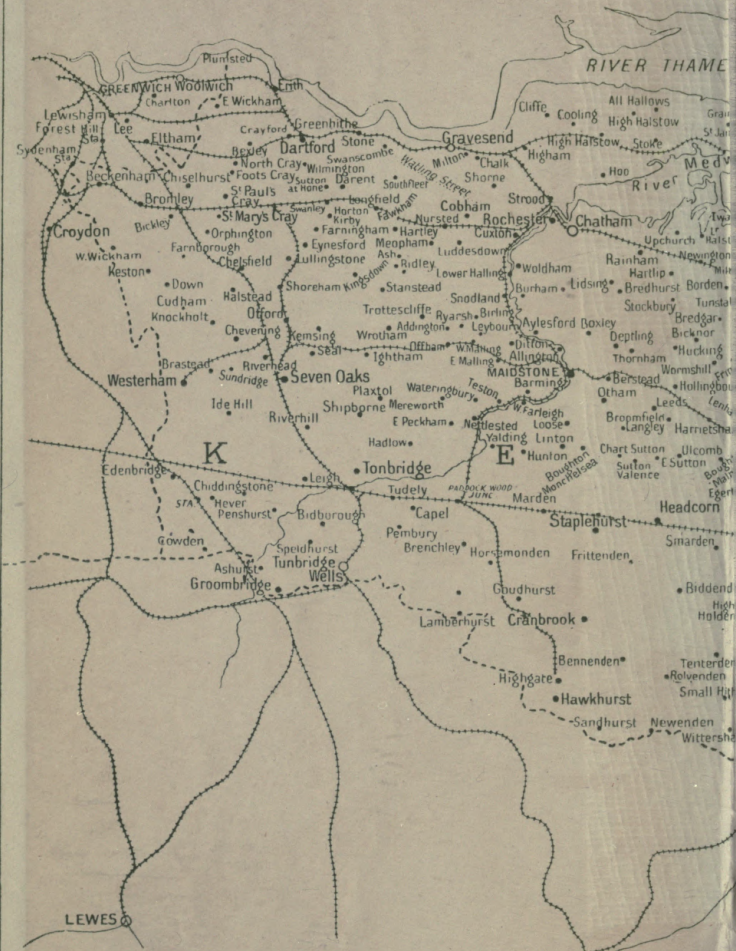


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VOL. II

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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON
GEORGE ALLEN & COMPANY, LTD.
RUSKIN HOUSE
1913

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Printed by BALLANTYNE, HANSON & Co.
at the Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh

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THE CHURCHES OF KENT

Hackington. See Canterbury.

Hadlow. *St. Mary.* (Tonbridge, 4 miles.)—Has been rebuilt (except tower) in an uninteresting manner. The six back bells by James Bartlet of Whitechapel, 17th century. (Registers, 1569.)

Halden, High. *St. Mary.* (Tenterden Station, 3 miles.)—The church is of great interest; the porch is a masterpiece of late 14th century carpentry, and has required but little attention since its erection. The W. end consists of a wooden shingled tower and spire, with aisles; the rest of the building is of masonry. Internally is one range of 15th century pillars and arches. The chancel arch lofty; there are squint openings from the N. cross chapel, as well as from the S. aisle; there are brackets for the rood beam, and a system of openings in the gable wall over the cross arch. The S. chancel E. window contains ancient painted glass—B.V.M., the lily pot. In another window the

Leon and Castile arms occur. Windows of unusual form are in the western gable. The nave roof original, of usual type. (Registers, 1558.)

On a tomb outside the S. porch was a portion of a brass, in 1909.

Halling. *St. John Baptist.*—Nave and aisles, chancel, western tower; the chancel arch retained. Entrance from N.; in the porch a broken Norman capital. The pillars and arches 15th century, varied on S. side. The chancel 13th century. On the floor a shield charged, vair, and another has a heart and limbs saltire-wise. The tower arch early 13th century.

An ancient brick crow-stepped gable barn is near.

Brasses: Silvester Lambarde, in a bed, qd. pl., 1587. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1705; marriages, 1706.)

Halstead. *St. Margaret.*—Rebuilt in 1881.

Brasses: Wm. Burys, arm., 1444. Wm. Petley, civ. and w., 1528. (Registers, 1561.)

Halstow, High. *St. Margaret.* (Sharnal Street Station, 1 mile.)—Is placed on the summit of the Hoo peninsula. The tower to the W. badly modernised. The nave has aisles and 15th century clearstory. The pillars and arches 13th century. In the N. chancel a window contains a well-painted face yellow stain and enamel

only, 15th century. The pillars between the chancels, one of which is much out of plumb, have delicate moulded capitals, with carvings. Chancel arch 15th century. The door handle remarkable; niche over porch. Font with four pillars, between which are curtain walls.

Brasses: Wm. Palke, minister and w., sm., 1618. (Registers, 1653.)

Halstow, Lower. *St. Margaret.* (Newington Station, 2 miles.)—A well-proportioned nave, and aisles, chancel, tower to S.W., the whole a picturesque setting at the head of a waterway. The S. wall of the chancel has herring-bone work in Roman tiles, and much above is a small round-headed window turned in the same; extensive Roman workshops existed here. The general configuration within is 13th century, the arches on both sides being pointed piercings on portions of old walls. The chancel arch is a 15th century widening. Wall paintings can be just distinguished. The font has been removed to the N. aisle, late 12th century, badly put together. The tower 13th century; 13th, 15th, and 16th century windows. The chandelier with iron-work handsome; pulpit and canopy 17th century; a chest. The N. and S. walls of the chancel, arcaded with pilaster shafts moulded caps, 13th century; one lancet remains on N,

elsewhere altered to 15th century two-lights. The writer recovered in a yard at Milton one voussoir of the door-case, which was destroyed early in the 19th century. The roofs are original 15th century, that on the nave lately repaired under Mr. W. D. Caroë, with great care; that on the chancel has moulded king-posts, &c. (Registers, 1691.)

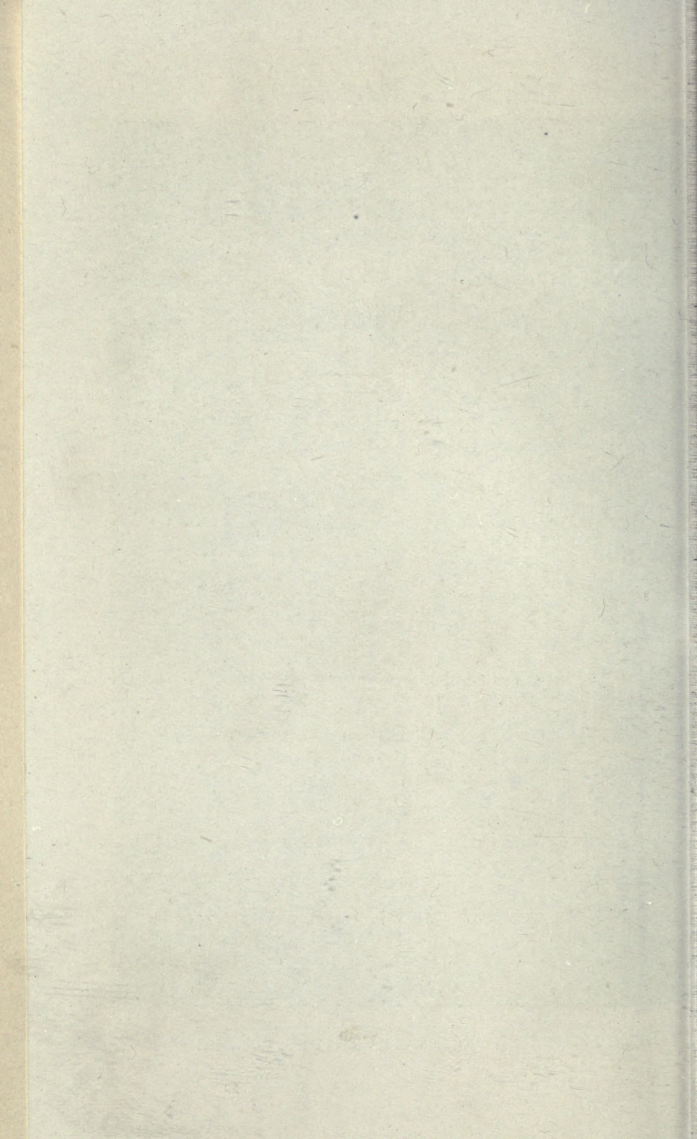
Ham. *St. George.* (Sandwich Station, 2½ miles.)—Nave and chancel. The fabric may be pre-Conquest; the chancel arch removed; the windows chiefly 13th century. Southern door-case 15th century. (Registers: Baptisms, 1552; marriages, 1574; burials, 1562.)

Harbledown. *St. Michael.* (Canterbury, 1 mile.)—Is of little interest; almost wholly rebuilt 1880-1. (Registers: Burials, 1557; marriages, 1561; baptisms, 1562.)

Harbledown Hospital. *St. Nicholas.* (On opposite side of road.)—Is beautifully situated, and has a bold simple outline, with tower to N.W. Nave and aisles, chancel. The tower is engaged on a pillar into the N. aisle. The roof of usual character, very fine. A carefully drawn view in *Antiq. Itinerary* (1816), shows a longitudinal screen then existing down the middle of the nave. Pillars and arches 13th century. The window at end of shallow cross-aisle is 14th century



HARBLEDOWN: FOURTEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW



square-headed, of great beauty. Scraps of painted glass; and much more found a few years ago, which were sorted by the writer, and replaced at the expense of Bishop Eden, then Chaplain of the Hospital. Outbuildings modern; relic of St. Thomas of Canterbury—a crystal from shoe—&c., in the adjacent Hall.

Hardres, Lower. (Bishopsbourne Station, 2 miles.)—Rebuilt 1831. (Registers, 1558.)

Hardres, Upper. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Bishopsbourne Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and S. aisle, chancel and S. chancel. The tower is situated between the aisle and the S. chancel, its western arch altered in 14th century; the eastern arch 12th century, which has spread, as has the similar opening to the nave. The font is Norman, of weald marble, having four pillars, a square bowl on cylinder. The S. chancel has two oblong windows 13th century, splayed obliquely within, having lintels above. The two lancets at E. end of chancel contain painted glass which was executed a few years after the stonework; the natural foliage begins to appear, 14th century. The chancel arch removed and oak septum substituted. At the W. end the very picturesque classic "scaffold" enables a choice collection of old glass in the 15th century window to be closely examined:

6 THE CHURCHES OF KENT

13th century medallions, 14th century grisaille, 15th century quarries; notice bird in chasuble with bells on claws. A "degraded" pillar brass, with two figures, and one kneeling beside inscription.

Brasses: John Strete, priest in Acad., and bracket, 1405. Arms and inscrs., Hardres, 1533 and 1575. (Registers: Baptisms, 1566; burials, 1565; marriages, 1567.)

Harrietsham. *St. John Baptist*.—The tower, a fine example of Kentish type, design well studied, water tables and parapet copings full of expression. Nave and aisles, pillars and arches, 14th century; chancel arch retained; chancel and side chancels. As at Newington-on-Street, and in a similar situation, a former and 12th century tower has been incorporated N.E. of nave aisle; the area is vaulted with segment ribs, the upper and external part 14th century. A drastic restoration has made the church gloomy. The E. window triplet of 13th century lancets. Roofs original, usual description. Chancel screen restored; string-course, round chancel, 13th century. Font Norman, circular with cable moulding, chevron work. Tombs to Stedes; a table-tomb, Sir W. Steede, 1574.

Brasses: Susanna Parthericke, kng., qd. pl., 1603. (Registers, 1538.)

Hartley. *All Saints.* (Fawkham Station, 1 mile.)—Nave and chancel. Norman windows high up, 13th century chancel arch. The chancel has low-side windows with trefoil heads N. and S., coupled 13th century windows. Old ironwork on S. door, which is Norman. (Registers: Baptisms and marriages, 1713; burials, 1712.)

Hartlip. (Newington Station, 1½ miles.)—In the recollection of the writer this church underwent drastic restoration in common with Tunstall and Stockbury; in this case partial readjustment has taken place, but the vicarage rockery contains sound rag-stone tracery that should have been retained, the same has frequently occurred elsewhere. The tower is to the W., the nave has aisles, and there are three chancels, S. porch. At end of N. aisle W. is an old anchorage cell, now used as a vestry. Pillars and arches 14th century in nave; windows 14th century, well designed; 15th century insertions. The chancel arch retained. The chancel has plain mural arcading 13th century, early 13th century pillars and arches with shafts; E. window an innovation. (Registers, 1538.)

Harty. *St. Thomas.* (Leysdown Station, light railway, 3 miles, or ferry. Situated on island, part of Sheppey.)—Nave and aisles, N. porch, a S. cross-aisle, two chancels; the aisles

effected by piercing old outer walls; ancient masonry in N. wall with use of travertine. Approach to rood-loft obtained by skew cutting. The cross-aisle has semicircular arch; belfry supports on oak, saltire-wise. The celebrated early 15th century chest with carved tilting scene at end of N. aisle. The entire screen remains, and is returned solid against the piers of the N. side. Descent into chancel over beam of screen. In the cross-aisle, a Norman mask supports a foiled niche, the other springing is a plain corbel.

Brass: Habram Fare, civ., mutil., 1515. Arms and insc., Haward, 1610. (Registers, 1679.)

Hastingleigh. *St. Mary.* (Wye Station, 3 miles.)—"Chiefly 13th century, nave and aisle, chancel; two pillars 13th century, no chancel arch. Screen 15th century. Painted glass, 13th century grisaille. A two-light window with arms of Sir J. Poynings."—The Rev. L. T. Hill, rector. (Registers, 1730.)

Hawkhurst. *St. Laurence.*—Nave and chancel, with side aisle throughout. Beneath are hard concrete foundations. There are N. and S. porches, each with room over, the southern groined with ribs. The nave arches 15th century; two arches on each side divide the chancels; there is an annexe beneath the E. window, roofed in; chancel arch retained. The annexe, made into a vestry in 1849.

The windows, three and four-light, are 14th and 15th century; the E. window, five-light, shows great perfection in designing the circle within a pointed head; the tracery forms a six-rayed star, at the apex a quatrefoil; the eyes are all open, forming the foils; a little painted glass; tower arch 15th century.

Brasses: John Roberts, civ. and w., *c.* 1495. (Registers, 1550.)

Hawkinge. *St. Michael.* (Folkestone Junction. 3 miles.)—Nave and chancel, the arch removed; the fabric of early date. The inserted windows chiefly 13th century; the eastern two lancets under one arch. (Registers, 1691.)

Hayes. *St. Mary.*—The church added to at several dates; originally nave and chancel, western tower, and chapel on S. side of nave; the ancient details are 13th century.

Brasses: Priest, demi, *c.* 1460. Priest, sm., *c.* 1470. Ditto, 1523. (Registers, 1539.)

Headcorn. *St. Peter and St. Paul.*—Western tower, nave and chancel, each with S. aisle; the whole 15th century; tower windows affect earlier form. The nave roof has arched principals and moulded plates. There are five bays to the nave; in the chancel the arches meet on a pillar. The northern window traceries retain fine old painted glass; base of screen remains, carving in panels;

15th century tomb. The font elegant, with shields, angels, and scrolls.

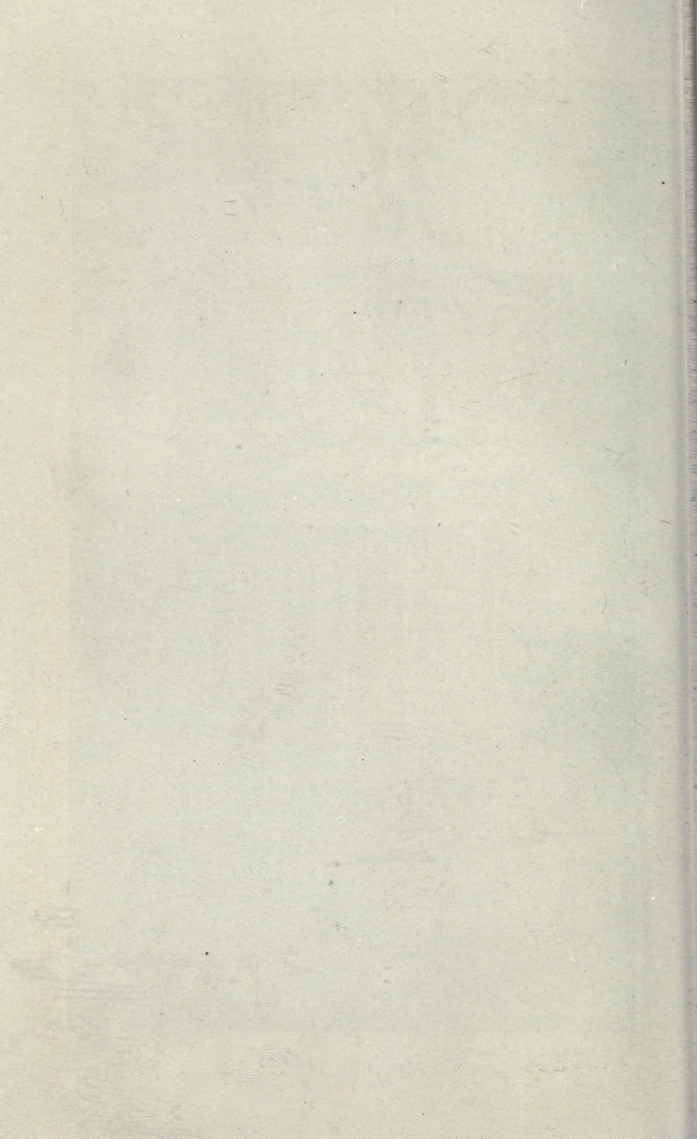
Brasses: John Byrd, child, kng., qd. pl., 1636. (Registers, 1560.)

Herne. *St. Martin.* (Herne Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—See Brandon, *Parish Churches*. N.W. tower, nave and aisles, three chancels, N. porch. Internally the tower is engaged into the aisle, the awkwardness is overcome by distribution of mouldings and oblique trefoil arches; general effect very grand; the font placed in the area; the windows—N. two-light, W. three-light—full traceried; the vaulting quarter-part, in this instance was completed—all 14th century. The pillars and arches 14th century, of different dates; the chancel arch being a widening. The pillars and arches in the chancel on each side are early 14th century; 13th century arch on S. side; the side chancels shorter; 13th century lancet in outer wall of chancel. The N. chancel wide, and has two 15th century E. windows; its 15th century screen remains. This part is built with a great deal of the septaria found in London clay cliffs; (in the 19th century septaria was burnt into "Parker's cement," which has spoilt so many old churches); ancient stalls; 15th century W. window.

Brasses: Arm. and w., c. 1420. Priest in Acad.,



HERNE: FONT



1450. Lady, 1470, 1539. Civ. and two w.'s, 1604. *c.* 1420, Peter Halle, Esq., and wife, plate armour; *c.* 1450, John Darley, in skull-cap; 1470, Christini Philip, example of lady alone. (Registers, 1553.)

Hernehill. *St. Michael.* (Faversham Station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Western tower, nave and aisles, chancel. N. aisle continued past part of chancel; very elegant 15th century pillars and arches; chancel arch removed; 15th century screen remains with some mullions sawn out. Well-proportioned 15th century windows; a little old glass and amateur attempts. (Registers, 1557.)

Hever. *St. Peter.*—Nave and chancel, each with N. aisle, western tower and spire; the tower 15th century. The nave divided from the aisle by late 13th century pillars and arches. The windows are late 15th century, one 14th century; a table-tomb 15th century.

Brasses: Lady, 1419. Sir Thomas Bullen, K.G., 1538. Eccles., kng., 1585. 1419, Margaret Clyve, an example of a lady alone; *c.* 1520, Herward Bwyllaen, a cross brass; 1538, Thomas Bullen, in full insignia of the Order of the Garter; illustrated p. 154, Macklin, *Brasses of England*. (Registers, 1658.)

Higham. *St. Mary.*—Nave and chancel, each with N. aisle; the pillars and arches late 14th

century. The windows on the N. side have a flamboyant tendency. The chancel arch has been widened. The E. window of the chancel late 14th century; the rear arch on corbel heads. The piscina has stone shelf and basin; 13th century arch to N. chancel, which has a recess in the wall; also 15th century tomb. The S. door-case 14th century; the door had carved wood-work with a border of foliage, birds, and heads. One original Norman window remains in N. wall of nave.

Brass: Arm. and inscr., Boteler, 1615. (Registers, 1653.)

Hinxhill. *St. Mary.* (Ashford Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and N. aisle, chancel and N. chancel. In place of chancel arch, inserted timber-work for support. The pillars and arches 13th century. A great feature in this church is the modern painted glass by Ballantyne of Edinburgh. Tower and shingled spire. (Registers: Baptisms, 1586; marriages, 1577; burials, 1758.)

Hoath. *Holy Cross* (Chapelry of Reculver.)—Nave and chancel, bell turret; the E. end two lancets and vesica. In nave 13th century and 15th century windows; one 14th century window in chancel. A notice board is still here signed "Richard Morgan, Vicar of Reculver." He was in early life a naval chaplain, afterwards twenty-

two years vicar of Reculver, being the last to reside in the old vicarage there. He was buried at Reculver, 1804; his grave since washed away. His successor, C. C. Nailer, destroyed the mother-church in order that he might build a vicarage in this parish. Bells by J. C., an unknown Kent founder, who, however, produced good bells.

Brasses: Lady, *c.* 1430. Civ. and w., palimp., sm., 1532. This last is to Anthony Maycot. At Reculver was a monument to Sir Cavalliero Maycote, 1606. (Registers: Baptisms, 1554; marriages and burials, 1559.)

Hollingbourne. *All Saints.*—Nave and aisles. Western unbuttressed 15th century tower; two chancels and modern organ chamber; ornamental flint-work on N. chancel, N. porch. The pillars and arches late 14th century, no tower arch; chancel arch removed, fine roofs; the rag-stone windows 15th century, varied. The N. chancel extended beyond the chancel windows in survival Gothic; E. window containing shield of Intermediate glass. Needlework made by ladies during the Commonwealth. Ascent of floor to chancel. Monuments: Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Culpeper; other Culpeper monuments in chancel. The font cover 15th century. (Registers, 1556.)

Hoo. *St. Mary.* (Sharnal Station, 2 miles.)—

Nave and chancel, tower, described as Norman. (Registers, 1688.)

Hoo. *St. Werburgh.* (Sharnal Station, 2 miles.) —Nave and aisles, western tower and shingled spire. The tower is engaged into the W. end, but only open to the nave. Pillars and arches 13th century; clearstory; the nave roof more elaborate than usual, has brackets and angels' heads, N. porch. The chancel arch had a closing septum, supported below on corbels. The windows chiefly 14th century, remains of old painted glass. There are three equal sedilia, with double cusping.

Brasses: Priest, demi, c. 1410. Priest, large, 1412. Civ., c. 1430. Two civs., 1446. Arm. and w., 1465. Lady, 1615. Civ. and w., 1640. (Registers, 1587.)

Hope. (Romney Marsh.)—Ruins; one bell, now in New Romney Church.

Horsmonden. *St. Margaret.* —Nave and side aisles, western tower, chancel and S. chancel. The 14th century oak porch to the N. is in good condition. The northern pillars and arches about 1305, the southern 1285. The northern arches end in a respond eastwards, left in a hollow, only taking the under member; the southern end on a bracket, part of respond cut away. A clearstory with lintels within. The chancel arch remains,

and aisle arch which contains elegant screenwork. In the S. wall of the nave are two rood-stair turrets; the explanation appears to be that the eastern was constructed in the usual way, but the solid pier of chancel arch presented obstruction to the gallery; the passage through could not be direct on account of the chancel arch; an attempt, however, was made to make a curved tunnel, but stopped before the advances caused mischief. Then it was determined to erect the rood-loft further W., another turret being built for staircase. The modern painted glass here is positively distressing.

Brasses: Priest, large, can., *c.* 1340. Lady, 1604. (Registers, 1561.)

Horton Kirby. (Farningham Road Station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.)—An aisleless cross church, with central tower, awkwardly fitting, no doubt disguised when the church had its proper ornaments. The western or processional door-case 14th century well moulded. The chancel and cross chancels have good 13th century work. The tower arches E. and W. are lofty 13th century, as also N. and S.; the communication on each side into the cross-aisle is semicircular, the S. eclipsed partially by nave wall, the north all but totally eclipsed.

Brasses: Lady, *c.* 1470. Civ. and w.,

1595. (Registers: Baptisms and marriages, 1684; burials, 1678.)

Horton, Canterbury. (Farm buildings.)—Double bell gable, nave and chancel; it is believed complete with original roofs. An oast-house obtruded since 1860.

Horton, Monks. (Westenhanger Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and chancel, 13th century, modern bell gable; some windows produce plate tracery. (Registers, 1558.)

Monks Horton Court close by, Norman and later domestic architecture.

Hothfield. St. Mary.—This church injured by fire, and restored in 16th century. Contains traces of earlier work, externally three-aisled, late 15th century. Tomb of Sir John Tufton and wife, the remains removed to Rainham church. (Registers, 1570.)

Hougham. St. Laurence. (Dover, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Nave and N. aisle, S. porch, with chapel to the E. The chancel had S. chapel. A low tower at W. end, with transition Norman W. door-case. The S. chapel opens to nave by plain semicircular arch. The arches on N. side rest on early 14th century pillar; the windows 13th century, at the E. end a triplet with shafts and caps well worked. Chancel arch removed, the E. window a 13th century triplet. Altar stone

with irregular crosses; its supports have been found. (Registers, 1569; *at Canterbury*, 1603.)

Hucking. *St. Margaret.* (Hollingbourne, 2½ miles.)—This ancient church was badly restored in 1878. The nave aisles effected by piercings. Chancel and N. chapel. All ancient features well-nigh obliterated, and previous mutilations carefully copied! (Registers: Baptisms, 1566; marriages, 1556; burials, 1560.)

Hunton. *St. Mary.* (Yalding Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and S. aisle, late porch, tower and shingled spire. The pillars and arches 13th century.

Brasses: Civ., c. 1510. Arm., &c., Francis Fane, 1651. (Registers, 1585.)

Hurst.—Ruins.

Hythe. *St. Leonard.*—The growth of the present church is easily traced; at first simply Norman or earlier nave and chancel, to which a cross-aisle was added, as well as in time side-aisles to the nave; the water table of the old N. aisle is seen within, to the N.E., over the skewed arch. One arch of this epoch of the building remains at the S. nave aisle, plain, with billet in outer curve, late Norman. The windows are to be traced below the present clearstory. A door-case also is seen in W. wall of N. cross-aisle; another door-case has been reinserted possibly

elsewhere. In the 13th century a scheme was formulated to make this church a noble structure; the design evidently came from William the English at Canterbury; but only a portion of the superb chancel was erected at that time. In consequence of a fall of ground and limited site, a passage was contrived beneath the E. end to pass to intended buildings on the N.; this is well vaulted and entered from the S. by a recessed Pointed door-case; to the N. the exit or entrance is a Norman door-case with shaftings, probably a reinsertion. Before giving a bare outline of the superstructure it is necessary to go back to the early fabric; this must have had a fortified central tower of great strength, to which was attached a round tapering turret, which still remains with stone conical cap. The base of the turret has been reduced to fit it for a staircase, as approach to the former rood-loft, and also to a passage hollowed out in the old western tower wall above the grand arch hewn out and contrived for the chancel. The side aisles of the chancel are vaulted; the S. has three lancets, two in S. wall, one in E. having triple cusping between the rear arches, the cusps having dog-tooth pyramid ornament. Piscina 14th century, and aumbry and sedilia. The N. chancel aisle has its windows varied; at the E.

two lancets under one arch. The arches communicating with the chancel are moulded with the greatest refinement, the dog-tooth appearing round the under member, the pillars shafted and clustered. The grand triplet of the chancel has two blank quatrefoils over it, and round the walls the effective sunk string-course appears. In order to appreciate this great design, the measured drawings of some parts of the work in the aisles must be studied, as seen in Brandon's *Analysis*. When the triforium was reached the funds seem to have come to an end, and the prepared vaulting springers were built into the walls in an irregular manner. But later the old Norman pierced arches in the *nave* were removed, the old walls being underset with pillars and chamfered arches; the northern arches being later, having no roll-mould as on S. side; the eastern arches are, however, deeply moulded, there being a clearstory above. Later a tower was placed at the W. end which had a fine arch, all of which was removed after some accident and not replaced. In 1748-51 the present worthless tower without arch was erected; this should be removed. A good deal of general repair under Street took place 1876, and Pearson about 1886 vaulted the chancel. The recovery of the proper design and arrangement of the cells is due to the Rev.

T. G. S. Hall, formerly vicar, by his constant care and observation. The collection of human bones stacked in the vaulted passage has been closely examined and reported on by several eminent craniologists. Dr. Knox's report (*K.A.S.*, vol. xviii., p. 335) may be considered conclusive. A satisfactory view of the interior showing work in chancel, has not been obtained, suitable for illustration. (Registers, 1566.)

Hythe, West.—Church in ruins, good tracery work lately in view, 14th century.

Hythe, Small. (Tenterden Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—A chapelry to Tenterden. An interesting late Pointed building, with brickwork, stepped gable, screen to chancel, niches. The sea at one time reached up the valley below.

Ickham. *St. John Evangelist.* (Bekesbourne Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—A large church with western tower and spire and complete cross-aisle. The nave piers and arches are piercings, of different dates, the northern irregular. The chancel has an eastern triplet, 13th century, in the side walls, one window varied with subdivision and quatrefoil above; a string-course surrounds this part, with angular breaks. The piscina has two basins. Priest's door in S. wall. The roofs of chancel and nave ancient, usual design. The S. cross-aisle has a projecting part to the E.

for altar space. Beneath the S. wall under the window is a tomb, 14th century, with recumbent figure of knight in armour; above the plinth of the table is a band of ornate quatrefoils, pointed cusps; there is no brass inscription now left in the casement, but it is believed to commemorate Walter de Ba, 1305. The arched recess is double feathered with ogee head and crockets. In the N. cross-aisle is a window, 14th century, externally flush with wall, without hood or jamb. A chest, iron bound. (Registers, 1557.)

Ifield, or Shinglewell. (Gravesend Station, 2 miles.)—Rebuilt 1838. (Registers, 1751.)

Ightham. *St. Peter.* (Wrotham Station, 1 mile.)—The porch of this church has ancient late roof. Western tower, nave and aisles, chancel and S. chapel. The nave is divided from the aisles by two arches on each side, late 14th century. The E. end of S. aisle enclosed by screen. The aisle roofs have cornice battlements, 15th century. The pulpit and W. gallery are 1619. Jacobean pews and altar-piece remained in 1889; good 14th century square-headed window, S. chancel, beneath which, is the late 14th century monument, the arch feathered, Sir Thos. Cawne.

Brasses: Sir Richard Clement, arm. in tabard

and w., 1528. Lady, 1626, and inscriptions. (Registers, 1559.)

Ivychurch. (Brookland Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—The church is a fine object and has a charming colour. Western tower, nave, and aisles, extending to chancel; no chancel arch intended or provided in the design. The pillars and arches 14th century, a clearstory of open-eyed quatrefoils. The N. aisle has large eastern window of five lights and tracery heads; on this side there is a round turret for access to leads. The porch has a room over. The screen and returned stalls are retained, 15th century. A western window N. aisle has flamboyant tendency, the tower window also having flowing lines, 15th century. A few pieces of old glass. E. window of the chancel plain late 14th century. Tower with corner turret. Tower screen 1636. The clearstory windows are varied on the S. side to mark the chancel. (Registers, 1536.)

Iwade. *All Saints.* (Sittingbourne, 3 miles.)—Nave and chancel, western tower, S. aisle and chancel. Nave, tower, and chancel 13th century, S. aisle and chancel 16th century, pillars and arches 16th century. The bells, flower-pot shaped, as old as church. The S. entrance bold late Pointed with square head. Remains of 15th

century screen of usual design, with transoms in traceries. The roofs original. The windows 14th and 15th century. The E. window of the S. chancel has remains of Cinque-cento glass painting, Crucifixion; the heads badly restored, 1840, by Jordan of Milton, where the art of glass painting and fluxing survived till that time; date of glass 1540. Tower entrance from church only a door: a step ladder to bells.

Brasses: Simon Snellyng, civ. and w., *c.* 1450. (Registers: Baptisms, 1590; marriages, 1561; burials, 1569.)

Kemsing. *St. Mary.*—Nave and chancel, modern N. aisle. A Norman fabric; debased window S. wall; 13th, 14th and 15th century windows. Ancient painted glass, B.V.M. in lancet, 14th century; in the chancels I.H.S. quarries of great beauty, and oak leaves. The modern screen and loft with figures is well designed, loft returned eastwards. The porch is 14th century, of nearly all original timber. The nave roof is framed in the manner commonly seen in Normandy. Post-Reformation font cover.

