ the government of the nation, and
 “ suspecting that the taking away Mr.
 “ Henry Crispe was only a collusion,
 “ whereby to colour the lending or giving
 “ three thousand pounds to King Charles
 “ the Second, then beyond the seas: Oliver
 “ Cromwell, and his junto, did cast a coun-
 “ cil, and made an order that the said

“ Henry Crispe should not be ransomed ;
 “ whereupon much difficulty arose to pro-
 “ cure a license to ransom Henry Crispe,
 “ which put Sir Nicholas Crispe, and the
 “ said Thomas Crispe, to great trouble and
 “ expence to obtain. Sir Nicholas Crispe
 “ died before his father was ransomed, and
 “ then the whole care devolved on Thomas
 “ Crispe to obtain the license, and to raise
 “ the money, and after the death of Sir
 “ Nicholas Crispe he returned back to
 “ Bruges, to acquaint Henry Crispe that he
 “ could not raise sufficient money in Eng-
 “ land for his ransom, to be suddenly done
 “ without the sale of some part of the
 “ estate ; and hereupon he empowered his
 “ nephew Thomas Crispe, and one Robert
 “ Darrel, Esq. to make sale of some lands
 “ for that purpose, and all care and dili-
 “ gence was used to hasten the ransom ;
 “ and Thomas Crispe, in the winter’s dan-
 “ gerous season of the year, six times passed
 “ the seas, to comfort and confer with his
 “ uncle Henry Crispe, in order to remove
 “ all obstructions, and to raise money to
 “ redeem him out of his imprisonment at
 Bruges,

“ Bruges, where he was eight months before released, and then returned to England, and died at Quex, July 25, 1663.”

This enterprize is said to have been planned and executed by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a sanguine royalist, and was thus conducted:—The party landed at Gore-end, near Birchington, and proceeding thence to Quex, took Mr. Crispe out of his bed, without the least resistance. They conveyed him in his own coach to the water-side, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domestics being permitted to attend him, although that favour was earnestly requested. He was carried first to Ostend, and from thence to Bruges, both which places were then in the dominion of Spain, which had been at war with England several years. It appears, that Mr. Crispe had for some time previous to it been under apprehensions of such an attack. Loop holes, for the discharge of muskets, had been made in different parts of his house, and he is reported to have afforded very generous entertain-

ments to such of his neighbours as would lodge there to defend him; but these precautions were rendered useless and of no avail by the enterprising spirit, the vigour, and the activity of Golding. From this house it was usual for King William the Third to embark for Holland, and that preserver of English liberty often resided here several days whilst he was waiting for a favourable wind. The true patriot will not, therefore, visit Quex with cold indifference, but whilst he is wandering in its shades, will reflect with gratitude on the hero to whose bravery and virtue he is indebted for the secure enjoyment of his property, and experiences that greatest of all blessings—a free constitution.

The church at Birchington is one of the chapels belonging to Monkton, and the clerk had formerly some peculiar privileges, differing from those of other parish clerks in the island; besides certain sums of money, amounting quarterly to five shillings and sixpence, he had paid him in kind, by the farmer's twelve cops and two sheaves

sheaves of wheat, and twelve cops, and two sheaves of barley; but in the year sixteen hundred and thirty-eight, an assessment was made by the parishioners of Birchington, and of Villa Wood, wherein they rated their land at twelvence the score acres, and the cottages at fourpence each, for the clerk's wages. In this village is a good inn for the accommodation of such company as may chuse to dine or drink tea there; the landlord is exceedingly civil and attentive, and there is a very pleasant and large room above stairs with an extensive and beautiful prospect from its windows. Near this place is a curious mill the property of that intelligent and hospitable farmer, Mr. James Neame, in which the seeds of clover and hop medic (cultivated in this island under the name of trefoil) are separated from their husks, dressed, and prepared for use.

Near this village has been lately erected a very neat and comfortable building for the reception of the poor of the parishes of Monkton, Sarre, Birchington and Acole: here, whilst the helpless infant is cherished,

and the feeble and aged cottager supported, those who are able to work are employed in such useful occupations as are best suited to their different abilities. A weaver is retained in the house, who manufactures coarse sheets and facking, and the management of the poor is conducted with such regularity and decency as reflects the highest credit upon the promoters of this very laudable and useful institution.

About three miles from Birchington to the westward is the pleasant village of St. Nicholas, in which are many good houses, inhabited by several families of very great respectability and opulence: the church is situated upon a rising ground, and was originally only a chapel to Reculver, but was made parochial in the year thirteen hundred, during the life time of Archbishop Winchelsea. About thirty years ago a manufactory for the making blocks for the paper stainers was established at this place by Mr. Grant. If the man who first excited a blade of grass to vegetate on a spot originally infertile, is intitled to public praise,

less

less applause ought not surely to be given to him who first established a useful manufactory; whose labours afford employment for the industrious, and enables the skilful engraver and ingenious painter to display the elegant patterns and vivid colours of the British paper to distant nations.

