

The Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce and Manufacture (1790)

CANTERBURY, KENT.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county of Kent, and the metropolitical see of the Archbishop, who is primate of all England, stands in the Eastern part of the county, in latitude 51 17 and 1 deg. 6 min East of Greenwich, 56 miles from London, 16 from Margate, 17 from Ramsgate, 12 from Sandwich, 16 from Deal, 16 from Dover, 16 from Folkestone, 26 from Romney, and 16 from Deal. Its situation is in a pleasant valley, about one mile wide, between hills of a moderate height and easy ascent, with fine springs rising from them; besides which the river Stour runs through it, whole streams, often dividing and meeting again, water more plentifully, and forms islands of various sizes, in one of which the Western part of the city stands, which renders the air good and the soil rich. Such a situation would hardly want inhabitants whilst the adjacent part had any at all; nor was any spot more likely to unite numbers in forming a neighbourhood or a city, than one so well prepared by nature for defence, convenience, and delight. This, perhaps is the best voucher in favour of their opinion, who make it a city whose antique remains deserve a more ample description, particularly St. Augustine's monastery, the cathedral, the church of St. Martin, and the castle; for the minute particulars of which, we beg to leave to refer the antiquarian to the works of William Somner, the Rev. W. Gostling, and the Rev. J. Duncombe. A summary account, however, is here presented to the reader.

The castle is 88 feet in length, and 80 feet in breadth. And the two fronts, which are of great extent, have each four buttresses; whereas the others have only three; and the walls are in general about eleven feet thick. The present entrances on the South side are most evidently modern breaches, made through the places where probably were two arches in the wall, leading to small loop-holes, and indeed the present modern entrances to most of the old castles have most manifestly been obtained in that manner. But on the East there appears, at a considerable height, a large old arch, like a door-way or portal, now bricked up; and this, on examination, will be found to have been most unquestionably the original grand entrance. At the back of the arch thus bricked up, is a very large arched door-way of stone, within the castle, of very curious workmanship; and directly under it, is a steep stair-case leading down to a dungeon; the situation of which kind of prisons appears usually to have been under the entrances to most castles.

St. Augustines monastery. – Mr. Somner says, Augustine the monk, the apostle of the English, obtained from Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, a certain piece of ground, on which, with the king's help, he built this abbey, in the year 978. In 1573, queen Elizabeth kept her court here in a royal progress. The monastery is now the property of Sir Edward Hales, Bart. of St. Stephen's. The wall incloses about sixteen acres of ground; besides which it had an almonry without its gate, which still retains its name, and some tokens of its antiquity; but what contributed no small share towards reducing its present position, perhaps may be this; when Henry VIII seized the religious houses, the gates of St. Augustine's were shut against him, till two

pieces of cannon, placed on a hill near, made the monks hasten to deliver up their keys. However enough remained entire to receive Charles I at his wedding, and Charles II at his restoration. When we enter, the first thing observable is Ethelbert's tower, supposed to be built about the year 1047, in which appears an arched vault, about twenty-five feet from the ground, and above each of the corner towers on the North side had a newel stair-case to the top of the tower, and corbels left at different stories of the building. What the dimensions of the old abbey church were, can hardly be traced with any degree of certainty; though the ruins adjoining, and the marks discoverable on the walls, leave sufficient room for conjecture. The West front extends about 250 feet, and the walls, which enclose the whole precinct are standing; the great gate has buildings adjoining, wherein were some handsome apartments, and particularly a bedchamber, with a ceiling very curiously painted; but the whole is now used as a public house, and this apartment is converted into a brew-house, the steam of which has defaced the painting; the great court-yard is turned into a bowling-green, the fine chapel on the North side into a five's-court, and the great room over the gate into a cock-pit. At the dissolution, the revenues of this monastery were valued at 1478l. 4s. 7d. The abbot was exempt from the archbishops jurisdiction, and subject only to the pope. He wore the mitre and other ornaments of a bishop; had a vote in parliament as a baron, and, for many years, allowance of mintage and coinage of money, in right of his abbacy. At the back of the monastery, where formerly was a burying-ground, a county hospital is now building, by subscription, which is to be called The Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

At a small distance Eastward stands St. Martin's church, built of the same materials as the monastery. – This church, and another where the cathedral now stands, are supposed to have been built by the Christians of the Roman soldiery, in the second century, and at the time of Lucius, the first Christian king, who lived in 182, so that it is looked on as one of the oldest Christian churches, now in constant use, in the kingdom. The walls, those of the chancel particularly, are entirely of Roman brick, and the whole building is the most simple that is possible.

In St. Peter's-street is the Black or Dominican monastery; and opposite, that which leads to the ruins of one of the order of St. Francis. Adjoining to the latter is Cogan's hospital, bequeathed in 1657, by John Cogan, D. D. for the habitation of 6 poor widows of clergymen, who have each an apartment, and endowed in 1696 with 10l. a year by Dr. Aucher, prebendary of the cathedral, the archbishop's lands in Littlebourn, with which its first founder had endowed it, being resumed at the restoration. Beyond St. Peter's church is the passage to two springs of mineral water, of a different quality, though rising within seven feet of each other. The waters have been prescribed and taken with success, from the first discovery of them in 1693, but were never so much in fashion as to crowd the town with company.

Over Westgate is the city-prison, and in St. Dunstan's street without the gate, is the prison for the East part of Kent. Near this the Jews, who reside chiefly in this part of the suburbs, have a synagogue; and at the top of the street is St. Dunstan's church. In the family chancel of Roper, is preserved s skull, said to be that of the great Sir Thomas Moore; it is in a niche of the wall, secured with an iron-gate: though it is said his favourite daughter, Margaret Roper, who lies here, desired to be buried with it in her arms. The vault, being full, was closed up a few years since.

Near the entrance of Stour-street, stands the City Workhouse, formerly an hospital for poor priests, but in 1574 was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and commonality of the city, who made use of it for the maintenance and lodging of several poor boys, and made part of it a house of correction. In 1728 an act of parliament was procured to erect it into a workhouse, for maintaining and employing

the poor of the city, under a president and guardians incorporated for that purpose, who are chosen annually. In Stour-street on the left are Maynard's and Cotton's hospitals; the one founded by Mr. John Maynard in 1317, and the other by Leonard Cotton Esq. In 1605; for 4 brothers and 6 sisters, who have each 7l. a year and a house.