Brasses: Thos. de Hop, priest, demi., *c.* 1320. In eucharistic vestments, also showing ornament of a cross with each arm turned at right angles—"cross gammée." (Registers: Baptisms, 1646; marriages, 1547; burials, 1554.)

Kenardington. *St. Mary.* (Ham Street Station, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)—This church is fragmentary; the western end has a plain tower with engaged circular capped turret, a plain recessed door-case, and 15th century window. There is a 15th century window with finial, a double cusped window, and a 14th century insertion. The building is the aisle of a former nave. (Registers: Baptisms, 1546; marriages, 1547; burials, 1554.)

Kennington. *St. Mary.* (Ashford Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and chancel, western tower, S. chancel; the nave S. aisle does not extend to W. end. There are two original Norman windows in nave, the others 15th century insertions. The chancel arch retained springing from corbels. The nave divided by one arch 14th century and a half arch, the chancel from the aisle by two arches. The E. window 13th century triplet of lancets under one arch. The parclose remains, 15th century. The font octagonal, with 14th century traceries. There is now only a little painted glass on the N. side, 14th century. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1671; marriages, 1673.)

Keston. (Dedication unknown.)—Nave and chancel, and turret. There are traces of a S. aisle, the arches semicircular. The chancel arch of like character; original 13th century foiled

windows. The fabric is of early date. Piscina with stone shelf. (Registers, 1541.)

Kingsdown. *St. Catherine.* (Sittingbourne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Has unfortunately been rebuilt entirely to a fresh design by Edward Pugin. The original had nave and chancel, and ought to have been repaired. The present building, well executed, is exotic in general appearance. It is placed over a quarry, and is giving way towards the E. (Registers, 1560.)

Kingsdown. (Dedication unknown.) (Wrotham, 4 miles.)—This little church must always have been in a forest, yet near an ancient highway leading S.E. from London; it has quite recently undergone an analytic process which has revealed its construction. It is planned like Bapchild, the tower in each case being S.E. The W. end has a mutilated 14th century window which should be restored (stump of mullions). There are also two others on the N. side containing the painted glass illustrated by Winston; on the S. side are later openings high up. The chancel arch was removed, roof principals doubled over its area. The removal of rough-cast has revealed semi-circular arches in the S. wall, with a round-headed window above, the splays of which, as generally in this class of church, are illustrated with paintings—Expulsion from Eden—also a

round arch eastward of the tower which may have led to an apse. The opened-up window has been glazed with unsuitable modern glass. Ancient fragment of glass in W. window, quarries elsewhere. (Registers, 1725.)

Kingsnorth. *St. Michael.* (Ashford Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—The church has western tower, nave and chancel, S. porch. The tower arch has been underset. The chancel arch placed to one side. The roofs original, 15th century. The northern square-headed windows, 15th century, have an earlier character in their traceries. Painted glass, figure of St. Michael; a N. chancel removed, the wall blank; on the S. side a similar square-headed window to those in nave, as well as a Norman window. Monument to Humfrey Clark, Esq., and Margaret his wife, with children.

Brasses: Hump. Clark and wife, *c.* 1550. Arms and inscra., 1579. (Registers, 1533.)

Kingstone. *St. Giles.* (Barham Station, 1 mile.)—Western tower, nave and chancel. The porch to the north contains its benatura complete. Chancel arch removed, windows 15th century. Plain sedile, piscina with wooden shelf. (Registers, 1558.)

Knockholt. *St. Katherine.*—The church incorporates a small portion that was consecrated 1281; the E. wall contains two recesses, and

two lancet windows, with insertion between; the walls of chalk within and without of great thickness; north aisle added 1881; modern tower. (Registers, 1538.)

Knowlton. *St. Clement.* (Adisham Station, 3 miles.)—Consists of nave and chancel, with arch on brackets. The E. window 14th century, with niches on each side of it. The nave windows chiefly 15th century; the interior ruined by bad painted glass. In the adjoining manor house are shields of ancient glass. (Registers, 1550.)

Lamberhurst. *St. Mary.* (Goudhurst, 2 miles.)—Nave and chancel each with S. aisle, western tower and shingled spire at end of aisle; S. porch with 15th century outer door-case, well moulded with tracery figures in spandrels, and a cross niche above. The buttresses and rood-loft stairs on S. side have gables; the windows two-light 14th century. The nave is divided from aisle by four 14th century arches and the chancel from its aisle by three, in one of which was a stone screen with foiled piercings. The tower 15th century, W. window 15th century, N. windows 14th century. The roofs original, of usual design. (Registers, 1553.)

Langdon, East. *St. Augustine.* (Martin Mill Station, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.)—The church was once subjected to the ordeal of having some of its arches

thrown into one; which have been replaced. The nave has S. aisle, which partly extends past chancel arch, this feature being Norman, enriched with chain ornament, and shafts in the angles. The windows 15th century insertions. The font octagonal, with foliage; 13th century inserted window N. of chancel. The church contains a hood of a cope which, when first seen by the writer, was nailed to a wall, afterwards to the pulpit; the subject worked on it is the Annunciation (*K.A.S.*, vol. xi.); the lily pot between the figures. Hour-glass stand.

Brasses: A lady, sm., c. 1570. (Registers, 1560.)

The fabric is evidently a pre-Conquest work; an early round-head window cut through for Norman arch.

Langdon, West. *St. Mary.* (Martin Mill Station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Rebuilt upon ruins in 1869. (Registers, 1650.)

Langley. *St. Mary.* Rebuilt 1855.

Leaveland. *St. Laurence.* (Chilham Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and N. aisle, chancel, ill-shaped arches; E. window two lancets, two-light 14th century window S.; N. aisle debased building. (Registers, 1553.)

Lee (near London). *St. Margaret.*—The Papilons of Acryse had a villa here (see Brayley, *Hist. of Kent.*, p. 1361).

Brasses: Lady, sm., 1545. L., 1582. Nich. Annesley, palimp., arm., kng., 1593.

Leeds. *St. Nicholas.* (Hollingbourne Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Western tower full size, but only the lower part erected. Nave and aisles, three chancels. The tower is early Norman, with travertine quoins, the inner arch with cushion capitals. The pillars and arches lofty 15th century, the shafts octagonal with hollow faces. The chancel arches retained; the 15th century screen passes across the church, its loft partially restored. Traces of anchorage cell at W. end of N. aisle. Acoustic jars found under wall plates of chancel. The sedilia plain latest 15th century. The nave windows 14th century, the chancel windows 15th century.

Brasses: Kath. Lambe, sm., 1414. Wm. Merden, civ. and w., sm., 1509. (Registers, 1557.)

Of Leeds Abbey, the gatehouse in part remains; the base of one of the church pillars, of great size, is on the roadside.

Battle Hall, once a chapel, retains chancel arch supported by figures; the lavatory of the abbey, and other features, including a 15th century overmantel, with painted figures.

Leigh. *St. Mary.* (Hildenborough, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Nave and chancel, each with S. aisle; S. cross-aisle, the chancel arch retained. The pillars and

arches 13th century, the windows 15th century; in the chancel two 13th century arches. The E. window early geometrical 14th century.

Brasses: Lady in a tomb, qd. pl., sm., *c.* 1580, and inscr.: "Behold, O Lord, I come willingly, fairwell all ye till you come to me"—a corpse in a tomb, angel blowing trumpet, a woman watching. (Registers, 1639.)

Lenham. *St. Mary.*—Western tower, nave and N. aisle with N. porch, chancel and partial N. chapel, sacristy beyond. An original lych-gate of timber and gabled roof. The windows are varied 14th and 15th century, the former with moulded rear-arch jambs. The pillars and arches in nave late 14th century, 13th century in the chancel; over the chancel arch, placed irregularly, are two open quatrefoils. On the S. wall of nave, wall-painting, St. Michael weighing souls. The pulpit and canopy 16th century, dated 1574. The original outer E. wall of N. chancel is Norman with window, below which is a blocked 14th century insertion. Sacristy 15th century. A slab of coffin lid built in N. wall of chancel, with figure partly showing. Magnum sedile of stone, like arm-chair, with seat for attendant. 15th century woodwork and stalls. A tomb or altar at end of aisle. Remarkable 22 cwt. tenor bell, James Bartlet, Whitechapel.

Brasses: Arms, &c., Codd, 1631. (Registers, 1558.)

Lewisham.—Church rebuilt, monuments thrown into vault, western tower 15th century. (Registers, 1774.)

Leybourne. (Malling Station, 1 mile.)—Modern exotic designed tower at W. Nave and chancel each with N. aisle, S. porch. The two arches 14th century, as in the chancel. Norman windows blocked in S. wall, the E. window 14th century. On N. side, N. aisle, is the "heart shrine," illustrated in Hussey's *Churches*, Sir Roger de Leybourne. The interior of this church was rather difficult to see, being in past years closed for prayer or study during the week. (Registers, 1560.)

Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey. *St. Clement.*—Rebuilt 1874. (Registers, 1701.)

Lidden. *St. Mary.* (Kearsney Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and chancel, western tower. The chancel arch heightened; there are side tombs and recesses; E. window 13th century; the S. door-case interesting, 13th century. The double belfry windows require properly picking out and pestilential ivy removed from the whole of this church. (Registers, 1540.)

Lidsing.—Chapel removed.

Linsted, or Lynsted. *St. Peter and St. Paul.*

(Teynham Station, 2 miles.) — The original Norman church had the same length as at present; beneath the latest pointed E. window is early masonry, as well as round the 15th century western door-case. Nave and aisles, S. porch, N.W. engaged tower with wooden bell-stage and spire, three chancels. The first piercing of the old nave walls took place on the N. side about 1307, the abaci having been seen during repairs, built into walls; the western oblique water table of the aisle still appears to the E. of tower. Internally the southern pillars and arches (15th century) are later than the northern, latest 14th century. The eastern arches rendered irregular for rood-loft, staircase in N. wall. 13th century windows, now within, S. of tower. Chancel arches all retained. Both western windows mis-restored by recessing their traceries externally. Nave roof 15th century, chancel roof 14th century. Windows 14th century S. aisle, one 14th century, and 15th and later debased in the N. aisle. Monuments to Ropers and Hugessens, 1634-1646, with figures in costume.

Brasses: Lady, *c.* 1570. Civ. and w., 1621. Arms, &c., 1637, 1642. (Registers: Baptisms, 1693; marriages and burials, 1654.)

Linton. *St. Nicholas.* (Farleigh Station, 3

miles.)—Nave and S. aisle, western tower with modern stone spire, a few ancient details, 13th century. Monument to Mann. (Registers, 1570.)

Littlebourne. *St. Vincent.* (Bekesbourne, 2 miles.)—Nave and ancient S. aisle, N. aisle, debased, western tower and shingled spire; the southern arches are wall piercings. The chancel arch tampered with, its capitals in the village. Chancel 13th century, with original windows above string-course internally. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1559; marriages, 1560.)

Longfield. *St. Mary.* (Fawkham Station close.)—Nave and N. aisle, the chancel arch removed; the side arches 14th century. The church meanly lengthened. The 15th century screen divided and ruined. (Registers, 1558.)

Loose. *All Saints.* (Maidstone Station, 2½ miles.)—The building widened in modern style; (seen below, a fine bridge which carries the road). Windows 15th century. Piscina. The tower S.W. Early Norman. (Registers, 1559.)

Luddenham. *St. Mary.* (Faversham Station, 2 miles.)—Is remarkable for the length of the nave and chancel; the arch removed. The western door-case Norman, unusually shallow with chevrons. The 13th century chancel windows have their rear arches springing from corbels; one circle of painted glass, grisaille. The roofs

original, nave boarded in. Font classic. (Registers, 1547.)

Luddesdown. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Sole Street, 1½ miles.)—Has been much rebuilt and redecorated. The arches on S. side 14th century; chancel arch retained; 13th and 15th century windows. Western tower. Font 13th century—square bowl, with round arcading, on four shafts.

Brasses: Man in armour, mutil., *c.* 1440. (Registers, 1681.)

Dode Church in ruins, about a mile S., contains one original Norman window.

Lullingstone. (Eynsford Station, 1 mile.)—Nave and chancel, N. chancel, the windows 14th century; painted glass (see Winston's vols.). The early 16th century chancel screen and partial loft, of foreign workmanship. The painted glass in the building, other than before mentioned, has been imported; it is of Cinque-cento and Intermediate date. Subjects: St. George and Dragon, Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, Elijah and St. John Baptist; the S. window of nave has St. Botolph, the Ascension, and St. Luke. In the chancel St. Nicholas, St. Anne, St. Elizabeth, and St. Agnes. Some of the glass is by Peckitt of York: the son of a gardener at York, he revived real ruby for a time; his widow glazed a window in one of the York churches, with his scraps, to his memory. On S.

of altar, monument to Sir Percival Hart and Lady, 1580. Stalls in the chancel.

Brasses: Arms, &c., Rokesle, 1361. Sir Wm. Peche, arm., 1487; shows the evolution of the mail skirt and the sabbatons. Alice Baldwyn, sm., 1533. Elizth. Hart, 1544. (Registers: Baptisms, 1578; burials, 1579; marriages, 1582.)

Lydd. *All Saints*.—An unusually long church, three-aisled throughout, the chancel extending beyond. The tower to the W. with pinnacles, the upper stage showing a watching window. The western entrance double; lofty internal tower arch, the space well vaulted. The pillars and arches on each side 13th century; the pillars would here have been better counterchanged in such a length. The chancel arch early 15th century. In the N. wall a portion of the older church is distinguished. The 15th century roofs have bracketed tie-beams. The windows in side of chancel 13th century with trefoil headed rear arches, E. window 15th century. Bench-ends, once placed in odd places; iron door; sculptured heads. Windows 14th, 15th, and 16th century. In N. chancel cross-legged knight, Sir W. Menil, 1333. A History of the church by T. H. Oyler, 1894.

Brasses: John Mottesfont, B.C.L. in Acad., 1420. Civ. and w., canopy, 1430. Civ., John

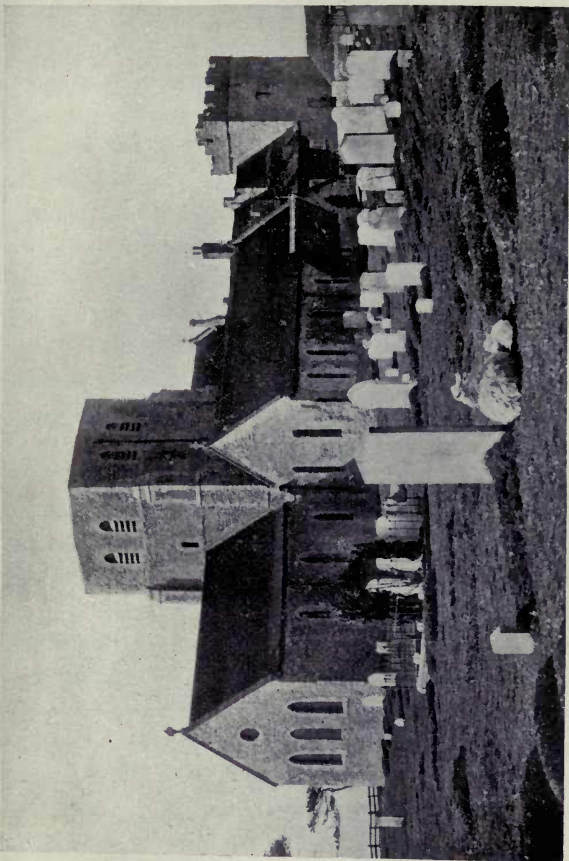
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Thomas, 1429, *c.* 1510, *c.* 1530, 1570, 1597, 1608, 1613. Civ. and w., 1557, 1566, and *c.* 1590. (Registers, 1542.)

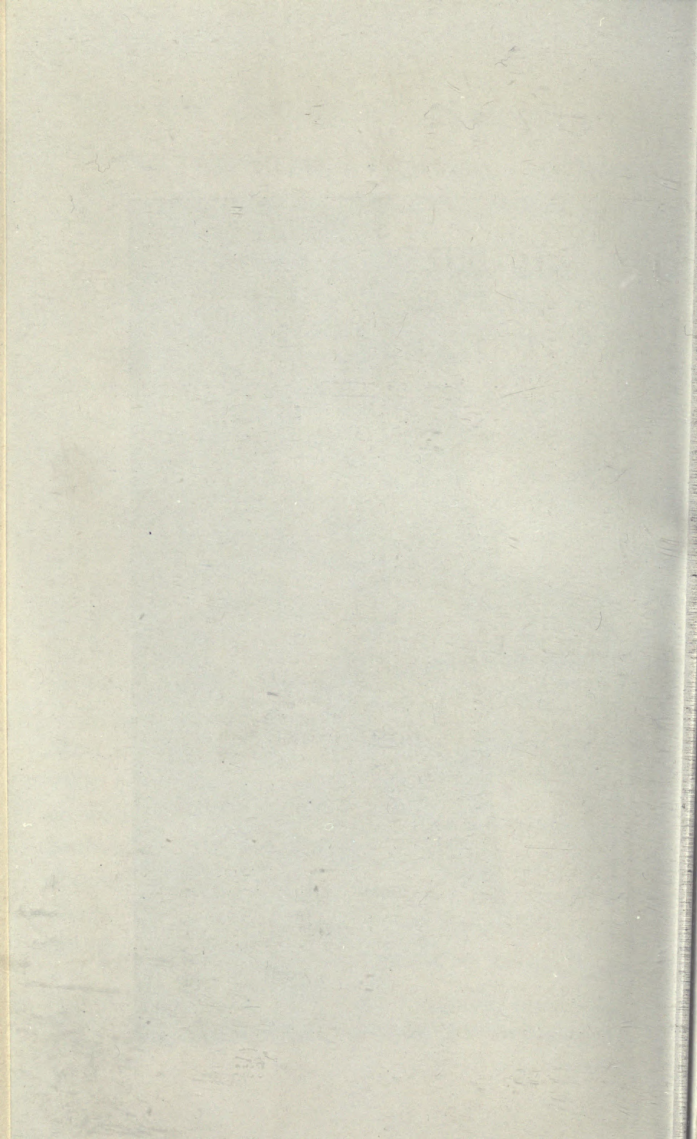
Lyminge. *St. Mary and St. Eadburgha.*—As the church is approached, excavations reveal a 3-aisled apsidal basilica, partly covered by S. wall of church; which consists of western tower, nave and aisles, chancel. The divisions within are with well-designed 15th century pillars and arches, the chancel arch retained and wide. Excessive plaster skinning reveals the history of the walls; one Norman window, with painted-glass shield, inserted. Roof 15th century; tower arch 15th century; arms of Archbishop Courtenay in spandrels of W. door-case. (Registers: Baptisms, 1544; burials, 1538; marriages, 1665. Ancient charter, British Museum.¹)

Lympne. *St. Stephen.* (Westenhanger Station, 1 mile.)—A fine example of a coast church with central tower. The walls partly Norman, as well as 13th century. The tower shows flat buttresses, some windows round-headed. The chancel E. window has three lancets and circle above. The aisle is to the N., and on this side is the porch. One of the internal tower arches has

¹ The late Rector—the Reverend R. C. Jenkins—has written a paper, with illustration, on the ground-plan of the basilica in *K.A.S.*, vol. x.



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been rendered pointed, the arch into the aisle being a piercing; the aisle roof 15th century. The eastern tower arch is semicircular. The aisle is approached from the nave by two pierced arches; some 15th century windows. (Registers, 1618.)

Maidstone. *All Saints.*—The large church, rebuilt 1395 by Archbishop Courtenay, is planned on an admirable model; only requiring the central nave to be slightly higher and wider. Practically the whole 15th century, but in parts older walls were retained where the grand windows in places appear pinched in. The tower to the S.W. forming groined porch once had a spire, much needed for proper effect. The pillars and arches have continuous mouldings, and capped under-member. The rood-loft turret N. side. The side chancels are narrowed in with good effect. A clearstory. The S. side is further relieved by vestry and raised organ-chamber. There are miserere stalls; the S. chancel has tabernacle work with traces of decoration, a table-tomb within. There is no original painted glass in the whole of this vast church, but in the vestry window a good Cinquecento shield with mantling.

Brasses: Thos. Beale, civ. and w., qd. pl., 1593. Civ. and w., qd. pl., 1640. (Registers, 1549.)

St. Peter's.—Has good ancient 13th century windows, part of ancient hospital, near the bridge.

Malling, East. *St. James*.—The tower is to the W. of a length of nave beyond the extent of the aisles, which extend along part of the chancel; a clearstory. The pillars and arches irregular, 14th century. The font is plain, with fixed cover and pair of doors; all 15th century. In N. aisle, a good deal of old painted glass, 14th and 15th century; borders, leaves, roses, quarries, and two little figures. In front of chancel arch the compound pier has highly elegant moulding.

Brasses: Selby, civ. and w., priest in almuce, with chalice, sm., 1522. (Registers, 1592.)

Malling, West. *St. Mary*.—Early Norman W. tower; a modern nave, replacing one of prison design; chancel 13th century, with weak-looking original 14th century roof. Monument in sacarium, Sir Robt. Brett, knt., 1620.

Brasses: Civ., sm., 1497. Ditto, 1532. Lady, mutil., 1543. (Registers: Baptisms, 1698; marriages and burials, 1700.)

Maplescombe. (Eynsford Station.)—Ruins existed; the chancel apsidal; a chapelry of Kingsdown in Wrotham.

Marden. *St. Michael*.—Western tower, nave and chancel, side aisles, the S. porch with room

over; the lower part of tower 13th century. The southern pillars and arches late 13th century, the capitals alternately moulded and foliated, the northern 14th century pillars counterchanged in form. Windows 14th century; one of these was restored by masons at Milton Swale, 1885. The chancel arch 13th century, the side arches lower than in nave. The font cover 17th century. (Registers: Baptisms, 1559; marriages and burials, 1561.)

Margate. *St. John Baptist.*—Nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, N. porch, tower to N.W. with modern spire; the tower 13th century. The Norman and other arches present a series of lengthenings; all pillars and arches on the S. 13th century, western cushion capitals; then a moulded cap with square abacus, changing in next arch to octagon; eastwards foliated caps, &c. On the N. side the two eastern arches are Norman, the remaining 13th century; the pillars counterchanged, the round pillar has the cushion cap. The chancel arch removed. The arches between the chancels are transitional; the windows, where original, mostly 15th century; the chancel longer than S. aisle; 13th century detail in chancel; end window 15th century.

Brasses: Civ., Nicholas Canteys, 1431. Heart and scrolls, Thomas Smyth, priest, 1433. Civ.

and w., John Parker and w., 1441. Civ., 1442. Arm., 1445. Skeleton, 1446. Priest, sm., 1515. Palimp. inscr., foreign, 1582. Arm., 1638. (Registers, 1559.)

Salmeston Grange near; good original 14th century window tracery in chapel, consecrated 1326.

Meopham. *St. John Baptist*.—Nave and aisles, two porches; the five bays of the nave 14th century; a clearstory of circular foliated openings; western tower 13th century, chancel and N. chancel, shouldered-arched priest's door. The Lord's table 17th century, with curved legs, and shell in centre beneath. The chancel windows are early instances of the formation of tracery, the heavier cusps appearing above the lighter. This was soon corrected by old architects, but is very commonly seen in modern designs. A few 14th century quarries; great loss of old glass at restorations. Rood beam at W. end. Belfry windows 13th century. (Registers: Baptisms, 1561; burials, 1573; marriages, 1575.)

Mereworth. *St. Laurence*. (Wateringbury Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Rebuilt under the direction of Colin Campbell, who designed the "Palladian Rotunda," near which was the old church. The building has all the faults that were committed by church builders after Wren—the steeple being

seen over eaves, &c. Campbell, however, prophe-
sied the Gothic revival. The order Tuscan. Inter-
mediate glass paintings. The church was benched
from the beginning.

Brasses: Sir John de Mereworth, arm. and
canopy, mutil., 1371—military figure of the
period. The hauberk of mail has shrunk to
a vest; seen only at the armpits and along lower
edge. The linen coat discarded, in place is the
leather jupon; a broad belt across the hips. Civ.,
William Shosmith, citizen and “pelliparias”
of London, and his wife. The Skinners’ arms—
ermine on a chief gules, three princes’ crowns
composed of crosses pattée, and fleur de leys or,
with caps of first tasselled of third, 1479. Civ.,
kng., 1542. (Registers, 1560.)

Mersham. (Smeeth Station, 1½ miles.)—This
church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, has nave
and S. aisle, chancel and S. chancel; the tower
to the S.W. with pyramidal spire; the pillars and
arches 13th century. The feature of the building
is the western window, which is an architectural
freak, actually imitated in a rococo church, Sloane
Square, London, in panelling. The window pre-
sents in the upper part the outline of two 14th
century windows bendwise downwards; below
them a transom and range of 15th century lights
standing on a sill, the intermediate spaces filled

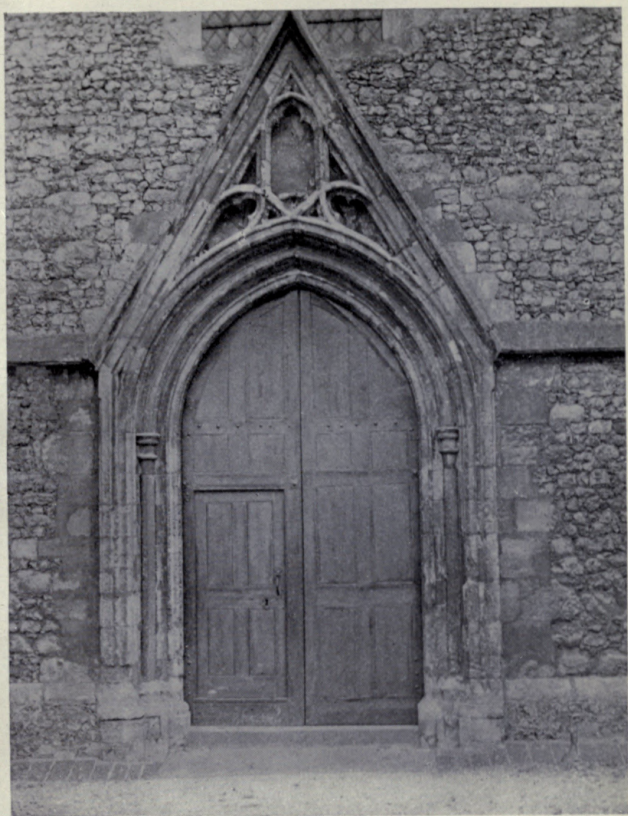
in with quatrefoils; the bases of lower lights are on another transom, below which are inverted shield-like apertures; much of its painted glass has disappeared of late years. The nave roof has tie-beams on pierced quatrefoil brackets. Good painted glass in northern windows. The altar rail Elizabethan.

Brasses: Priest, *c.* 1480, and several inscrs. (Registers, 1558.)

Merston, Shorn.—Does not exist.

Midley, Romney Marsh.—Traces only.

Milstead. *Holy Cross.* (Sittingbourne Station, 3 miles.)—On a very small scale this church presents the Gerona (Spain) planning—of wide nave into which three chancels open, concerning which the chapter at Gerona took so many opinions. The nave at Milstead has S. porch with 15th century door-case and original folding-door. The roof 15th century, as also the western tower and arch. The chancel arch 15th century. The 13th century chancel side-arches have thrust out the cross-arch towards the W. This effect was not directly asked of the Spanish architects, nor does it appear to have taken place to any extent there, or Street would have noticed any such defect (see *Gothic Architecture in Spain*). The capitals of the chancel arch here have rood-beam brackets. The E. window, a fair restora-



MILTON-ON-SWAILE : W. DOOR-CASE

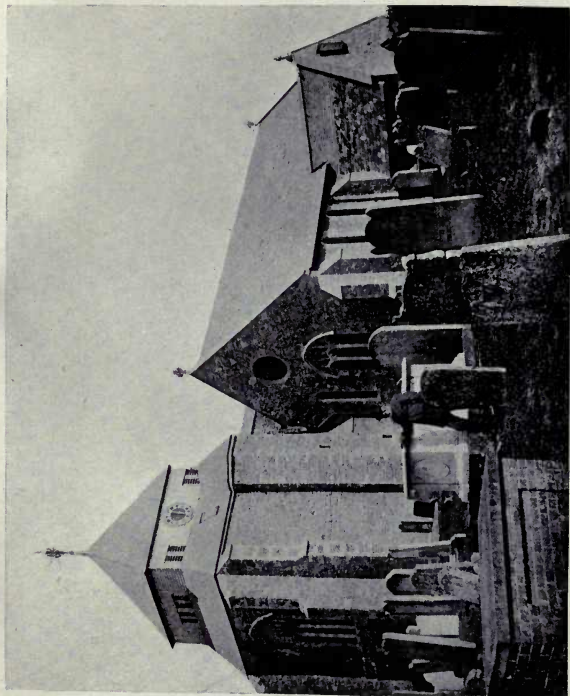
tion, 14th century, surrounded with Butterfield dumplings; the rear arches of the chancel windows of chalk. 15th century window of nave had ancient coloured borders—all lost at restoration, 1873; lifeless copies substituted. The lancet in old N. transept wall was restored by Hussey prior to Butterfield. Memorials to Tylden family. (Registers, 1543.)

Milton, Canterbury. *St. Nicholas.* (Canterbury Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and chancel, modern bell gable, chancel arch; the whole chiefly restoration. The parish is very small. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1558; marriages, 1662.)

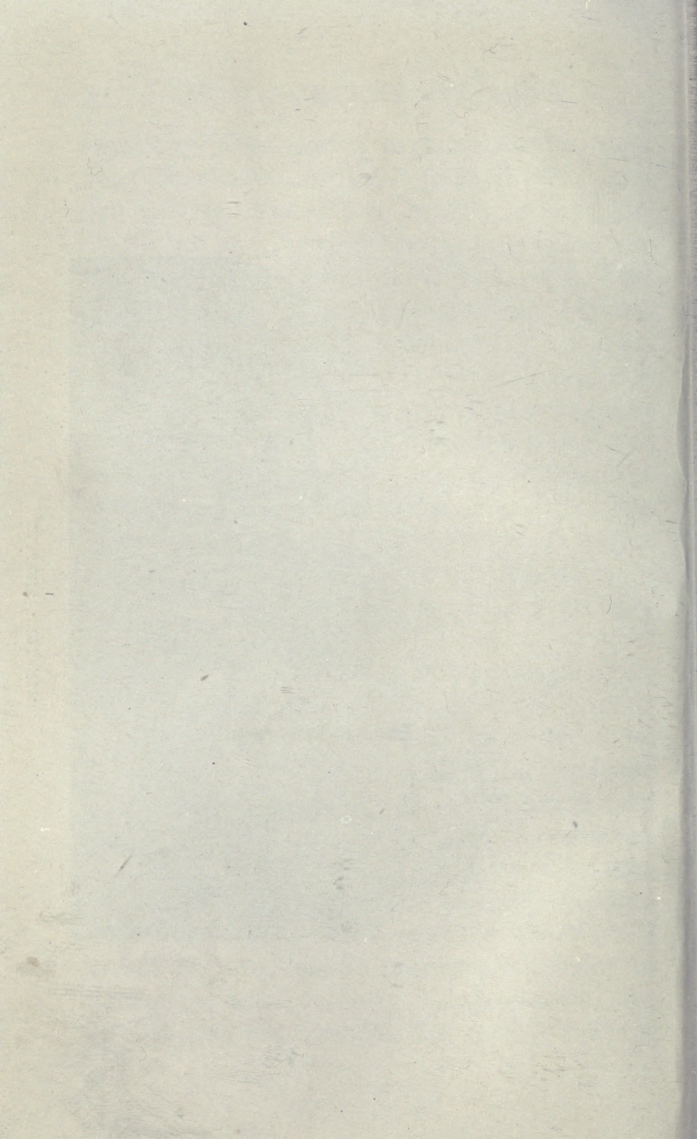
Milton, Gravesend. *St. Peter and St. Paul.*—An unpierced town church is unusual. The tower is to the W., the porch S., the whole covered by a modern Italian roof. The windows on N. 14th century, one 15th century; on S. 14th and 15th century. The sedilia remain, with trefoil cusping, clustered shafts, moulded capitals, and internal groinings. Supports for original roof. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1558; marriages, 1662.)