About a mile from St. Nicholas is Sarre, a small village, situated at the most southwestern extremity of the island. It was formerly a sea port, and much more populous than it is now, being frequented in the more early ages by the ships which anchored here in their passage to and from the North mouth. In Bede's time two ferry boats were employed here which were occupied in transporting men and cattle from the Isle of Thanet to East Kent, the water being then about three furlongs wide. Some of our antiquarians have conjectured that the North mouth was anciently called Sarre, there being mention made in the Notitia of a British river of that name, and that the town of Sarre received its appellation from the river; but, that upon the sea fall-
ing

ing away from the North mouth, and the water of the estuary therefore failing, the inhabitants gave the river the name of Wantsum. On an antique map of the Isle of Thanet, in a manuscript formerly belonging to the Abbey of Saint Austin, is described a large boat placed at Sarre, having a female habited as a religious, sitting in the stern of it, and a man in a porter's dress, with a cross on his right arm to shew that he belonged to the clergy, and a staff in his hand, carrying a monk on his back to the boat; which seems to shew that at that time the water when the tide was out did not permit a boat of that size to approach the shore. Upon the hill, to the eastward of the town, on the left side of the great road leading from Sarre to Monkton, stood the parish church, it was called by the name of Saint Giles, the patron to whom it was dedicated: this parish was formerly a vicarage, but so small, that in Richard the Second's time it was not taxed to the tenth, and was valued at no more than sixty shillings and eightpence.

The loss of the trade of this place from the failure of the Wantsum, very probably occasioned the removal of many of its inhabitants, and was the most likely cause of the dissolution of this little vicarage; the parish church being in consequence suffered to fall to decay. No mention is made of this church in any of the wills which have been registered since the year thirteen hundred and ninety-six; and at this time there are no traces of it remaining. The vicarage is now united to that of St. Nicholas, the vicar of which receives the small tithes and offerings; but the inhabitants of Sarre still maintain the distinction of supporting their own poor. It is a member of the port of Sandwich, and its internal police is regulated by a deputy from the mayor of that town.

Being half way between Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, this little town has two exceeding good inns for the accommodation and refreshment of the company travelling to and from the Isle of Thanet.

Here

Here is also kept, by subscription of several neighbouring gentlemen farmers, an excellent pack of swift and well scented harriers, which hunt every week during the season on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

About two miles from Sarre, towards the east, is the village of Monkton, which probably derived its name from its belonging to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury: it is situated on the south side of the Isle of Thanet, and is six miles distant from Margate. The church is dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen: the body of it seems to have been formerly much larger than it is now: at present it consists of one aisle only and a chancel, although the existence of another aisle is rendered exceedingly probable by the arches which may be still seen in the external part of the remaining building. In the chancel are stalls in which the monks used to sit, and in the windows are some remains of painted glass, among the figures on which are the heads of several of the priors; at the west end of the church

history

history records the following lines to have been painted :

Infula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit Unda
Fertilis et munda nulli est in orbe fecunda.

Englished.

Thanet round isle, compass'd by water,
reckon'd,
Fertile and clean, to none on earth the
second.

Two miles from Monkton, in a bottom, is Minster. Domneva, daughter of Ercombert, king of Kent, built and founded an abbey at this place, about the year six hundred and seventy, and furnished it with veiled virgins, becoming herself the first abbess : Mildred, her daughter, so far excelled her mother in piety, that she was canonized, and the nunnery was afterwards called by her name. The church is the most ancient structure in the island, and has three aisles : in the choir are eighteen collegiate stalls : on the floor of the church, and under the porch, are several large flat
grave

grave stones of very great antiquity. Upon the top of the spire of the steeple was formerly a globe, upon which was a wooden cross covered with lead, upon this a vane, surmounted by a cross of iron. But these fancied monuments of idolatry were removed about the year sixteen hundred and forty-seven, by one Culmer, a rigid calvinist, who had obtained the sequestration of the living upon Dr. Caufabon's refusal to take the covenant. Lewis wittily remarks upon this act of Culmer, that having permitted the church built in the form of a cross to remain undemolished, the zealot had left his work but half accomplished. In the last century a pot of Roman silver coins was ploughed up near this place; they were chiefly of Lucius Aurelius Verus.

About half a mile from Minster, on a hill to the north-west, is Mount Pleasant, a house of entertainment, universally admired for its extensive and beautiful prospect: nothing can exceed, and scarcely any prospect equal the view from the windows of the dining room above stairs; on the one
hand

hand may be seen the spires of the Reculver, the Isle of Shepey, the Nore, the mouth of the river Thames, the shores of Essex, and the Queen's Channel; on the other, the Cliffs of Calais, the Downs, the Straits of Dover, the towns of Deal and Sandwich, great part of East Kent, the stately banquetting house of the Earl of Guilford at Waldershare, the spires of Woodnesburgh and Ash, the ruins of the ancient castle of Richborough, the fertile meadows of Mynstre and Monkton, with the rivers Wantsum and Stour meandering through the vale; the venerable Gothic tower of the Cathedral at Canterbury, and compass of hills of many miles extent terminating the prospect.

Adjacent to Mount Pleasant, a little nearer to the Margate Road, is Cleve, a very handsome house, the property of Mr. Farrer, but at present not the place of his residence: it has an excellent garden, and a very delightful prospect.

Not far from Cleve, in a valley between that place and Birchington, is Acole, a small village,

village, which was formerly called Mill Burgh, and had a chapel situated at Woodchurch, or Villa Wood, about a mile from the town. This chapel belongs to Monkton, and was served by a curate until the year 1563, when the service was discontinued, and the building suffered to fall to decay; scarcely any traces of it are now to be seen. The parishioners of Acole are assessed towards the repairs of the chapel at Birchington, still, however, preserving the distinction of maintaining their own poor. Whilst truth obliges me to lament and to record the former diminution of inhabitants, or decay of devotion, which permitted three sacred edifices to moulder in the dust, it gives me pleasure to relate the population and piety of the present day; the elegant new chapel lately erected at Ramsgate, together with several other public buildings dedicated to divine worship in different parts of Thanet, having, in the revolution of a few years, amply supplied the loss of the churches of Woodchurch, Sarre, and Stonar.