About thirty years ago, a fair mosaic pavement, of a carpet pattern, was discovered in Jewry-lane, (formerly inhabited by Jews, who had a synagogue here,) in digging a cellar, between three and four feet below the level of the street.

Near this is King's or East bridge, with All Saints church. The way over this bridge being very narrow, was widened in 1769, and the steeple of the church which projected into the street was taken down.

Upon the bridge is an hospital, founded and endowed by St. Thomas Becket, for the purpose of receiving, lodging, and sustaining poor pilgrims, for one night only if in health, with right of burial in Christ-church-yard for such as would happen to die within the hospital. It was under the direction of a master, and a vicar under him; had twelve beds, and an aged woman to look after and provide necessaries for the pilgrims. The present building, though ancient, has a decent hall and chapel, where twenty boys are instructed gratis in reading, writing and arithmetic. The schoolmaster has an apartment in the house, as have also ten poor persons, who receive an annual stipend of 6l. each, and ten others who are not residents, have about 16s. a year from this foundation.

Christ-church-gate, an elegant Gothic structure, was built in the year 1517, as appears by a Latin inscription in the cornice. On entering, our attention is attracted by the Oxford-steeple, a tower 130 feet high, at the South-west corner of the body of the church, with four handsome pinnacles, very strongly built, and buttressed from the ground to the top. As we proceed, the view finely opens and displays the South side of the body, part of the Western cross aisle, and that stately tower, called Bell-Harry steeple, whose height is 235 feet, which, for the elegant proportions of the building itself, and of its ornaments, is perhaps the completest structure of the kind any where to be seen. It was begun by prior Selling, and finished by his successor, Thomas Goldstone, assisted by archbishop Morton. On its top hangs a small bell, called Bell-Harry, which is tolled every day for prayers, but never rung, except on the death of the king, queen, or archbishop. A little farther Eastward, is the tower, called that of St. Peter and St. Paul, till the shrine of St. Anselm was placed in it, and it became his chapel. This, and one dedicated to St. Andrew, on the North side of the church, have been much more lofty than they are at present. They are looked upon as the oldest parts of the building. From the south-west corner of St. Anselm's chapel, we pass through the cemetery-gate, which parted the burying-ground of the laity from that of the monks, which brings to view the fine chapel of the Holy Trinity, built in a different stile, but by no means inferior in beauty. This chapel contained the shrine of St. Thomas Becket, and was called after his name, as was also the church till the dissolution. Devotees to this saint came from all quarters, and offerings poured in so fast, that his shrine grew as famous for its riches as its holiness. Erasmus, who visited it, says, "a coffin of wood, which covered a coffin of gold, was drawn up by ropes and pullies, and then an invaluable treasure was discovered; gold was the meanest thing to be seen there; all shone and glittered with the most precious jewels, of an extraordinary bigness; some were larger than the egg of a goose." At the East end of this chapel, is another circular one, called Becket's crown, in which it is said his skull was preserved as a relic. This building was unfinished at the dissolution, when Henry VIII put a stop to the works and oblations at once, seized on the treasures and estates of the monastery, provided for the

members of it as he pleased, and established the cathedral on the new foundation of a dean, 12 prebendaries, 6 preachers, 6 minor canons, and other officers and servants. It now recovered its ancient name of Christ-church. The body of the church measures from the West door to the choir steps, 178 feet; from North to South, including the side aisles, 71 feet; and in height, to the vaulted roof, 80 feet. It was newly paved with Portland stone in the year 1788. The choir is thought to be the most spacious of any in the kingdom, being 180 feet in length, from the West door to the altar, and 38 in breadth, between the two side doors. The altar-piece was designed by Sir James Burrough, master at Caius college, Cambridge. The great stained window has lately been repaired and beautified with so much skill and expence, that it is said to rival almost any thing of the kind in the kingdom. The organ, which formerly stood on the North side of the choir was taken down in 1783, and the next year an entire new one was erected over the elegant screen at the entrance. It is built in the Gothic-style, perfectly correspondent to that part of the building which serves for its base. Behind the altar is the beautiful chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the middle of which stood the shrine of St. Thomas Becket. Part of the floor is curiously inlaid with mosaic work. It contains the throne, or episcopal chair, the seat of which is composed of three pieces of grey marble, also monuments of Henry IV and his queens, Edward the Black Prince, cardinal Pole, dean Wotton, &c. The North cross, or martyrdom, is the place where Becket was murdered at the altar of St. Benedict, on the 29th of December 1170.—In the Mint-yard, within the precincts of this church, is a public grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII wherein 50 boys are instructed, with a quarterly allowance for the purchase of books. It is under the direction of two masters. The school-house was formerly the chapel of the almonry, built by Henry Eastry, prior in 1318.

Canterbury being a county of itself, its magistrates have authority to determine all disputes at law between the citizens, and to try for capital offences committed within the city liberty, the mayor sitting as judge, assisted by the recorder, who pronounces the sentence, and the bench of alderman above the chair, who are all justices of the peace. It first sent members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I the present are George Gipps, Esq. And Sir John Honeywood, Bart. The right of election is in the citizens and freemen:— the number of electors is about 1500. In the year 1787, an act was obtained for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting, its streets, under the direction of a certain number of commissioners appointed by the said act; which was carried into execution with such spirit and activity, that in the space of about two years, they seemed to have produced a new city; signs and other nuisances were removed, the old square projecting shop-window gave place to a beautiful curve, the uncouth flints to an excellent flat Yorkshire pavement. At sunset between 2 and 300 lamps are lighted up, and a well-regulated watch begin at ten o'clock, and go their several rounds every half hour till day break. New avenues are made to render the crooked straight, and the rough places smooth; the depressed are raised and elevated and brought to a level; even the old fortifications of the city are made to contribute to the pleasure and health of its inhabitants: a place called Dane John Hill, (or commonly pronounced the *Dunge-hill*) a slip of land containing six acres, wherein stands an artificial hill near 60 feet high, commanding a fine view of the city and the adjacent country, is, at the sole expence of Mr. Alderman James Simmons, (who indeed has been the very soul of all the improvements which have taken place in the city,) converted into a city mall; the sides of the hill are adorned with spiral walks ascending to the top, and the old towers with shrubbery; the ramparts, from St. George's-gate to that of Wincheap, are transformed into a beautiful terrace 111 rods along, which, with the walk at the bottom, now finished, do together form a place of

public recreation that has not its equal to be found.— Thus usefulness and beauty have every where taken place of nuisance and deformity, and Canterbury may now vie with any place in the kingdom for the number and extent of its advantages.