Milton on Swale, now Milton Regis. *Holy Trinity.* (Sittingbourne Station, 2 miles.)—This remarkable church is little known, and owing to position not so much used as it should be. The site is a small Roman enclosure. The plan

—western tower (one of the largest in England), nave and chancel, with aisle to both. The nave and part of chancel 11th century or earlier—the quoins of travertine, herring-bone work and Roman bricks. The S. aisle and porch 14th century, the S. chancel earlier 14th century. The tower throughout is 14th century, but its windows, except the western, are early openings rejected from the main building. The door-case has triangular canopy, within which is tracery and bracket niche (Brandon's *Analysis*). The thick wall between the S. aisle and chancel is a former transept end, hollowed out for rood-loft stairs. The pillars with arches of great width, (over 15 feet), 14th century, as also in chancel, on lofty pillar; windows 14th and 15th century in nave, replacing very early lintel-headed openings. Two low-side windows 14th century, hooks for shutters, and piscina basin in southern window; these were enclosed by screens returned from the great chancel screen. The chancel arch originally round was frequently heightened and widened till, in the 16th century, the last attempt, they did not dare to remove the centering timbers, which remained till 1890, when the whole gable had to be taken out to prevent overturning of N. wall; it was of Henry VII. brickwork, like the arch, and had a sanctus bell niche. Spanish



MINSTER: SHEPPEY



tiling on floor of S. chancel, destroyed during a previous restoration, one tile in Maidstone Museum. Chancel E. window, a bold phase of bar-tracery 14th century. E. window of S. chancel, original hollow chamfered casement and finial; tracery, modern and bad: (see Brayley, *Hist. of Kent*, where the original is described). A helmet. Weald marble tomb, Norwood, with arms. Two-seated sedilia in S. chancel. Sacristy late 13th century. The "sentences," well selected, are retained. Painted glass canopy.

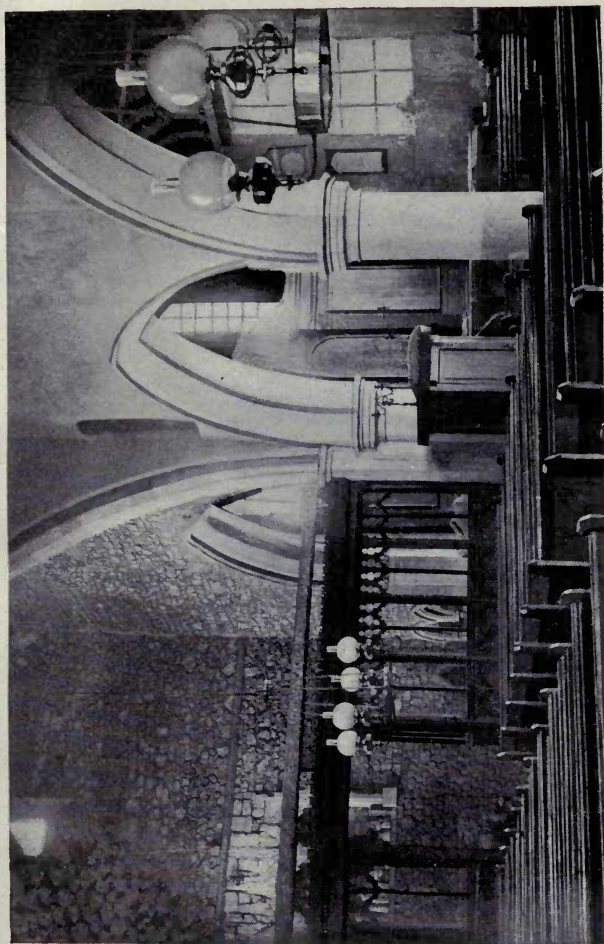
Brasses : Arm., *c.* 1470. John Norwood, arm. in tabard, and w., 1496. Margt. Alise, 1539. (Registers : Baptisms and burials, 1538; marriages, 1622.)

The lower annulet, shown in Brandon's drawing of the western door-case, an unusual feature, was removed by a stonemason without instruction. The door shown has also been removed; the original S. door remains, exactly the same, with the ledges raised as shown in Brandon's view of W. entrance. There are two handsome chandeliers in the nave.

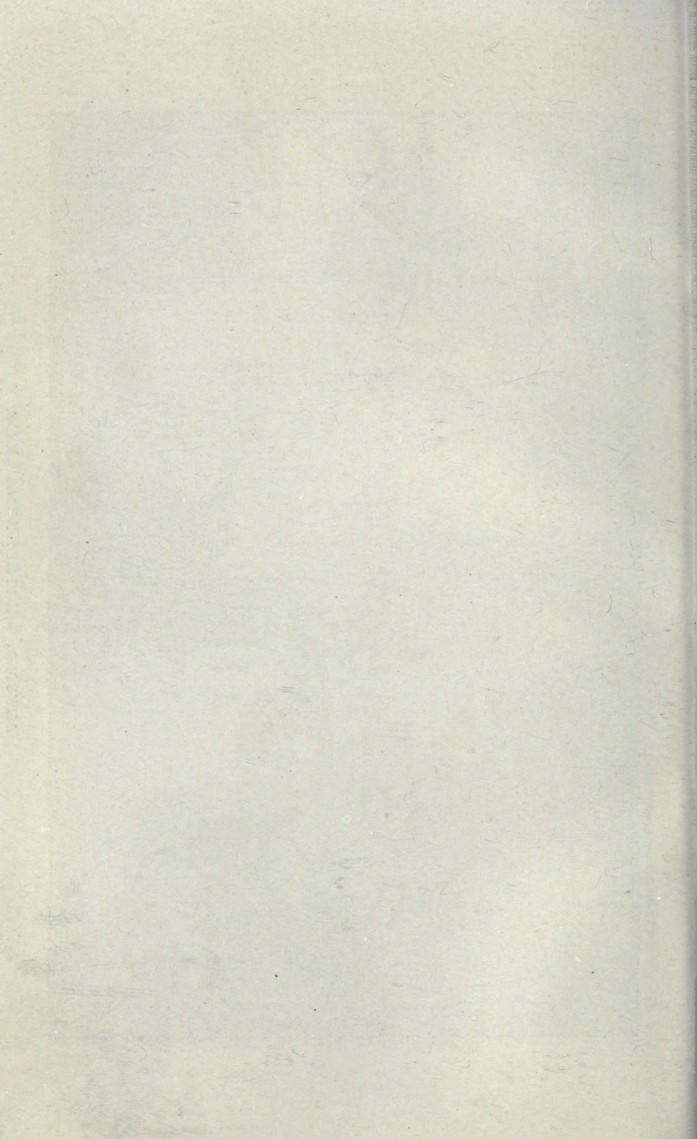
Minster, Sheppey. *St. Mary and St. Sexburgha.*—The plan of this most interesting building is the same as the last described : the northern church or nave with its chancel, divided by a tall 13th century arch, was the nuns' portion ;

46 THE CHURCHES OF KENT

the S. aisle and chancel (without arch) the parish church. At the end of the 15th century a grand western tower at the joint expense was begun. The nuns' sacristan ascended it from the pentice cloister; the parish clerk, in the manner seen in most Kent churches, from within the tower area. The N. church has been somewhat shortened; its eastern blank wall abutted on monastic buildings. The E. window of the parish church is 13th century, but had been cut into for a later insertion, now removed. The southern or parochial entrance is a good specimen of round arch, 13th century, full and deeply moulded. The 13th century pillars and arches, with a later one to the E. of the chancel arch, are an undersetting to a Saxon wall, the windows being seen above, as well as to be traced in the outer N. wall, cut into by 15th century insertions. The font 15th century, with 17th century cover. Roman flue tiles were re-used as *sound* holes between the pentice and nave. The choir was in two stages: the "upper" approached from monastic buildings, as can be traced; the "nether" choir reredos, sadly cut down, still remains. This apartment communicated with nuns' sacristy by a beautiful door-case to the E., by the side of which is an open quatrefoil, within which are the stone bearings of the "service bell." Monuments:



MINSTER, SHEPPEY: NUNS' CHOIR



Sir Robt. de Shurland, figure on 14th century abesses' table-tomb; Sir Thomas Cheney, on table-tomb; an uncouth figure "holding a Soul," dug up in churchyard in 1833; unknown figure with Yorkist collar, on elaborate tomb partly in the wall. Woodwork: chancel screen 15th century, over which an earlier painted beam was placed in 1881. Altar-piece in parish church, good, but too large, 17th century. The nunnery was originally founded in 673.¹

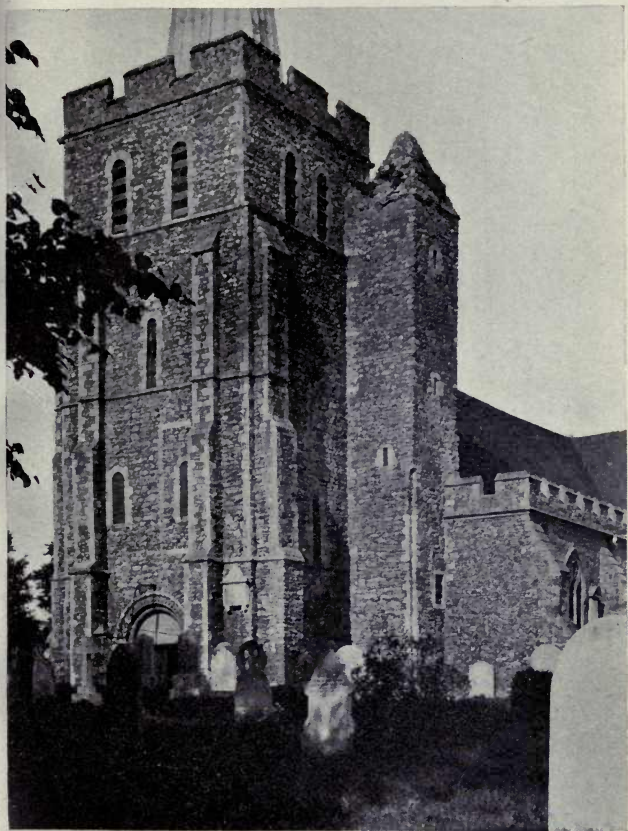
Brasses: Sir John de Northwoode and w., c. 1330. The bascinet of the knight pointed, without fluting or device; his shield at his left hip, characteristic of the knights of France. About 1511, the legs and feet, having been lost, new ones were made and part of the middle removed. The lady exhibits peculiarity of dress, having a long flowing mantle with side openings. A wimple covers the neck and throat; the head bare, it rests on a diapered cushion. This brass beautifully restored in 1881 by Mr. Waller. The object of the mutilation was to place the figures together on one stone. They are properly on two pieces, as restored. (Registers, 1530.)

After a prolonged study of this church and its surroundings, the writer offers the following

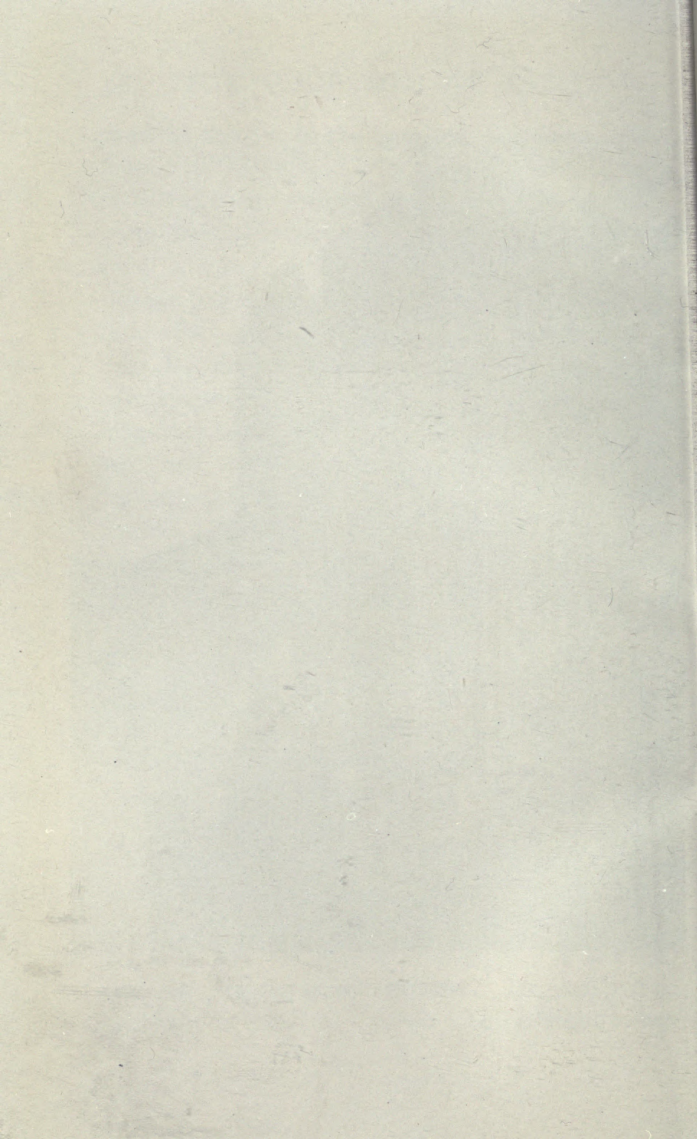
¹ See *History of the Abbey Church of Minster, Sheppey*, by the Reverend W. Bramston, M.A., Vicar.

remarks relative to the monastic buildings. The gatehouse is perfect with its arch blocked, the staircase turret shows the level of the corridors along the buildings in the first quadrangle; the pitch of roof shown by apex of water table. The pentice ran the length of the church; at least four other quadrangles existed, and farm buildings, &c., including "bath" beyond. The whole establishment standing firm in a deposit of Bagshot sand that caps the hill; the church, together with stone and half-timbered upper buildings, solid gatehouse, &c., must have been a truly earthly paradise, with magnificent views up the Thames and Medway, and part of the chalk range. The remains of the buildings at Davington give some analogy of those that were here.

Minster, Thanet. *St. Mary and St. Eadburga.*—An unusually grand cross church, with western tower, nave and aisles, cross-aisle and chancel. A much older building is incorporated at the W. of the nave. The turret of the tower which contains the staircase was one of a pair which stood at the corners of the nave, as seen at Pontorson, in France; the other turret on the N. side can be traced, owing to the manner the old angles were hollowed. Internally the windows too can be traced. The present tower



MINSTER : THANET



is Norman with plain windows; bad restoration of W. entrance. A leaded spire. Internally the nave is divided from the aisles by five Norman arches; the two western belonged to the older church, the clearstory or high windows are seen above; the eastern arches are more ornate with chevron and billet ornaments; in the aisles are restored 14th and 15th century windows. The chancel is entirely 13th century, with groining springing from vaulting-shafts, beneath which are lancet windows; under their string-course is a band of sunk quatrefoils. The E. window a triplet with shaftings. Miserere stalls, eighteen in number, and there is an antiphonary. A good chest; part of Purbeck marble font. The cross-aisle has modern vaulting from the ancient springers. The restoration was not well directed; in Lewis' view the older part at W. end is shown under lean-to roofs. (Registers, 1557.)

Molash. *St. Peter.* (Chilham Station, 3½ miles.)—Chancel and nave, western tower, chancel arch removed. The tower is early, with oblong windows. A good deal of ancient glass in well-designed segment-headed 14th century window to the N.; roses and quarries. Lord's Table James I. Priest's door. (Registers, 1557.)

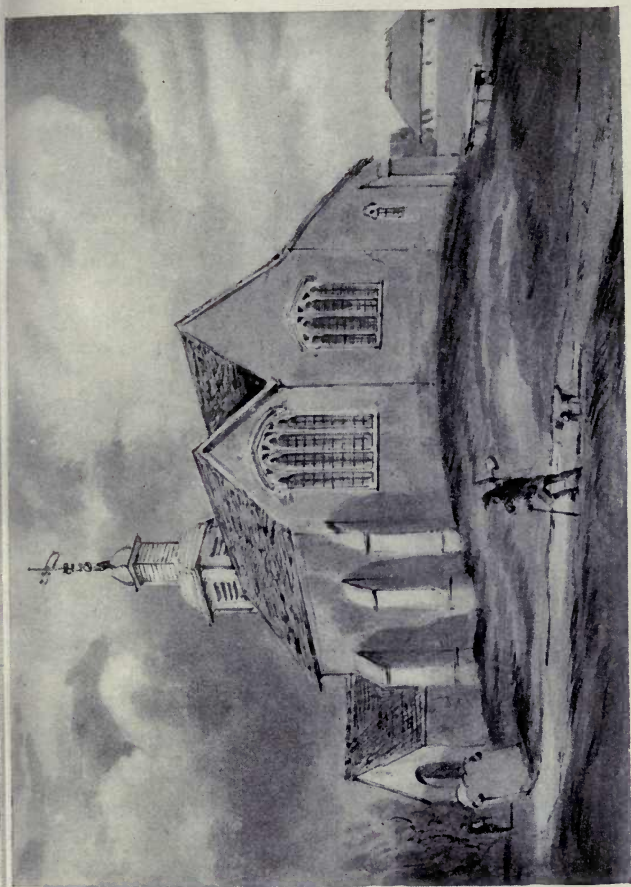
Mongeham, Great. *St. Martin.* (Deal Station, 2 miles.)—The present creditable condition of the church is due to Butterfield; but he cannot be forgiven the practice of screen shifting! The tower to the W. appears 14th century. Clear-story to nave, N. aisle, and renewed S. aisle; the old arches and pillars 13th century. (Registers, 1685.)

Mongeham, Little.—Now no church; but graveyard used.

Monks Horton.—See Horton.

Monkton. *St. Mary Magdalene.* (Minster Thanet Station, 2 miles.)—The present plan—nave and chancel, the piers with abaci and arches of N. aisle seen in wall; the chancel arch transition to 13th century, fine and lofty, with brackets for rood-beam. Pulpit James I. The tower 13th century without turret. Parochial stocks outside churchyard. (Registers, 1604.)

Murston. *All Saints.* (Sittingbourne, 1 mile.)—This church in 1873 was arbitrarily removed; it was well planned, needed but little repair, was in the centre of a labouring population, and if necessary could have been easily lengthened to the W. The style was transition Norman, with two pillars on each side of nave, and there were three chancels (a fragment of the central one only left to serve as mortuary chapel); the whole once



MURSTON

forming a compact and useful church. See illustration.

Brass: John Eveas, arm. and w., 1488.

The modern church is situated close to Sittingbourne, and is as ill planned as possible; to make matters worse the old pillars are set up in a line between the two badly proportioned naves. The building at the W. end displays a wheel window of cathedral proportion, beneath which is a lean-to porch hardly sufficient in depth for a cottage door. Part of old screen 15th century, details of corbels from old church in odd places. Altar stone on pavement of apse. (Registers: Baptisms and marriages, 1561; burials, 1562.)

Nackington. *St. Mary.* (Canterbury, S., 2½ miles.)—Nave and chancel, western tower with modern stage. Chancel arch removed. In the vestry is a well-painted piece of Intermediate glass, "Our Saviour at Emmaus." In an added chapel a 13th century medallion, "The marriage in Cana." 13th century windows in chancel, Norman in nave. Roofs ancient, usual design. (Registers, 1538.)

Nettlestead. (Waterringbury Station, 1 mile.)—Nave and chancel, western tower; the whole 15th century, earlier masonry at base of tower. The 14th century window over tower arch within, as well as the western entrance, were

placed here after removal from Teston Church. The church may be called the "Fairford of Kent"; it is throughout of rag-stone, the nave has three segment-headed traceried windows on each side between buttresses crowned with gables. The chancel arch lofty. The chancel is less well designed, has pointed 15th century E. window, and one window on each side N. and S. The tracery lights of the nave windows contain almost all their original painted glass—angels and shields, badges—particularly the fellow of the wheel and cable attached; the lower lights contained figures of the Apostles, each with a scroll on which was a sentence of the Creed. The N.W. window had figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, with incidents, such as his reception by the monks on his return to Canterbury. The chancel E. window had Crucifixion, with Sts. Mary and John, &c. The N. window contains St. Stephen and St. Laurence on brackets amidst quarries, and border pieces. Canopy of W. window has "Angel tower" introduced. In 1893 the writer was invited to examine this glass, then ready to drop out; the tracery lights were at once properly re-leaded, and afterwards the most perfect of the Apostle windows was repaired by Mr. Curtis (Ward & Hughes), who has designed new figures for the next window,

and also restored the glass in the E. window, replacing the St. Thomas glass (which had been shifted to it) in its proper nave position. Renaissance monuments on each side of chancel arch to wives of Sir John Scott. Pestilential ivy allowed, always a danger, especially to valuable glass, which may be torn out by it. (Registers, 1640.)

Newchurch. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Ham Street Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and chancel each with aisles, western tower. The chancel arch tampered with, late 15th century. The pillars and arches 14th century. The roofs 15th century, of usual design; the tower arch 15th century. The arches in chancel appear 13th century, as well as some windows. The S. chancel has a 15th century screen. There is a 15th century chest. The font octagonal, has on faces of bowl keys, sword, and a lipped rose; the stem has graduated buttresses. The access to rood-loft behind the chancel arch. The geometrical windows are well designed, 14th century. Tower 15th century, has usual square-headed door-case. (Registers, 1559.)

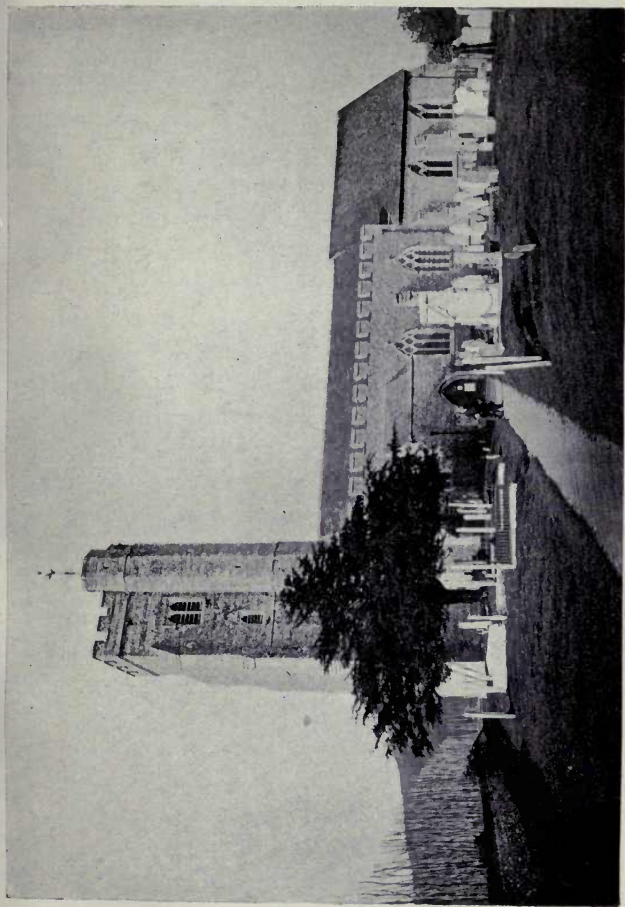
Newenden. *St. Peter.* (Tenterden Station, 5½ miles.)—This church has been mutilated; it now consists of nave and N. aisle, at the end of which is the tower; there is a S. chapel. The

arcade is 14th century. The windows 15th century. The font, illustrated on cover of vol. ii. of Furley's *History of Weald of Kent*, has on its four faces animals, foliage, and a diaper pattern, stars, &c. (Registers, 1559.)

Newington (near Hythe). *St. Nicholas*. (Shorncliffe Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and chancel, N. aisle throughout; the arches are 13th century piercings. The chancel arch Norman. The windows generally 13th century; a traceried window 14th century at E. end of N. aisle, 15th century windows in nave. The font has 15th century cover, and ancient screen-work is used up in the pulpit. The E. window of chancel has two lancets. The western turret with quaint ogival roof, now has six bells.

Brasses: Lady, mutil., c. 1480. Civ., Thomas Chylton, in shroud, and w., 1501. Priest with chalice, sm., 1501. Civ. and three w.'s, 1522. Civ., c. 1600. Arm. and w., 1630. Henry Brockman, Esq., and w., demi armour—merely the cuirass, connected with laminated plates to protect the thighs, jack-boots. (Registers, 1559.)

Newington on the Street (near Sittingbourne). *St. Mary*.—A fine building well seen from railway, with hill behind. Western tower 15th century. Nave and aisles, chancel and S. chancel. The sacristy at end of N. aisle is the



tower of the original church. The porch to S. leans to, has within a niche formed in Roman brick with shelf for vessel of holy water. The pillars and arches of nave 14th century, tower arch 15th century, windows nearly all large 14th century; in jambs painted figures of saints; walls painted, and mural subject at E. end N. aisle—Final Judgment. Chancel arch debased; rood-loft stairs straight from N. chancel, nave roof and chancel and N. aisle roofs original, S. aisle roof replaced. Chancel early 13th century, original E. and S. windows showing, but blocked. S. chancel, remarkable purlin roof with foliage 13th century. Geometrical E. window, one piece of ancient glass. Trunk chest iron-banded. Altar stone in middle of nave. Reredos string-course in S. chancel; also tomb of St. Robert, with aperture for relic. The two arches on ornamented pier leading into chancel are earliest pointed. Parclose 14th century. Font cover fixed with doors, Elizabethan; the cupola Gothic survival; moulded dormer in nave roof. Bench-ends in chancel; chandelier; ironwork with birds, &c.

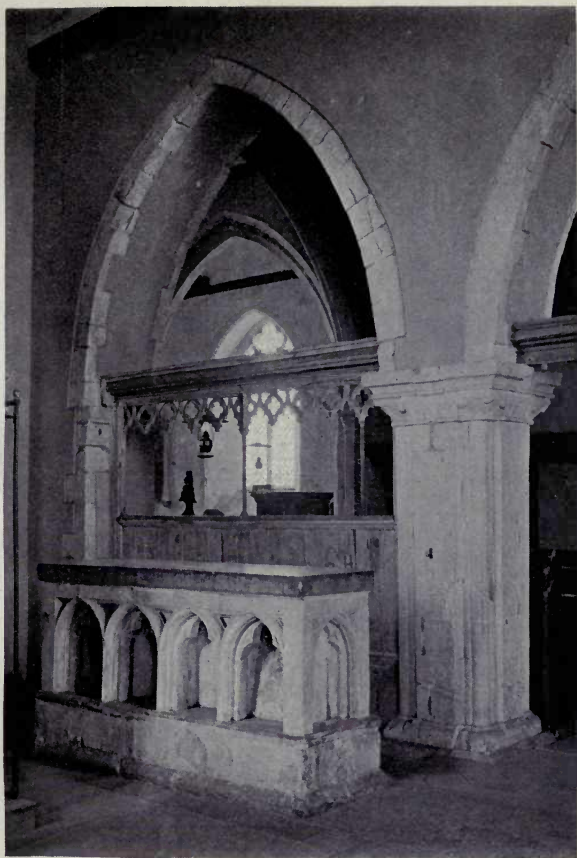
Brasses: Two civs., 1488. Lady, 1580, 1600. Civ. and two w.'s, 1581. (Registers: Baptisms, 1564; marriages and burials, 1558.)

Newnham. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Favers-

ham Station, 5 miles.)—The church has undergone eclectic restoration, whereby the tower, W. end, and E. window are purely imaginary and exotic-looking; the porch to the N. Internally the southern pillars and arches are late 14th century of good character, the N. aisle is an earlier wall piercing; the tower space is to the N.W. The chancel arch 13th century; 14th century windows in N. chancel; in chancel cinquefoiled niche on N. wall; on S. double piscina. (Registers, 1722.)

Nonington. *St. Mary.* (Adisham Station, 2 miles.)—The church has western tower at end of N. aisle, nave and chancel. The single range of pillars is 13th century, eastward a break occurs where the chancel arch has been removed; corbels for loft on pier, the chancel having two 13th century arches between it and N. chapel. The windows 13th, 14th, and 15th century; on the N. side is a small figure subject in painted glass. The chancel E. window 13th century triplet. The tower arch 13th century, as also the inner door of S. porch. (Registers: Claim to date 1525.)

Northbourne. *St. Augustine.* (Walmer Station, 3 miles.)—Is a singularly well-proportioned cross church with central tower. The northern door-case Norman with tympanum; the southern,



NEWINGTON : ST. ROBERT'S SHRINE, AND 14TH
CENTURY SCREEN

in porch, has chevron ornament and angle shafts. The N. wall of nave has two original Norman windows high up; there is one on the S., and 13th century insertion. The western arch of the tower is a 13th century heightening, pointed, the three other arches are Norman. The E. end is unusual; the pointed recess was never open, as often supposed, and is simply an alcove for the altar-piece; above is a single lancet, and in the gable another lancet. The W. window 13th century. The N. cross-aisle has two lancets at the end; the S. a double lancet under one arch, an open lozenge in the apex. Plain sedile in chancel. (Registers, 1586.)

Northfleet. *St. Botolph.*—The western tower of this large church was rebuilt 1628 within the area of a much larger one, the N. wall of which has been converted into steps for access to the upper part. Nave and aisles, chancel; the pillars and arches on each side are 13th century of different dates: the N. side has octagonal pillars, on the S. counterchanged octagonal and round; over the western arches is a clear-story. Within the chancel arch is an early 14th century screen, which until late years retained its doors; the door-case has arched trefoil head, the spandrels contain foliage; the open part has little pillars with annulet bands, trefoil heads, and

pointed trefoils in apex of arches, the chamfered breastsummer ends in foliage. The windows 13th, 14th, and 15th century, all of varied designs, but the E. window S. aisle stonework is too unpierced. Sedilia. Piscina and shelf. Chest with rings for insertion of poles for removal.

Brasses: Peter de Lacy, vested with maniple, priest, large, 1375. Priest, demi, 1391. Arm. and w., 1433. (Registers, 1539.)

Norton. *St. Mary.* (Teynham Station, 2 miles.)—The fabric of this church was in existence in time of Henry I. Nave and chancel, 13th century western tower. The quoins of nave of travertine, the oldest round-head windows also turned with it. The next work is in Caen stone. The N. door facing the court is Norman, its arch and tympanum tampered with in Middle Ages. The marks on jamb are: dedication crosses, a Maltese cross, a cross-flamboyant, &c. S. door-case 13th century. The chancel arch removed, which has caused the roofs to sway; that on the chancel six-canted 14th century, on nave as usual. The chancel windows 13th century, triplet at end. (Registers, 1559.)

Nortone, in Reculver, is regarded as Herne. It may have been, however, washed away by the sea.

Nursted. *St. Mildred.* (Meopham, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.)—

The building is a simple 13th century nave with 15th century western tower. The windows 13th and 15th century. (Registers, 1561.)

Offham. *St. Mildred.* (West Malling Station, 2 miles.)—An interesting church, with tower midway on N. side. Norman nave and chancel with high walls and high-up original windows; there has been a 13th century S. aisle; the tower opens to nave by rough pointed arch. Low-side window in chancel; there are a few shields of old painted glass, placed inside out in modern setting. E. window 14th century, of good tracery design. Figure in yellow stain in high-up opening; Chancel arch. (Registers: Baptisms, and marriages, 1538; burials, 1539.)

Orgarswick, Romney Marsh.—Destroyed.

Orlestone. *St. Mary.* (Ham Street Station, 1 mile.)—Nave and chancel; the nave has 14th century windows, chancel arch 13th century. Chancel 13th century, two lancets E. end. (Registers, 1554.)

Orpington. *All Saints.*—Nave and chancel, tower to the N.E. with annexe to its E., western porch, rebuilt sacristy to the N.E. Parts of the walls are pre-Conquest; on the S. side the rood-loft staircase has been removed, the internal openings of which into the nave were unusual. The western porch has a squint window for outside

use, as often seen in small continental churches ; there may have been here a small porch altar. Within the porch on the N. side is a 14th century open-arched tomb with double cusping, to the memory of Nicholas, Rector, 1370 ; the slab is Weald marble, as is also the bench table on the S. side. The internal western door-case has chevron ornament and the dog-tooth, the arch pointed (illust. Brandon's *Analysis*), the jambs double-recessed, annulet bands to the shaftings, and on the right hand the remains of a benatura. The nave windows in the high walls are 15th century insertions. The tower space has a quadripartite vault, with lancet window to the N. The chancel arch 13th century with boutel mould and filleted shaftings, the capitals foliated. The chancel 13th century with large aumbries, the E. window drastic restoration. The annexe is 15th century, opening by a late arch to the church ; has shields at the springing of the hood-mould, charged with a chevron between three trefoils, for Rufford. There are two corbels on the eastern wall charged with the same, but one impaling ; on a chief two mullets pierced, with bend gorgets. There are blocked lancet windows ; the corbels seem not to have supported a second floor, but probably a beam with carved wooden figures on it. The font is 13th century, with 15th century

cover. The floor slopes to the E. upwards. The northern entrance is blocked. Monuments: The Honourable Richard Spencer on ledger stones, 1661; his widow, 1675. On the S. side of the chancel a monument to his fourth son, Richard, aged nine years.

Brasses: In the chancel, William Gulbey, Esq., who died 1439, with arms. On the N. wall, where it has been placed for better preservation, is the effigy of Thomas Wilkynson, 1511, in cope, almuce, surplice, and alb. The third brass, effigy and inscription, of "M. John Gover, bachelor of bothe lawes and vicar of this church," 1522. (Registers, 1560.)

Ospring. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Faversham Station, 2 miles.)—The external appearance of the church has been ruined by the erection of an exotic tower, and the interior with unsuitable decoration. The original tower was circular. The nave has aisles, the 13th century arches are on piers. There is on the S. a good square-headed 14th century traceried window, and 13th century lancets in the chancel. On the N. side are two fine Norman door-cases, scraped to a horrible extent. (Registers: Baptisms, 1519; burials, 1561; marriages, 1561.)

