

CHICHESTER HALL

SANDGATE

Monday 30 Aug. to Sat. 4 Sept.

THE SANDGATE SOCIETY presents

THE SANDGATE EXHIBITION

**Illustrating the highlights of the
history of Sandgate**

TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY 30 AUG. at 2.30 p.m. by

DAVID TOMLINSON

The famous Star of Stage, Screen and Television

THEN OPEN DAILY 10.0 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. & 2.30 – 9.0 p.m.

ADMISSION 1/- CHILDREN & O.A.P.'s 6d.

**Photographs, Mementos and Relics of famous People,
Buildings and Events from Sandgate's past.**

St Paul's Church.

1. As a village Sandgate was partly in the parish of Cheriton (St Martin) and Folkestone (St Mary and St Eanswythe). William Wilberforce, a frequent visitor to Sandgate, was one of those who complained, about the lack of a church. This may have been one of the reasons why Lord Darnley, who lived at Enbrook, (now the headquarters of Sago) to build, on a portion of his land, the first Sandgate church as a "Chapel of Ease". It was consecrated on May 28th 1822.

1848, with the exception of the Sanctuary the building (owing to the fact that it was not large enough) was pulled down.

1849 The new church, designed in a Gothic Revival style. The Vicarage was built in the same year.

1856, A serious fire damaged both roof and walls, but these were restored.

1870-1874, Money subscribed towards building a church tower had to be used for restoration work and for the enlargement of the vestry and the renovation of the organ.

1848, The Chaplain was styled as Vicar. It was not until 1888 that the title "Parish of Sandgate" was used instead of the original "Consolidated chapelry of Sandgate". The right of nominating a new vicar passed from the Darnley family in 1880 to the Vicar of Folkestone.

1915 The galleries and box pews were removed and the present pews installed.

1920 The War Memorial porch was added.

1923 The chancel was enlarged.

1936 The vaulted ceiling in the nave and chancel was redecorated.

1949 The lady chapel was enclosed with an oak screen.

A History of Encombe
donated by Mr Todd. ✓

5.

Pictures of Sandgate Notabilities.

Compiled and presented by Mrs Fisk and Mr C Bryant. ✓

1 Elizabeth I 1558 - 1603.

She rested and dined at Sandgate Castle built by her father King Henry VIII. ✓

2 Sara Siddons 1755 - 1831.

After a stormy Channel crossing taking forty hours she spent several days in Sandgate before continuing her journey to London. ✓

3 William Wilberforce 1759 - 1833

Spent four holidays in Sandgate to regain his health after working for the repeal of the Slave Act and the abolition of slavery. A road is named after him. ✓

4 Lady Hester Stanhope. 1746 - 1839.

A friend of Sir John Moore and niece of William Pitt. Visited Sandgate many times whilst staying at Walmer Castle when Pitt was in residence as Lord Warden of The Cinque Ports. An intrepid explorer in the Middle East. ✓

5 Sir John Moore 1781 - 1809.

Commander of Shorncliffe Camp 1803 - 1806. Trained the Light Infantry here. Killed at Corunna. ✓

M.

6 Miss Caroline Fox ("Little Lily")

Would probably have married Sir John Moore. After his death at Corunna she became the wife of one of his officers, Napier, who helped General Triss with plans for the building of the Royal Military Canal by the.

7 Mary Shelley 1797. 1831.

Visited Sandgate twice; once to bathe in the sea to improve her complexion after small-pox; the second time to bring her son Percy Florence Shelley away from London to escape a cholera epidemic.

8 John Ruskin 1818 - 1900.

Paid two visits to Sandgate after suffering two mental break-downs towards the end of his life.

9 John Sebastian Gough 1814 - 1886.

Born in a cottage at the rear of the Castle. A well-known Temperance leader in America. He opened and laid the foundation stone of the Gough Coffee Tavern (now the Masonic Hall) at the Western end of Gough Road.

10 Henry James 1843 - 1916.

A well-known author who lived at Rye. He was a friend of W. G. Wells, paying frequent visits to Spade House.

11 Joseph Conrad 1857 - 1924.

A friend of H. G. Wells, and a frequent visitor
to Spade House when he lived at Pent Farm
A country cottage seven miles from Sandgate ✓

12 H. G. Wells. 1866 - 1948.

Built Spade House in which he lived from
1901 - 1906. His two sons were born here
and included in the six books he wrote in
Sandgate is "The Sea Lady" with descriptions of
the village. ✓

13 E. Nesbit 1868 - 1924.

The author of many children's books eg
"The Railway Children" and a great friend of
Wells whilst living at Dymchurch. ✓

14 Stock checked and correct WMC.

Named Photographs.