In the High-street stands the guildhall, a handsome and lofty building, with a spacious gallery over the door, and a stair-case on each side. On the side walls hang some matchlocks and other old weapons; but the upper end, where the court is kept, is furnished with pictures; a whole length of Queen Anne being over the seat of the mayor, besides several portraits of persons who have been benefactors to the city. Behind the court is a council chamber, where the justices hold their monthly meetings, and transact other public business. Over it are the archives, where, besides the records and charters, the chamberlain keeps the standards for weights and measures, with the books and accounts of the city business. In this hall, a court of conscience for the recovery of small debts is held every Thursday; and a court of burghmote every 4th Tuesday, or every 2d Tuesday if necessary; also the court of commissioners for paving, &c. the city.

The mayor is chosen on Sept. 14th, and sworn in on St. Michael's day. Its market-days are Wednesday and Saturday; and a fair on October 10.

This place formerly had 17 churches within the walls, and three in the suburbs, though only 15 of them now remain. But the Jews, Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists, have each houses of public worship. In 1774 an elegant concert-room was erected by subscription of the citizens, which in 1789 was purchased by Mrs. Sarah Baker, comedian, and converted into a beautiful little theatre. Over the Canterbury bank is one of the largest and most elegant assembly-rooms, built by a private owner, in the kingdom.

MANUFACTORIES.— The principal of these are the worsted and silk; the worsted manufactory furnishes employment for nearly six or seven hundred persons; that of the silk was formerly very famous for the beauty of their works, and curious contrivance of their looms, the clearness of the air contributing much to the splendour of such colours as suffered by the smoke of London, when manufactured in Spitalfields; but it is much to be lamented that this valuable manufactory is now greatly in the decline, and, if flowered silks should remain much longer out of fashion, the art of weaving in the brocade branch will be entirely lost. There are at present a great quantity of mixed goods made with silk and cotton, called Canterbury muslins, the invention of Mr. John Callaway, who, at a great expence, has brought them to their present perfection. He has lately erected a cotton-mill at Shoalok, near the city, where he employs some of the numerous poor who have been reduced to great distress by the decline of the silk trade.

C O R P O R A T I O N

MAYOR - Thomas Delasaux, Esq.

RECORDER – Charles Robinson, Esq.

A L D E R M E N

William Long, Esq.
G. Gipps, Esq. M. P.
John Jackson, Esq.
James Simmons, Esq.
R. H. Barham, Esq.
R. Halford, Esq. *Chamberlain*

C. R. Bunce, Esq.
Joseph Royle, Esq.
Richard Staines, Esq.
R. Frend, Esq.
John Hodges, Esq.
Osborn Snoulten, Esq.

COMMON COUNCIL

Sheriff – Daniel Stock, Gent.
Town-Clerk & Coroner – T. Hammond
Clerk to the Justices – Thomas Starr
 J. Halbert
 John Harrison
 William Chandler
 D. J. Parker
 Thomas Sankey
 William Goldfinch
 William Bates
 Richard Mount
 William Bristow
 Henry Braddon
 John Marrable
 George Culmer
 John Southee

John Buckley
 Henry Marsh
 Henry Croasdill
 John Drew
 W. Keene
 J. White
 S. Lepine
 One vacant
Clerk of the Chamber, Billet-master, and Pass-master – John Halbert
Mace-bearer – Richard Gorely
Sword-bearer – Charles Friend
Serjeants of the Mace – William Ruck,
Keeper of the Gaol, John Smith, Stephen
 Phillpot, John Penn
Common-cryer - Francis Vincent

CATHEDRAL.

Archbishop, The Most Rev. J. Moore, D.
D. Lambeth-palace
Dean, William Buller D. D. *Deanry*
Archdeacon, Rev. John Lynch, L L. D.
Prebendaries

Heneage Dering	John Lynch
John Benson	Thomas Vyner
G. Berkeley	Wm. Welfitt
B. Storer	Thomas King
W. Barford	Samuel Weston
E. Buckworth	– Williams

Proctor for the Dean and Chapter, Geo.
 Berkeley, L L. D.
Auditor, Edw. Benson, jun. Gent.

Six Preachers

George Hearne	E. B. Benson
T. Pennington	Wm. Gregory
Wm. Strong	J. Agge Stock.

Minor Canons

Francis Gregory	James Ford
Tho. Freeman	William Chasy
Joshua Dix	H. J. Todd

Organist, and Master of the Choristers,
 Mr. Samuel Porter

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT

Commissary of this City and Diocese,
and Official to the Archdeacon, William
 Scott, D. L.
Registrar, William Abbot, Gent.

CLERGY not belonging to the Cathedral.

Francis Rev. John, *Second Master of the King's School*
 Fielding Rev. A. *Vicar of Hackington, and Curate of Stodmarsh*
 Gosling, Rev. John, *Rector of St. Peter*
 Loftie Rev. John, *Vicar of St. Dunstan*

Nayler Rev. Christopher, Upper Master of the King's School
 Powell rev. Giles, *Rector of Acris*
 Sheldon Rev. Mr. *Dissenting Minister*
 Wall Rev. Gillman, (F) *Rector of St. Margaret & Vicar of St. Mary Bredin*

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY.

Adams William, Gent. (F.)
 Agar Edward, Gent. (F.)
 Byngham John, Gent. (F.)
 Brown John, Gent. (F.)
 Brickenden Samuel, Gent.
 Benson Edward, Esq. (F.)
 Baker John, Esq. (F.)
 Burnby William, Gent. (F.)
 Balderstow Samuel, Gent. (F.)
 Buckton Henry, Gent.
 Belsey Thomas, Gent. (F.)
 Chapman Philip, Gent. (F.)
 Crayford Edward, Gent. (F.)
 Colegate John, Gent. (F.)
 Carter Dr. William, (F.)
 Cannon William, Gent. (F.)
 Cantent John, Esq. (F.)
 Cantis Valentine, Gent. (F.)
 Chittock Clement, Gent. (F.)
 Claris George, Gent.
 Court John, Gent. (F.)
 Collard John, Gent. (F.)
 Delasaux Peter, (F.) Gent.
 Denne John, (F.) Esq.
 Eades William, Gent. (F.)
 Fowtrell Michael, Gent. (F.)
 Francis William, Gent.
 Godwin John, (F.) Gent.
 Highmore Anthony, Esq.
 Hartnett Daniel, Gent. (F.)
 Herron Gilbert, (F.) Gent.
 Horn John, Gent.
 Hills William, Gent.
 Hougham William, Esq. (F.)
 Hougham William, jun Esq. (F.)
 Johnson Samuel, Gent. (F.)
 Knowler Gilbert, Esq.
 Loubert Peter, Gent. (F.)
 Lepine Charles, Gent. (F.)
 Legrand John, Esq.
 Lade John, Esq. (F.)
 Lade Thomas, Gent. (F.)
 Lambe John, Gent. (F.)
 Marsh Thomas, Gent. (F.)
 Mann J. H. Esq. (F.)
 Macaree Johnson, Gent.
 McMillan John, Gent. (F.)
 Noble Charles, Gent.