Otford. *St. Bartholomew.*—The church has nave, chancel, and S. aisle; the porch is to the

W., dated 1637, as well as S. porch. The tower to the W. with shingled spire, Early Norman unbuttressed, deeply splayed semicircular windows. The interior badly altered. In the E. window of chancel is an Intermediate glass painting in bad setting. The vestry has a fine tomb with cresting. The windows chiefly 14th century. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1630; marriages, 1631.)

Otham. *St. Nicholas.* (Maidstone, 3 miles.)—Nave and N. aisle, chancel and N. chapel; the tower on S. side with travertine quoins, appears like an Italian campanile. The windows chiefly 14th century. The aisle opens to nave by one arch, and also to the chancel. The northern door-case is a good 15th century design; included under the square hood-mould is a course of elegant panelling; below is the moulded arch, the spandrels relieved with quatrefoils.

Brasses: Thos. Hendley, civ. and three w.'s. kng., qd. pl., 1590. (Registers, 1538.)

Otterden. *St. Lawrence.* (Lenham Station, 3½ miles.)—The church rebuilt 1753, possibly under the direction of the Rev. Granville Wheler, an amateur architect, who offered a design for re-roofing Sittingbourne church which was not accepted. The building is an oblong structure of brick, with small annexe N. on a lower level, containing

table-tombs from the old church, to Lewins and Curteises. A sham 13th century annexe has been added as chancel; it ought to be removed and a bold apse substituted, and the mullions added to windows should likewise be removed. The building requires a cupola turret at the W., where are brick alcoves. Low benches used from the beginning.

Brasses: Thomas Seinteglier, Esq. Man in armour, 1402, 1502, 1508. Lady, 1487, c. 1630. (Registers, 1660.)

Oxney. (Martin Mill Station, 1 mile.)—Ruins near Oxney Court.

Paddlesworth. *St. Oswald.* (Folkestone Station, 4 miles.)—Is situated on the highest ground in this district. Nave and chancel, Norman. The arch retained, with shaft in angle and cushion cap, plain voussoirs, a recess on S. side for former altar-piece. Original window S.E. of nave. Chancel E. window single 13th century lancet, aumbry on N., Norman S. door, and plainer one on N. 14th century inserted windows. (Registers: Marriages, 1715; burials, 1721; baptisms, 1762.)

Paddlesworth. (Snodland Station, 1 mile.)—A farm building with makeshift roof. Nave and chancel, Early Norman. The arch heightened in the 13th century (*K.A.S.*, vol. xxi.).

Patricxbourne. *St. Mary.* (Bekesbourne Station, 1 mile.)—A Norman fabric consisting of nave and chancel; the nave has S. aisle with the tower and shingled spire in the centre, the lower part forms the porch, the door-case of which is Norman with a tympanum, containing a figure of St. Peter, with birds and animals; the arch has three members with foliage and animals, the whole covered by triangular pediment in which is a circle. The N. door is Norman. There are original windows, as well as 14th and 15th century insertions. The internal arches transition to 13th century. The chancel arch Norman. The chancel E. window is circular with radiating shafts, below three semicircular-headed windows. The S. chancel contains a collection of Dutch painted glass brought over by a late Marchioness Conyngham. (Registers, 1556.)

Peckham, East. *St. Michael.* (Paddockwood Station, 2½ miles.)—Nave and chancel, N. aisle, western tower. The pillars and arches 14th century, the windows chiefly 15th century. Fragments of painted glass.

Brasses: A civ. and w., small, c. 1525. (Registers, 1558.)

Peckham, West. *St. Dunstan.* (Wateringbury Station, 4 miles.)—Nave and chancel, each

with N. aisle, western tower, S. porch. The tower Norman with arch in character. The windows square-headed 14th and 15th century. The two arches in nave 14th century; the rood-loft traced in middle wall.

Brasses: Elizabeth Culpeper, 1460. (Registers, 1561.)

Pembury. *St. Peter.* (Tunbridge Wells Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and chancel, and western tower, the belfry windows circular and cusped. The fabric is Norman; an original window by the side of porch. The chancel arch retained but widened. The windows 14th and 15th century.

Brasses: Elizabeth Rowe, child, 1607. (Registers, 1559.)

Penshurst. *St. John Baptist.*—The church has pinnaced western tower, nave and aisles throughout; the northern pillars and arches 13th century, the southern 14th century. The windows generally are restored square-headed 15th century; 13th century lancet west of N. aisle. The chancel arch removed, a clearstory 15th century. The N. chancel open by a late 14th century arch inserted in old wall; and two 14th century arches on the S. The font eight-sided; a cross, emblem of Passion, arms of See, &c. A table-tomb to Sir William Sidney, 1553. Stone figure of Sir Stephen de Penchester, late

13th century. A marble monument to Robert Sidney, 4th earl of Leicester, and his wife and children. A raised tomb gives records of 5th, 6th, and 7th earls of Leicester. At death of 7th earl the succession passed with female line, through which it descended to the present representatives of the ancient family of Sidney.

Brasses: Thomas Byllayen. Small cross, *c.* 1520. Civ. and w., 1564, and many arms and inscriptions. (Registers, 1558.)

Petham. *All Saints.* (Chartham Station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Nave and chancel, S. aisle, the tower to S.W.; the chancel standing clear; each E. end has a pair of 13th century lancets. Pillars and arches 13th century. The interior bald. No painted glass now remains. (Registers, 1559.)

Pevington (near Egerton). *St. Mary.*—Dedicated 1583.

Plaxtol. (Wrotham Station, 3 miles.)—The church built 1649, as a chapel to Wrotham, chancel and cross chapel, added 1894. The character is survival 15th century, the roof plain hammer beam. (Registers, 1648.)

Pluckley. *St. Nicholas.*—Nave and chancel each with S. aisle, western tower and stone spire, the only complete ancient one in Kent. The S. porch has a room over. The pillars and

arches 14th century, the western arch 13th century. The windows 14th and 15th century, also the same in the chancel. The sedilia two-seated. The S. chancel has its parclose screen 15th century, and a later screen in the other arch inscribed 1634.

Brasses: Arm., 1440. Arm. and w., c. 1510. Lady, 1526. Arm., c. 1600. Ditto, qd. pl., c. 1600. Arm. and w., kng., qd. pl., c. 1630. Arm in tabard, ditto, c. 1630. (Registers, 1560.)

Plumstead (near Woolwich). — Has a late brick tower.

Poulton. *St. Mary.* (Dover, 3 miles.) — Church destroyed; site marked by an inscribed stone.

Postling. *St. Mary and St. Radegund.* (Hythe Station, 3 miles.) — Nave and chancel, western tower; the details chiefly 13th century. The chancel arch retained, with corbels for rood-loft. There is a stone tablet in the N. wall of the chancel, which has been interpreted: "19 Kalendarum Septembris, Sancte Eusebii confessoris, etc. hæc ecclesia fuit dedicata in honore sancte Domine matris Marie." (Registers, 1687.)

Preston. *St. Catherine.* (Faversham Station, close.) — The church enlarged twice in 19th century. The chancel (13th century) has no aisles, the tower to S.E. rendered uninteresting during

enlargements. The chancel windows are set on a string-course 13th century, the south-western 14th century (Parker's *Gloss.*). The tracery in E. window is a doubtful restoration; rear arch original. The sedilia 14th century; it is considered that the original design has not been followed; 13th century medallion glass.

Brasses: Arm. and w., 1442. William Mayres, arm., 1459. Lady, 1615. (Registers, 1559.)

Preston (near Wingham). *St. Mildred*. (Grove Ferry, 2½ miles.)—The fabric of this church incorporates pre-Conquest masonry; and use was made of the Bishopstone sandstone that occurs at Reculver. The chief porch to the N., the inner door-case 13th century, the dog-tooth ornament being set on a surface. The southern arches of the nave are wall piercings, but in 15th century these arches were raised. The opposite arches are in the first condition. The windows in S. aisle all blocked, and should be opened and the ridiculous dormers in roof removed. The chancel arch 13th century. Low-side window in normal position. The N. chancel has refined 14th century window tracery in which is ancient painted glass. The eastern window original and uncusped. The chancel E. window a 13th century triplet. A squint, and priest's door. (Registers, 1558.)

Queenborough. *Holy Trinity.*—Nave and western tower. The church has thick stone walls, all windows mis-restored ; until 1885 the chancel was marked within by a beam with foliated brackets, ignorantly removed. The tower arch may be earlier than the 15th century, which is the date of the tower. The writer saw its jambs cut out and straightened, and concluded that it was no older than the walls of the church. The western square buttresses were added by the profit of a royal brief, 17th century. Painting of royal arms well executed. (Registers, 1719. Older ones burnt.)

Rainham. *St. Margaret.*—Nave and N. aisle, chancel and N. chancel, western tower. Although on the "street," the porch and chief entrance was to the S.; N. door with modern porch. The tower is a light and grand 15th century design; its western door-case shows debasement. The arched division within is 14th century; of somewhat clumsy design; the pillars without any foundations. The chancel arch removed, its northern springer is indicated. The space over former rood-loft decorated "rose en soleil," the turret to the N. The present width of nave is due to removal of a former and early southern arcade; the appearance is awkward, but when the screen was in position the irregularity was

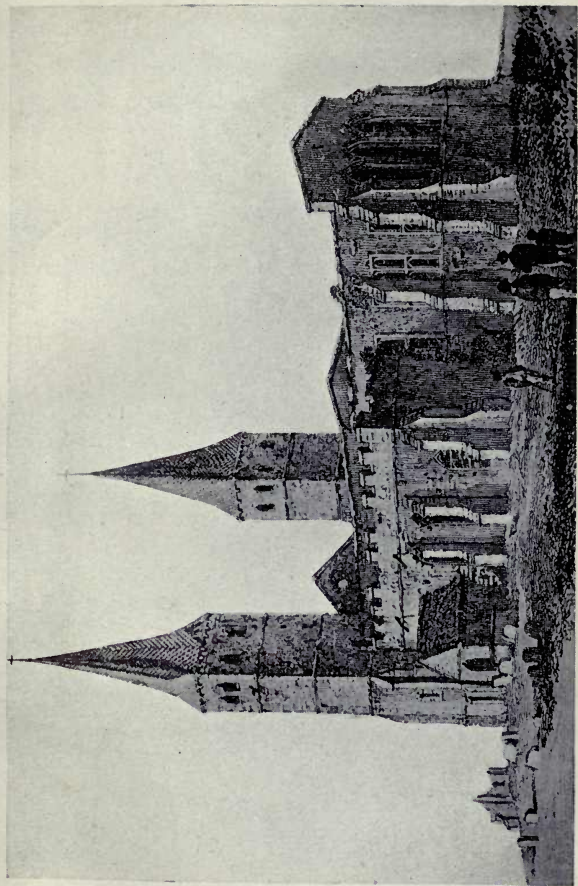
disguised. The chancel 13th century, Norman masonry under E. window; on S. side plain mural arcade, plain sedilia and bench table running on from them. The arches between chancels, three in number, with 15th century parclooses. A chest with flamboyant carving. The southern wall also contains Norman masonry. The windows 13th, 14th, and 15th century. A table-tomb.

Brasses: Lady, *c.* 1500. Civ., 1529. Civ. and w., *c.* 1580. (Registers, 1592.)

Ramsgate. *St. Laurence.*—Nave and aisles, chancel and side chancels, central tower, late porches S. side. The nave is divided on each side by three plain 13th century arches on circular pillars; for account of sculpture in capitals see *K.A.S.*, vol. xvi. The four great piers of the tower are 13th century, the eastern and western enriched, and capitals foliated. The chancel side arches are piercings; a part of screen 15th century in N. chancel. The tower has Norman arcading on S. side, circular opening over 15th century windows at W. end of aisles.

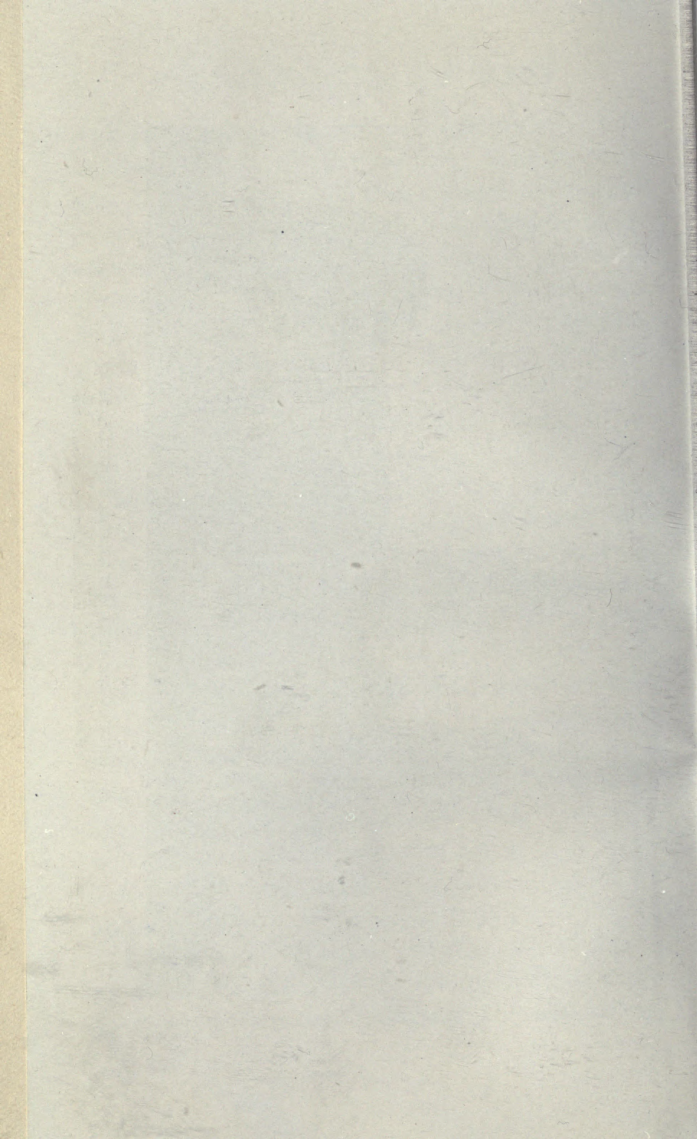
Brasses: Arm., 1444. Lady, *c.* 1490. Arm. and inscr., 1610. (Registers, 1560.)

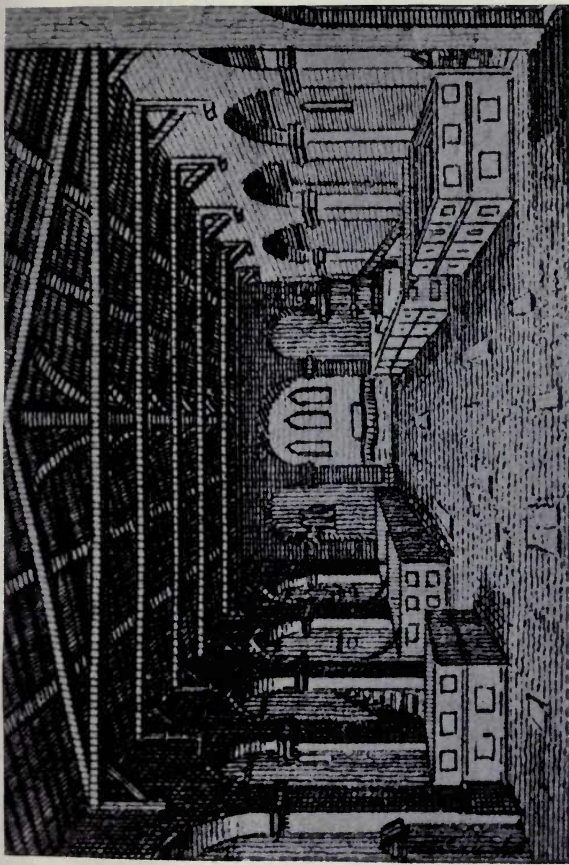
Reculver. (Herne Bay, 4 miles.)—The church of St. Mary was perfect and in fair repair till 1809, when its natural guardians, the Archbishop,



RECVLVER: BEFORE DESTRUCTION, c. 1809

(From a drawing in possession of the Custodian)

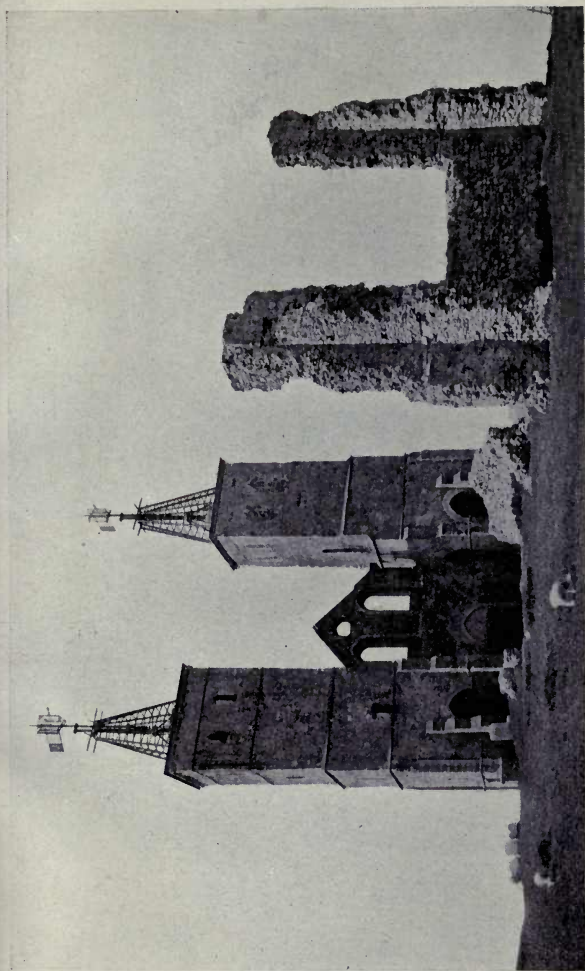




RECVLVER: INTERIOR, 1782
(*Showing the chancel arch pillars, now at Canterbury*)

as lord of the manor, and the young vicar, wantonly destroyed it; the brethren of Trinity House interdicted the destruction when too late. The funds raised from lead, bells, &c., provided in part a vicarage at Hoath, and in 1813 a pinnacled sash-window hovel of a chapel at Hilborough was erected. When the vicar began the agitation for the demolition, the churchyard was entire within its wall, and a chapel existed to the N. The quoins of Caen stone and tower corbel-tables are as fresh as when erected in the 13th century; the west double entrance decayed. The church was regular on plan—twin western towers and leaded spires with internal triforium still remaining, nave and side aisles (extended a little further in 14th century), chancel, N. and S. porches; the entire church 125 feet long, covered with lead; the N. door Early Norman, the S. 13th century. The nave had on each side, including the existing tower pier-arches, five arches, four being wall piercings on each side; each 13th century, with angle-shafts. The windows in the aisles 14th century insertions; early pre-Conquest windows N. aisle (part still seen). The chancel, as extended past apse, 13th century, with triplet at end unusually grand, like Hythe. Southern windows altered 15th century. The altar to the last was raised. Between the nave and chancel was a remark-

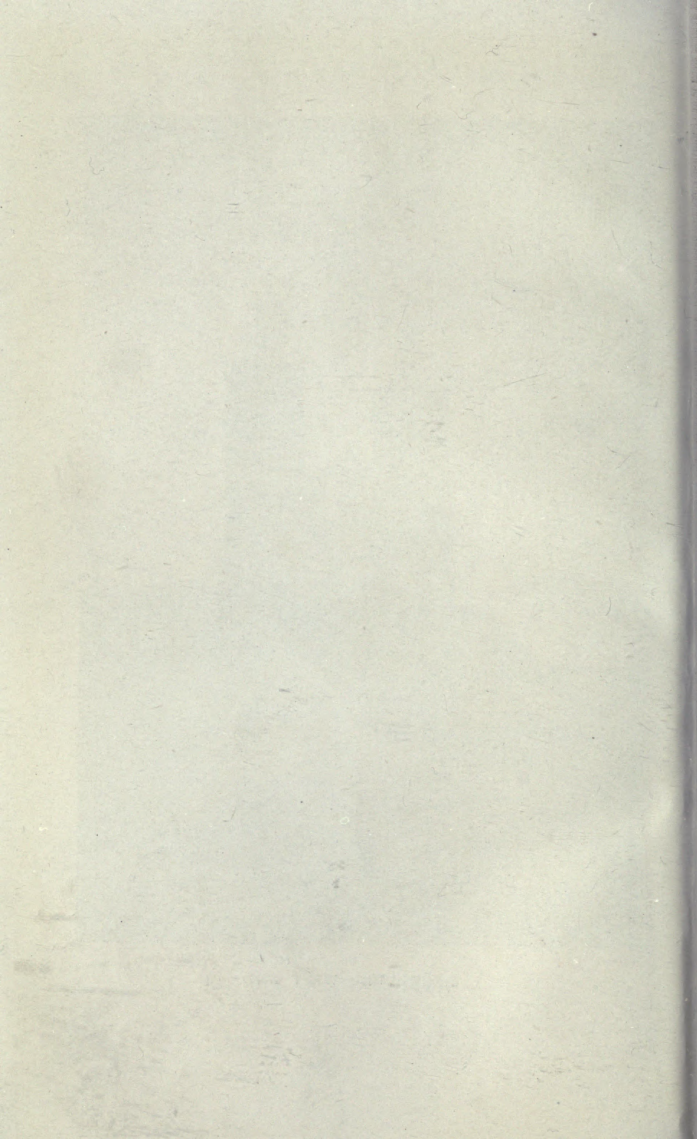
able piece of architecture; upon a dais of three or more steps were two grand pillars of oolite, 18 feet high, with capitals prepared to be carved in three orders of acanthus leaves (see such cap begun in N. transept wall of St. Remi, Rheims). The arches were nearly equal in size and height, turned in Roman brick; the reason for this triple arch was the same as at Capel-le-Ferne. This has been regarded as Roman work, and the presence of the surrounding concrete pavement would favour the idea; but the pillars themselves must be examined. In 1861 they turned up in old Dover Road, Canterbury, without one capital, which was at once found at Reculver, and the complete pair set up in the "physic garden" to the N. of the Cathedral. These pillars are circular, the bases relieved with cable ornament; there is no classic "fly off" to the shafts or marked entasis; the necking of the capitals in three circlets. Some views suggest that they supported square abaci: one column is marked with a cross-fitchée. The apse behind the pillars at Reculver began from lengths of wall with a door-case on each side, so that we must regard the work as having been executed when the monastery was founded in the 7th century, and that the architect came from a place where Roman designs and methods had been kept alive, and



RECVLVER: TOWERS, AND AREA OF EAST WINDOW



RECVLVER : WEST END



found plenty of Roman material to his hand. Similar respond pillars at St. Benoit, Loire, in porch (*Monast. Arch.*, Lenoir, vol. ii. 39).

The Ethelbert monument, defaced 1604; no traces of it were found in 1809 in either aisle, both ends of aisles had been enclosed for years.

Hilborough Chapel built as at present, 1876, now contains the S. door-case of the old church, in the same relative position; a 14th century Lombardic tombstone, &c.

The Chapel-house N. of church had Roman brick arched western entrance and 13th century windows in the side and E. end. Monuments and brasses, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1809. "Wantonly destroyed."

The church most like Reculver is St. German's, Cornwall; the composition and scale nearly the same, but the beauty and refinement far inferior (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808-9-10). (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1602; marriages, 1603.)

Ridley. *St. Peter.* (Meopham Station, 4 miles.)—Nave and chancel; the fabric is Norman, having an original window high up. The chancel arch retained, 13th century; 14th century insertions. (Registers: Baptisms, 1626; marriages and burials, 1631.)

Ringwould. *St. Nicholas.* (Walmer Station, 1½ miles.)—Nave and N. aisle, chancel, S. porch,

western tower which shows "classic feeling" in its windows and ogival capping of turret. The aisle is divided by three 14th century arches. The chancel arch 13th century; the windows 13th, 14th, and 15th century.

Brasses: Lady, mutil., sm., 1505. Civ., sm., 1530. (Registers, 1569.)

Ripple. *St. Mary.* (Deal Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Rebuilt in great part 1861; nave and chancel.

Brasses: Arm. and inscr., Warren, 1591, 1612. (Registers, 1563.)

River. *St. Peter.* (Kearsney Station close.)—Rebuilt 1832.

Rochester. *St. Andrew.*—The county of Kent is remarkable in having two churches of cathedral rank. The original name of this place was Durobrevis, and a Roman station. In the year 604, St. Augustine ordained Justus Augustine to be bishop of this city, in which King Ethelbert built the church of St. Andrew. During the undersetting of the W. end of the present church in 1876, under the direction of Mr. Irvine, acting for Sir Gilbert Scott, the foundations of an early church were discovered, consisting of an aisleless nave, with eastern apse, in front of which were traces of a triple-arched septum as at Reculver and St. Pancras, Canterbury. The position of the apse is shown on the modern

pavement within the north-western entrance, the ground-plan of the whole building being well shown on the large plate accompanying Mr. St. John Hope's exhaustive paper published in the *Kent Archæological Society's Transactions*, vol. xxiii. This writer remarks "that for three and a half centuries after the death of Bishop Tobias in 726, the history of the fabric is a blank."

Lanfranc consecrated his own chamberlain, Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, on March 21, 1076; he introduced monks in 1082. Gundulph was a great architect; *St. Andrew* was rebuilt during the thirty years of his episcopacy: amongst other works he designed the White Tower and Chapel in the Tower of London.

The Cathedral in the present day consists of a nave and aisles, of eight bays, a cross-aisle in the middle of which is a tower open by arches on all sides; a choir enclosed by solid walls, as also seen in the ruins of St. Radegund's Abbey near Dover; an eastern cross-aisle, the arms of which do not project on the general plan, but which has eastern chapels; an eastern chapel to the choir projecting beyond the main building; a western chapel to the S. of the western cross-aisle; and the ruins of the heavy tower, designed by Gundulph, to the E. of the northern division of the western crossing. The monastic buildings are

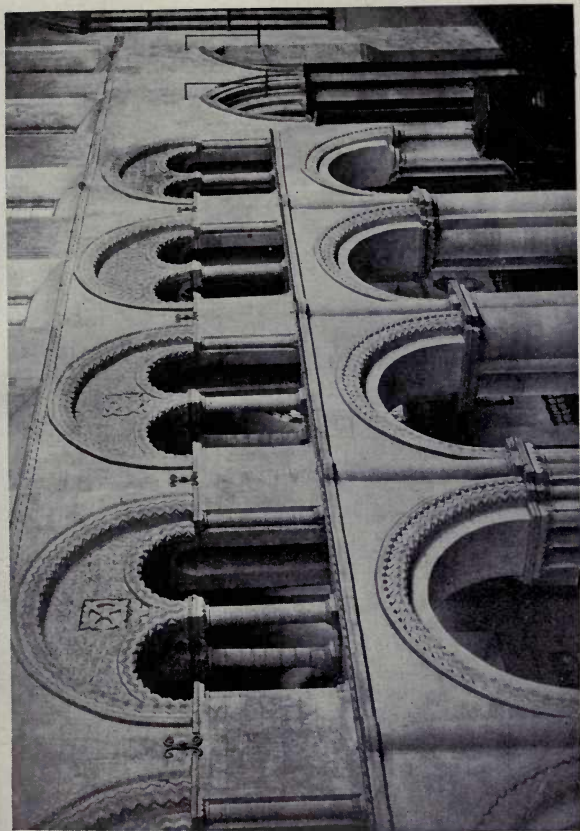
mostly in ruin ; the triple-arched entrance to the chapter-house is to be traced. The general effect of the entire building is good, but suffers from the want of proper pitch to the eastern roofs, for which the various gables have been carefully restored. The W. front was originally well designed, the western door-case being a recessed semicircular arch composed of rich mouldings and supported by four pillars, the capitals of which have wreathed mouldings with birds and animals, derived from the Lombard Italian style. The pillars are annulated, and on each side are either atlantes or caryatides, presenting statues of Henry I. and his wife Matilda. The lintel over the door bears a representation of the twelve Apostles, and in the tympanum a figure of the Saviour, with book, in the act of benediction. The general surface of this front was relieved by mural arcading after the manner of Italian examples ; but in the centre a large 15th century window was inserted, which has been entirely renewed. The angles of the central part are relieved with turrets, originally arcaded ; the northern had been renewed in the Middle Ages in a plain angular manner, but lately an unsatisfactory restoration of this part has taken place, creating modern uniformity. The original Norman windows remain at the ends of the aisles ;

beneath the northern is a good example of a 14th century door-case which seems to have been made when the parishioners of St. Nicholas had right of access to the N. aisle. The central tower, to which has been restored its spire, has been lately renewed, the previous renewal by Cottingham having been as shoddy and mongrel in composition as was possible, the only defect now being that the broaches of the spire seem insufficiently steep; besides the crowding in of dormers, which had better have been omitted.

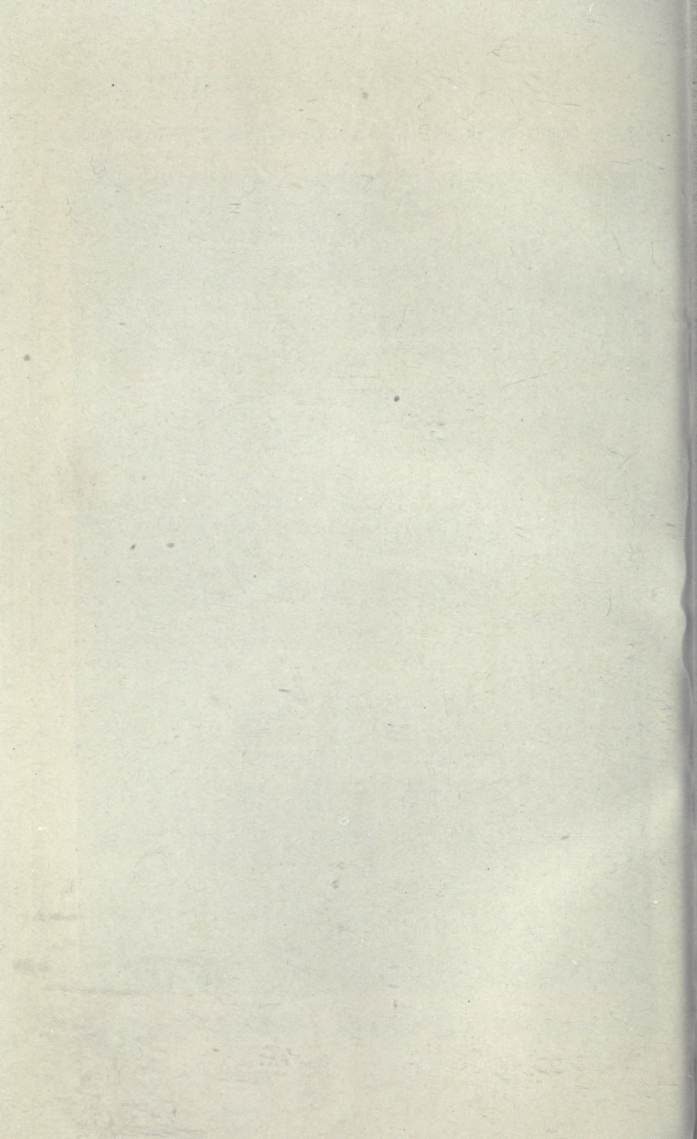
Upon entry the western wall arcading will be noted, as well as the jambs of the original Norman windows beside the great perpendicular W. window; and we recognise at once the arch compartment, the gallery compartment, and the clearstory compartment; the whole nave being covered by a flat timber roof with principal-rafters on brackets. The side aisles are here quite peculiar; their walls are relieved with flat pilasters corresponding to the arched divisions of the nave, these being connected by an ornamental string-course beneath the inserted mediæval windows; the upper parts of the eastern pilasters are relieved with angle shaftings with cushion capitals. The gallery stage is open on both sides and contains within its wall a passage (see illustration). The piers or pillars supporting the

arches are compound; in Ernulf's time Gundulph's piers were in part recased and the outer member of the arches towards the nave greatly enriched, *c.* 1120. The gallery or triforium arch is divided into two by a pair of pillars with cushion capitals, the archivolts or surfaces of the arches, with the tympanum, being highly enriched with zigzag or chevron ornament, and the flat surface diapered. The string-course below the gallery is interrupted by a half-shafting that rises from the lower piers. A Norman door-case leading up the turret is seen in the S.W. angle of the nave; its archivolt has the embattled ornament.