A CATALOGUE of PLANTS growing wild
in THANET.

CLASS I. *Monandria.*

MARSH Samphire, in the brooks near Margate.
Mare's tail, in the marshes at Brook's end.

CLASS II. *Diandria.*

Privet or prim, in the hedges every where.
Wild clary, near Westbrook House, on the road side.

CLASS III. *Triandria.*

Yellow iris, in the meadow beyond the brooks.
Club rush, in the brooks near Margate.
Bull rush, in the marshes near Minster.
Canary grass, commonly cultivated in Thanet.
Floating fescue grass, in the meadow above the
brooks.
Wall barley, on the sides of walls every where.

CLASS IV. *Tetrandria.*

Teasel, on the side of the bank above the brooks.
Little field sherrardia, on the borders of corn fields.
Woodroof, on dry banks and road sides.
Yellow ladies' bedstraw, in the same places.
Sea plantain, in the brooks near Margate.

Buckhorn plantain, in the same place.

Dogberry or cornel, in the hedges every where.

Spindle tree, in Woodchurch Lane.

CLASS V. *Pentandria.*

Mouse-ear'd scorpion grass, in the meadow above the brooks.

Houndstongue, in the close at Hartstow.

Borage, at the foot of the hill near the inn at Acole.

Viper's bugloss, on the lower road from St. Peter's.

Buckbean, in the marshes at Minster.

Water violet, ditto.

Wood nightshade, in the hedges about Woodchurch.

Lesser periwinkle, in the hedges near Minster.

Round-leaved water pimpernel, in the brooks.

Great white mullein, near Woodchurch Lane.

Henbane, in the foot path leading from Acole to Monkton.

Sea blite, on the beach near the brooks.

Sea beet, in Marsh Bay, near Margate.

Autumnal gentian, on a bank by the foot path to Shockenden.

Sea holley, on the beach near Margate.

Hog's fennel, on the road sides near the coast.

Common fennel, on the road sides every where.

Smallage, in the brooks.

Hemlock, on the side of the bank above the brooks.

Sanicle, ditto.

Wayfaring tree, in the hedges near Cheefemans.
 Dwarf elder, or danewort, near little brook's end.
 Sea lavender, in the brooks near Margate.
 Purging flax, on the bank leading to Shockenden.
 Common flax, on the road side along Queek's hedge.

CLASS VI. *Hexandria.*

Two-flower'd rush, in the brooks.
 English hyacinth, in the copse near Dandelion.
 Water dock, in the marshes near Minster.
 Curl'd dock, in the meadow above the brooks.

CLASS VII. *Ostendria.*

Narrow-leaved willow herb, in the meadow above
 the brooks.
 Spurge laurel, in Woodchurch Lane.

CLASS VIII. *Enneandria.*

Flowering rush, in the marshes near Minster.

CLASS IX. *Decandria.*

Lesser stichwort, on the road sides frequent.
 Wall pepper, on the road side to St. Nicholas.
 Knotted spurry, in the brooks near Margate.

CLASS X. *Dodecandria.*

Agrimony, on the road side to Monkton.
 Base rocket, by the road sides along Mill lane.
 Wild woad, ditto.

Houfeleek, on the back part of the Vicarage,
Margate.

CLASS XI. *Icosandria.*

Sloe tree, in the hedges every where.
Crab tree, in the foot path to Shockenden.
Dog rose, common in hedges
Strawberry, in the field east of Hawley square.
Silver weed, in the meadow above the brooks.
Cinquefoil, common on the sides of dry banks.

CLASS XII. *Polyandria.*

Celandine, on the wall near Dane court.
Yellow-horned poppy, on the beach near the
brooks.
Dwarf cistus, on the road side.
Lesser celandine, in the marshes near Minster.
Marsh marygold, ditto.

CLASS XIII. *Didynamia.*

Vervain, on the road side near Twenties.
Bugle, in the hedges near Woodchurch.
Wood sage, ditto.
Water mint, in the meadow above the brooks.
Henbit, on the road side near Mothericks.
White horehound, in the close at Hengrove.
Self-heal, in the meadow above the brooks.
Eyebright, on the bank leading to Twenties.
Yellow toad's flax, on the road sides common.

Great snapdragon, the church-yard wall, Margate.
Common figwort, in the hedges near Woodchurch.

CLASS XIV. *Tetradynamia.*

Ladies' smock, in the marshes near Minster.
Wall rocket, on the road sides and in fields.
Flax weed, on the bank above the brooks.
Sea rocket, on the beach in Marsh bay.

CLASS XV. *Monadelphia.*

White mallow, on the road to Salmstone.

CLASS XVI. *Dyadelphia.*

Creeping rest harrow, on the bank, Hengrove Hill.
Ladies' finger, on the banks every where.
Birdsfoot trefoil, ditto.
Strawberry trefoil, ditto.
Saintfoin, ditto.
Hop trefoil, ditto.

CLASS XVII. *Polyadelphia.*

St. Peter's wort, in the meadow above the brooks.
St. John's wort, in hedges near Garlinge.

CLASS XVIII. *Syngenesia.*

Yellow goat's beard, in the brooks.
Ox tongue, in the field at the east side of Hawley
Square.
Succory, on the road from Westbrook to Westgate.