Oldroyd Charles, Gent.
 Parnell Thomas Gent. (F.)
 Pyott Robert, Esq. (F.)
 Pierce John, Gent.
 Powell John, Gent. (F.)
 Percy Captain Thomas
 Ratcliff John, Gent. (F.)
 Sladden Isaac, Gent.
 Sims George, Gent.
 Six James, Esq. (F.)
 Stephens Captain
 Stains Richard, Gent.
 Stiff John, Gent.
 Sharp Jacob, Esq. (F.)
 Scott William, Esq. (F.)
 Stringer George, Gent. (F.)
 Sheldon John, Gent.
 Smith Edward, Gent. (F.)
 Smith Benjamin, Gent. (F.)
 Salmon Thomas, Gent.
 Smith Thomas, Gent.
 Topping Charles, Gent.
 Tonge Thomas, Gent. (F.)
 Turner Robert, Gent. (F.)
 Tyre John, Gent.
 Warren James, Gent.
 Ware Thomas, Gent.
 Wignell John, Gent. (F.)
 White George, Gent. (F.)

PHYSIC

Carter Wm. jun. M. B. (F.)
 Chandler William, (F.) *Surgeon*
 Drew John, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
 Francis William, *Surgeon*
 Fitch William, *Surgeon*
 Gradidge William, (F.) *Chymist and Druggist*
 Keene Wm. (F.) *Chymist & Druggist*
 Loftie William, (F.) *Surgeon*
 Le Grand George, *Surgeon*
 Marsh Henry, *Surgeon and Apothecary*
 Pierce John, (F.) *Surgeon*
 Packe Christopher, M. B.
 Scudamore Edward, *Surgeon*
 Thornton William, *Surgeon*
 Williamson John, *Surgeon*

LAW

Arnold Henry, *Attorney*
 Bridges Sam. E. Esq. *Barrister*

Barham R. H. (F.) *Attorney*
Bunce and Hodges, (F.) *Attorneys*
Burnby John, (F.) *Attorney and Notary Public*
Cumming John, *Attorney*
Coleman Richard, *Attorney*
Harvey J. S. Esq. *Barrister*
Hammond Thomas, *Attorney*
Lacy George, *Attorney*
Long William, *Attorney*
Loubert Peter, *Attorney*
Mount and Starr, *Attorney*
Robinson Charles, Esq. *Barrister*
Sandys E. H. (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Abbott Alice, *Stay-maker*
Abbott John, *Victualler*
Abbott John, (F.) *Brewer*
Abbot William, (F.) *Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court*
Andrews Richard, *Taylor*
Ansell William, *Grocer*
Ash George, *Brewer*
Ash Luke, *Victualler*
Allen Robert, *Peruke-maker*
Attwood Richard, (F.) *Grocer*
Blackman William, *Butcher*
Bailey William, *Victualler*
Bailey John, *Grocer & Tallow-chandler*
Barton William, (F.) *Gardener*
Baldock and Rigden, (F.) *Brewers*
Barwick John, (F.) *Grocer*
Baskerville William, *Hair-dresser and Perfumer*
Butler John, *Cordwainer*
Brown Thomas, (F.) *Miller*
Brown Edward, *Taylor and Draper*
Brown Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Brown Richard, *Carrier*
Bates Robert, *Bricklayer*
Buckhurst Widow, *Basket-maker*
Burgess James, *Painter*
Burgess John, *Cordwainer*
Burgess Sarah, *Victualler*
Burgess Harry, *Victualler*
Blackley John, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Blackley John, *Cordwainer*
Betts John, *Peruke-maker*
Baker John, (F.) *Broker & Upholder*
Bushell Edward (F.) *Baker*
Bushell Christopher, *Baker*

Beer Isaac, *Victualler*
Briggs John, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Bristow William, (F.) *Bookseller*
Barber George, *Victualler*
Beauchamp Edward, *Victualler*
Bishow Thomas, *Victualler*
Bean John, *Farrier*
Bradford Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Cheavele John (F.) *Woolstapler*
Collins Charles, *Hair-dresser*
Collins William, (F.) *Grocer*
Collyer John, *Victualler*
Cocket William, *Gardener*
Chalk George, *Linen-draper*
Chalk John, (F.) *Hayman*
Chapman John, (F.) *Baker*
Chapman Elizabeth, *Baker*
Chapman Copper, *Draper and Taylor*
Callaway John and Son, (F.) *Muslin-weavers to her Majesty*
Court John, (F.) *Baker*
Clope Nicholas, *Victualler*
Collington Richard, *Victualler*
Cooper William, *Silk-dyer*
Clark Isaac, *Schoolmaster*
Clark William, *Cordwainer*
Chalklen Henry, *Sadler*
Castle Philip, *Grocer*
Couchman Stephen, (F.) *Butcher*
Cheevor John, *Dealer in Wines*
Cork George, *Victualler*
Cross Robert, *Haberdasher*
Crouch Humphrey, *Taylor*
Cowley Edward, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Cooper Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Crothall Thomas, *Victualler*
Claris William, *Cabinet-maker*
Carter James, *Victualler*
Chandler Edward, *Butcher*
Claringbull Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Claringbull John, *Grocer*
Clements Newberry, *Grocer*
Carlton John, *Victualler*
Crowther Charles, *Riding-officer*
Dean William, *Butcher*
Dean Thomas, (F.) *Miller*
Dyce Anne, *Brazier*
Defer John, *French Teacher*
Duryer James, *Turner*
Day Abraham, *Cordwainer*