- (d) Sandgate Exhibition 1966. ✓
- (e) The Old Fire Station & Providence Inn ✓
- (f) Ship Inn and Antique Market.
- (g) "Sorrow" ✓

The Fire Station Bell.

- (a) 1882 An appeal was made to the inhabitants of Sandgate for donations towards the establishment of a Fire Engine
- (b) Miss Reilly of Kincombe bought land and erected the fire station with a reading room above (now the headquarters of The Sandgate Society with the library above). Rent was paid to her by The Sandgate Urban Council.
- (c) In 1884 the fire station was officially opened and the alarm bell was installed.
- (d) Ninety five years after this the bell was re-installed by Mr Todd of Kincombe, having been saved from being broken up by The Society.

Extract from the local paper. June 28th 1884.

Sandgate Volunteer Fire Brigade.

On Tuesday last the members of the above brigade paraded in uniform and marched through the town with the engine to take possession of the new engine house which has been supplied for their use by the kindness of a * lady of this town. The building is a pretty piece of work and is well worthy of a visit
* Miss Reilly of Kincombe. The official opening date was 24th June 1884.

A copy of the letter of 1882.

①
93, Broadway
Sandgate
Feb 1st 1882.

It has long been felt that Sandgate should possess an efficient fire engine with suitable modern appliances for extinguishing fire, and saving life. Several offers have at intervals been made towards this end. A generous offer of fifty pounds having just been made by James Morris Esq the Committee now appeal to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to raise an additional sum of £150 to carry out the undertaking.

The Committee consists of the Chairman and members of the S.W.B (Sandgate Local Board) and twelve undermentioned gentlemen.

Subscriptions may be paid to the above Committee, myself, or the Treasurers Messers Jenner & Co Bankers. ②

Yours Truly,

Henry Thomas Samson,

Secretary.

① Now known as Sandgate High Street

② The chemist 1834-1901 at 34 High Street.

③ Copper and brass hose pipe nozzle
Donated by Mr J. Greenwall.

Historical Notes.

① The Castle. 1539

One of seven castles (Deal; Walmer; Sandown; Camber; St Margarets and Pendennis) built by Henry VIII who feared a French invasion.

Building the Castle.

Commenced on Sunday 30th March 1539

Men employed.

- (a) Masons to shape foundation stones
- (b) Seaplemen and rock-breakers to dig out the beach, break up rocks from the sea and load up the earth and stone.
- (c) Carpenters for making Tubs and later on roofs and floors.

During the first month 250 men were employed
102 masons; 4 carpenters; 4 sawyers;
14 lime burners; 28 wood-fellers; 12 overseers
and clerks; the rest were carters.

(d) The Commissioners were Master Thomas Cocks and Richard Keyes.

(e) In the sixth month the number of men was doubled; 843 were employed (many were part-time and 500 worked every day).

(f) As winter approached the number decreased until, during the 9th month, ending on December 4th 108 were on the list. Over Xmas only three watchmen were left.

(g) 12th January 1540 work was resumed. Cocks disappeared and Richard Keyes became paymaster

under a new commissioner Reginald Scott of Scott's Hall in Smeth, who was in charge. Scott was knighted and in 1541 became Sheriff of Kent

(b) June 1940 900 men were employed.

Materials used for building.

(a) Stone. Two quarries are marked on the 1725 plan; 600 yds towards Hythe and 900 yards towards Folkestone; they were only accessible at low tide; the rocks were of hard lime-stone. In the reign of George I these quarries were again used for building. Caen stone from the continent and stone from the demolished priories in Kent were also used. The Kent stone came from Canterbury, Sandwich, Hythe, Stouring and Street.

Bricks. 147,000 used costing 4/4 per thousand
Cartage cost 2d per mile for a 500 load. Most came from Folham. Those brought by sea from Rye totaled 4,000
The most valuable (38,000) came from Rye
Lime 46 loads from Canterbury
166 loads from "The King's Kiln at Swanton"
(in the parish of Cheriton)

Wood from Lyminge Park; Swingfield

Coal Brought by sea to Hythe from Southwold and Dunwich in Suffolk. It cost 5/10 per ton.