Sea cudweed, on the hill from Birchington to Brook's End.

Sea wormwood, in the brooks and Westgate bay.

Common wormwood, in the close at Woodchurch.

Mugwort, on the road sides every where.

Hoary ragwort, in the rope-walk field near the brooks.

Sea starwort, in the brooks.

Golden rod, under the trees near the forge, Garlinge.

Middle fleabane, in the meadow above the brooks.

Sea chamomile, in waste ground near the sea.

Common ox eye, in dry pastures by chalk pits.

Star thistle, on the side of the road to Cheesemans.

Purple sweet violet, on the sides of hedges every where.

CLASS XIX. *Gynandria.*

Yellow orchis, in the field near Sacket's Hill.

CLASS XX. *Monoecia.*

Wake robin, in the hedges every where.

Great cat's tail, in the marshes at Minster.

Great burr reed, in the meadow above the brooks.

Roman nettle, by the road side on waste ground.

Less burdock, on waste ground.

Burnet, on the road side to Cheesemans.

CLASS XXI. *Dioecia.*

White miffeltoe, on the bark of feveral trees.

Sallow thorn, on the fand hills between Deal and Sandwich.

Black briony, in the lane at Cheefemans.

Trembling poplar or asp, in the green at Queekes.

Dog's mercury, in Woodchurch Lane.

Red campion, in the lane at Cheefemans.

White campion, by the road fides, common.

CLASS XXII. *Polygamia.*

Pellitory of the wall, on the church-yard wall, Margate.

CLASS XXIII. *Cryptogamia.*

Hart's tongue, in the lane at Cheefemans.

Common polypody, ditto.

Common fea wrack, on the rocks.

Podded fucus.

THE TABLE

OF

RATES AND DUTIES

Imposed by the late Act of Parliament for Building a new Pier at Margate, and other Purposes.

FOR every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley, beans, pease, tares, mustard seed, Canary feed, and seeds of every denomination, the property of a portſman	—	0	1
For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and ſo in proportion, the property of a portſman	—	1	0
For every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley, beans, pease, tares, mustard seed, Canary feed, and seeds of every denomination, the property of a ſhireman	—	0	2
For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and ſo in proportion, the property of a ſhireman	—	2	0
For every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley, beans, pease, tares, mustard seed, Canary feed, and seeds of every denomination, the property of an alien or merchant ſtranger	—	0	4

For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and so in proportion, the property of an alien or merchant stranger	—	4	0
For every barrel of beer, the property of a British subject	— — —	0	2
For every other barrel, wet or dry, the property of a British subject	—	0	2
For every barrel of beer, the property of an alien or merchant stranger	—	0	4
For every other barrel, wet or dry, the pro- perty of an alien or merchant stranger		0	4
For every barrel of ale, the property of a British subject	— — —	0	4
For every half barrel ditto, ditto	—	0	2
For every firkin, wet or dry	— — —	0	1
For every tun of wine or sweet oil	—	1	4
For every pipe, dry or wet	— — —	0	8
For every puncheon	— — —	0	6
For every hogshead, dry	— — —	0	4
For every hogshead, wet	— — —	0	3
For every great dry vat	— — —	0	6
For every small dry vat	— — —	0	3
For every bale, great	— — —	0	4
Ditto, small	— — —	0	2
For every pack of wool yarn, containing two hundred and forty pounds weight		0	8
For every smaller package in the same pro- portion	—————		
For every barrel of train or fish oil		0	

90 THE MARGATE, RAMSGATE,

For every small frail, maund, or basket	o	1
For every great maund, or basket	o	2
For every piece of ordnance, brass, per hundred weight	o	1
Iron, per hundred weight	o	1
For every anchor, per hundred weight	o	1
For every hundred weight of copper and brass, unwrought	o	2
Ditto, wrought	o	3
For every hundred weight of lead	o	1
For every chaldron or ton of coals, coom, splint, coke, or cinders, the property of a portman	o	2
Ditto, of a shireman	o	3
For every ton of salt	1	0
For every hundred of cod, called sized fish	o	6
Ditto the small sort	o	3
For every load of lime of eighteen bushels	o	1
For every hundred of deal boards	1	0
For every thousand of staves	1	0
For every hundred of battens	1	0
For every hundred of spars, great	1	0
Ditto, small	o	6
For every small cask	o	2
For every great cask	o	4
For every small trunk, chest or box	o	2
For every great trunk, chest, or box	o	2
For every truss, great	o	4
Ditto, small	o	2

AND BROADSTAIRS DIRECTORY. 91

For every fardel or small parcel	_____	0	1
For every pocket of hops	_____	0	4
For every bag of hops	_____	0	6
For every thousand bricks	_____	0	4
For every thousand plain tiles	_____	0	4
For every thousand pan tiles	_____	0	10
For every thousand paving tiles	_____	0	10
For every thousand paving stones, large		1	4
Ditto, small	_____	0	8
For every ton of stone	_____	0	4
For every ton of marble	_____	1	0
For every grindstone	_____	0	1
For every common cart load of bowlder flint stone	_____	0	2
For every common cart load of chalk stones, rough or hewn	_____	0	2
For every hundred weight of cheese		0	2
For every sack of three bushels of potatoes, apples, or pears	_____	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every barrel of red herrings	_____	0	1
For every hundred cabbages	_____	0	2
For every cord of wood	_____	0	4
For every hundred of faggots	_____	0	4
For every ton of oak, elm, or other timber		0	6
For every malt, great	_____	1	0
Ditto, small	_____	0	6
For every bundle of nail rods, per hundred weight	_____	0	1
For every barrel of pitch or tar	_____	0	2