Delmar Charles, *Hair-dresser and Perfumer*
 Delmar Charles, jun. *Hair-dresser*
 Delmar Deborah, *Baker*
 Delmar Joseph, (F.) *Carpenter*
 Davy Thomas, *Woolcomber*
 Denne William, *Taylor and draper*
 Dudlow Anne, *Plumber and Glazier*
 Dixon Richard, (F.) *Baker*
 Davis Thomas, *Patten-maker*
 Davis Michael, *Victualler*
 Decafour Lewis, (F.) *Woolstapler*
 Dombraun Abraham, *Victualler*
 Ellis Thomas, *Cornfactor*
 Ellis Thomas, *Milkman*
 Ellis John, *Cordwainer*
 Epps William, *Grocer*
 Epps Moses, *Butcher*
 Evernden James (F.) *Butcher*
 Elwyn Richard, (F.) *Silversmith and Hardware-man*
 Elwyn James, *Maltster*
 Emmanuel Levi, *Silversmith*
 Edmonds William, *Farrier*
 Elms Thomas, *Victualler*
 Eastes Dilnot, *Painter and Glazier*
 Emery John, *Linen-drapeer*
 Fea Robert, *Confectioner*
 Farley William, *Breeches-maker*
 Flackton, Marrable, and Claris, (F.) *Stationers*
 Fenner and Flint, (F.) *Brewers*
 Foulghan Edward, (F.) *Baker*
 Friend Lydia, *Schoolmistress*
 Friend Charles, *Victualler*
 Frend John, *Taylor*
 Farris James, *Bricklayer*
 Farris Robert, (F.) *Cornfactor*
 Fox Samuel, (F.) *Woollen-drapeer and Mercer*
 Fairman Sarah, *Milliner*
 Fisher John, *Tinman and Brazier*
 Fowle Tho. *Hair-dresser & Perfumer*
 Fuller William, *Carpenter*
 Finch James, *Dealer in Wines*
 Fedarb Jacob, *Cordwainer Bridge-st.*
 Fedarb J. *Cordwainer, St. Dunstans*
 Finn David, *Blacksmith*
 Fortun William, *Bricklayer*
 Gibson James, *Gardener*
 Gibson John, *Victualler*

Gardner Robert, *Peruke-maker*
 Gardner Nathaniel, *Painter & Glazier*
 Gillet Daniel, *Victualler*
 Godfrey Benjamin, *Baker*
 Gorely Anne, *Hatter*
 Gorely James, *Hatter*
 Gill May, *Brawn-maker*
 Gore John, *Gun and Whitesmith*
 Gosby William, *Taylor*
 Gillham Thomas, *China & Earthen-ware-man*
 Gipps Henry, (F.) *Woollen-drapeer*
 Gadesby William, (F.) *Carpenter*
 Goulden William, *Grocer*
 Giles Hercules, (F.) *Butcher*
 Giles Samuel, (F.) *Butcher*
 Gastleden John, (F.) *Corn-porter*
 Goodban Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
 Gillman Mathew, *Wheelwright*
 Giraud Richard, (F.) *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Teaman*
 George John, *Grocer*
 Ginder William, *Butcher*
 Grove Joseph, *Printer*
 Hodges William, *Blacksmith*
 Hayward Thomas, *Gardener*
 Hayward James, *Victualler*
 Hayward Edward, *Gardener*
 Hayward Susan, *Gardener*
 Hayward James, *Peruke-maker*
 Hibon William, *Potter*
 Hartnett Daniel, *Brewer*
 Homersham, Sarah, *Baker*
 Homersham Edward, *Carpenter*
 Homersham James, (F.) *Carpenter*
 Homersham Henry, *Painter*
 Homersham John, *Cordwainer*
 Hobday Benjamin, (F.) *Plumber and Glazier*
 Hobday William, (F.) *Maltster*
 Hagell William, *Gingerbread-baker*
 Hartnett Henry, (F.) *Baker*
 Hambrook Edward, (F.) *Carrier*
 Hambrook Richard, *Farrier*
 Hatcher Henry, (F.) *Carpenter*
 Hadrill Richard, *Plasterer*
 Hutchins John, *Milkman*
 Hutchins John, *Grocer*
 Hacker James, *Carpenter*
 Heard Edward, *Victualler*
 Hart Thomas, *Gingerbread-baker*

Hills John, *Victualler*
Hawker Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Hobbs Edward, (F.) *Grocer*
Hudson Richard, (F.) *Baker*
Hadlee George, *Victualler*
Holland Charles, *Victualler*
Hanree John, (F.) *Baker*
Hanree Casey, *Victualler*
Holdstock John, *Baker*
Horn Henry, (F.) *Baker*
Head Thomas, *Grocer*
Jager John, *Plumber and Glazier*
Jager John, (F.) *Silversmith*
Irons Henry, (F.) *Butcher*
Inment, Henry, *Baker*
Jeudwin Harriot Holt, *Ladies' Boarding-school*
Johnson Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Johnson William, *Hair-dresser*
Johnson Andrew, (F.) *Baker*
Jennings Daniel, *Stay-maker*
Jenkins Richard, *Woollen-draper*
Isaacs James, *Grocer*
Jefferies Paul, *Milkman*
Kendall Anne, *Victualler*
Knowles Daniel, *Chair-maker*
Keen George, (F.) *Salesman*
Knott Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Kingsford William, (F.) *Miller*
Kemp Henry, *Corn-chandler*
Lawrence William, *Schoolmaster*
Lawrence William, *Hardwareman and Dealer in Artificial Fireworks*
Lawrence Ann, *Victualler*
Lepine Daniel, *Cordwainer*
Lepine William, *Victualler*
Lepine Samuel, (F.) *Silk-manufacturer*
Lowen Thomas, *King's-head Inn*
Lane George, *Wool Register-office*
Lanes William, *Cordwainer*
Lacy George, jun (F.) *Victualler*
Leggett Robert, *Haberdasher*
Linfield Robert, *Farrier*
Lucas Stephen, *Grocer*
Lamb John, *Baker*
Longbotham John, *Coal-merchant*
Levi Solomon, *Watch-maker*
Longley John, *Basket-maker*
Mummery Stephen, (F.) *Cordwainer*
Minett Andrew, *Cordwainer*
May John, (F.) *Draper and Taylor*