In the 13th century a beginning was made and abandoned to entirely re-design the nave in the pointed style of that period; we must never, like a certain kind of persons, criticise half-done work, but to all appearances the proportions chosen for the arch in relation to the shafted pier would not have been happy, and if the 13th century designs at the eastern parts of this church are studied, a great lack of refinement is evident, and generally the Weald marble shaftings are so heavy as to appear like down-pipes. The clearstory on the nave is 15th century. The original western cross-aisle of Gundulph's church was very narrow, being ultimately



ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL: TRIFORIUM OF NAVE, AND BEGINNING OF 13TH
CENTURY ALTERATION



doubled in width in both of its limbs. The N. cross-aisle was developed as at present about 1240. The walls are subdivided into three divisions: the ground or first has blank mural arcading, the second is pierced with windows; the upper has a triforium as well as the clear-story windows. The whole is vaulted in two octopartite divisions; a wall vaulting shaft springs from the ground. The south cross-aisle dates from about 1280; the architecture is inferior to that on the N. side, the vaulting is in three divisions, octopartite. The clearstory on the S. side is clumsy, with its banded shaft from which spring ribs dividing the wall rib of the vaulting in two, the space above being pierced with a quatrefoil. The four great piers supporting the tower are cased in 13th century work, the arches being of that date; the wooden ceiling with its grotesque carvings is modern. The western chapel of the S. transept is 15th century; it was intended to have been fan-vaulted and have pillars to support the vaulting in the middle of its area.

The steps as at present arranged to the choir door in the solid screen are 18th century; originally they seem to have been as at Canterbury. Until recently the western face of the screen was of great interest; it is illustrated in

Memorials of Old Kent, opposite p. 106, before being disfigured with modern sculpture quite out of place in an ancient church. As before stated the choir walls are blank; they belonged to Gundulph's church, but were cased over under William of Hoo, 1227. This part is vaulted over in two divisions of octopartite vaulting, the eastern casing with a quadripartite vault, as also is the severy corresponding to the eastern chapels of this transept; two severies of octopartite vaulting occur over the eastern central extension of the choir, the vaulting of the eastern transept ends being octopartite, each with a pair of oblique ribs, the transept aisle severies being quadripartite. Beneath the stalls, which are partly formed in 16th century wainscot, the original 13th century woodwork is seen with trefoil arcading, and painted decoration over the walls was complete. This painting was executed in the 14th century, the roses in the lower border showing the date as well as the blacked-out trefoils. The interlacing of fillets as seen in the square figures of all three borders is common in 13th century glazing, as at Canterbury. The area between the borders has quatrefoil figures with lions, alternating with golden lilies in octagonal figures. The tile paving is also particularly interesting, being simply figures in

plain red, as well as in red, black, and yellow. The whole choir, with its surrounding wings is upon a crypt, the western severies of which are Norman; the pillars are of travertine, which is found in different parts of the Medway valley; the rest is 13th century with quadripartite vaulting on bell-capital pillars; in the eastern parts the pillars are counterchanged, octagonal and round. The vaults of the vestibule have no wall ribs such as appear eastwards. The ridge rib in vaulting appears in the western transept throughout. The 14th century door-case into the consistory is a fine work; the jamb contains sculpture. Two figures represent the Christian and Jewish Dispensations, the latter leaning on a broken reed; the figures above represent Christian teachers and Jewish teachers. Above is an ogee canopy, the crockets with natural leaves, the background diapered. The northern side of the eastern cross-aisle was called the "Chapel of St. William of Perth," a Scotch baker who was murdered and canonised. Near here is the 14th century tomb of Bishop Hamo de Hethe (Hythe). A plain stone coffin on the southern side of the choir is supposed to be Gundulph's, 1107. Westward from this is a monument in Weald marble to Bishop Mylethorp who died in 1291. In the northern side of the

upper choir is a monument attributed to Bishop Laurence de Martin, died 1274. Westward of the last-mentioned monument is a tomb also of Weald marble supposed to have been erected to Bishop Glanville who died in the year 1214. Against the southern wall of the eastern transept is the monument of Bishop Walter de Merton who died in 1277. He was the Founder of Merton College, Oxford; the beautiful monument erected at the time of his death was destroyed during the Reformation; in grateful remembrance of their Founder, the Fellows of Merton College in the reign of Elizabeth erected the present monument. In the same part is a table-tomb of grey marble to the memory of Bishop Lowe who died 1407. In the eastern aisle of this transept is a monument to Bishop Warner who died 1666.

In 1862 the late Mr. William Bland, of Hartlip Place, published a small work on "arches, piers, and buttresses"; by making a series of wooden models upon a small scale representing the arches in certain buildings, and subjecting these to the load of a weight on a pulley, he determined in theory the overturning points of these arches. But the "practical builder," to whom he addressed himself, knew far better the power of arches and their systems before he wrote, from everyday

experience. The treatise, however, is interesting in showing the arched systems of several Kentish buildings, particularly the two cathedrals. The following table taken from that book will be found of interest, being a comparison between the central towers in each building:—

Rochester Tower.	Canterbury Tower.	Difference.	In favour of
	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Span of one of four arches, 26 ft. . .	19 9	6 3	Canterbury
Height of piers, 32 ft.	58 0	26 0	Rochester
Diameter, 5 ft. 10 in.	12 0	6 2	Canterbury
Height of tower above arch, 83 ft. .	162 0	79 0	Rochester
The squares of the bases of the four pillars equal, at 6 ft. square, each 144 ft. square, as foundation base.	The squares of the bases of the four pillars equal, at 12 ft. square, each 576 ft. square, as foundation base.	432 0	Canterbury

“Or, correctly, the stability of Rochester tower is to that of Canterbury, as 1 is to 2; and as respects the pressure of each upon the foundations with the double height of the tower of Canterbury, it is also as 1 is to 2. Therefore Canterbury tower has twice the stability of that of Rochester tower, and has likewise twice the advantage in favour of foundation base.”

On p. 113 (*ibid.*) is a view of two of the semi-circular nave arches beside the pointed arches. Mr. Bland observed that the voussoirs or wedge stones of one of the arches of Rochester central tower had opened, and rightly attributed the cause to internal grave-digging. A distinct bulge is seen at the present time in the southern arch. But it is remarkable what extraordinary compression and twisting pointed arches will stand without giving way, as may be seen in many churches.

St. Nicholas Church, adjoining, has part of a 15th century tower; the rest partly classic and bad pointed, the windows still worse 19th century sham Gothic. (Registers, 1624.)

St. Margaret.—15th century tower, modern deformed church.

Brasses: 1465, Thomas Cod, vicar. An instance of "twice engraved." At first correctly vested, on the later side an amice takes the place of almuce. It is doubtful if this palimpsest is really the same person. (Registers, 1620.)

St. Bartholomew.—An old lepers' hospital chapel. Situated on the "Watling Street." The original apse, sanctuary, and choir arches, and S. wall constitute the ancient parts of what is known as one of the oldest medical charities, the church now belonging to the general Hospital

dedicated to the saint. The late Dr. Baily, chaplain, in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, has given an account of the building and its repair (vol. xxxi. 1874). The S. wall has mutilated Norman windows. The N. aisle modern, by Sir Gilbert Scott, as also the pillars and arches.

The Guild Hall is one of Wren's most beautiful designs, made when the rebuilding of the city of London, with its Cathedral and churches, greatly occupied his attention.

Rodmersham. *St. Nicholas.* (Sittingbourne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Nave and side aisles, chancel and S. chancel, western tower; this last is one of the most beautiful of the Kent towers, whether its outline or execution be considered; the angle buttresses graduated with water tables and sloped to great perfection. The nave aisles are of different dates, the N. middle 15th century, the pillars and arches corresponding; the S. latest 14th century, as also the pillars and arches. The chancel arches retained; in the S. wall is a high oblique squint window, as if from an annexe without. The rood-loft entrance and exit have the shouldered arch. The chancel, badly restored about its walls and windows, has wooden sedilia and coved sounding-board; the 15th century parcloes are perfect. The S. chancel has a 14th century window inserted in an old S. transept wall.

The modern screen retains a portion of old rood-loft breastsummer once nailed over the altar, the material chestnut; unfortunately in re-designing the screens the rood-loft turret has been ignored. In the restoration of the chancel the glass referred to by Hussey was thrown away, but in the case of the nave the writer was able to prevent the removal of the northern border-pieces, which are singularly varied, the whole now releaded in little leads, such as were used in the Middle Ages; the effect has been described as if the northern windows were "filled with lace." The nave roof 15th century, particularly distinguished. The font, 15th century, was recovered from a conservatory.

Brasses: Inscrs. to Pordage and Perry, 17th century. (Registers, 1538.)

Rolvenden. *St. Mary.* (Cranbrook, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.) —Nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, western tower, porch to N. The pillars and arches, early 14th century, are unusually tall; the two sides are of different dates, but only a few years; the form of the pillars counterchanged, and one has a fillet worked on it, N. side. The church is not yet cleared of "omnibus boxes," or dining tables. The chancel arch, a widening not in unison, the side chancels choked with the kind of furniture before mentioned. The chancel itself is larger



ROMNEY, NEW: W. DOOR-CASE

than the aisles, and retains 13th century windows. The windows generally 14th and 15th century, of good size. The tower of usual Kent pattern. The font six-sided 14th century, with shield and varied traceries. (Registers, 1561.)

Romney, Old. *St. Clement.* (Brookland Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and S. aisle, not extended to the W., N. partial aisle, chancel and aisles. The tower to the S.W. is engaged into the aisle. The nave has two pierced arches, and on the S. a low arch opens into the tower. Early masonry. The N. chapel has also a rough pierced arch. The N. chancel has 13th century windows. The S. chapel 14th century. The 14th century font has carved capitals, a human figure, heads, and foliage.

Brasses: John Ips, civ. and w., sm., c. 1520. (Registers, 1538.)

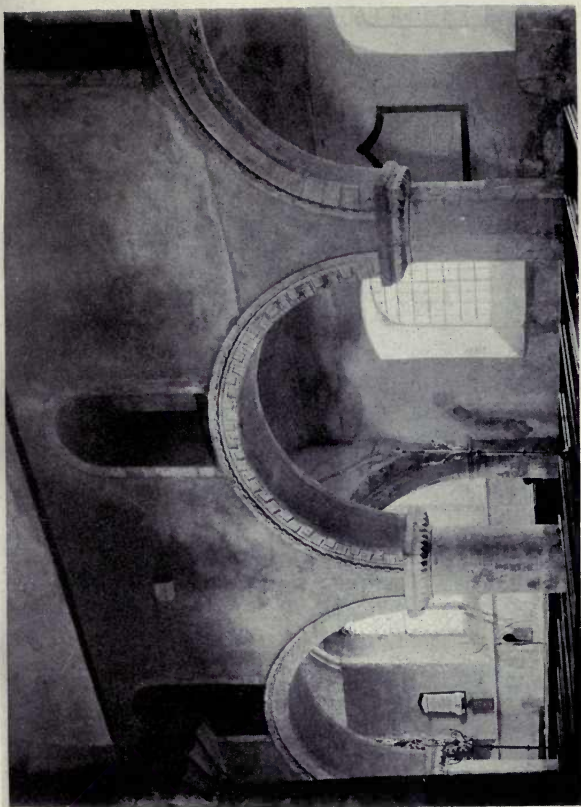
Romney, New. *St. Nicholas.*—Nave and aisles, chancel and side chancels. The western entrance under the tower is Norman; as the stages of the tower ascend, the architecture becomes 13th century in a very instructive manner; there are pinnacles and the beginning of a stone spire. The aisles to the W. are narrow, with lean-to roofs continuous with the nave roof, but become widened and covered by gables. Internally the nave pillars and arches are Norman, the last bay on each side 14th century; above

is a clearstory blocked by the heightened aisles. The chancel arch is engaged into the first slender pillar, a series of which with broad capitals occurs on each side of the chancel. Ornate sedilia in each chancel; Easter sepulchre in N. wall. The windows generally 14th century, a large reticulated one to the E. The tower internally has semicircular arches N. and S., that to the E. is early pointed with billet ornament.

Brasses: Arms and inscr., 1375. Civ., Thomas Lambarde, 1510. Civ. and w., Thomas Smythe, 1610. (Registers, 1662.)

Ruckinge. *St. Mary Magdalene.* (Ham Street Station, 2 miles.)—Western tower, nave and aisles, chancel and S. chapel, porch to N. The general effect of interior very good, although deeply scarred by effect of a fire. The verge-board on the porch is genuine 14th century, the door-case of like date. On W. side a Norman door-case, as also on S. side. The chancel arch 14th century, supported by a later pillar on S. side. There are remains of 14th century painted glass. (Registers, 1549.)

Ryarsh. *St. Mary.* (West Malling, 1 mile.)—Western tower, nave and chancel, S. aisle. Internally are two 15th century arches. A 14th century window has good painted glass. Chancel arch 15th century, in which are parts of screen.



ROMNEY, NEW

The E. window late 15th century, the original Norman windows clearly indicated. Norman piscina. Scutcheon on tower stair door. (Registers: Marriages, 1539; baptisms and burials, 1550.)

St. Margaret at Cliffe, by Dover. (Martin Mill Station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.)—A singular instance of a completed Norman church following an advanced type. Western tower, nave and aisles, clearstory, chancel. The western or processional door-case is fully ornamented and has, as at Reculver and Milton, &c., a pediment above. The under member has leaves, second member embattled, third member billet and coil, the area of the tympanum relieved with shallow niches in the middle, a fret ornament, and the apex diapered. The clearstory arcading has on one side been carried on to the surface of the tower. The interior is uniform; the pillars are alternately compound and simple cylinders; the under member of the arches is plain, the upper chevrony. The E. window has three lower and one upper light. The chancel arch is retained; it is higher than the side arches, but in proper proportion. Section of pillars, Parker's *Gloss. Arch.* Pre-Conquest masonry. (Registers, 1558.)

St. Mary, Romney Marsh. (New Romney Station, 3 miles.)—The general appearance of

this church is more like the Sussex type. The following is a description by Mr. Francis Grant, F.R.I.B.A. :—

“The plan consists of nave and aisles, divided by circular pillars, on each side, late 14th century, the aisles being 15th century additions. Western tower and shingled spire; the nave roof of ordinary king-post description. The chancel has no side aisles. The south aisle windows seem 17th century. South porch. A north door-case opposite.

“The chancel has a single lancet on the north side. The east window of four lights dates from 1310, lower lights cinquefoil, quatrefoils in tracery—eyes pierced. One window in north aisle has a design in painted glass, occupying the centre of four quarries. Projecting buttresses to tower at west, that to north containing staircase. Length 90 feet.”

Brasses: Matilda Jamys, 1499. William Gregory, civ., 1502. (Registers, 1675.)

St. Mary's, Hoo. (Sharnal Station, 2 miles.)—Is described as having a Norman tower, nave and chancel has been much restored. (Registers, 1688.)

St. Nicholas-at-Wade. (Birchington, 2 miles.) (This parish includes Sarre, where the church was dedicated to St. Giles; it stood near the chalk

hole; there is no trace of it.) *St. Nicholas*.—The church is a fine object, and appears like an eastern counties' example. The tower is to the S.W., engaged into the aisle. The nave has aisles and there are three chancels, the central extending beyond; on the N. side was a sacristy. The Norman church extended to the present W. end, where its windows can be traced; the stone used was the Bishopstone rock from Reculver, where the Thanet beds are consolidated. The 14th century stonework from Caen. The porch to the S., with room over, open to the church and approached by a step-ladder. The tower space, which has a grand 14th century window, and another, blocked for fear of too great void, was prepared for vaulting. The pillars and arches on the N. are 14th century, rearranged as the respond end shows. The southern arches are a series of wall piercings; to the E. of a tall abutment-arch to the tower, with pillar (as opposite), semicircular arches with responds attached to the piers have ornamented capitals, some planted on, with foliage, heads, &c., the dog-tooth ornament appearing round the arch, a sort of Ionic order being formed. The windows in the S. aisle 14th century, on N. 15th century. The clearstory 15th century, raised upon a previous 13th century

one. The roof has been badly replaced eastwards, but the principal rafters appear to the W. The chancel arch late 13th century. The E. window of the chancel is 14th century, tending to flamboyancy. The pillars and arches N. are early pointed, one parclose 15th century remaining. The chancel opens by an arch. The handsome pulpit 17th century. Both Lord's tables Elizabethan, one having telescope leaves as at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, and Trinity College, Edinburgh. Fine late monuments. Chandelier. Good modern glass in the E. window by Mr. Thomas Curtis.

Brasses : Two civs., Edvarod and Parramore, and w., 1574. (Registers : Baptisms, 1653 ; marriages, 1658 ; burials, 1678.)

Saltwood. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Hythe, 1 mile.)—Nave and N. aisle, western tower, chancel. The S. door-case is Norman. The two arches are piercings. The chancel arch 13th century. The E. window 14th century, with brackets on each side, and smaller windows. A 14th century chest. Font octagonal with part of inscription, "Jehsu. Marya."

Brasses : Priest, demi, *c.* 1370. Arm. and w., 1437. An angel rising from clouds, and bearing a heart with an inscription, "Here lieth the bowell of dame Anne Muston." (Registers, 1560.)

Sandhurst. *St. Nicholas.* (Hawkhurst Station, 4 miles.)—Nave and aisles, chancel and N. chancel. The western tower has its aisles. The clearstory, 13th century, seems to have been underset with 14th century pillars and arches; the chancel arch retained; the windows chiefly 15th century. The 15th century tower is a fine object, internally its aisle annexes communicate with the nave and aisles; the northern has a triangular window. A few floor tiles. (Registers, 1563.)

Sandwich. *St. Clement's.*—Has a fine arcaded central Norman tower, its original abutments within have been removed for lateral extensions of the aisles; 13th century arches have been underset N. and S. The western and eastern arches, semicircular, but flattened, have bold moulding. The pillars and arches are 15th century; there is a clearstory. The altar stone is amongst the pavement. Acoustic jars are seen open in N. wall of chancel. The belfry stair door is ornamental; the chancel pillars and arches 15th century. The miserere stalls are perfect. The windows chiefly 14th century. Tubes are unhappily substituted for the proper bells. Font 15th century, heraldic.

Brasses: Civ., can., c. 1490. Arms and inscr., 1583, 1597. (Registers, 1563.)

St. Peter.—This church was in 13th century

of fair size and regularity, consisting of nave with clearstory, and lean-to aisles; late in 14th century a scheme to add a huge N. aisle equal to the whole height was carried out; just such a scheme as seen in the modern church of St. Michael, Brighton, in present day. At Sandwich the counterforts of the central tower were thereby removed, and the upper tower fell and crushed the S. aisle, which has not been replaced. Tower rebuilt in brick, of harbour mud. Many of the huge windows in N. aisle have lost their tracery. Along the N. aisle are recessed monuments. In the demolished aisle was the tomb of Sir John Grove, of Grove in Staple, 15th century; mutilated effigy on another tomb. Under arch in N. wall are figures, broken, of male and female, 14th century, supposed Ellis. Two other tombs, well executed. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Mary.—The church is an absolute wreck in consequence of the fall of the central tower 1667. The Norman respond-ends against the wall show the forms of arches. Royal arms painting, 1660. (Registers, 1538.)

St. Bartholomew.—Chapel of hospital, consisting of chapel and N. chapel; the E. window of the southern part a 13th century triplet of lancets, with internal moulding and shafting pillars, the other window is 14th century geo-

metrical; the 15th century screen has been carefully replaced. Tomb of Sir Henry de Sandwich in complete armour, 1244.

Sarre.—See St. Nicholas-at-Wade.

Seal. *St. Peter.* (Sevenoaks, Bat and Ball Station, 2 miles.)—The church has been enlarged; the original part consists of grand western tower, nave and chancel, each with S. aisle. The nave is divided from the old aisle by three 14th century arches, the pillars counterchanged. The chancel connected to its aisle by one arch; the rood-loft door is in the pier between nave and chancel. The windows 14th and 15th century. Pulpit 17th century.

Brasses: Lord Wm. de Bryene, arm., 1395. At the angles, medallions charged with evangelistic symbols. (Registers, 1654.)

Seasalter.—Fragment of old church in cemetery. (Registers, 1588.)

Sellinge. *St. Mary.* (Smeeth Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and chancel, each with N. aisle, tower at W. end; chancel arch retained. Pillars and arches tampered with. The tower Norman. Windows 14th and 15th century. (Registers, 1559.)

Selling (near Faversham). *St. Mary.*—Nave and aisles, central tower, cross-aisle to N., chancel and S. chancel. The western door-case

12th century in a porch, is apt to be overlooked, it has deep mouldings and annuleted shafts. The southern entrance 14th century. The pillars and arches 14th century, tall and handsome; the N. and S. arches under tower have been underset, 15th century; the great arches 14th century, are heightenings. The S. side of chancel has a pair of arches; on a pillar with foliated capital, 13th century, in the opposite chancel is a chamfered beam. The S. chancel eastern windows have in their splays paintings of saints, with insignia. The great interest here is the 14th century E. window, which contains the whole system of its painted glass, with restorations easily detected. The coloured part consists of the borders; and arranged like a chevron, right across the centre of all the lights, are figures under canopies with shields beneath, the ground-work being foliated grisaille, and quarries with a peculiar device in their middle. The figures have a double curve, which is missed in one that is restored. The shields are: England, France, Clare, Warren. The spandrels above have fine ruby glass; in the centre in white, the quarry ornament is seen enlarged. It is well to use field-glasses.

Brasses: A civilian, *c.* 1530. Fragments, *c.* 1530. (Registers, 1558.)

Sevenoaks. *St. Nicholas.*—Nave and aisles,

chancel and aisles, grand western tower, 90 feet high, the turret with cupola—should be a spirelet. The N. aisle is part of more ancient church, the rest 15th century. Clearstory. Porch with room over. The nave has five arches on each side, the chancel two. The font has carvings—a shield of the Passion, the arms of the See, roses, lion's head, chevron between trees, head. The pulpit of 1636 was from Wrotham. (Registers, 1559.)

Sevington. *St. Mary.* (Ashford Station, 2½ miles.)—Western tower and spire, shingled. Nave and S. aisle, chancel and small chapel. The internal arches are piercings, made at different times, semicircular and pointed. Windows 13th and 15th century; a little old glass. Chancel arch removed; arch in wall S. chancel, a tomb recess, or Easter sepulchre. Font plain with canopy. (Registers: Baptisms and marriages, 1554; burials, 1560.)

Shadoxhurst. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Ham Street Station, 3 miles.)—A small 13th century church with turret at W. end, having a large vane. Nave and chancel with arch. The nave has 14th century windows, E. window of chancel well designed, painted glass 14th century. Armour in chancel; a window-sill dropped for sedile; brackets in jamb of each window at end of

nave. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1560; marriages, 1558.)

Sheldwich. *St. James.* (Faversham Station, 3 miles.)—Western tower, the turret with original spirelet; above the western door-case is a very elegant little 15th century niche. The nave has traces of Norman work, high up. N. aisle and S. chapel, both modern additions. The nave roof original, and lighted up by the peculiar feature of the church, viz. a flamboyant circular window with triangle above, inserted over the chancel arch; externally the mullions are relieved with ball-flower ornament, rarely seen in Kent; the work inside is left square. The E. window mis-restored; it was like Selling, but had been tampered with by wheelwrights. To N.E. an early bar-traceried example. A little painted glass.

Brasses: Lord Rich. Atte Lese and wife. Arm. and w., and canopy, 1394. Arm. and w., 1426. Joan Mareys, in shroud, demi, 1431. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1560; marriages, 1558.)

Shipbourne. Modern church.

Sholden. *St. Nicholas.* (Deal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)—Nave and chancel, western tower out of line. Restored 14th century windows. (Registers, 1591.)

Shoreham. *St. Peter and St. Paul.*—Nave and

aisle, chancel and aisle. The western tower of brick, picturesque, its angles strongly rusticated. The interior details 15th century, the grand feature being the retention of the screen with its rood-loft floor, the doors being in the staircase openings. The screen is treated as a series of windows, the loft supported on vaultings, the web of which is filled with a plastic substance. Font cover James I. A pulpit of "Blore type" from Westminster Abbey (see also Trotterscliffe). One piece of painted glass—a charge of swans. The porch outer arch is formed of two pieces of oak, the verge-boards cusped and pierced, 14th century. (Registers, 1558.)

Shorne. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Higham, 3 miles.)—The plan complete with western tower; the original church to be traced in walls. The northern piers of nave are portions of old outer walls, on which are irregularly formed arches. The S. side of nave has three late 13th century pillars and arches. The chancel divided from its S. aisle by 13th century pillars and arches, as also on N., one arch being low and plain. The windows 13th and 14th century. The tower window and door-case 15th century. The font 15th century, each face sculptured—St. Peter, the Resurrection, the Saviour's baptism, the Agnus Chalice, Angel with balance.

Brasses: Civ. and w., demi, 1457. Lady, c. 1470, 1583. Chalice (brass), 1519, of the ordinary Norfolk type. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1538; marriages, 1654.)

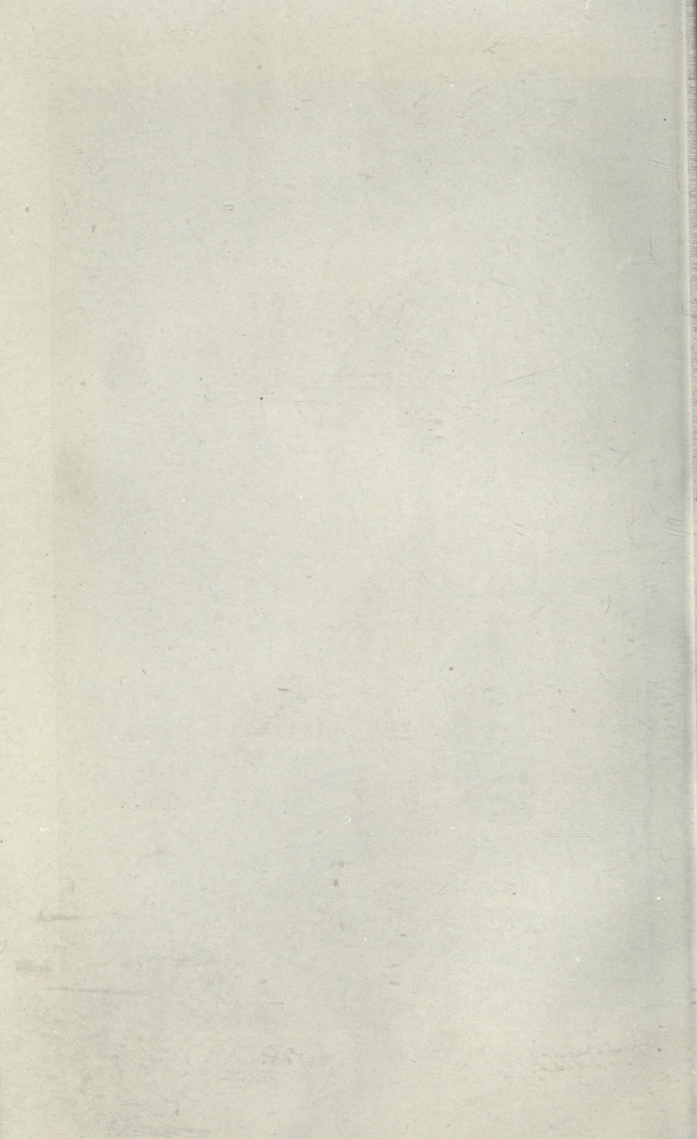
St. Catherine's Chapel in this parish is restored; it had been converted into a malthouse.

Sibertswold. (Shepherd's Well Station.)—Unhappily rebuilt in 1862. (Registers, 1563.)

Sittingbourne. *St. Michael the Archangel.*—This church has not been *re*-built as generally stated. Hasted should have said *re*-roofed. The present well-proportioned structure was developed in the 14th and 15th centuries from an early Norman church which may have had a centre tower, with a nave which was pierced for an aisle on the S. side. A S. cross aisle was added, and during the 13th century the chancel was doubled in length, with internal mural arcading, deeply moulded, the S. side having had a narrow priest's door. At the end of the 13th century the whole building was designed to be altered under Michael of Canterbury. The base of the present western tower was built, followed by the full length, including the lower half of the sacristy chapel of the northern wall, Bethersden marble being used for the quoins and window jambs, with Tonbridge stone traceries; elsewhere firestone and ragstone. The S. wall of

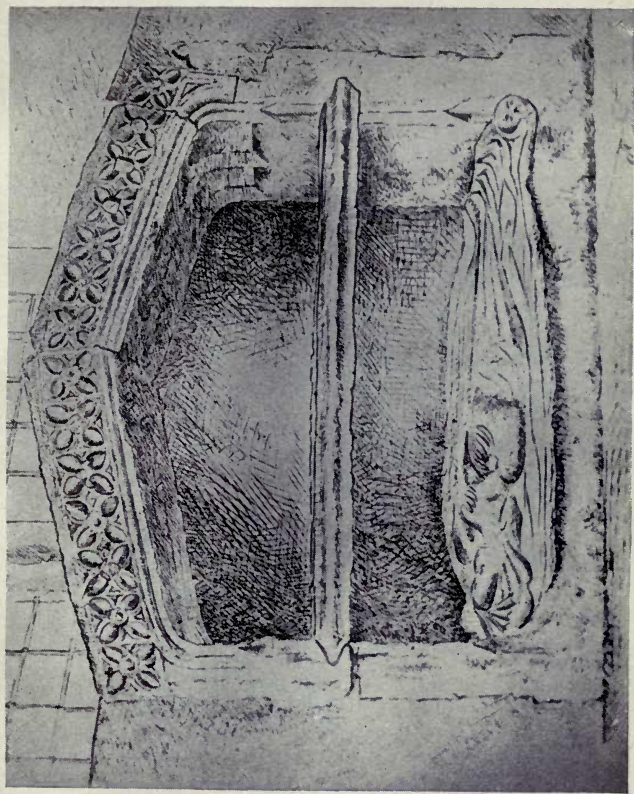


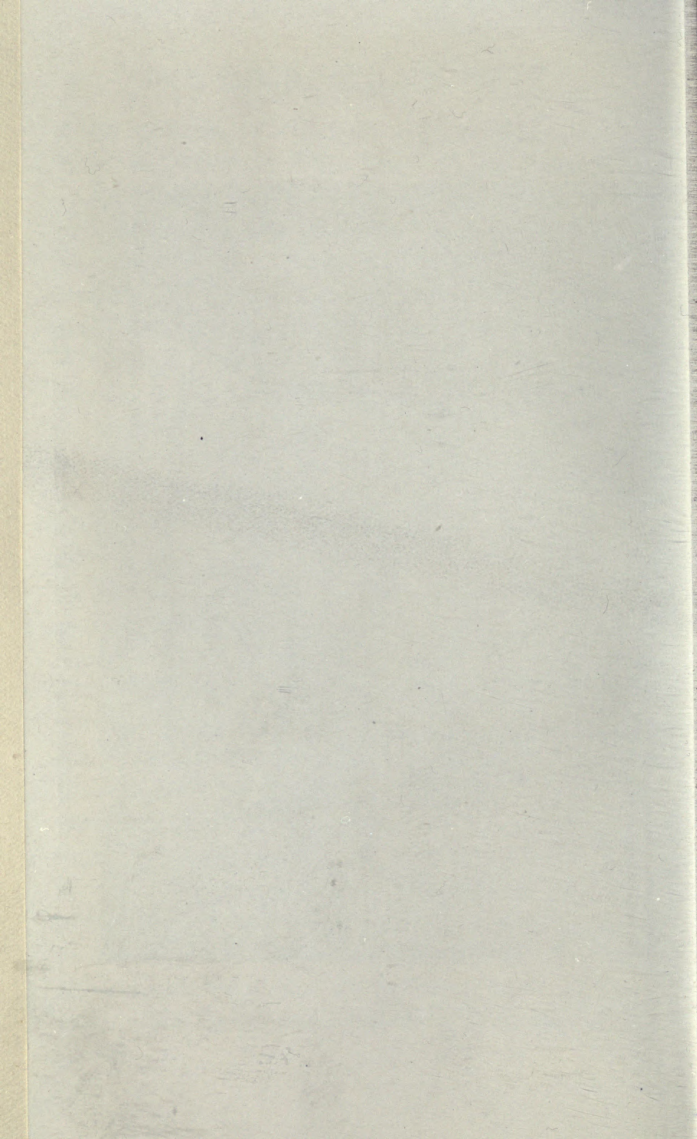
SITTINGBOURNE: THE MURAL ARCADE, A.D. 1250



the nave was next built with a vaulted porch and bold door-case, all beyond the old S. aisle. It was at first arranged to have four arches on each side, a little over 10 feet wide; but three only were on both sides introduced, each 14 feet 3 inches, which was unusually wide for the time. This modification caused a pillar to stand opposite the porch, and the windows to be out of proportion with and irregular to the arches. In the 15th century a beginning was made of proportioning the windows to the arches. The pillars are counterchanged in form, as also the responds of the chancel arch. A minor order in the same style occurs between the lower part of the archbishop's chancel and St. John Baptist's chancel to the N. The early Norman S. cross-aisle was retained and incorporated by wide arches to the choir, S. nave aisle, and magnificent Lady-chancel which was erected 1305, and for which the mural arcading and priest's door were taken down on the S. side, their materials being reused in a simpler form. The square-headed sacristy chapel door-case was inserted, but the exterior of the lancet windows within the mural arcade on the N. side was never completed, the sacristy being subsequently heightened above them. The Lady-chancel flintwork is referred to in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, under Masonry, and the

angle buttress is charged with a niche which held the statue of "St. Mary of the Boteras," beyond which was a large church stile or porch of oak, which was removed about 1765. The geometrical window has unique tracery, but its two lesser mullions with their tracery figures on the third plane were ignorantly removed 1766. The complete design of this window may be seen at the W. end of Brecon Priory, where it was copied in the later 14th century style, evidently by some one who had seen the original. In the 15th century the Norman cross-aisle was lengthened with advantage towards the Watling Street, with an end window of magnificent scale. With the exception of the tower this grand old church was burnt out in July 1762, as well as its four chancels. In the following December, George Dance, senior, of the Mansion House, pronounced "the walls, pillars, and arches strong and good," &c. In consequence no rebuilding or curtailment took place, the chancels being made over to the parish and afterwards repaired. The font is highly elegant, bearing the arms of Archbishop Arundel impaling the See, a cross-patonce, a patera, an oak and acorn device, the implements of the Passion, and a blank shield. The font has been continually moved; it first stood in S. aisle. The Easter sepulchre in St. John Baptist's





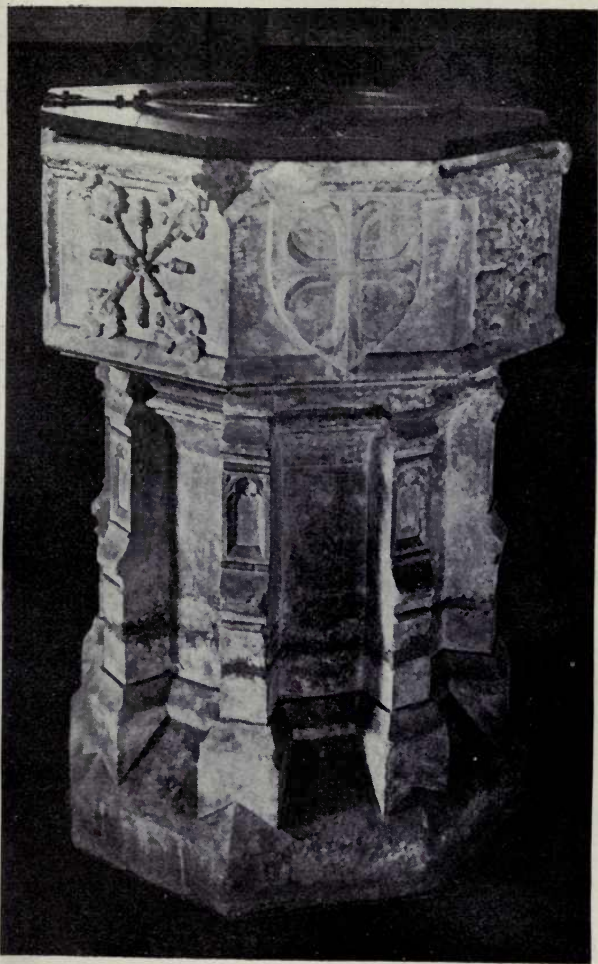
chapel has on its lower shelf the figure of a lady, one of the Lovelaces, with a chrism child, and the effigy shows affection of the breast. Window above of the same date. All other monuments were injured by the fire and removed; a previous removal had also taken place (see Ash, Sandwich). The two eastern arches of the nave were tampered with in the 15th century to enable the rood-loft to cross the church without interruption from its staircase, which remains. The E. window in the Archbishop's chancel and the large window in the S. nave aisle are not restorations, and ought to be removed. There are traces of mural decoration—half-figures on the round pillar in the N. aisle.