For every hundred weight of hemp	—	0	1
For every bolt of canvass, large	—	0	2
Ditto, small	—	0	1
For every load of oak or elm boards		1	0
For every thousand of cleft pale	—	0	10
For every load of posts and rails	—	0	6
For every load of hoops	—	0	6
For every load of laths	—	0	6
For every mill stone, great	—	1	0
Ditto, small	—	0	6
For every tomb stone	—	1	6
For every ditto, marble	—	2	6
For every corpse	—	5	0
For every ton of kelp	—	1	0
For every horse	—	1	6
For every four-wheeled carriage	—	2	6
For every two-wheeled carriage	—	1	6
For every sedan chair	—	1	0
For every sack of five bushels of flour		0	1
For every sack of bran of eight bushels		0	1
For every ton of brill	—	1	0
For every load of hay of thirty-six trusses		1	6
For every load of straw	—	1	0
For every bushel of onions	—	0	1
For every bushel of oysters	—	0	1
For every firkin or small barrel of oysters		0	1
For every hide, raw or tanned	—	0	2
For every dozen of goat, calf, sheep, or lamb skins	—	0	2

For every hundred weight of wrought pewter	—	—	0	3
Ditto, old	—	—	0	2
For every hawk	—	—	0	2
For every dog	—	—	0	2
For every fox	—	—	0	2
For hares, pheasants, and all other game, per head	—	—	0	1

A LIST

A LIST OF RATES

Established by the Commissioners on the Articles under mentioned, which had been omitted in the Table annexed to the Act.

FOR every butt	—	—	0	9
Ditto, empty	—	—	0	3
For every bag of feathers, large	—	—	0	6
Ditto, small	—	—	0	3
For every cratch, large	—	—	0	6
Ditto, small	—	—	0	3
For every stove	—	—	0	2
For every chest of drawers, double	—	—	0	6
Ditto, single	—	—	0	3
For every mahogany or other chair	—	—	0	1
For every side of bacon	—	—	0	2
For every dining table	—	—	0	3
For every other ditto	—	—	0	2
For every bedstead	—	—	0	2
For every sofa	—	—	0	6
For every harpsichord	—	—	1	6
For every spinet or forte piano	—	—	1	0
For wine in hampers, per dozen	—	—	0	1
For every kit of salmon	—	—	0	1
For every hundred weight of cordage			0	1
For lumber, or other articles not specified, at the rate of twopence in the shilling on every freight.				

LIST

OF

COACHES, DILIGENCES, &c.

*That run between Margate and London
during the Season.*

From Mitchener's Hotel.

A DILIGENCE, every morning at four o'clock, carries three insides, to the White Bear, Piccadilly, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane:—fare 1l. 6s.

Also a Night Coach, every evening at five o'clock, carries four insides, to the Cross Keys, Gracechurch Street:—fare 1l. 5s.

From the Fountain.

A Post Coach, carries four passengers only, every morning at four o'clock, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street; Cross Keys, Ditto; White Horse, Fetter Lane; and the Golden Cross, Charing Cross:—fare 1l. 5s.

A Coach

A Coach, carries six insides, every morning at four o'clock, to the above Inns:—fare 1l. 2s.

A Night Coach, every evening at five o'clock, arrives in London early in the morning, carries six insides:—fare 1l. 3s.

A Diligence, every morning at four o'clock:—fare 1l. 6s.

RAMSGATE STAGES,

TWICE A DAY,

*To and from MARGATE during the Season,
go from the following Inns:*

Fountain Inn, Margate, to the London Hotel, Ramsgate:—fare 1s. 3d.

White Hart, Margate, to the Royal Oak, Ramsgate:—fare 1s. 3d.

Old Crown, Margate, to the King's Head, Ramsgate:—fare 1s. 3d.

Several Caravans, during the season, go between Margate and the following Places, with Goods and Passengers, viz. Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Canterbury, Deal, and Dover.

LIST
OF THE
YACHTS AND HOYS
THAT SAIL

*Between Margate and London during the
Season; with the Days of their Sailing.*

ROBERT and JANE, Capt. Kidd, sails from Margate on Sunday, and returns on Thursday following. Passage 5s. and 7s. and the after cabin 10s. 6d. each passenger.

Royal Charlotte, Capt. James Laming, sails from Margate on Monday, and returns on Friday. Passage 5s. and 7s.

Brittannia, Capt. Finch, sails on Friday, and returns on Wednesday. Passage 5s. and 7s.

Diligence, Capt. Sandwell, sails from Margate on Saturday and returns on Wednesday. Passage 5s. and 7s.

Duke of York, Capt. Kennard, sails on Tuesday and returns on Saturday. Passage 5s. and 7s.

The New Rose in June, Capt. Palmer, sails from Margate on Wednesday and returns on Sunday. Passage 5s. 7s. and the after cabin 10s. 6d.

Princess of Wales, Capt. Hillier, sails from Margate on Wednesday and returns on Sunday. Passage 5s. 7s. and the after cabin 10s. 6d.

British Queen, Capt. R. Laming, sails from Margate on Thursday and returns on Monday. Passage 5s. and 7s.