May Stephen, *Excise-officer*
Moyne John, (F.) *Haberdasher, &c.*
Marfeille Thomas, (F.) *Gardener*
Minter George, (F.) *Coach-maker*
Minter Edward, (F.) *Victualler*
Minter Charles, (F.) *Butcher*
Minter Edward, *Whitesmith*
Minter John, *Breeches-maker*
Mears John, *China & Earthenware-man*
Mayhew Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Martin Benjamin, *Taylor & Salesman*
Miles William, (F.) *Fountain Inn*
Mate Mathew, *Woolcomber*
Moses Levi, *Pawn-broker*
Mathews Henry, *Bricklayer*
Masters John, *Gardener*
Nailor Thomas, *Taylor*
Nutt John, (F.) *Coach-master*
Nutt William, *Hayman*
Nolloth Anne, *Haberdasher*
Norwood Edward, *Butcher*
Neptune Charles
Newport William, *Wheeler*
Nightingale Robert, *Milkman*
Petty Robert, *Gardener*
Packman Charles, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Potter Henry, *Carpenter*
Parsley Jacob, *Baker*
Penkhurst Sarah, *Mantue-maker*
Pain Thomas (F.) *Coach-maker*
Pillow Edward, *Taylor*
Pillow James, *Sadler*
Penn George, *Butcher*
Plomer Peter, (F.) *Victualler*
Platter Charles, (F.) *Grocer*
Pout and son, *Upholders*
Pollard James, *Pastry-cook*
Phillpot Edward, *Victualler*
Phillpot George, *Dancing-master*
Parnell Thomas (F.) *Watch-maker*
Parnell James, *Gingerbread-baker*
Parnell John, *Broker & Cabinet-maker*
Palmer John, *Taylor*
Parker James, *Dealer in Wines*
Pettit William, (F.) *Coffee-house*
Prett Walter, *Upholder*
Pearson William, *Victualler*
Plumley Elizabeth, *Baker*
Price William, *Cork-cutter*
Pilcher Thomas, *Wheeler*

Pilcher William, *Victualler*
 Pope Nicholas, *Pawnbroker*
 Pilgrim Daniel, *Horse-dealer*
 Pack Elizabeth, *Baker*
 Plummer Susan, *Tea-dealer*
 Pritchard Daniel, *Gardener*
 Quested George, (F.) *Schoolmaster*
 Quested John, *Cooper*
 Quaiffe John, *Grocer*
 Roalfe John, *Collar-maker*
 Riquebourgh Leparr, (F.) *Silk-weaver*
 Rufford James, (F.) *Cornfactor*
 Roffway John, (F.) *Cabinet-maker*
 Ridout Thomas, (F.) *Surveyor*
 Ridout James, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
 Robertson James, *Linen-draper*
 Robinson Elizabeth, *Ladies' Boarding-school*
 Ratcliff Stephen, *Victualler*
 Roberts James, *Victualler*
 Reynolds John (F.) *Butcher*
 Reynold John, *Blacksmith*
 Rook Charles, *Butcher*
 Rouse Elizabeth, *Victualler*
 Rouse Robert, *Victualler*
 Rye Sarah, *Grocer*
 Radford Fromaine, *Butcher*
 Read Stephen, *Schoolmaster*
 Read Mary, *Milliner*
 Scott Richard, *Salesman*
 Shrubsole James, *Blacksmith*
 Springett John, *Victualler*
 Stredwick Thomas, *Maltster*
 Southee John, *Fellmonger*
 Southee Thomas, *Baker*
 Smith Henry, *Carpenter*
 Smith Sarah, *Mantue-maker*
 Smith Edward, *Coach-maker*
 Smith Andrew, *Taylor*
 Smithson Miller, *Victualler*
 Sharp Charles, *Gingerbread-baker*
 Sladden Elizabeth, *Brick-maker*
 Saffrery Thomas, *Music-maker*
 Spencer John, *Coal-merchant*
 Sheaf William, (F.) *Woolcomber*
 Sabine Alfred, *Hair-dresser*
 Sibert John, *Gardener*
 Shipnash Henry, *Peruke-maker*
 Simmonds Thomas, *Victualler*
 Simmonds John, *Cornfactor*

Simmonds Edward, *Milkman*
 Simmons, Kirkby, and Jones, (F.) *Printers, Booksellers, & Agents to the Phoenix Fire-office*
 Symons Susannah, *Haberdasher*
 Spratt John, (F.) *Carpenter*
 Salmon Thomas, *Plumber and Glazier*
 Steddy Charles, *Butcher*
 Shindler Thomas, *Baker*
 Shindler Mary, *Linen-draper*
 Stiff John, *Cordwainer*
 Shrubsole James, *Sadler*
 Soames Thomas, *Cordwainer*
 Saltwell Thomas, *Gardener*
 Shott Abraham, (F.) *Cornfactor*
 Slaughter William, (F.) *Tanner*
 Sladden Isaac, *Grocer*
 Seguin John, *Rope-maker*
 Solomon Emanuel, *Watch-maker*
 Saddleton Joseph, (F.) *Farmer*
 Tuckwell William, *Flax-dresser*
 Tevelein Richard, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dresser*
 Tevelein John, *Victualler*
 Tadhunter George, *Hair-dresser*
 Thompson Edward, (F.) *Schoolmaster*
 Turmine Noah, (F.) *Woolstapler*
 Tyler John, *Victualler*
 Terrieve Daniel, *Cordwainer*
 Terry John, *Cordwainer*
 Thomas William, *Gingerbread-baker*
 Thornton Henry (F.) *Baker*
 Tunbridge Mary, *Victualler*
 Tunbridge John, *Milkman*
 Taylor William, *Victualler*
 Taylor and Tadhunter, *Hair-dressers and Peruke-makers*
 Tate Elizabeth, *Victualler*
 Verry George, *Tobacconist*
 Vickers Charles, *Grocer*
 Underdown John, *Baker*
 Worthy John, *Carpenter*
 Welby William, *Hair-dresser*
 White James, (F.) *Broker*
 White James, *Upholsterer and Cabinet-maker*
 White Jesse, (F.) *Carpenter*
 White Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
 Waters William, *Stay-maker*
 Walker John, (F.) *Victualler*
 Wellard Thomas, *Taylor*

Worger John, Grocer
 Wabb Thomas, (F.) Bricklayer
 Woodcock James, Whitesmith
 Wright Thomas, Grocer
 Wright William, Bricklayer
 Wood Thomas, Cordwainer

Warren Joseph, Flax-dresser
 Warren James, (F.) Watch-maker
 Woolcot George, Cordwainer
 Waggon James, Puke-maker
 Young John, (F.) Red-lion Inn
 Young Robert, Carpenter

The city of Canterbury is entirely independent in its election of members of parliament; and is neither under the influence or control of ant patron or leading man. – The returning officer is the sheriff.