Timber Carting this presented a problem. It came from distances of five to fourteen miles

Wattles from Asholt Wood in Folkestone were used for temporary partitions. Cost £15.

Iron and Steel

Extras Nails bought at Wye Fair

Brass for the drawbridge

Two iron bolts weighing 4 pounds each for the gates

Lead from Horton Priory

Ton; lathes; red lead; paints of many colours (where they were applied is not known)

Lodgings for the Workmen.

There was only one house near the castle. In the accounts twenty shillings is paid to William Jenkyn for the hire of a house "to keep the King's money and as a place to pay it out again". Half a year's rent is paid for "The King's Pay House". In 1425 on a Plan of Sandgate Castle there appears one house with two or three outbuildings attached on the ~~left~~ side. This was probably on the site of "The Fleur de lis" (now Sago Club Room at the corner of Castle Rd). In 1445 there were only two houses, so the workmen lived in Folkestone or in "hales" (rents) on the beach. The castle took 19 months to build, and there is a ledger for each month. Mr Thomas Keyes, the Paymaster, had great difficulty in getting the money and frequently had to ride to "The King's Court" for it. The building cost £5,584 " 7s " 2d.

Description of Castle.

It was not built on a mound.

Water was supplied by the Enbrook River

It was built dangerously near the sea.

① Central Tower

②. Two lines of triangular chemise walls, the inner line having a tower at each angle, and the outer having rounded angles.

③ Entered by a D shaped gate-tower - a stairway between the tower and the outer wall. Here were the lower gun emplacements at the rounded angles between the tower and the outer wall.

④ The walls of the central tower or keep were 8 ft thick.

⑤ Three distinct tiers had a parapet for artillery

⑥ The outer wall had openings in it for firing "port-holes" which also lit the rooms inside which were used as store-rooms. There was also a platform on which guns were put

⑦ Between the outer wall and the second tier ran an open passage into which opened doors from the basement rooms. Crossed by a wall facing the sea.

⑧ At the S.E. end of the outer wall was a tower from which flew the flag over the principal gun platform.

⑨ The second or principal tier was shaped like a triangle with a circular

tower at each point and connected by a passage to the basement. The flat-roofs of the towers were used for guns. An underground stream (the Linbrook) 80 yds long fed a well in the N. E. Tower.

⑩ The inner tier contained the apartments "The Queen's Chamber"; "The Parlor"; a room going into it; Kitchen; bakehouse; powder room. Now completely collapsed.

⑪ The Keep or the central core was No 3 tier and was probably one large room. "The Hall" with doors opening into surrounding rooms, was used by the Commanding Officer (Now practically washed away)

⑫ On top of the Castle was a lantern and a lead parapet making the building probably 50 ft in height. Windows suggest that there was probably a stair-case

⑬ Gatehouse and drawbridge on the landward side. The gatehouse can still be seen - it is semi-circular with the actual entrance "around the corner". The small room through the arched door was "The Porters' lodge". Thirteen steps led to a landing leading to a large gate facing the Keep. Half way up the steps is a shallow recess in the wall formed for "a falling door" which could close the stairs. Probably the walls were continued across the ditch from the gate to the Keep so that between the walls there was a pit

spanned by a draw-bridge

The History of the Castle.

Very little is known about it.

- 1 1539 Visited by Henry VIII to encourage the workmen
- 2 1543 Visited by Elizabeth I who rested in "The Queen's Chamber". She left Greenwich on July 14th; reached Westenhanger on August 21st left Westenhanger on August 25th and was at Dover for supper. Visited Sandgate on her way to Dover ("The Queen's Chamber" was exhibited until 1785)
- 3 1565 Thomas Keys, the Queen's "serjeant - porter" a native of Kent and a relation of Richard Keys of Folkestone, married Lady Mary Grey the sister of Lady Jane Grey "the nine days Queen". He had served 22 years at Court, "a widower and father of several children". In 1540 a letter to Archbishop Parker "Thomas Keys prays that he will be a means to the Queen for mercy, and that according to the laws of God he may be permitted to live with his wife". Sandgate Castle 4th May 1540. This was refused and he died in 1541
- 4 1623 The Governor complained about Richard Harris, one of his gunners, who kept "scholars" in the Castle and allowed passengers to go unexamined. These may have been smugglers bringing Jesuits from

Dieppe into the country.