The above vessels sail to Dice Quay, Billingsgate Dock, Lower Thames Street, London, where answers are given respecting the hours of sailing.

There are also three corn hoys, which sail alternately from Margate to Chester's Quay, near the Custom House, on Saturday, and carry goods and passengers: they are the Margate, Capt. Goodburne; Isle of Thanet, Capt. Minter; and the Endeavour, Capt. Watler.

* * * The commissioners for the Pier and pavement, in pursuance of the power vested in them by act of parliament, have fixed the rate of portage at double the pierage, in order to prevent inconvenience or delay to the company resident in Margate.

I N D E X.

A

ACOLE	_____	_____	Page 69
Assembly Room, Margate	_____	_____	15
_____, Ramsgate	_____	_____	56

B

Beacons, their use	_____	_____	1
_____, Description of	_____	_____	48
Banks	_____	_____	17
Bathing, manner of	_____	_____	14
_____, Efficacy of	_____	_____	18
Baths, Warm	_____	_____	18
Birchington	_____	_____	65
Broadstairs	_____	_____	49
Boarding houses	_____	_____	25
Blocks, Manufactory of	_____	_____	72

C

Coaches and Diligences, List of	_____	_____	87, 88
Cleve	_____	_____	69
Chapel at Ramsgate	_____	_____	53
Churches, Margate	_____	_____	24
_____, St. Peter	_____	_____	51

C

Churches

100 THE MARGATE, RAMSGATE, .

Churches, St. Lawrence	_____	Page 57
_____, Birchington	_____	65
_____, St. Nicholas	_____	72
_____, Sarre	_____	75
_____, Monkton	_____	66
_____, Minster	_____	67
_____, Villa Wood	_____	5
_____, Stonar	_____	5
Coffee Rooms	_____	17
Crispe, Henry, Curious account of		66 to 68
Caravans	_____	96
Cavalry, Gentleman and Yeomanry	_____	9
Cornu Ammonia, Account of	_____	10

D

Dandelion	_____	29
Drapers	_____	27

E

East Cliff	_____	57
English Sampson	_____	58

F

Farmers, their Character	_____	8
Fort, Margate	_____	19
Floating Light	_____	55

H

Hoys and Yachts, Account of	_____	97, 98
Harbour Margate	_____	12

AND BROADSTAIRS DIRECTORY. 101

Harbour, Ramsgate	_____	Page 54
Hackendown Banks	_____	34
Hengrove	_____	32
House of Industry	_____	71

I

Islanders, their Longevity	_____	6
_____, their Character	_____	9
Inscription on Margate Pier	_____	13

K

Kingsgate	_____	38
King William	_____	70

L

Libraries, Silver's	_____	17
_____, Garner's	_____	17
_____, Were's	_____	17
_____, Burgefs's	_____	53
_____, Witherden's	_____	53
_____, Knuckle's	_____	50
_____, Barfield's	_____	50
Lodge of Free Mafons	_____	25
Lovejoy, Mrs. her benevolence	_____	52

M

Mill, Hooper's	_____	22
_____, Neame's	_____	71
Margate, General Account of	_____	11
Machine, Description of	_____	14

102 THE MARGATE, RAMSGATE,

Machine, Inventor of	_____	Page 14
Marshes, Former State of	_____	4
Manors	_____	5
Manston Village	_____	59
_____ Cave	_____	60
_____ Court	_____	60
Map, new, Advantages of	_____	65
Monkton	_____	66
Monkton Verfes	_____	67
Minster	_____	67
Mount Pleasant	_____	68

N

Nash Court	_____	29
North Foreland	_____	47

P

Prospect Coffee House	_____	21
Post Office	_____	22
Post	_____	23
Plants, Catalogue of	_____	81 to 87
Pegwell	_____	58
Printing Offices	_____	24

Q

Quex	_____	65
------	-------	----

R

Rates, Table of	_____	88 to 94
Ramsgate	_____	53
Richborough	_____	63

S

Salmanstone	_____	Page 33
Sarre	_____	73
Salt Pans	_____	62
Square, Cecil	_____	15
_____, Hawley	_____	16
Schools	_____	25
Stone	_____	48
Stonar	_____	61
St. Lawrence	_____	57
St. Nicholas	_____	72
St. Peter	_____	51
St. Mildred's Lynch	_____	5

T

Thanet, its Extent	_____	4
_____, its Salubrity	_____	5
_____, its Natural History	_____	9
Theatre Royal	_____	16

V

Volunteer Companies	_____	9
---------------------	-------	---

W

Whale, Beaked	_____	26
_____, Spermacetti	_____	49
Woodchurch, or Villa Wood	_____	70