BANKS – Canterbury bank, by Gipps, Simmons, and Gipps; hours of attendance from 9 to 5 o'clock. Notes payable High-street, Canterbury, and at Batson's and Co. Lombard-street, London.

Kent and Canterbury bank, by Baldock, Rigden, Halford, and Peirce; hours of attendance from 9 to 5 o'clock. Notes payable Parade, St. Andrews, Canterbury; or by Sir James Sanderson, Harrison, Brenchley, Bloxham, & Co. Southwark; or Messers. Robert and Thomas Harrison and Co. London.

Another bank has lately been established, under the firm of Baker, Denne, Kingsford, Wignell, and Kingsford.

EXCISE – OFFICE.

<i>Collector</i> , Henry Dent	120l.	<i>Foot-walk Officers</i>	} Henry Mate	50l.	
<i>Supervisor</i> , Thomas Richards	90l.			James Tub	50l.
James Ley, A Cutto, each	50l.			William Philcox	50l.

☞ In the addition to the salaries above-stated, there is an allowance to the Collector of 220l. per annum, Supervisor 30l. Foot-walks each 15l.

POST OFFICE – The post goes from this city every night at 9 o'clock, Saturday excepted, to London, and returns every morning at 5, Monday excepted; postage 4d. Bags are forwarded every day to the Isle of Thanet, Dover, Deal, Sandwich, Faversham, Sittingbourn, Rochester, Maidstone, and Dartford; and every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, to Folkstone, Hythe, and Romney. Both London and bye-bags are made up at 8 o'clock.

Postmaster, Robert Legeyt- Deputy, Elizabeth Kidder

COACHES, & c.

The Dover mail-coach sets out from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn; and Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, London; at 7 o'clock every evening; arrives at the Fountain inn in this city about 4 in the morning, and passes directly on to York-house, Dover; from whence it returns at 9 in the evening, and passes on to London, where it arrives every morning at 6. Fare from Canterbury to London 18s. to Dover 5s.

Coaches set out every morning at 7, and every evening at half past 8 o'clock, from the Red-lion, Fountain, Rose, Flower-de-luce, and White Horse, in this city, to the Golden-cross, Charing-cross; White-bear, Piccadilly; Swan with two necks, Lad-lane; Spread Eagle, and Cross-keys, Gracechurch-street; Cross-keys, Wood-street; Saracen's-head, on Snow-hill; and George and Blue-boar, Holborn, London. Fare 16s.

Brown's coach to and from Ashford, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock. Fare 3s

Wraight's coach to and from Sittingbourne, through Faversham, every day at 3 o'clock. Fare 2s. 6d.

Payne's coach to and from Faversham every Wednesday and Saturday, at five in the afternoon.

Diligences from the King's-head, Fountain, Rose and Flower-de-luce, at 7 every morning, to the White Horse, Fetter-lane; Swan with two necks, Lad-lane; Cross-keys, Wood-street; and Black-bear, Piccadilly. Fare 18s. — Diligences go from the Rose, and White-Horse inns, every day to Deal; also Diligences and Stages go every day to Margate; and to Ramsgate three times a week in winter, and every day in summer.

Waggons from Blossom's inn, Lawrence-lane, Tuesday 11 morning; and King's-head, Southwark, Thursday 9 morning.

J. Castle's caravan goes from hence to Dover, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns the same day during the summer; but in winter returns on the following day.

Saunder's caraven sets off from the George inn, every Tuesday, at 8 in the morning, for Dover; and returns to Canterbury on Wednesday; from hence he proceeds to Maidstone on Thursday, and returns on Friday.

Constabell's caravan comes from Margate, to the Flower-de-luce inn, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, in winter, and returns next day; and every day in summer.

VESSELS.

Hoys sail alternately from Whitstable every Saturday night at high water, with passengers and goods, for Wool-quay, London, and return the Friday following. They are the Endeavour, John Chalk; the Thomas and Stephen Salisbury, Nutt, and Hockless; and the Duke, George Culmer and Co. Fare from Whitstable to London 2s. 6d. There are also vessels in coal-trade belonging to J. Spencer and others.

SEATS AND VILLAGES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

About 1 mile N. W. Of Canterbury, is the village of Hackington, or St. Stephen's, on the left of which is Hales-place, the fine new seat of Sir Edward Hales, Bart. extending itself 538 feet in front, with a spacious lawn before it, and the wings and back part encompassed with beautiful plantations. Lee, 3 miles, the seat of Thomas Barrett, esq. The house a few years since was taken down and rebuilt in the Gothic style. In this house is an excellent library and curious collection of pictures. — Knowlton, 8 miles, the seat of Sir Narborough D'Aeth, Bart. near which is the village of Wingham, 6 miles. — Goodnestone, 7 miles, the seat of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. — About 4 miles E. is the village of Patricksbourne, which is noted by some for the antiquity of its church, and a curious Saxon door-way, carved with a variety of figures; a few paces further is Bifrons, the seat of Sir John Brewer Davis, Knt. It was built by Robert Bargrave, Esq. or his lady, if one may judge by this motto, which was placed upon it: *Diruta ædificat uxor bona, ædifacta diruit mala.* — Not far from the last mentioned village is that of Bekesbourn, where several of the archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a small but elegant palace; the gateway of which still remains. In this parish is Howletts, formerly the seat of Sir Philip Hales, but now of Isaac Baugh, Esq. — Broome, 8 miles, the fine seat of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. near which is Denhill, the seat of Hardinge Stracey, Esq. which commands a most