An attempt in 1873 to restore the high external roof to the nave nearly led to the whole church falling. This was prevented some months after the church had been reopened, by extremely difficult works beneath the piers, which evidently belonged to the old central tower. The nave roof (1873) is an absolute failure; Dance's classic and block cornice looked far better, as also did the "Adam" altar-piece, removed 1859. The hay-making done on the floors during this last so-called restoration was far worse than that described by Hasted, 1765; what was then spared was now tossed under part of the

crypt beneath the Lady-chancel and even into the "cairn"; but recently this mischief has, as far as possible, been remedied, the memorials having been replaced and mended with great care during the reopening of the crypt; and it is hoped that the same will one day be done in the central chancel, where fine memorials are tossed together under benches, particularly Tap-penden's, with arms. Memorials to Finch, Bryan Fausset, and Theobald, whose son wrote an edition of Shakespeare. Brass inscription, Allen, 1615; all others removed from their matrices since the fire (Hasted). The ancient glass in the window over the N. door was presented by the writer. Much of it was found in plumbers' shops in the town, but never belonged to this church. Before the fire the painted glass shields, &c., were remarkable; see Le Neve, Harl. MS. British Museum, for slight sketches (3917). (Registers, 1561.)

The churches round this centre nearly all had a cross-aisle, which is only now to be traced in the walls, either N. or S., in consequence of the side aisles having generally been widened, *e.g.* Milton, Borden, Rodmersham, Bredgar, Milstead, &c.

Smarden. *St. Michael.* (Headcorn Station, 3 miles.)—A most remarkable span church with



SITTINGBOURNE: THE FONT, A.D. 1400

western tower and annexe chancel. The arch modern restoration, replacing debased arch. The roof is original and not cross-tied. On each side of the chancel arch are remains of 15th century canopied altar-pieces. There are traces of wall paintings, and a little painted glass in disorder, which requires attention from a skilled person. The width of the nave is 36 feet. Western tower 15th century. 14th and 15th century windows. Remarkable chancel drain (*K.A.S.*, vol. xiv.). (Registers, 1632.)

Smeeth. *St. Mary.*—The nave has N. aisle, the chancel N. chancel. The tower to W. has internal Norman arch; the S. door-case is Norman. The aisle windows in nave without cusping, 14th century; one in chancel aisle internally produces plate-tracery effect, the quatrefoil has a shield with lion rampant and curved border-pieces. Pulpit Elizabethan. Fleur-de-lis tiles, four to a pattern. The chancel arch Norman; panelling over rood-loft space. Romanesque window blocked. 13th century window at E. end of aisle. (Registers, 1662.)

Snargate. *St. Dunstan.* (Appledore Station, 1 mile.)—A complete plan with western tower. The southern pillars and arches *c.* 1225, the northern *c.* 1255. The tower added *c.* 1460. The N. chancel roof beams have heraldic de-

vices; the ties of nave roof have brackets foiled in varied designs. The arches to W. altered when tower erected. One piece of ancient glass—the Redeemer. No chancel arch was designed. (Registers, 1553.)

Snave. *St. Augustine.* (Ham Street Station, 2 miles.)—The church irregularly planned, western tower not in line with nave, into which open from arches the chancel and S. chancel; picturesquely situated off main road with paved approach. (Registers: Baptisms, 1619; marriages, 1669; burials, 1664.)

Snodland. *All Saints.*—Nave and side aisles now externally under one slope of roof. The fabric Norman. The 15th century tower, as at Maidstone, forms S.W. porch. One Norman window. The chancel arch retained. The painted glass in northern 14th century window heads (see List) is still in position. Pillars and arches 14th century. A large churchyard cross. Altar James I.

Brasses: Civ., sm., 1441. Ditto, 1486. Civ. and w., 1487. Civ. and two w.'s., 1541. (Registers, 1559.)

Southfleet. *St. Nicholas.*—The whole church is regarded as 14th century. Western tower, the aisles do not reach to the W. of nave; structural sacristy. A little old painted glass. The

tower with sets-off, not buttressed. Stallwork. Ascending sedilia. Tomb, Sir J. Sedley, 1561. The font sculptured—the Pope, chalice, Resurrection, baptism of Saviour, St. Michael, a shield—I.H.U. All the windows of good 14th century design, some square-headed.

Brasses : John Urban, on bracket, 1414. Civ. and w., 1420. Priest in cope, demi, 1457. Thos. Cowel, shroud, 1520. (Registers, 1558.)

Speldhurst. (Tunbridge Wells, 3 miles.)—The original church destroyed by lightning 1791. Rebuilt 1871. The tower at base late 15th century. (Registers, 1538.)

Stalisfield. *St. Mary.* (Charing Station, 3 miles.)—This church is well worth inspection, on account of the peculiar boldness of its internal architecture (Edward II.). Nave and aisles, chancel and southern rebuilt annexe, rood-loft turret as campanile. The nave divided from aisles by oblong piers, chamfered, pomel at base, trefoil at top. The piers have necking and bell capital ; the abacus almost Romanesque in size. The chancel arch, 15th century heightening, contains 15th century screen ; linen panels in doors. The usual mistake made at restoration, ignoring the vaulting and inserting tracery in wrong place. Font square, on four shafts ; E. window 15th century ; one piece of old glass. (Registers, 1669.)

Stanford. *All Saints.* (Westenhanger Station, 1 mile.)—Rebuilt 1841, and in 1878. (Registers, 1556.)

Stanstead. *St. Mary.* (Wrotham Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and chancel, chiefly 13th century. (Registers, 1564.)

Staple. *St. James.* (Adisham Station, 4 miles.)—A much earlier church can be traced in the walls; a small window in W. wall of church above Norman arch; there is a hipped lych-gate. The nave and chancel are under one continuous low-pitched roof, with king and side posts, as well as purlins. N. chancel screen 15th century; pillars and arches 15th century. The font sculptured; implements of Passion, Holy Trinity, Evangelistic symbols, 15th century. Modern, unsuitable decoration.

Brass: a civ., c. 1510. (Registers, 1560.)

Staplehurst. *All Saints.*—Nave and chancel, each with S. aisle; the chancel arch anciently tampered with; western tower 15th century, the turret square, ending octagonally. The nave divided from aisle by five pointed arches; the eastern altered; the pillars counterchanged in form, 14th century. The chancel divided from its S. aisle by three 13th century arches; E. window 14th century; windows generally 14th and 15th century. The S. door is original, with ironwork,

which forms a cross crossletted, a grotesque animal, a cross avelane circular, a fish. The belfry ceiling woodwork has devices of clothing trade; this woodwork is not in position.

Brasses: a lady, *c.* 1580. (Registers, 1538.)

Stelling. *St. Mary.* (Barham Station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—This church was in a decrepit condition, and suffered from ignorant removal of a pillar and formation of ugly arch, with its haunches relieved. Good 14th century windows, particularly at end of S. aisle. In the chancel is the uncommon feature of an oblong locker for processional cross. Western tower. (Registers, 1557.)

Stockbury. *St. Mary Magdalene.* (Newington Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—A cruciform building with western tower, founded upon an older church of early 13th century date. Notwithstanding the extraordinary irregularity of the setting out of the parts, the interior must have been grand in the 15th century, when all the fittings were in place. The 15th century N. porch is used as vestry; the S. porch and door-case modern and like cement, though of beautiful Caen stone. There was a 13th century clear-story, but obliterated in the 15th century by roof. Ancient and modern fires have produced immense havoc; finally the outside of clearstory hidden

under one continuous roof to avoid lead, which was frequently stolen away in carts during night. The nave pillars are paired back, 13th century; chancel arch modern. In N. chancel coupled marble pillars 13th century; opposite, a foliated capital; S. chancel 13th century. The restoration, inflicted 1851, was too horrible; screens, &c., shifted and sawn about; behind the "thicket" at W. end is part of one parclose; 13th century grisaille in lancet N. chancel, now or lately, the broom cupboard! Scraps of ancient glass in 15th century window at N. end; this window once the E. window of chancel. A good table in N. porch. This fine building might again, with a little judgment, be rendered church-like, instead of incorporating all the worst features of unintelligent restoration.

Brasses: Hooper, civ. and w., qd. pl., c. 1630; Lady, qd. pl., 1648. (Registers, 1653.)

Stodmarsh. *St. Mary.* (Grove Ferry, 3 miles.)—An interesting church, externally in one apartment. The original framing of bell-turret at W. end. The screen upon a masonry wall; a small early pointed window. The chancel portion has 13th century windows, and two at E. end. Painted glass, 13th century grisaille; later scraps in nave windows. (Registers, 1650.)

Stoke. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Sharnal



STONE: DARTFORD

Street Station, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.)—Nave and aisles, chancel and S. chancel; western tower unfinished. The nave arches on piers, and a pair of half arches occur. There is a lancet rebated for a shutter near S. porch. The piscina in S. chancel has a lion and fox in spandrels. Both doors are original. The chancel arch restored. The tower arch, like Queenborough, of doubtful date, seeming 14th century. Font Norman. (Registers, 1666.)

Stone, Dartford. *St. Mary.*—This church was no doubt designed by an architect from Westminster Abbey. Western tower engaged. Nave and aisles, chancel, northern chapel. The roofs, owing to fire in 17th century, are not original. The chancel vaulting restored by Street. The pillars and arches 13th century, on proper surbases, the shafts clustered and annuletted, the capitals foliated. The aisle windows, partial plate tracery, have rear arches and internal mullion pillar with tracery, all varied and delicately moulded. The chancel arch in unison. From one unaltered window Street restored the eastern and other windows in the chancel, retaining one of the 1640 debased insertions. The chancel walls are arcaded, as at Cheriton. See Street (*K.A.S.*, vol. iii.) for full account of this remarkable church.

Brasses: John Lumbarde, priest in head of cross, 1408. Robert Chapman, with drapers' arms¹ and inscr., 1574. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1718; marriages, 1722.)

Stone, Faversham.—The ruins of this early church, founded on Roman walls, are in Syndale Valley. The chancel is easily traced; it was descended from the nave. The solid altar still remains without its mensa. In the area is a carved stone coffin lid.

Stone, Oxney cum Ebony. *St. Mary.* (Appledore Station, 3 miles.)—An elegant complete 15th century church, with western tower; nearly all 15th century details and walls. The rood-loft difficulty was overcome here, as it might often have been elsewhere, by cutting recesses behind and above the responds of the arches, to all appearance without dislocation, though very near the "quick." A little old painted glass. A Roman altar in front of vicarage. (Registers, 1604.)

Stourmouth. *All Saints.* (Grove Ferry, 1 mile.)—The church has been neglected and badly treated, proper adjustment and repair delayed. The western tower was removed at a remote

¹ The drapers' arms azure, three clouds proper, radiated in base, each surmounted with a triple crown or.

period. Nave and aisles, chancel, the screen sawn up and misplaced. The northern pillars and arches 13th century; the southern 14th century, the capitals foliated in places, one pillar has a plinth. The chancel arch has shafting in its angles. A few pieces of old glass.

Brasses: Thos. Mareys, priest in acad., 1472. (Registers, 1538.)

Stowting. *St. Mary.* (Westenhanger, 3½ miles.)—The church nearly rebuilt; the woodwork of S. porch partly 14th century. The 15th century glass that remained has been well conserved, figures of saints under canopies, and the donor "Rycarde, Stotyne, et Juliane uxoris." In the vestry there are 13th century hatched quarries, and a panel with B.V.M. (Registers, 1539.)

Strood. *St. Nicholas.*—The western tower partly ancient; the fabric an ill-designed single chamber, with hipped-off roof. Erected 1812. Tower repaired after injury, 1898. (Registers, 1565.)

Sturry. *St. Nicholas.*—Originally a single Norman nave, with high-up windows. The pierced arches on each side are on oblong portions of old outer wall. The rest of the church is in the later styles. The tower incorporates a 12th century base. The southern square-headed windows are late 14th century. Organ for a

time was placed on screen, unsuccessfully. (Registers, 1564.)

Sundridge. (Brastead Station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.)—Dedication unknown, nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, western tower and shingled spire. The pillars and arches 13th century, with clear-story over, which is obliterated by heightening of the aisles; the openings are quatrefoil. The chancel longer than the aisles; has 13th century windows on both sides. The chancel arch is retained. The E. window 15th century. The piscina is double.

Brasses: Roger Isley, arm., 1429. Civ., c., 1440. Arm. and w., 1520. (Registers, 1562.)

Sutton (near Dover). *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Martin Mill Station, 2 miles.)—Has undergone the worst type of restoration, giving a Lombard appearance which it never possessed. The apse original; pulpit 17th century. (Registers, 1538.)

Sutton-at-Hone. *St. John Baptist.* (Farningham Road, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.)—Western tower, with spirelet on turret, nave and S. aisle, chancel. The pillars and arches 14th century, two clustered, the arches irregular, probably re-spaced. The chancel arch a heightening, good woodwork; linen pattern panels on pews and pulpit. Ironwork on door. In the S. pier is a squint, the supports to the rood-loft well seen. The

windows varied 14th century, the eastern approaching flamboyant lines. A segmented head 14th century window has double cusping. The tomb of Sir Thos. Smyth, 1625, partly blocks a window in the S. aisle. (Registers, 1607.)

A preceptory is in this parish, 13th century.

Sutton, East. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Maidstone, 5 miles.)—Nave and aisles, chancel and aisles. The roofs ancient. The late 14th century pillars and arches run through, with only an oblong pier break at the chancel—in all six bays on each side. A squint behind the sedilia; a little painted glass remains. A fine segmental headed window, 14th century, has double cusping; E. window of N. chancel 14th century, full traceried. The vane of western tower has a "falcon rising," being crest of Filmer family. Painted glass, *St. Peter and St. Paul*, in W. 15th century window of tower; in E. window of side chancel are arms of Richard, Duke of York, and half-figure of B.V.M., two heads of angels with cross pattée over each.

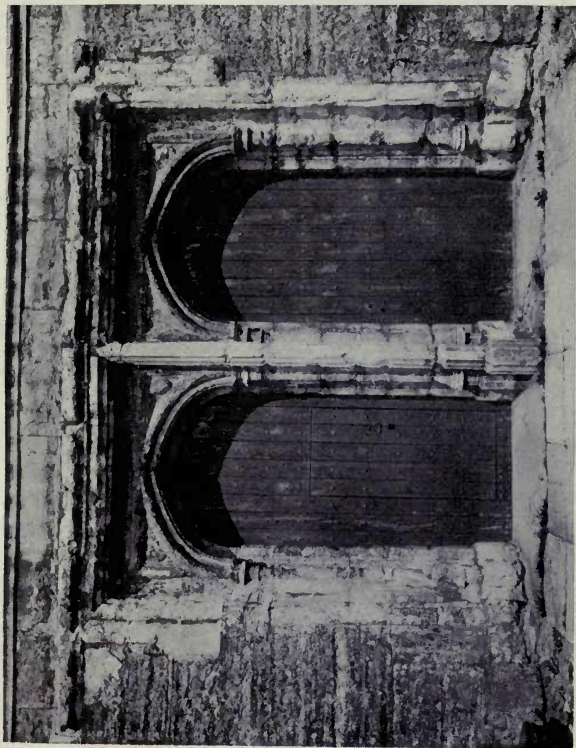
Brasses: Sir Ed. Filmer, Arm. and w., qd. pl., 1638. This brass is signed by maker, Edward Marshall. (Registers: Baptisms, 1648; marriages and burials, 1649.)

Sutton Valence. *St. Mary.* (Headcorn Station, 4 miles.)—A 15th century door-case on

S. porch; church rebuilt 1828, repaired 1874 and 1905. (Registers, 1577.)

Swalecliffe. *St. John Baptist.* (Whitstable Station, 2 miles.)—Rebuilt to a poor design 1876. (Registers: Baptisms, 1558; marriages and burials, 1607.)

Swanscombe. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Northfleet Station, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.)—When last visited by the writer (1892) this church was roofless, having been injured by lightning, the ancient 14th century screen in tower arch destroyed, and bells melted. The church consists of nave and side aisles, chancel, and western tower; the chief entrance to the N. On each side of the chancel is a Norman window, in the S. wall are 13th century lancets. The lower part of the tower is much earlier than the rest; in the S. wall is a trace of a wide round-headed Saxon window framed in Roman brick, the splay on both sides; close to this are masses of Roman masonry inserted *en bloc*, in the manner of long and short work. The nave pillars 13th century, with foliated capitals. Over the southern arches was a clearstory of 14th century date. The rood-loft stairs are on the S. side. An altar stone, a wooden antiphonery; square low opening in the S. wall of the chancel. Monument, Sir Ralph Weldon and Eliza his wife, 1609. (Registers, 1559.)



TENTERDEN: W. DOOR-CASES

Swingfield. *St. Peter.* (Elham Station, 3½ miles.)—Nave and chancel, western tower with circular turret, the chancel arch removed. There are Norman windows high up; 13th century insertions in the chancel, 14th and 15th century insertions in the nave; E. window, triplet. (Registers, 1685.)

The perfect 13th century preceptory chapel is attached to the manor-house.

Tenterden. *St. Mildred.*—Grand western tower with double entrance, large W. window, the whole crowned with four lofty pinnacles, 15th century. The nave has side aisles, the pillars and arches on S. side (13th century) are insufficient for such a wide church, and in consequence of tampering with the eastern arch the adjacent pillar looks ready to buckle; the whole range swayed over. The opposite pillars (14th century) are of sufficient substance. Over the chancel arch are openings. A new screen is a great improvement. The aisle windows are fairly proportioned to the scale of the arches, 14th and 15th century. The E. window 15th century. The S. arch in the chancel is one of the widest possible, three 13th century arches having been thrown into it. In the N. chancel windows have slight flamboyant curves in the tracery. The tower arch one of the finest of its kind; 13th

century windows in the sides of the projecting end of the chancel. Fragments of glass N. side, 15th century. (Registers, 1544.)

Teston. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Wateringbury Station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.)—The church rebuilt. See Nettlestead. (Registers, 1538.)

Teynham. *St. Mary.*—A cross church. Nave and aisles, western tower with side wings, chancel free, standing E. of cross-aisle. When viewed from the falling ground E., the cross-aisle overpowers the whole building. The pillars and arches 15th century; the present tower is 13th century below, and was intended to have been removed for one of proper proportions, but was ultimately finished off in the 16th century, the annexes were temporary till the aisles could be lengthened; in them rejected 13th century windows were inserted, but the W. end as at present was a compromise; the original entrance to the N. is now closed. The western door-case (15th century) has its door with battlement ornament; it is full of discharged bullets. The chancel arch 15th century; the cross-aisle 13th century, with 15th century insertions; 13th century window and vesica, S. a little old 15th century glass, and in the N. cross-aisle a lancet filled with odd pieces, a ship, &c.; in an opposite 15th century window a mitre above a shield charged

with cross counterchanged. Step for altars along whole of cross-aisle. Base of screen—the chancel has been improperly raised, it was either level or descended at the outset; the aumbry and piscina being now too low down. The side windows 13th century on string-course, the end window grand, 15th century, without a transom. Pulpit 17th century, misrestored at base. Base of churchyard cross. Amongst a group of children (brass) is a chrism child in N. cross-aisle.

Brasses: Arm., 1444. Civ., 1509. Ditto, sm., 1533. Civ. and w., 1639. (Registers, 1539.)

Thannington. *St. Nicholas.* (Canterbury Station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.)—Nave and chancel, the tower to N. midway; a longitudinal chapel on S. side. One original Norman window. The tower 13th century, with plain oblong windows. The windows generally 13th century, in pairs at ends of church; one piece of ancient painted glass.

Brass: Thos. Halley, arms, 1485. (Registers, 1558.)

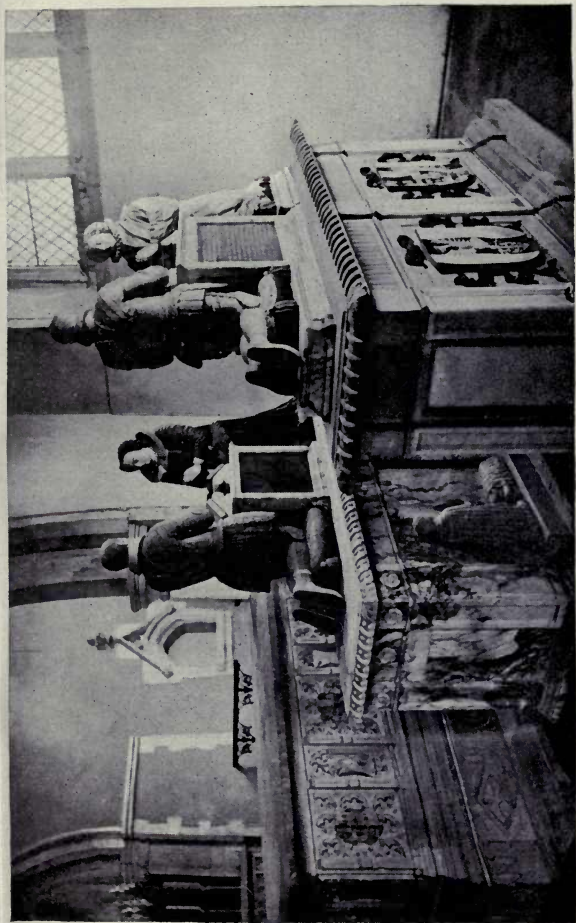
Throwley. *St. Michael.* (Faversham Station, 5 miles.)—Nave and aisles, chancel and aisles. Tower to S.E. The nave roof has curbed ribs, forming what was called “a compass roof.” The chancel longer than its aisles. The pillars and arches 13th and 14th century; over the chancel arch is an oblong window in gable. The win-

dows chiefly 14th century, of large size at E. ends, with painted glass, inscriptions only retained. Tombs of Sir George Sondes and Mary his wife, 1st Earl of Faversham; also Sir Thos. Sondes and his lady. (Registers, 1557.)

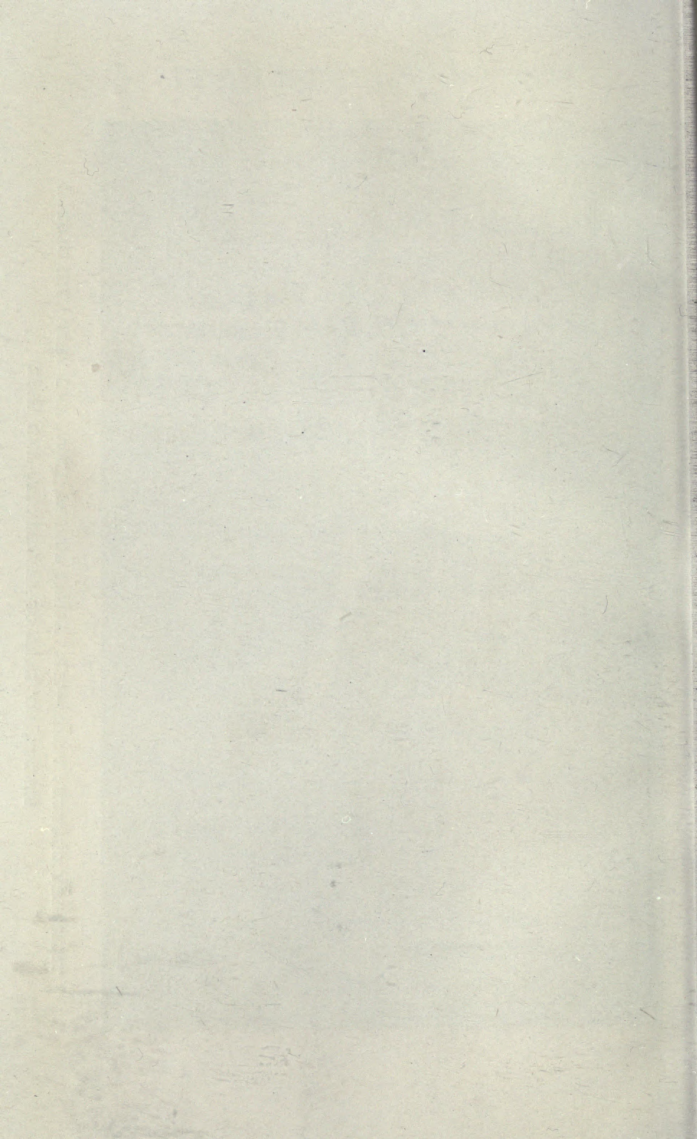
Thurnham. *St. Mary.* (Bearstead Station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.)—The church has western tower nave with northern annexe, chancel not marked; the large E. window was in 1878 badly restored. (Registers, 1600.)

Tilmanstone. *St. Andrew.* (Shepherd's Well Station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—The walls of early masonry; the plain tower appears early 13th century, with plain lancets at different heights in the upper stage; battlemented. Plain pointed west door-case. The chancel arch retained, 13th century. The nave has on the S. a Norman door-case with tympanum; two lancets, insertions; on the N. two single 13th century windows, and a narrow opening to the N.E. The chancel on the N. has a Norman window, on the S. a 15th century insertion, square-headed. The E. window 15th century. A priest's door has been reopened and wall-paintings uncovered; a little ancient glass, dedication cross, Norman font.

Brasses: Rich. Fogg, civ. and w., kng., qd. pl., c. 1600. (Registers: Baptisms and burials, 1558; marriages, 1559.)



THROWLEY CHURCH: TOMBS—SIR THOMAS SONDES, KNT., AND WIFE; SIR GEORGE
SONDES, 1ST EARL OF FAVERSHAM, AND WIFE



Tonbridge. *St. Peter and St. Paul.*—The church now has doubled aisles, chancel, western tower with 13th century internal arch. The ancient pillars and arches are 13th century, one octagonal pillar. Norman windows appear in the chancel, and in the vestry is an original 14th century window. Fire hooks of great length. In the S. side of the chancel wall is a monument to Sir A. Denton and his wife, 1617. (Registers, 1547.)

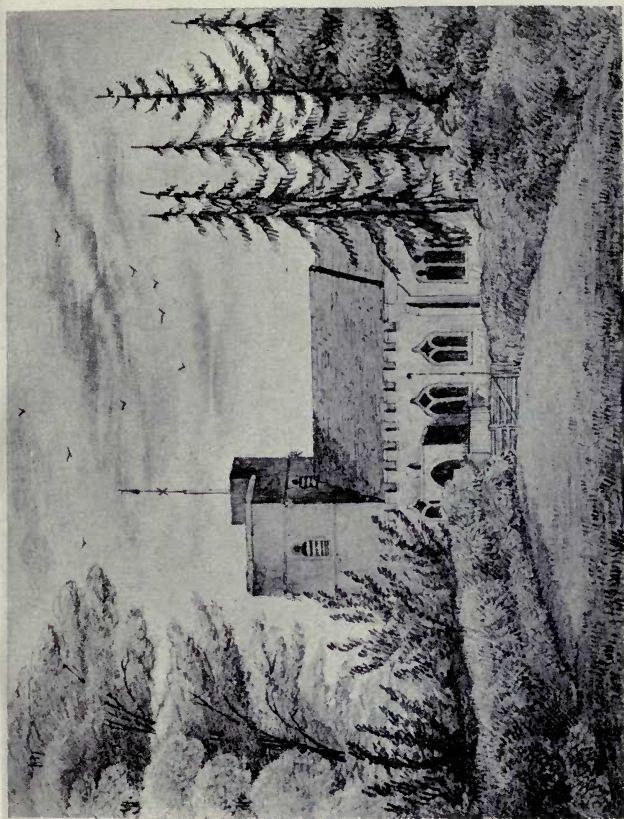
Tong. *St. Giles.* (Sittingbourne Station, 2 miles.)—The church has been badly mauled and reduced, but is still of great interest. Nave and aisles under one slope of roof, southern modern porch; S.E. tower, chancel. Much brickwork introduced; the chancel aisles removed; the chancel arch late 13th century, repaired. The circular pillar on N. side transition Norman with plinth and claw feet, the other openings semicircular, wall piercings. The southern arches replaced with modern pointed arches at beginning of 19th century, except the western arch which is blocked, at present enclosed in the coal-hole. Norman windows at ends of aisles obliterated. The W. window 14th century; the gable hipped in an ugly way. The nave roof late 14th century, of usual description. Portions of painted glass in W. window, amongst the quarries one with

a man in turban. The screen 15th century, with transom in traceries, is highly finished with crockets, &c. Wall-painting of St. Christopher over northern arches uncovered by Mr. Philip M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., who also re-opened the roof. The chancel has traces of mural arcading and 13th century windows. In 1873 a bad restoration was effected, and the N. aisle roof provided with horrible dormers that should be removed and old windows re-opened. The tower 13th century, without string-course, has narrow, long belfry windows; it opens within on two arches, and formerly to a S. chancel. S. door-case plain 14th century. (Registers, 1580.)