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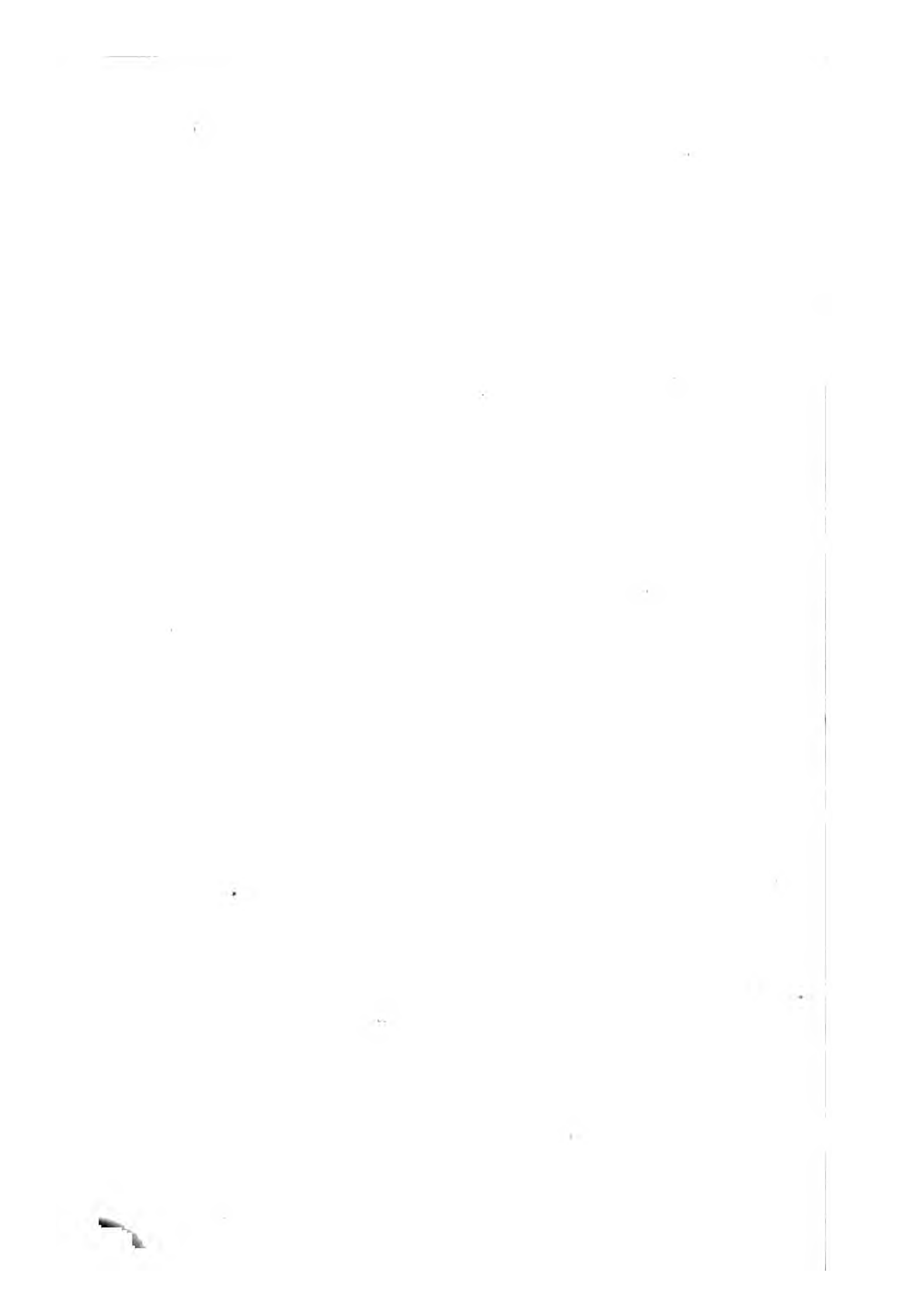
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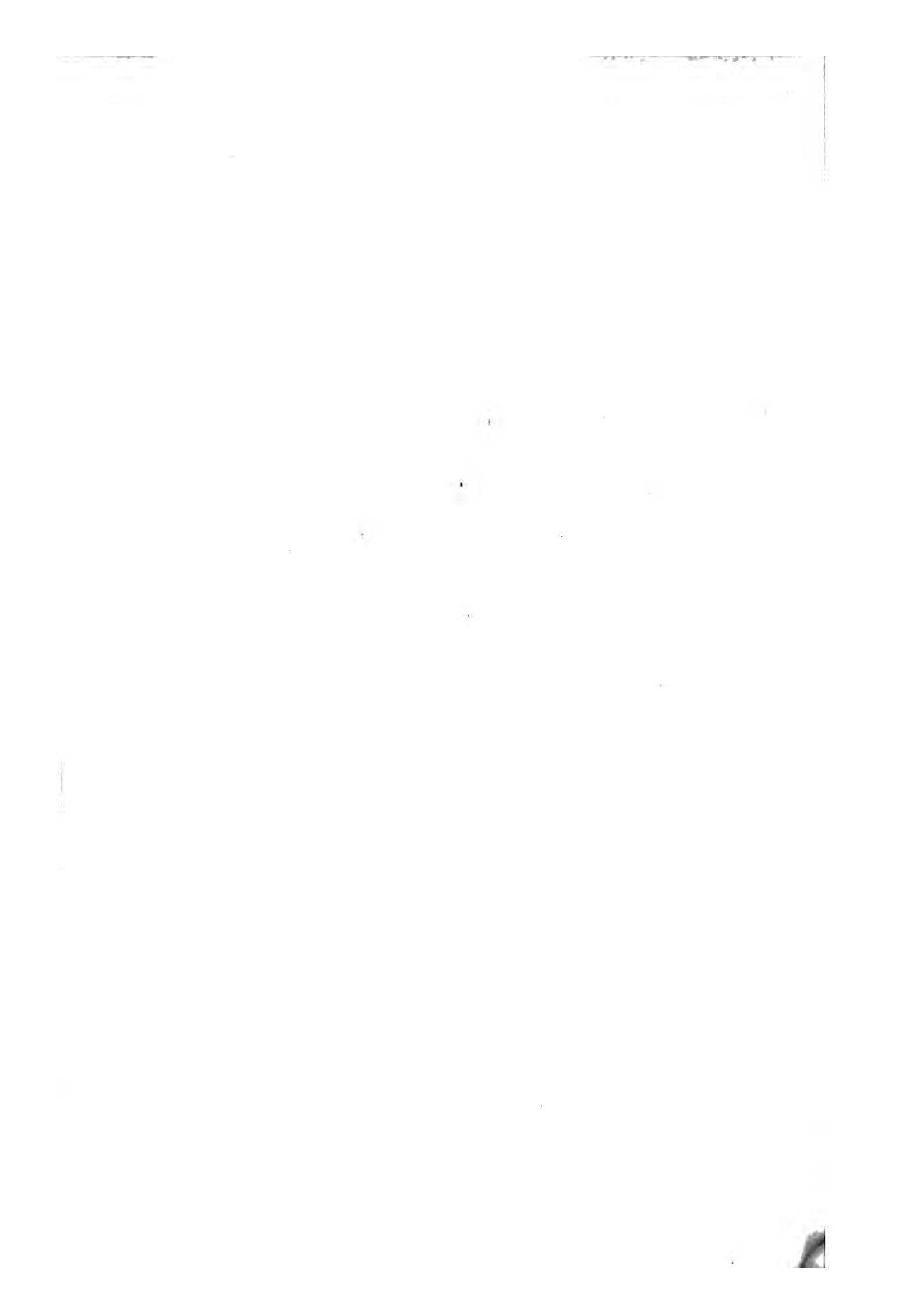