delightful view of the adjacent country. — About 6 miles S. E. is the village of Barham, which gives name to that delightful spot called Barham-downs, where Canterbury horse-races are annually exhibited in the month of August. The course till within these few years extended only 2 miles in length, but is now much improved, as the horses now pass in view twice round in each four-mile heat. A handsome building was erected on this spot in 1774 for the reception of the nobility and gentry who frequent these races; but, it being found too small for the reception of company, it was considerably enlarged and greatly improved in 1790. Near this race-ground is Higham, the seat of James Hallet, Esq. and Ileden, the seat of Thomas Watkinson Paylor, Esq. — On the right of the Down from Canterbury, 4 miles, is Bourne-place, the seat of Sir Horace Mann, Bart. which stands in the midst of a green paddock, with a beautiful trout stream at an agreeable distance from the front of the house, and sheltered by lofty plantations in the back part. In the house is a most curious painted window, executed from Holland. Since the game of cricket has been patronised by several of our nobility and gentry, many grand matches have been decided in this paddock, between the greatest heroes of the *bat* this age or perhaps any other produced. — St. Laurence, 1 mile E. formerly the seat of Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, but now of Colonel John Graham; near which on the road to Romney, is Nackington, the seat of Richard Milles Esq. formerly M.P. For Canterbury; and at a distance of 3 miles farther, on the left, is Mardres-place, the seat of the late Sir William Hardres, Bart. At this house King Henry VIII slept, when going on his expedition against Boulogne; he left his picture here, and an old dagger, very broad, and about as long as a Roman sword; the handle is of silver gilt enamelled with mottos on it. The old gates of this seat (now standing) were the gates of Boulogne, brought hence at that siege by Sir William's ancestors, who accompanied the king. — Three miles S. on the road to Ashford, is Mystole, the seat of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, and at the distance of 1 mile further is the village of Chartham, where is a very considerable paper-mill erected over the Stour. — Six miles S. is the village of Chilham, near which is Chilham-castle, and adjoining, the fine old seat of Thomas Heron Esq. which commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country. In the parish-church are several very beautiful monuments, and a fine mausoleum for the Colebrook family. Near this village is a tumulus or barrow, said to contain the body of Julius Laberius. — Adjoining Chilham-park is Godmersham, the seat of Thomas Knight, Esq. — Evington, 9 miles, the beautiful seat of Sir John Honywood, Bart. one of the representatives of Canterbury. — One mile W. On the London road, is the ancient village of Harbledown; the church is situate on a hill, opposite which is an hospital and a chapel, originally built and endowed by Archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, for poor lepers. This hospital formerly held the precious relick, St. Thomas Becket's slipper, mentioned by Erasmus as the upper leather of an old shoe, adorned with chrystals, set in copper. The numerous pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas used to stop here and kiss this bauble, as a preparation for the more solemn approach to the tomb. Since the reformation, this hospital is continued for the relief of poor persons, who have, besides a house, a yearly stipend of near seven pounds each. Near are the seats of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart, (late General Belford's) and Henry Pratt, Esq.

From Canterbury the road to Margate lies through Northgate, and the village of Sturry, where we cross the river Stour, which in this part is sometimes rendered dangerous by floods; but a large sum of money was lately raised by subscription to build a substantial bridge over it; the first stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1776, and finished soon afterwards. About a quarter of a mile to the right, is Fordwich, which, though it has the appearance only of a mean village, is incorporated by the name of

the mayor, jurats, and commonality, of the town of Fordwich, is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the cinque ports. It is situate on the Stour, which is navigable for small vessels to the town; though there is a reason to think the sea was once much nearer; and very probably the Portus Trutulensis was that part of this large haven where the Stour entered it, and derives its name from those excellent trouts, for which this place yet continues famous. The Stour, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was made navigable as high as Canterbury. In ancient times there appear to have been two rivers of this name, which are supposed to have fallen into the Wantsum at Stourmouth. There are two rivers still, one the Greater the other the Lesser Stour, and both, as far as we can judge, were formerly navigable, but never as a joint stream, the former falling into the Wantsum at Stourmouth, and the latter at some distance from it. In reality there have been great and manifest changes in the face of the country and the course of the rivers, in this part of Kent; but however different their situation from what they are at present, we have no authority to suppose that either of these ever admitted vessels of any size, or communicated with the sea, otherwise than by the arm of it, called the Wantsum.

Near six miles from Canterbury is Upstreet, from where we descend into the marshes, formerly covered by the Wantsum, the arm of the sea which separates Thanet from the main land of Kent, now contracted to a ditch, and arrive at Sarr, another member of the port of Sandwich. This place was once in a flourishing condition, lying in the bay of Rutupium, and consequently a port, of which there is not only credible tradition, authenticated in the last age from the mouths of competent witnesses, who had themselves seen small boats, and even barks of a tolerable size, pass quite through to the North mouth; but at both here and other places in Thanet are visible marks remaining, of the little creeks and havens, in which vessels formerly lay; and their charters prove this beyond the power of doubting as to its certainty. – Three miles to the left is Reculver, the Regulbium of the Romans, situated on a rising ground on the West side of the Yenlade, (though it seems to have stood originally in an island, formed by the river,) and close to the sea shore. It is at present joined to Kent without any sign of its having ever been separated, and is divided from Thanet only by a little brook, (the Yenlade,) which falls into the sea at North-Mouth. Severus, emperor of Rome, is said to have built a castle at Reculver, like that of Richborough. Great quantities of Roman and Saxon coins, urns, and other curiosities, have been found here. Ethelbert, king of Kent, built a palace, and resided there, as did many of his successors; and Bassa, an English Saxon lord, founded here a rich abbey in 650; but there are now scarce the least remains of either. The present church is very ancient, and had in it a most sumptuous choir. The West door, in its primitive state, was very noble, and is still a curious remain of Saxon architecture; over it are two lofty spires, known by the name of the Two Sisters, which are very useful to mariners navigating this part of the coast of Kent.

The Isle of Thanet, which we enter at Sarr, is celebrated for being the door through which arts, science, and divine knowledge, came into this happy island. The Britons called it Richborough isle, from its vicinity to the city of that name. The Saxons denominated it Thanet, from a word in their language which signifies fire; conjectured to have been so named from the many beacons erected in it, to give warning against the common enemy. The extent of the island is about nine miles from East to West, and eight from North to South. It contains ten parishes, and had formerly as many churches, though now only seven remain. The soil in general is very fertile, and, through the good management of its occupiers, produces such crops of grain, in favourable seasons, as are scarcely to be equalled. To the left of the road,

ten mile from Canterbury, is the genteel village of St. Nicholas. The church is a fair handsome building, but contains no monuments prior to the year 1500. About the same distance to the right, is the small town of Monkton, or Monkton, so called from being the property of the monks, who usually resided here. In the church, which appears to have been larger than at present, are collegiate stalls, and the heads of several priors in the remains of painted glass in the windows.

Transcribed by Mervyn King
July 2011

All spellings, punctuation and style have been preserved as far as possible. The major concession to the modern reader has been the replacement of the 'long s' or 'ſ' which closely resembles an 'f' and was used for the lower case 's' when it occurred anywhere in a word aside from the final letter. I believe the (F.) in the list of inhabitants indicates a Freeman.