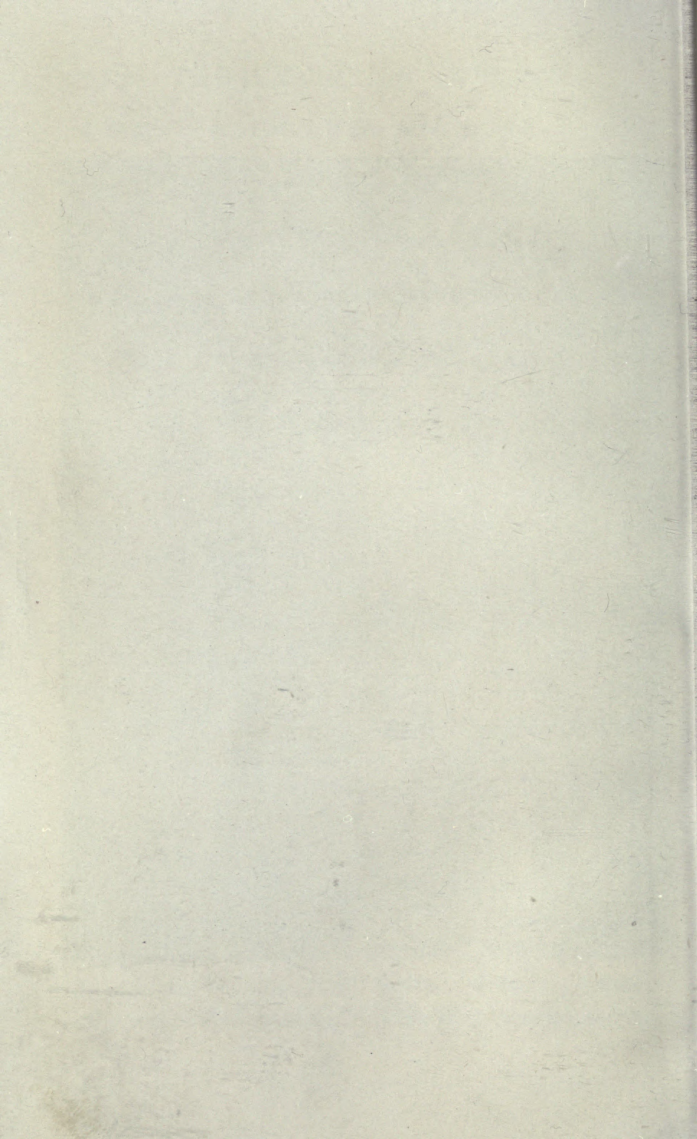
Trotterscliffe. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Wrotham Station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Nave and chancel, S.W. tower with base opening as porch, the body of the church of early masonry. In the porch window is a quarry, and in 14th century window in N. wall is an elegant, silvery toned canopy. The pulpit (another cast-off from Westminster Abbey, see Shoreham) is of Batty-Langley design; delightfully Gulliverian! (Registers, 1540.)

Tudeley—*All Saints*—has been re-built. (Registers, 1663.)

Tunstall. *St. John Baptist.* (Sittingbourne, 2 miles.)—Nave and aisles, western tower, chancel and S. chancel. The W. tower door-case



TUNSTALL



14th century, with ogival head, crockets, and former finial crop; the inner porch door-case refined 14th century, well moulded; original door with iron hatch and shutter. The pillars and arches of nave 14th century, tower arch same date. Chancel arch in unison, windows 14th and 15th century, restored. The chancel 13th century, side windows 13th century on undercut string-course, end window 16th century, cusped. Traces of the original lancet windows are in the wall. The S. chancel lengthened in brick 17th century, approached by 15th century arch piercings; it contains a plain alabaster table tomb with uncharged shields and no inscription. Monuments, Sir James Cromer and wife, and four daughters; Sir Ed. Hales, Bart., 1654. One of these monuments was removed during 19th century for re-erection at Hales Place, Canterbury, but this was not done. After being moved about it was brought back in an imperfect state, awaiting restoration. Modern upper tower innovation, windows disproportionate, *c.* 1850.

Brasses: Priest, 1525. Lady, *c.* 1590, and several inscrips. (Registers, 1538.)

Ulcombe. *All Saints.* (Headcorn Station, 4 miles.)—Nave and S. aisle, N. aisle to chancel prolonged down nave, S. aisle and chancel. The western tower is entered by a shed-like annexe.

The N. aisle is divided from the nave by two grand 15th century four centre arches. The S. aisle by square piers of old wall and arched piercings. A Norman window high up in the N. wall, and a pillar on a high plinth on the S. The 14th century windows elegantly designed, in one on the S. the foil in apex has the cusps forming leaf. Over the Lord's table is a central tabernacle niche, as at Eastbourne, Sussex, and N. chancel at Warehorn. There are niches in the piers, and wall-paintings, including two crucifixions. Moulded oak ceiling in the vestry. The 13th century triplet window of the chancel is boldly executed with shafts in single jamb, where are carved roses, which produce a good effect; 14th century glass.

Brasses: Arm. and canopy, 1419. Arm. and w.'s., 1470. (Registers, 1560.)

Upchurch. (Newington Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.) —A very fine three-aisled building with poor western tower surmounted by interrupted outlined spire, to act as mark for shipping. The western window, 15th century, tampered with; its head tracery still in existence, and requires replacing. The porch leans to; the nave pillars and arches on the N. are a little later than on the S., 14th century. The chancel arch retained, and about its piers the 13th century triple arch

that was previously in this place is to be traced; rood-loft access by tunnel passage. Pulpit 17th century. The windows chiefly 14th century, and scraps of beautiful contemporary painted glass in disorder. During restoration (1873) quantities of the glass were shot down as rubbish into crypt under N. chancel, and elsewhere. The central window at the E. end geometrical 14th century. The N. chancel flowing 14th century, the S. chancel 15th century. An unusual feature is the presence at the W. end of the S. aisle of an oblong locker, apparently for the vessel to hold the chrism. The chancel pillars and arches both sides 14th century, with natural foliage on capitals, unusual in the district. The 15th century S. chancel screen remains. Along the S. wall of nave is 14th century arcading in chalk, above is a painting on wall, St. Spiridon (*K.A.S.*, vol. xxv.). The western end of the nave has long length of wall which enclosed a space, and also in the roof an apartment existed. Nave roof 15th century, on ties and brackets. N. aisle narrow in proportion.

Brasses: Civ. and w., demi, *c.* 1340. (Registers, 1633.)

Waldershare. *All Saints.* (Shepherd's Well Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and chancel with late added chapels. The fabric Norman, with traces

of windows. Monuments, North family, 17th century. (Registers: Baptisms, 1561; burials, 1564; marriages, 1509.)

Walmer. *St. Mary.*—The remnant of this Norman building, now used as a mortuary chapel, has been cleared from modern additions, and the S. door-case preserved. The door-case has chevron ornament and billet, cushion caps. The chancel arch Norman, 13th century insertions. (Registers: Baptisms and marriages, 1561; burials, 1560.)

Waltham. (Wye Station, 5 miles.)—The church is peculiar. Wide nave, small tower, renewed externally, to E. of nave, opening to it by 13th century arches. The chancel beyond, with 15th century sedilia; 13th century windows, others in nave tampered with. (Registers, 1538.)

Warden, Isle of Sheppey. *St. James.*—The original Warden church stood much farther beyond the present "point," and was destroyed by inroads of the sea. A lath and plaster framed church of one apartment was then erected a mile inland, to which Sir Joseph Banks afterwards added a small tower built of stone from old London Bridge. In 1874 this church was abandoned, and in 1881 the whole site was involved in two huge landslips. On the pews each habitation was named, as formerly, at West Grinstead, Sussex.

The bell is now in use at the mission church in Minster parish.

Warehorn. *St. Matthew.* (Ham Street Station, 1 mile.)—The church has a Queen Anne porch, and internally is fine and regular, the pillars and arches late 13th century have the abacus overhanging the bell more than usual. The two eastern arches altered for rood-loft. The brackets of tie-beams contain carved roses. There is a good deal of original painted glazing in heads of northern windows, prox. 1310. The E. window 15th century, with a little painted glass; unusual tracery in one window on N., with little cusps, only in the lower lights. The treatment of sedilia original, a window-sill dropped, mullion section continued down. Niches. A central tabernacle in N. chancel. Illustrations of painted glass, *K.A.S.*, vol. iv. (Registers, 1727.)

Wateringbury. *St. John.*—Nave and northern addition; chancel, tower and spire W. end. Tower 13th century; there is one original window of this date. The remaining are 15th century. Monuments to Style 17th century. The church has a "dumb borseholder," a staff shod with iron, used in affairs of tithes. (Registers, 1705.)

Westbere. *All Saints.* (Sturrey, 1½ mile.)—Nave and chancel. The walls of the chancel are regarded as having pre-Conquest masonry.

The windows 14th century, of "Kent tracery" type, with scraps of painted glass. The chancel arch supported by large corbel figures; and there is 14th century sculpture curious female figures, illustrated in *Ant. Itinerary*. (Registers, 1557.)

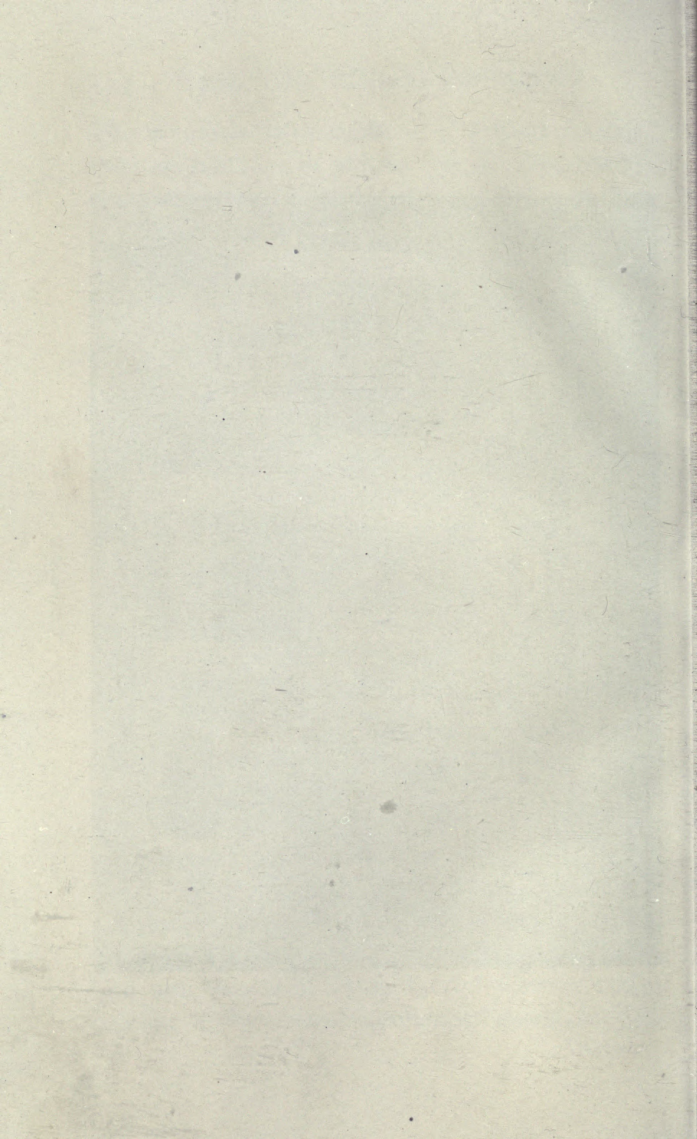
Westcliffe. *St. Peter*. (Martin Mill, 1½ mile.) —Nave and chancel divided by an arch, the tower is to the S.W., originally unfinished; the base forming porch. The W. end has three small windows, two below, one above; a 15th century window was inserted (as at Bapchild) in this situation. The windows 13th century. The chancel arch is early 13th century, with Norman detail. (Registers, 1576.)

Westerham. *St. Mary*.—A large three-aisled church, with western tower and shingled spire. The whole appears to be 15th century; the E. end, as at Upchurch, shows different dated windows, the central is here transitional 14th century, the S. 14th century, and the N. 15th century. The pillars and arches 15th century. The side chancel arches are later, the chancel arches are removed. The monument of General Wolfe is over the S. door.

Brasses: Civ. and w., 1529. Civ., 1531. Civ. and two w.'s., 1533. Two civs., c. 1545. Civ. and two w.'s., 1557, 1566. Potter, 1563; palimp., on the reverse a columned shield, c. 1530.



WESTWELL



1567, William Dye, parson, cassock and surplice :
 "Here lyeth buried in y^e m'cy of Jhūschriste
 y^e body of Syr William Dye sumtime Pson of
 Tattisfield whiche Deceased in anno / dni 1567,
 of whose soule Jhu have mercy." (Registers,
 1559.)

Westwell. *St. Mary.* (Hothfield Station, 1 mile.)—Western tower, nave and aisles, chancel and aisles. There are traces of early work about the base of the tower within. The porch is post-and-pan work, 16th century. The pillars and arches are 13th century, counterchanged in form; at the chancel division these arches run past. The sculptured corbel heads are generally females. The aisles are 14th century widenings. As the church was originally designed the aisles afforded sufficient abutment to the central nave. The chancel is vaulted, and the architect, well knowing the great weight he was imposing on mere pillars, provided two lofty ones with trefoil arches in place of a single chancel arch. The abutment having been removed by widening the aisles, gave liberty for lateral displacement, which was from time to time attempted to be remedied by anchored beams, &c. (see illustration). During restoration, 1885, these were removed, consequently increased displacement followed. Lately the septum has been iron tied, and two flying shores placed

across the S. aisle. The chancel, E. end, has three lancets and circle above; the central opening has two ovals still left of a Jesse window, the quarry window had been removed at the first restoration. The rood-loft occupied a considerable space in front of the great pillars. The base of the screen remains. Sedilia. In the aisles 14th century windows; on N. side remains of glass, heraldic. (Registers, 1558.)

Whitfield. *St. Peter.* (Kearsney Station, 2 miles.)—The church presents on the S. a single apartment on high walls, with S. porch, a set-back in the wall, and at the E. end a blank arch, within which is a coupled 13th century window with lozenge-shaped figure between the lights; a turret at the W. end. There is a N. aisle, which has been tampered with. At the W. end is a gable window of early date, and near the porch, in the usual position, is a small window splayed externally; much of the fabric is regarded as of pre-Conquest date. (Registers, 1585.)

Whitstable. *All Saints.*—Originally nave and chancel with complete N. aisle, retains a few of its ancient features and an interesting font cover. Wide-spaced 15th century arches in the nave, narrower in chancel. The additions show how little mediæval architecture is really understood in the present day. The church is close to

one of the oldest railways (1825), Whitstable and Canterbury. (Registers, 1556.)

Wickham, East (London district). *St. Michael*.—Originally nave and chancel; wall-paintings found and destroyed (*Arch. Journal*, vol. i.).

Brasses: 1325, John de Blagindone and wife. The demi-figure of the lady in veil and wimple, kirtle, and sleeveless mantle. Her husband wears a close-fitting tunic buttoned, with tight sleeves, and a tippet over his shoulders. Yeoman of the Guard and three wives, 1568. (Registers: Baptisms, 1730; marriages, 1704; burials, 1715.)

Wickhambreaux. *St. Andrew*. (Beksesbourn, 3 miles.)—Western tower, nave and aisles, chancel with modern addition for organ, which should have been avoided. The tower has transomed belfry windows 15th century; both the aisles lean to the tower, the porch to the N. is of timber. The windows mostly square-headed late 14th century. The E. window misrestored; at end of S. aisle a glass painting, 15th century, the beheading of St. John Baptist by a knight in armour. Arches in church rather straight-sided, and die into piers. Chancel levels raised in 19th century improperly. (Registers, 1687.)

Wickham, West. *St. John Baptist*.—Nave and N. aisle, and N. aisle to chancel; the tower to the S. side; the details late 15th century; earlier

traces in walls, and in smaller cross arch; the roofs low-pitched and original; floor tiles. The painted glass is of great interest and of fair quality; it has been often illustrated and copied. Some of it is in bad modern setting; quarries with disproportionate figures. Subjects, St. Anne teaching B.V.M. to read, St. Christopher, &c. The chancel screens are in position. Hipped roof; lych-gate.

Brasses: Wm. de Thorp, priest, sm., 1407. Stokton, ditto, 1515. (Registers, 1558.)

Willesborough. *St. Mary.* (Ashford, 1½ mile.)—Before enlargement, western tower and double outlined spire like Bexley and Upchurch, &c.; nave and S. aisle; the pillars and arches 13th century, one having no neck mould. Chancel arch retained; chancel and S. chancel. The sedilia elegantly designed, early 14th century. The eastern seat more elaborated. Much of the painted glass, of which Sir Ed. Dering made drawings, disappeared during restoration, a little remaining. (Registers, 1538.)

Wilmington. *St. Michael.* (Dartford, 1½ mile.)—The church has undergone modern enlargement; lately two early windows reopened. (Registers: Baptisms, 1694; marriages and burials, 1685–1683.)

Wingham. *St. Mary.* (Adisham, 2 miles.)—

Western tower with leaded spire, nave and aisles, chancel and aisles. Owing to some accident the internal nave divisions are of stout oak, "the labour of the sawyers," 16th century. The cross-arches remain, restored. The chancels contain elegant geometrical windows, with exceptionally delicate cusplings, a little painted glass, foliage, and inscriptions; nave windows 15th century. Tower arch 13th century, with foliated capitals. All the stalls with turn-up seats remain in the chancel. Monuments to Oxenden, 1696. (Registers: Baptisms, 1538; marriages and burials, 1569.)

The village inn is good 15th century timber construction, as also are several houses, some of which have been nearly spoilt by bad restoration and "Cathedral" glass.

Witchling or **Wychling**. *St. Margaret*. (Lenham Station, 3 miles.)—The nave placed rather to the N. of the chancel enabled an altar to stand in N.E. corner; an ill-contrived tower and overloaded shingled spire were added 1883 in the outer N.E. angle. The N. door is Norman, and was reinserted in the 14th century. The windows of that date are too large for the size of church; the church was left roofless for a few years after the spire was added. A bench-table at W. end; the chancel arch 15th century. The

font of cast lead, with arcaded ornament. (Registers, 1577.)

Wittersham. *St. John Baptist.* (Rye Station, 3 miles.)—Mr. Philip M. Johnston has kindly furnished the following notes: "Nave and aisles and chancel 14th century. Western tower, lofty and battlemented, on a hill overlooking Rother valley. Aisle walls divided into four bays by buttresses; chancel side windows geometrical, with pointed quatrefoil over two trefoil lights; also a reticulated example—a priest's door. Illustration of windows, Colling's *Goth. Arch.*, vol. i. p. 131, as types on Sussex border. Nave arcades *c.* 1310; octagonal pillars with hollow faces; the arches with double hollow chamfered orders, hooded, with bead and scroll section. A lectern of 15th century date, richly carved; roof partly ancient. List of rectors includes Bishop Tennison." (Registers, 1550.)

Womenswold. (Barham Station, 1½ mile.)—Nave and chancel, western tower, a northern annexe. The chancel arch retained, the whole chiefly 13th century, with eastern triplet of lancets on a string-course; the sedilia ascend to the E. (Registers, 1574.)

Woodchurch.—Birchington 1½ mile, to be traced near Quex Park; the stones amongst farm buildings. The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene was disused 1564.

Woodchurch. *All Saints.* (Ham Street Station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—Nave and aisles, western tower and shingled spire, short chancel aisles; the whole is a masterly work of the 13th century; the eastern nave arch to the S. tampered with; the pillars counterchanged in form; chancel arch wide. The eastern triplet has become a little canted; one of its painted glass medallions has been removed to a southern window. The subject seems to be the burial of B.V.M. A little German glass is in another window. Woodwork of screen misplaced in pulpit; traces of anchorage cell or other enclosed apartment; windows 14th and 15th century insertions.

Brasses: 1320, Nicol de Gore, priest. The cross contains within a quatrefoiled circle the full-length priest in Eucharistic vestments, the arms of the cross terminating in bold fleur-de-lis, with a Lombardic inscription engraved upon the circle; civ. and wife, 1539. (Registers: 1539; marriages and burials, 1538.)

Woodnesborough. *St. Mary.* (Sandwich Station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.)—Western tower, nave and aisles, chancel. There are traces of the original form of the church in the W. wall of N. aisle. The northern pillars and arches are early examples of the use of pointed arch, plain, with pillars having cushion capitals; the pillars

counterchanged in form. The chancel arch is a widening. The southern arches in the nave are piercings. In the chancel on the N. side is a four-cavities locker. The sedilia well designed, under battlement cornice; three ogee arches crocketed; spandrels with roses and shields upon coupled shafts; piscina eastwards is in the same style; the interior miniature vaulted; old tiles set in front. The chancel E. window is 14th century bar-traceried, and deep rear arch; the windows on N. side are coupled lancets 13th century; porch on N. side. (Registers, 1561.)

Woolwich.—Rebuilt.

Wooton. *St. Martin.* (Shepherd's Well Station, 3 miles.)—Nave and chancel, western tower, and S. porch. The nave has single and double 13th century windows; the chancel arch 13th century. The chancel has a low-side window; there are bench tables in the nave; traces of woodwork; alms-box, 1662; a piscina in S. wall of nave, and one in chancel. (Registers: Baptisms and marriages, 1546; burials, 1566.)

Wormshill. *St. Giles.* (Harrietsham Station, 3 miles.)—Western tower, nave and N. aisle, chancel, N. chancel. The fabric is early and at first had but one window, near porch, on S. side. The porch 14th century woodwork, conserved after being twice condemned; the benatura

quite complete. The arches are rough piercings. The windows in this part and in N. chancel have a sort of plate tracery; one circle has its original painted glass. Chancel arch modern. The E. window 15th century, with transom over the lower light; painted glass in batement lights; figures and angels censuring; the other windows are 15th century. The piscina is formed from a cushion capital. In the nave, S. side, is a late 15th century window, with a little painted glass in the heads of the lights. In the N. chancel, in a lancet uncovered during restoration, 1879, the arms of Norwood in painted glass discovered therein. (Registers, 1700.)

Worth. *St. Peter and St. Paul.* (Sandwich Station, 2 miles.)—Nave and S. aisle, N. chapel and chancel. The fabric is Norman, the N. door Norman with tympanum, doubly recessed on shafts with sculptured capitals. The arches 13th century on round pillars. The N. chapel has two arches on an octagonal pillar. (Registers, 1726.)

Wouldham. *All Saints.* (Halling, and ferry, 2 miles.)—Nave and aisles, S. cross-aisle, the tower N.W. The arches on the N. 13th century; the chancel arch retained; the rood-loft access unusual; the staircase on N. wall, at the top, the passage is conducted in the cross-wall, which has had its core removed for it. Bench tables in

the chancel. The chancel has on the N. side 13th century windows; the E. window 14th century, with good tracery. In the cross-aisle is a square-headed 14th century window, and a three-light 15th century. The tower plain. Illust. Hussey, *Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey*. (Registers, 1538.)

Wrotham. *St. George.* — Nave and aisles, western tower, chancel. The church situated at edge of a bank; the processional path to be complete, round the building, had to pass beneath the tower, for which a tunnel-vaulted passage was contrived. S. porch and room over. The pillars and arches are late 13th century, of two dates, the southern simple in their mouldings, but some re-spacing took place; at the tower end the responds show very late date. The chancel arch retained; there is an older and inside turret that contains the staircase, not only to the rood-loft, but to a passage in the cross-wall. The screen is 15th century; the porch groined. There are 14th century square-headed windows S. side; and 15th century windows on the N. side, and E. of large size. Circular apertures in tower. The chancel chiefly 14th century.

Brasses: Civ. and w., 1498. Civ., c. 1500. Arm., Thomas Peckham and wife, 1512. Reynold Peckham and wife, heraldic, 1525. Arm.,

c. 1530. Arm., William Clerke, Esq., and wife, 1611. Lady, 1615. (Registers, 1558.)

Wye. *St. Martin and St. Gregory.*—This was a fine and complete cross church with central tower, far superior in design to Ashford, and of equal extent. The tower, which had often been patched up, fell and crushed the cross-aisle and three chancels in March 1685. A makeshift chancel and tower in S.E. corner were built in 1703. The nave has aisles and clearstory, the pillars 15th century, of very pretty design, on a cluster of four. The windows 15th century; the font 15th century, ornamented with quatrefoils containing roses.

Brasses: Two civs., John Andrew and Thos. Palmere, and w., c. 1440. (Registers, 1538; marriages, 1545.)

Wye College has good 15th century windows, with ancient glass collected by Parsons, who published an account of memorials and glass in East Kent. The staircase is good 17th century.

Yalding. *St. Peter and St. Paul.*—The church consists of nave and side aisles, a cross-aisle complete, western tower, chancel. N. and S. porches. The three sides of the tower open to the nave; it is of 13th century date. The pillars and arches late 14th century. The windows 14th and 15th century. The roof of the

nave is underdrawn with woodwork. The chancel 13th century, the E. window 15th century, others on S. 13th century. The font octagonal. In the S. cross-aisle is a tomb under an arch with double cusping; the figure is removed. (Registers, 1558.)

APPENDIX I

MONASTIC CHURCHES IN KENT

Besides Christ Church and St. Augustine (which was originally dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul), both in Canterbury, there were conventual establishments of large and small size in other parts of the county. That at Rochester has been described: at Dover, St. Martin's-le-Grand was considered the mother-church of that town. It was situated in the middle of the principal streets, and some remains have only been removed of late years; it was founded by King Wilfred for secular canons, whom he had removed from Dover Castle in 691. The canons were suppressed by Henry I., and their possessions given to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, by Archbishop Corboyl, who began new buildings for canons regular outside the town. Considerable portions of this house still remain, and after being used as farm buildings were acquired by Dover College Corporation and converted into school premises; the gateway and refectory are nearly entire, the latter used as the school chapel; it is of Norman construction, little altered, but with modern roofing.

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The following list of "Religious Houses of Kent" has been kindly revised by a friend.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF KENT.

Benedictine Monks :

Canterbury, St. Augustine, Abbey.
Canterbury, Cathedral Priory (Abp. Abbot).
Rochester Cathedral Priory (Bishop, Abbot).
Rochester Cell, Darenth.
Dover Priory.

Cluniac Monks :

Faversham Abbey.
Monks Horton Priory, cell to Lewes.

Cistercian Monks :

Boxley Abbey.

Austin Canons :

Lesnes Abbey.
Badlesmere Priory.
Bilsington Priory.
Cumbwell Priory.
Canterbury, St. Gregory Priory.
Leeds Priory.
Tunbridge Priory.
Westwood Priory.

Premonstratensian Canons :

Bradsole Abbey.
Langdon Abbey, cell to Bradsole.

Alien Priories :

Patricksbourne, cell to Beaulieu, Normandy.
Folkestone Benedictine mon., cell to Louday, Seez.
Lewisham, cell to St. Peter, Ghent.

New Romney, cell to Pontigny.

Throwley, cell to St. Omer, Artois.

Nunneries :

Dartford, Dominican.

Davington, Benedictine.

Lillechurch Priory, Benedictine.

Canterbury, St. Sepulchre, Benedictine.

Sheppey, Benedictine.

Malling Abbey, Benedictine.

Friaries :

Dominicans at Canterbury.

Franciscans at Canterbury and Greenwich.

Austin Friars at Canterbury.

Carmelites at Aylesford and Losenham.

Maturins at Modenden.

Hospitals at Boughton under Blean, Buckland, Dover, Canterbury (6); Dartford (2); Harbledown, Hythe (2); Maidstone (2); Milton, Mepham, Ospring (3); Bapchild, Rochester (3); Romney (2); Sandwich (4); Sevenoaks (2); Sittingbourne (3); Strood (2); Sutton-at-Hone (2); Thanington, &c.

Faversham Abbey was situated to the N. of the present parish church; and until the end of the 18th century several of its gate-houses existed, as shown on drawings exhibited in the Faversham Institute. Southhouse in his *Monasticon Favershamiense*, 1671, mentions the abbey church "as so totally long since demolished that there is not so much as a stone or underpinning left." The first abbot was Clarembald,

who with twelve of his monks were removed from Bermondsey, 1148. The guests' chapel and adjoining hall now form part of houses in the street, the parchment panelling of the hall has recently been removed.

Monks Horton Priory.—A view of the remains of this building is given in *Kent Arch. Soc.*, vol. x., including a long building like Bredgar College; a fireplace and transomed domestic window, also a panel of a ceiling with IHS, an intertwined wreath and foliage.

Boxley Abbey was granted by Richard I., 1189, to a Cistercian abbey. In the reign of Edward I. the abbot had sat in Parliament. The church was of great size, but few traces of it remain. The barn is in existence, and some walls and paths indicate parts of the general plan.

Lesnes Abbey.—This is situated in Erith parish to the eastward of Plumstead, where the marshes were enclosed by the monks. The establishment was founded 1178 for Canons Regular of St. Augustine by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of the realm in the reign of Henry II. Considerable traces of the buildings remain, and are now being investigated.

Badlesmere Priory.—The intention of founding buildings here seems never to have been permanently carried out.

Bilsington Priory.—*Kent Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxvii.: The remains consist of a hall of 13th century date. A rectangular building originally of three stories, and communicating with the hall by a newel staircase; the beams are moulded, resting on corbels.

Leeds Priory.—Part of one gate-house with a 15th century stone window, as well as a wooden traceried opening, are still seen. The close is to be traced round a large field surrounded by farm buildings. The establishment was founded in the reign of Henry I. for Regular Canons Augustine by Robert Crevequere.

Tunbridge Priory was situated on the site of the railway station. It was in the diocese of Rochester; the buildings were burnt 1337; the revenues of the church and vicarage of Leigh were afterwards appropriated to the priory for the maintenance of two canons and the rebuilding of the monastery. At the Dissolution the inhabitants were desirous of retaining the buildings as a school, but their petition was not granted.

Bradsole Abbey has been referred to under Capel-le-Fern, which is near. The abbey was founded for Premonstratensian Canons, 1191. The site has been well excavated by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and described in *Kent Arch. Soc.*,

vol. xiv. Mr. Hope remarks "that it is a long and narrow church, consisting of an eastern limb of six, with aisles of four severies; N. and S. transepts, each of two severies, one opening into the choir aisle, the other into a square eastern chapel; and an aisleless nave of four severies, having on its north side a square tower, with singular E. and W. adjuncts." The usual buildings were to the S. The tower, a considerable part of which remains, was in the same relation to the choir as Gundulph's was to Rochester Cathedral.

Langdon Abbey was founded by Sir William de Auberville in the time of Richard I. A plan of the buildings by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope is in *Kent Arch. Soc.*, vol. xv. Here, too, the walls of the choir, as at St. Radegund's and Rochester, were solid. Neither of these abbeys was close to running water, as was usual.

Dartford.—The finely constructed wall round the garden of this house is well seen from the railway.

Canterbury, St. Sepulchres.—A few buildings in a field that belonged to the house existed 1860.

Sheppey, Minster.—See under Minster.

Minster, Thanet.

Malling Abbey.—Soon after 1090 Bishop Gundulph founded a Benedictine nunnery here

and endowed it with estates. At first the bishop himself governed the nunnery, but an abbess was after his death appointed, under the Bishops of Rochester. The remains of the church consist of the Norman western tower, square below and octagonal above, having corner turrets and pinnacles; the lower arcading is quite plain; the upper with chevron ornament, &c.; an inserted 14th century window without a hood-moulding is over the entrance. The abbey buildings have been much restored, the place having been used as an Anglican convent. A small chapel has restored 14th century windows; there are several pointed door-cases of plain character; the upper story being of timber overhangs, and has plain square windows with mullions. The gateway is 15th century, with shields in the spandrels, charged ermine a crosier in bend sinister, on a chief three annulets. Over the door-case a heart, *goutté de sang*, transfixed by a spear.

Aylesford Priory (Carmelite) was founded 1240. A considerable part of the building remains, and has been converted into a residence. The entrance gate-house is late 15th century, approaching 16th century; the cloister can be traced, as well as the great hall; the building is well seen from the railway.

Blackfriars, Canterbury (Dominican).—The

hall remains, and is now used as a Nonconformist place of worship.

Greyfriars, Canterbury.—Part of a building on pillars standing in a stream remains. There are 13th century details. After the Dissolution it became the property of the Lovelaces. It is approached by a passage on the S. side of the principal street; westward of Eastbridge Hospital.

Eastbridge Hospital is entered from the main street by a crypt. In the dining-hall above is a wall-painting of the Saviour in a vesica; a long dining-table, kingpost roof, pillars; the chapel is on a higher floor.

The two chapels, one at Sutton-at-Hone and the other at Swingfield, both belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, are described and illustrated in vol. xxii., *Kent Archaeological Society*, by Mr. J. F. Wadmore. These buildings are very much alike, in appearance like the end of a chancel in a church. Each has a well-designed triplet of lancets at the E. end; that at Sutton-at-Hone having a corbelled shaft and cap to the rear arches; at Swingfield the shaftings are on bases placed on the window-sill, the middle light shaftings being triple, and the arch higher than the side ones. The roof here will be noticed to have a double collar, upper and

lower. If the illustration in Mr. Wadmore's paper opposite p. 260 (*ibid.*) be examined, the whole of the framing that is usually seen in the roofing of Kent churches will be easily understood, and how pinned together; each timber serving a constructive purpose, no purely ornamental rib being admitted. The roof illustrated, p. 258 (*ibid.*), has no cross-tie, and is therefore inferior; it will be noticed to have "tilting rafters" over the walls which are absent in the other.

The following places, not actually religious houses, were "cameræ" where the knights held manors.