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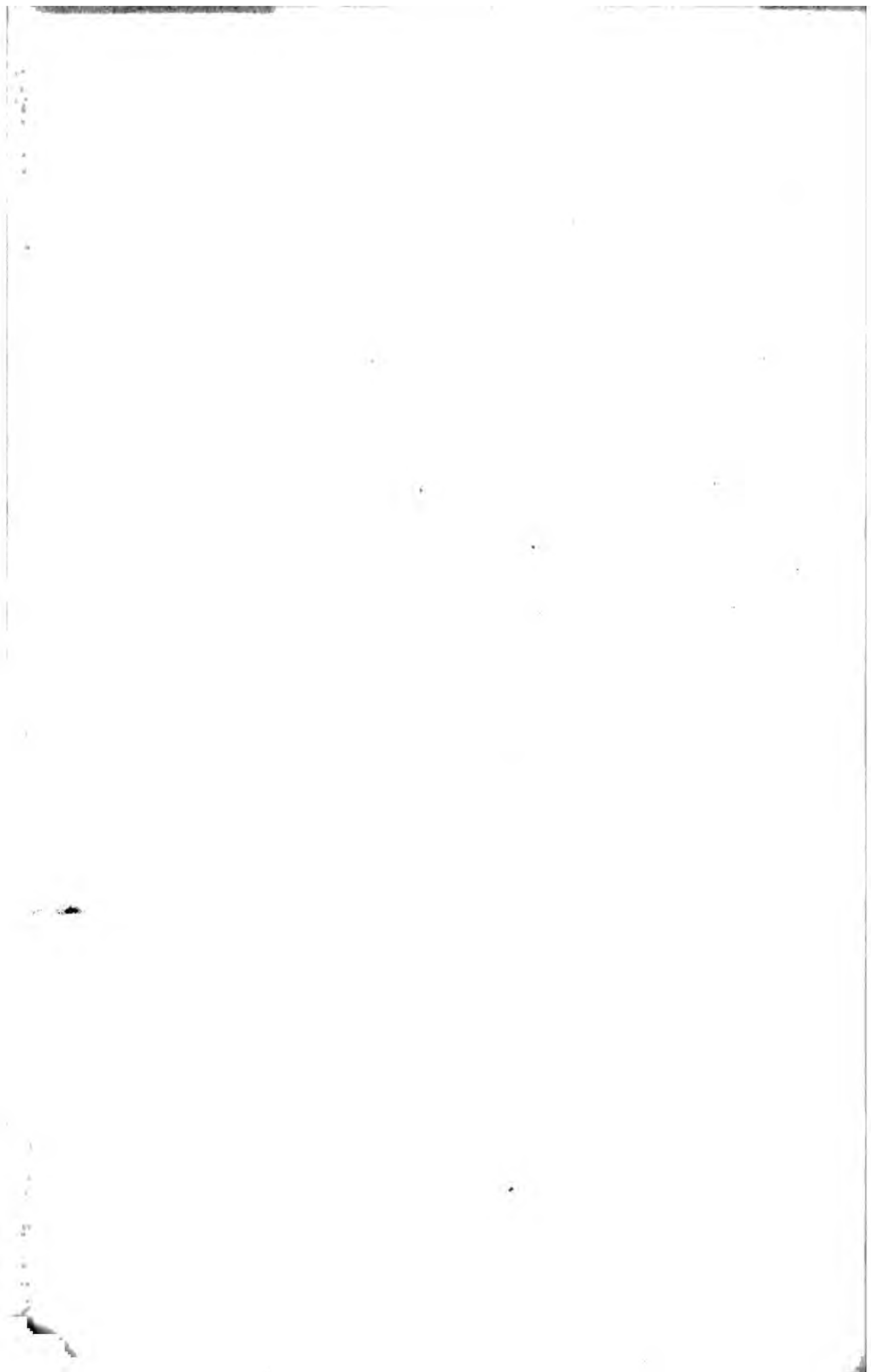
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101