The house called "Temple Farm, Strood," was originally founded in 1160 by Robert, the chamberlain to the Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond. The crypt only remains of the ancient buildings, which supported either a chapel or hall. It is divided into three vaulting compartments or severies; the transverse ribs of the vaulting spring from semicircular respond pillars, the vault being quadripartite without ridge rib (*K.A.S.*, vol. xxii. p. 254). This place is well seen from both lines of railway.

Waltham, near Canterbury, Tunbridge, Shipbourne, West Peckham, the latter forming a fine old "post-and-pan" framed house.

Ash, near Wrotham, Bonnington, Burham.

Cocclescomb, near Lidden, on the Watling Street, near Dover, Dartford. Ewell, also called "Temple Ewell," and Rodmersham. Mr. Wadmore calls attention to churches dedicated to St. John Baptist being entered by two descending steps as "typical of going down to the river Jordan," but the descent into old churches where it occurs is probably due rather to the raising of the level of the churchyard than to symbolism. The dedication of Rodmersham is St. Nicholas, as he points out.

The object of the Knights Hospitallers Order was originally the protection of pilgrims visiting Jerusalem; its military character became developed during the Crusades.

The small "college" or chantry house, as it is still called, at Bredgar, was founded under unusual conditions. Robert de Bredgar, who was rector here in the sixteenth year of Richard II, together with others, founded a small college for a chaplain and two secular clerks.

The chaplain was to be a native of the diocese of Canterbury; and not to be admitted unless he could "read well, construe well, and also sing well" (quoted from the charter, Dugdale's *Monasticon*). The scholars were to remain till the age of twenty-five years, and no longer. The bronze mortar belonging to the establishment is

in the possession of the writer ; it is inscribed, " My hop is in the Lord."

There is nothing to show that the building was ever more extensive than it is at the present day ; it has now been turned into labourers' cottages. Its features that are exposed have been mentioned under the heading of Bredgar. The N. aisle of the church served as the chapel of the establishment.

Numerous hermitages existed along the Watling Street ; there were several in the vicinity of Sittingbourne. The one to the W. of the town, named St. Thomas à Becket, at Schamel, occasioned a good deal of trouble. Its buildings, consisting of a small chapel, the hermits' dwelling, and some lodgings, stood on the right-hand side of the road at Water-Lane-Head ; the whole long since levelled to the ground, with the exception of a small part of an inner wall, now in an inn. The vicars of Sittingbourne did not look with favour on the place, and one after the other tried to suppress it, particularly Simon Somerset, who carried off the bell to St. Michael's Church. The boundaries of the parishes of Sittingbourne and Milton at this point have at several times, and in recent years even, been investigated ; at any rate an inquiry into the matter of the hermitage took place at Milton. The place had, however,

been Crown property, and survived till the Reformation: at one time the founding of a small monastery here was projected. The other hermitage was at Swainstre, about the same distance beyond the parish church eastwards, and was strongly upheld by the vicars and inhabitants, some of whom left bequests to it. The reason why the hermitage at Schamel was viewed with disfavour, being that it was thought to intercept the pilgrims, or rather their offerings and custom, before the town was properly reached.

Another chapel on the Watling Street was in the parish of Borden, at a place called "Dental," in Key Street.

The parish churches actually on, or very near, Watling Street are Buckland in Dover, Ewell, Lidden, Bridge, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Mary Bredman (removed), Holy Cross, St. Peter, St. Dunstan, all in Canterbury; Harbledown, Stone (in ruin), Sittingbourne, Rainham, Rochester Cathedral, Strood, Ifield, Dartford, Greenwich.

APPENDIX II

MODERN CHURCHES IN KENT

IN some few places where a new church was required after the first half of the 19th century, not only the details of the mediæval styles were used, but occasionally the planning (and arrangement) of some good local ancient model was adopted.

Generally speaking, however, the new churches are little varied from the familiar suburban type, which has become standardised.

How far the revived mediæval styles approach the excellence of their prototypes may be judged in any old church that has undergone 19th century enlargement, where the different work appears side by side.

In places where the ancient methods of dressing ashlar have been attempted, it is generally a mere disguise to the already "dragged" surface of the Bath stone; and modern jointing is of necessity as close as possible, in consequence of the rapidity of the construction generally insisted on: hence the old and new features seldom agree.

The majority of modern churches embody nearly all the constructive and artistic faults which occur

in old churches, and even where these are avoided the fresh problems which present themselves are seldom satisfactorily overcome. A consistently designed modern church is generally observed to follow closely some good ancient plan; and where the later mediæval styles are embodied a sense of satisfaction is often produced, as well as a desire frequently to visit the building, in the same way as one does an ancient one.

The following list of modern churches does not include those on ancient sites, unless mentioned; the dates in some instances are those of the separation of the district from the mother-church, in others the beginning of the erection of the church itself.

Acol-Thamet, <i>St. Mildred</i>	. . . . .	1876
Partly erected on ancient chapel walls.		
Ashford, <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1867
Beckenham, <i>St. James</i>, Elmer's End	. . . . .	1879
„ <i>St. Paul's</i>	. . . . .	1872
„ <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . . .	1878
„ <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1878
„ <i>St. Barnabas</i>	. . . . .	1877
Belvedere, <i>All Saints</i>	. . . . .	1861
Bexley, <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	. . . . .	1881
Bexley Heath, <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1877
Broadstairs, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . . .	1840
Replacing a chapel built a few years before.		
Bromley, <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	. . . . .	1880
„ <i>St. Mark</i>	. . . . .	1884
„ <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1887

Bromley Common, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . .	1843
Hamlet of Plaistow, <i>St. Mary</i>	. . .	1863

Enlarged later.

Bickley, <i>St. George</i>	. . . . .	1864
Burham, <i>St. Mary</i> .	On the old site.	
Canterbury, <i>St. Gregory</i>	. . . . .	1848
Charing Heath, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . . .	1872
Chatham, <i>St. John</i>	. . . . .	1821
„ <i>St. Paul</i>	. . . . .	1855
„ Luton hamlet, <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1885
Cheriton Street, <i>All Souls</i>	. . . . .	1894
Chislehurst, <i>Annunciation</i>	. . . . .	1870
„ <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1872
Crocken Hill, <i>All Souls</i>	. . . . .	1851
Crockham Hill, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . . .	1842
Dartford, <i>St. Alban</i>	. . . . .	1903
„ <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1910
Deal, <i>St. Andrew</i>	. . . . .	1850
„ <i>St. George</i>	. . . . .	1715
Dover, <i>St. James</i> (new)	. . . . .	1862
„ <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . . .	1835

This church is near the “town station,” and a creditable work for its date. Detail, 15th century.

Dover, <i>St. Peter and St. Paul</i>	1893
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A fine building on an ancient site.

Dover, <i>St. Bartholomew</i>	1870
„ <i>Christ Church</i>	1844
Dunkirk, <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . . .	1840
Dunton Green, <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	1890

An admirable simple building.

Erith, <i>Christ Church</i>	1874
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Erith, Northumberland Heath, <i>St. Paul's</i>	1905
Faversham, <i>St. Andrew</i>	1872
„ <i>St. Saviour</i>	1885
„ Brents (in Preston Parish), <i>St. John the Evangelist</i>	1881
Folkestone, <i>Christ Church</i>	1850
„ <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1868
„ <i>St. John Baptist</i>	1879
„ <i>St. Michael</i>	1873
„ <i>St. Peter</i>	1855
„ <i>St. Saviour</i>	1892

This church of brick, and rubbed brick architecture, promises to be interesting when complete.

Fordcomb (Penshurst), <i>St. Peter</i>	1847
Four Elms, <i>St. Paul</i>	1881
Gillingham, New Brompton, <i>St. Mark</i>	1866
„ „ „ <i>St. Barnabas</i>	1890
„ „ „ <i>St. Luke</i>	1909
„ Old Brompton, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1848
Gravesend, <i>St. James</i>	1852

A church with central tower—planned like Poyn-
ing's, Sussex—inferior to the model.

Greenhithe, <i>St. Mary</i>	1856
Hawkhurst, <i>All Saints</i>	1861
Hernebay, <i>Christ Church</i>	1841
„ <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	1898

This church is of the ordinary modern type; the design of Reculver would have formed a more interesting building.

Higham, <i>St. John</i>	1860
Hildenborough, <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	1844

Horsemonden, <i>All Saints</i>	. . . .	1870
Ide Hill, <i>St. Mary</i>	. . . .	1852
Kilndown, <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . .	1841
Kingsdown, Deal, <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	. . . .	1850
Lamorbey (Bexley), <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . .	1879
Maidstone, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . .	1826
„ <i>St. Faith</i>	. . . .	1872
„ <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	. . . .	1861
„ <i>St. Michael's</i>	. . . .	1876

The tower after the Kent type, compares unfavourably with any ancient example.

Maidstone, <i>St. Paul's</i>	. . . .	1859
„ <i>St. Luke</i>	. . . .	1897
„ <i>St. Philip</i> , Kingsley	. . . .	1858
New Hythe, Malling East, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . .	1854
Margate, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	. . . .	1825

A free-stone building, western tower, nave-aisles, and clearstory; a poor outline of an eastern county church; has some latest Intermediate painted glass, lately enlarged with cross-aisle, &c.; style debased 15th century.

Margate, <i>St. Paul</i>	. . . .	1873
„ Westbrook, <i>All Saints</i>	. . . .	1894
Matfield, Brenchley, <i>St. Luke</i>	. . . .	1875
Milton, Gravesend, <i>St. Faith</i>	. . . .	1909
„ „ <i>Christ Church</i>	. . . .	1856
Milton-on-Swale, Milton Regis, <i>St. Paul's</i>	. . . .	1862

Little better than a temporary building; addition 1884.

Milton-on-Swale, <i>St. Mary</i>	1902
Murston.	See text.	

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Orpington, <i>St. Andrew's</i>	1893
„ <i>St. Paul's</i>	1888
Paddock Wood, <i>St. Andrew</i>	1860
Perry Street, Gravesend, <i>All Saints</i>	1870
Platt, Wrotham, <i>St. Mary</i>	. . . . .	1843
Ramsgate, <i>St. George</i>	. . . . .	1827

One of the largest pre-Pugin revival Gothic churches.

The building has an outline intended to recall Boston Church, Lincolnshire.

Ramsgate, <i>St. Mary</i>	1791
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A chapel of ease, forming the centre of a terrace.

Ramsgate— <i>Christ Church</i>	1844
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„ <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1844
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„ <i>St. Paul</i>	1874
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„ *St. Augustine's*, not belonging to the Anglican Church, must be mentioned; it is one of the few modern buildings that bears repeated visits, and is constructed with thick walls. It is founded on the models of Lympne, and the ruined church at Albury in Surrey, where its gifted donor and architect, A. W. Pugin, patched up a cross-aisle; the intended spire on the central tower not yet erected; font cover elegantly designed.

River, <i>St. Peter and St. Paul</i>	1852
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Riverhead, <i>St. Mary</i>	1831
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Rochester and District.

Upnor, <i>St. Philip and St. James</i>	1874
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Borstal, <i>St. Matthew</i>	1902
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„ <i>St. Peter</i>	1860
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Rosherville, <i>St. Mark</i>	1853
Sandgate, <i>St. Paul</i>	1830
Sevenoaks, <i>St. John</i>	1858
„ (Kippington), <i>St. Mary</i>	1880
„ <i>St. Luke</i>	1904
Sevenoaks Weald, <i>St. George</i>	1820
Sheerness, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1836
„ <i>St. Paul's</i>	1871
Shipbourne, <i>St. Giles'</i> , rebuilt 1722, replaced 1884.	
Sidcup, <i>St. John</i>	1844
“A handsome canopy of carved oak, supported on twisted columns of ancient date, overhangs the altar. The pulpit is of Flemish work in carved oak, and bears the inscription ‘Antwerp, 1451.’”	
Sidcup, <i>Christ Church</i>	1897
Sittingbourne, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1867
Badly modelled on Upchurch; partially erected; completed to another design, 1873; the junction of the plans as awkward in effect as possible; contains one window filled with ancient glass, leaded and presented by the writer; well executed painted glass by Curtis in eastern windows.	
Southborough, <i>St. Peter</i>	1831
Swanley, <i>St. Paul</i>	1862
„ <i>St. Mary</i>	1901
A fair beginning of a well-designed church.	
Swanscomb, Galleyhill	1894
A good example.	
Tenterden, <i>St. Michael</i>	1864
Tovil (near Maidstone), <i>St. Stephen</i>	1841
Tonbridge, <i>St. Saviour</i>	1876

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Tonbridge <i>St. Stephen</i>	1853
Tunbridge Wells , <i>St. Charles</i>	1676
„ „ <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1833
„ „ <i>Christ Church</i>	1856
„ „ <i>St. Barnabas</i>	1889
„ „ <i>St. James</i>	1861
„ „ <i>St. John</i>	1857
„ „ <i>St. Luke</i>	1911
„ „ <i>St. Peter</i>	1875
Under River , <i>St. Margaret</i>	1870
Walmer , <i>St. Mary</i>	1887
„ <i>St. Michael</i>	1905
„ <i>St. Saviour</i>	1848
Westgate , <i>St. Saviour</i>	1884
„ Garlinge , <i>St. James</i>	1873
Westmarsh , <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1841
Whitstable , <i>St. Peter</i>	
„ Seasalter , <i>St. Alphege</i> (new)	1845
Woodlands (Wrotham, and part Shoreham) <i>St Mary</i> (rebuilt)	1850
Wrotham , Borogreen , <i>Good Shepherd</i>	1906
Yalding , <i>St. Margaret</i>	1860

LONDON AREA

Greenwich , <i>St. Paul</i>	1864
„ <i>St. Peter</i>	1867
„ West , <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1868
„ East , <i>Christ Church</i>	1868
Blackheath , <i>St. John Evangelist</i>	1868

Westcombe Park, <i>St. George's</i>	1892
Greenwich, East, <i>St. Andrew and St. Michael</i>	1902
Lee Park, <i>Christ Church</i>	1854
„ „ <i>Holy Trinity</i>	1864
„ „ <i>St. Mildred</i>	1881
„ „ <i>The Good Shepherd</i>	1888
„ „ <i>St. Augustine</i>	1891
Lewisham, Sydenham, <i>St. Bartholomew</i>	1855
„ <i>Forest Hill, Christ Church</i>	1855
„ <i>Blackheath, All Saints</i>	1859
„ <i>Lewisham, St. Stephen</i>	1865
„ <i>Sydenham, Holy Trinity</i>	1866
„ <i>Brockley Hill, St. Saviour</i>	1867
„ <i>Sydenham, St. Philip</i>	1869
„ <i>Lewisham, St. Mark</i>	1871
„ <i>Honor Oak Park, St. Augustine</i>	1874
„ <i>Sydenham, Lower, St. Michael</i>	1879
„ „ <i>All Saints</i>	1909
„ <i>Perry Hill, St. George</i>	1880
„ <i>Blackheath, The Ascension</i>	1883
„ <i>Forest Hill, St. Paul</i>	1887
„ <i>Catford, St. Lawrence</i>	1888
„ <i>Hither Green, St. Swithun</i>	1888
„ <i>Crofton Park, St. Hilda</i>	1900
„ <i>Brockley, St. Cyprian</i>	1901
„ <i>Catford, St. Andrew</i>	1905
Plumstead, Wickham, East	1854
„ <i>St. Nicholas</i>	1864
„ <i>St. James</i>	1878
„ <i>St. John Baptist</i>	1885
„ <i>St. Paul</i>	1902

Plumstead, <i>St. Mark</i>	.	.	.	.	1903
„ <i>The Ascension</i>	.	.	.	.	1905
„ <i>St. Michael</i>	.	.	.	.	1908
Shooter's Hill, <i>All Saints</i>	.	.	.	.	1876
Woolwich, <i>St. John</i>	.	.	.	.	1869
„ <i>St. Michael</i>	.	.	.	.	1879
„ <i>Holy Trinity</i>	.	.	.	.	1881
Deptford, <i>St. Paul</i>	.	.	.	.	1723
„ <i>St. John</i>	.	.	.	.	1855
„ <i>Christ Church</i>	.	.	.	.	1871
„ <i>St. Peter</i>	.	.	.	.	1871
„ <i>St. Luke</i>	.	.	.	.	1873
„ <i>St. Mark</i>	.	.	.	.	1874
Hatcham, <i>St. James</i>	.	.	.	.	1845
Hatcham Park, <i>All Saints</i>	.	.	.	.	1872
„ <i>St. Katherine</i>	.	.	.	.	1891
Eltham, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	.	.	.	.	1869
„ <i>St. Peter</i>	.	.	.	.	1871
„ <i>St. Luke</i>	.	.	.	.	1909
Shooter's Hill, <i>Christ Church</i>	.	.	.	.	1865
Mottingham, <i>St. Andrew</i>	.	.	.	.	1884

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

Abacus—A table over capital of pillar or on a pier, either square, round, or octagonal.

Ailette—Plate of steel, attached to hauberk, at shoulders

Aisle—Wing of building, whether longitudinal or across.

Alb—White vestment, worn under chasuble.

Almuce—Tippet of fur with lappets in front of figure.

Amice—Oblong piece of linen with embroidered collar.

Annulet—A fillet encircling a pillar, simple or compound.

Antiphonery—A desk from which chanting was regulated by choir ruler.

Arcade—A series of arches, free standing, or against wall.

Archivolt—The front surface of an arch or its members.

Ashlar—Surface of stone wall, rough hewn or smooth.

Ashlar pieces—Upright or inclined timbers of roof over wall.

Atlantes—Male figure as part of pillar.

Aumbry—A locker in a wall.

Baldachino—An altar-piece on free standing pillars.

Ball flower—An ornament-like ball, with petals of leaves

Bar-tracery—Mullions subdividing and intersecting.

Bascinet—Steel helmet.

Batter—Inclining inwards.

Baudrick—Hip belt in armour. This term used by ringers for the strap that suspends the bell tongue.

Bell—The hollow of a capital, plain or carved.

Bell—Musical instrument, either simple or in a set.

Benatura—Niche with basin, at entrances, for holy-water.

Bench table—A stone seat along a wall.

Billet—A notched ornament, either square or round.

Boss—An ornament placed where ribs join.

Boutel—A small shaft, attached to wall or pillar.

Brace—A prop or strainer in a roof.

Cairn—A heap of stones.

Camail—Tippet of mail.

Caryatides—Figure of female, as part or substitute for a pillar.

Casement—The field or ground of inscription or carving ; also a rebate in a window-jamb or mullion for glass panel or wooden shutter ; some chamfers are casemented.

Centering—Temporary supports during construction ; the points from which the curves of arches are struck.

Chain armour—Armour composed of steel rings.

Chamfer—An angle smoothed off or hollowed.

Chasuble—Outer Eucharistic vestment.

Chevron—Zigzag ornament ; a pair of opposite rafters in roof.

Cinquefoil—Feathering used in arches or tracery, having five leaves.

Clustered shafts—Several pillars clustered together.

Coif—Cap, close fitting, of mail.

Collar—Horizontal timber in roofs between opposite rafters, upper and lower.

Compass roof—An open timber or ceiled-in roof, in which

bent timbers are used, or the timbers have parts of circle cut out in them.

Cope (literally *cape*)—The processional vestment.

Corbel—A stone bracket, plain, moulded, foliated, or figurehead.

Corbel table—A row of brackets, generally under eaves of roof or supporting the parapet; or supporting an abacus.

Counterchanged—In architecture, alternate forms of pillar in the same range. In heraldry, an intermixture of several metals and colours, both in the field, and charges.

Couvre-chef—A kerchief arranged to cover head and fall lightly on shoulders.

Covering—A term used by change-ringers, denoting the quality, or position of the tenor or lowest bell.

Crocket—Projecting leaves, generally over hood-moulds.

• *Crop*—The bunch of foliage over finial, placed on gables, over arches, and over hood-mould arches of tombs, door-cases, &c.

Cuirass—A breastplate of leather or metal.

Cuisseau—Defensive armour for the thighs, originally of buff leather, which was superseded by plate iron or steel.

Cusp—Projecting points or processes.

Cyclostyle—A circle of pillars round a building, font, or other object.

Dalmatic—Tunics worn by the priests' "ministers" during solemn celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

Diaper—Ornament cut out on a plain surface.

Dormer—Window in a roof, otherwise an "attic" window.

Entasis—Swelling in a pillar; the gathering in of a spire.

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Escutcheon—A shield; the “scutcheon” plate of lock or door-handle.

Eye—Small areas in tracery, blind or open.

Fillet—A small surface between mouldings—*e.g.* a fillet between two ogee mouldings. The fillet is like a ship’s keel.

Finial—A little shaft which ends in the crop.

Flamboyant—Wire-drawn appearance in tracery as well as mouldings.

Foil—Feathering of arches and panels. See also *cusped*.

Gorgée or *gorget*—Armour for the breast.

Groin—The angle formed at the intersection of vaults.

Hammerbeam—A horizontal projecting beam in a roof which is supported bracket-wise by a brace; it occurs single or double.

Haqueton—A garment seen over the skirt of the hauberk.

Hauberk—A tunic of metal rings.

Hip—The external angle formed at the meeting of the sloping sides of a roof; a gable is sometimes hipped at the top.

Hood-mould or *label*—A projecting moulding over arches, &c.

Impaling—Two coats of arms on one shield divided by a vertical line down the middle.

Jack-boots—As seen in brass at St. Mary’s Cray.

Jupon—A covering charged with arms above skirt of hauberk.

Kirtle—Female dress with tight sleeves.

Lierne—Short ribs which connect the bosses and inter-sections of the principal vaulting ribs.

Lintel—A horizontal timber or stone over any void.

Loophole—A narrow opening in a wall.

Maniple—A short stole over priests' arm ; Eucharistic vestment.

Mantling—A wreath of foliage round shield.

Mason's mark—A device on a stone.

Maunche—A sleeve.

Medallion—A varied shaped surface, with sculptured or painted subject in its area ; raised, sunk, or level.

Merchant's mark—Initial letters, &c.

Morse—A brooch, of cope or dress.

Mullion—An upright division in the area of a window, or rood-screen.

Needling—Inserting pieces of timber in walls to receive props prior to piercing walls.

Newel—A central column round which steps ascend, as in all the turrets of Kentish towers.

Niche—A recess in a wall.

Ogee—A moulding, round and hollow. Contrary curvature in arches.

Ogival—Partaking of contrary curvature.

Palimpsest—Inscription or figure on both sides of a slab or brass ; or substitution on a surface.

Panel—Sunk compartment in stone or wood ; may be raised.

Parclose—Screens in arches, or round tombs, &c.

Parget—Plaster surface between rafters, plain or ornamented.

Patera—Ornament supposed like a plate.

- Pediment*—Triangular termination, like a gable.
- Pedimented head-dress*—Head-dress ending in point.
- Pier*—A solid mass between arches, doors, or windows.
- Pilaster*—In Gothic art, a small pillar attached to wall ;
in classic, a square respond against a wall, &c.
- Piscina*—A drain in a niche.
- Plate*—Horizontal timber of roof upon walls.
- Plate armour*—Armour formed in plates, as opposed to chain armour.
- Plate tracery*—Tracery cut out in a flat area.
- Plinth*—Base of wall, &c., divisible into parts.
- Pomel*—A knob.
- Post and pan or pane*—Timber and plaster work.
- Pot metal*—Glass coloured during its manufacture.
- Preceptory*—A subordinate establishment governed by a preceptor.
- Premonstratensian*—Monks named after Prémontré, a town in France ; also called Norbetines, from their founder, 1120.
- Purlin*—A horizontal timber placed over principal rafters to support the common rafters.
- Quatrefoil*—A panel divided into four leaves.
- Rebate*—An angular recess to receive a timber or stone ; or a break in a wall which forms an angle in its course.
- Rebus*—A device containing a pun on a name, &c.—
e.g. Gold well, represented by a gilded well.
- Regal*—A hand-organ.
- Respond*—A half pillar against a wall or pier.
- Rustic work*—Masonry with regular grooves.
- Scotia*—A hollow moulding.
- Severy*—May be a division between buttresses, or com-

partment of vaulting ; or may include a single whole section cut across any limb of a church.

Shaft—Body of pillar.

Socle—A plain block below base of pillar or statue.

Solleret—A covering for the feet of a knight, which gave place to "Sabbatons," which were shorter, but broad at the toe.

Spandrel—The triangular spaces between arches, or the areas on each side of a square-headed door-case, which contains a pointed arch.

Squint—An oblique opening in a wall.

Stoup—A receptacle for holy-water.

String-course—A projecting horizontal line of moulding.

Tabard—A garment open at the sides, with flaps to the elbows ; generally charged with arms of wearer.

Tippet—Garment over shoulders.

Tooth ornament—A little pyramid formed by four leaves, used in the 13th century round arches.

Torus—A round moulding.

Tracery—Applied to divisions in the heads of windows or panels, which are formed by ramifications of the mullions.

Transom—A horizontal division, generally in windows.

Triforium—A gallery arcade in a wall, as at Reculver.

Tympanum—A space within a gable ; or a flat space above the inside of the tracery of a window, within the rear arch ; an area over a door-case.

Verge board—A plain or ornamented board (only used originally in front of a gable of post-and-pan work) to protect the projecting ends of the wall-plates and purlins ; used in the present day in situations where its use has no meaning.

Vesica—An oval-shaped ornament or window.

Weathering—An inclination of a surface of a wall or buttress, in order to throw off the water; and also to carry up from the ground the receding lines of a building, also called “water-table.”

Wimple—A kind of kerchief worn by ladies in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; it is regarded as a female camail.

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A.=arms. B.=brass. M.=monument. T.=tomb.

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¹ Bench-tables also surround the bases of pillars in the naves at Milton-Swale and Upchurch.

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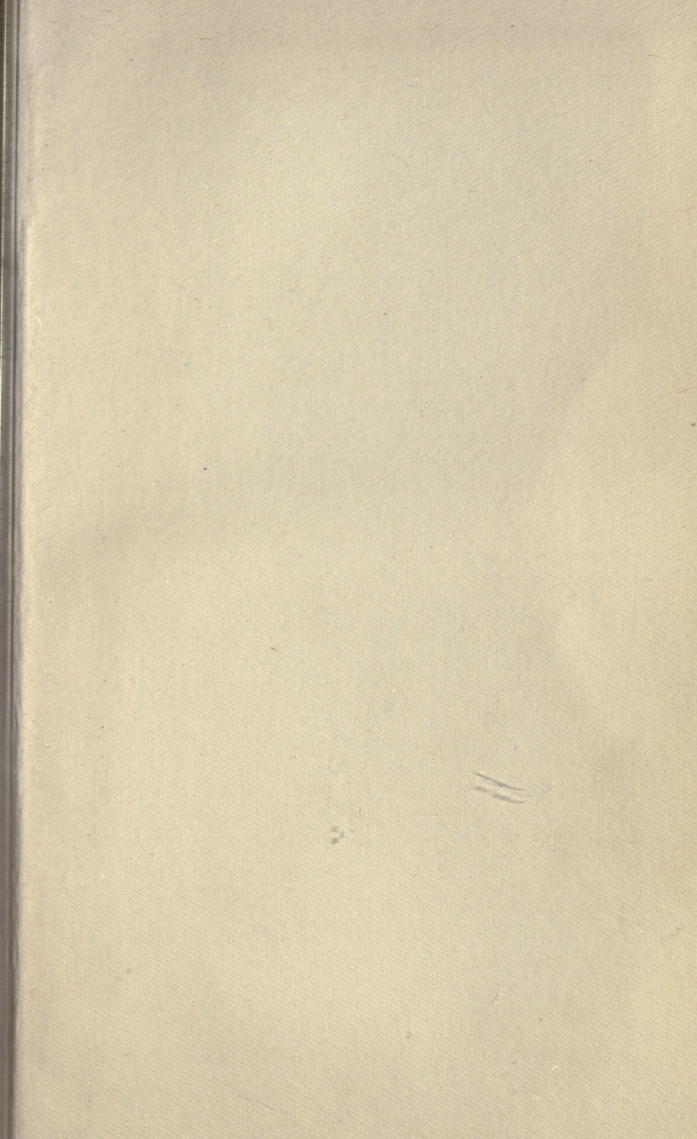
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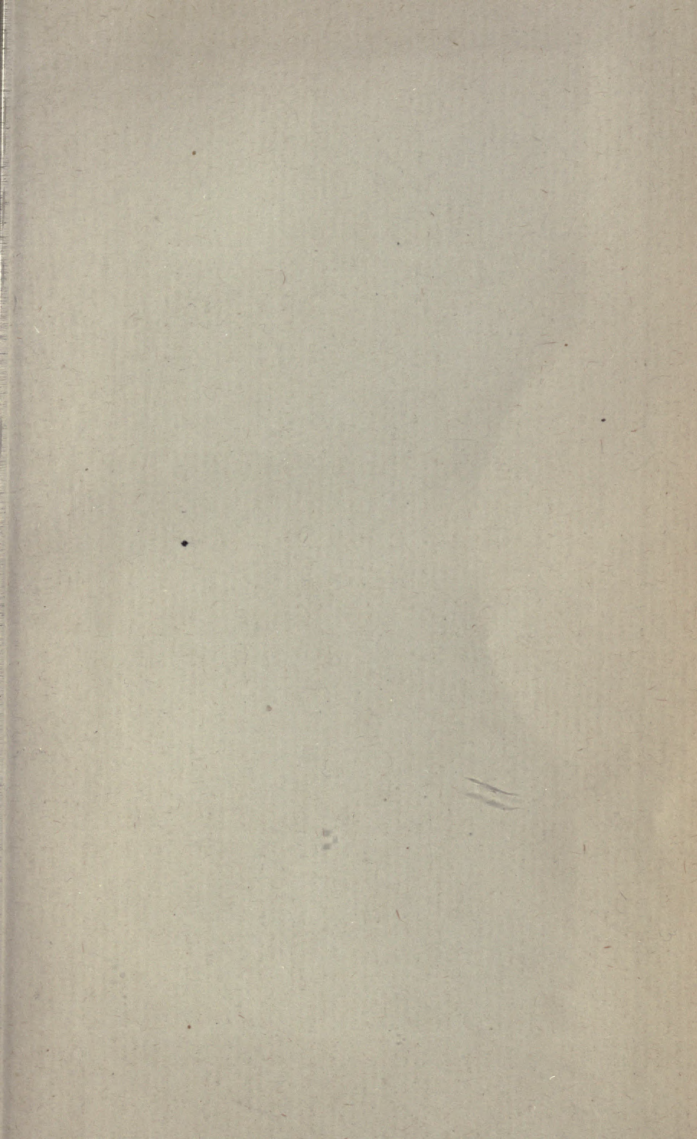
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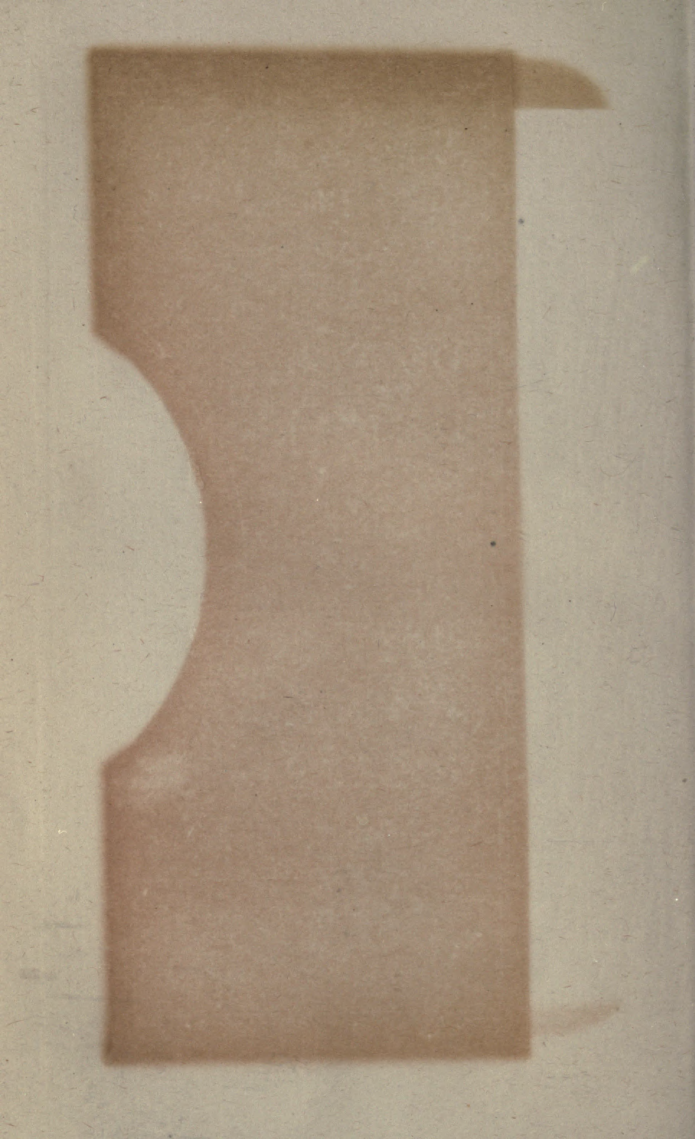
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