- 5 1649. The Castle was taken over by Cromwell during the Civil War
 - 6 1654 Cromwell joined France against the Spaniards. A ship "The Oxford" was sent to the Castle to take 30 men from Southampton to fight at Dunkirk. This left 56 men in residence.
 - 7 1805 - 1806. Parts of "The Old Castle" were demolished and a Martello type of fortification was built. The guns protected fishermen and restrained smugglers.
 - 8 1821. The death of Napoleon led to the soldiers being removed so in 1822 the garrison contained "two guns and four or five worn out artillery men".
 - 9 1848 "There was but a single keeper and no military establishment"
 - 10 1855 - 57 It was used as a military prison when the Foreign Legion soldiers were at Shorncliffe
 - 11 1859 The Volunteer Auxiliary Army was formed so the Castle was re-armed with eight guns in charge of a Master Gunner and his attendant
 - 12 1881 The Castle was abandoned and bought by the S.E. Railway Company to be used as a station on a line running by the sea from Seabrook to Folkestone, but this never materialised.
- 1884 The Royal Standard was hoisted over the castle for the last time
- 1888 The last "Master Gunner" left
- The Castle then passed into private ownership in 1924.

NB. In 1915 it was used as an air-raid shelter and was occupied by the Royal Field Artillery

1939-45 It was used as an air-raid shelter and guard post for the Home Guard, and anti-aircraft guns. A "pill-box" built on the Southern Bastion by its weight contributed to the damage already caused by the sea.

Visitors to the Castle.

- 1 1539 Henry VIII
- 2 1573 Elizabeth I.
- 3 1756 and 1764 The Duke of Cumberland and The Duke of Gloucester
- 4 1803 Duke of York; William Pitt; Sir John Moore.
- 5 Brigadier-General Twiss 1805 who included it in his plan for the defence of the coast against a Napoleonic invasion. The Hythe Military Canal and Martello Towers were also included in the plan.

Damage to the Castle by the Sea.

1866 The sea "Undermined the Castle"

1875 It was flooded

1877 The protective piles were swept away.

Glossary of Dates.

1539 Castle built by Henry VIII

1573 Elizabeth I visited The Castle

1616 The Castle was flooded by the sea.

1649 The Castle was taken over by Cromwell during the Civil War.

1773 Thirty houses were built by a Mr Wilson to house his workmen making ships on The Parade.

1790 Sandgate was visited by Sara Siddons who wrote to a friend "There are neat little lodgings and good wholesome provisions."

1794 Shorncliffe Camp was established

1799 Troops at Shorncliffe renewed by The Duke of Gloucester.

1803 - 1806 Sir John Moore was The Commander of Shorncliffe. It was here he trained The Light Infantry.

1812. 1813. 1814. 1825 William Wilberforce

(who worked hard as a Member of Parliament to obtain the passing of a Bill for The abolition of Slavery) spent long holidays in Sandgate
1822 Lord Darnley gave land for the building of "A Chapel of Ease" as there was no church in the village at that time.

1828 Mary Shelley wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley and the author of "Frankenstein" visited Sandgate to recuperate after small pox.

1849 The Chapel of Ease was pulled down and replaced by St Paul's Church.

1832 Mary Shelley brought her son to Sandgate to escape a small pox outbreak in London.

1853 John Sebastian Gough, (born in Sandgate in 1814) who became a well-known temperance lecturer in America) returned to the village for a visit to his birthplace "behind the Castle"

1855 Queen Victoria accompanied by The Prince Consort visited the soldiers of "The German Foreign Legion" training at Shorncliffe to take part in the Crimean War.

1859 John Gough returned to Sandgate to lay the foundation stone of "The Gough Coffee Tavern" (now The Masonic Hall at the corner of Gough Road and Sandgate High Street)

1866 Storms and high seas undermined The Castle

1866 Sandgate Primary School was opened. One of the trustees was James Morris, a Governor of The Bank of England, then living at Encombe

1894 1888 John Ruskin visited Sandgate

1875 The Castle was flooded

1877 Protective piles at The Castle were swept away.

1893 A landslide at the Western end of the village demolished five houses.

1901 - 1909 H. E. Wells lived in Spade House designed for him by Vosey.

1934 Sandgate ceased to function as a village with its own Mayor, Councillors and public services and became part of the Borough of Folkestone.

1923 The Duke of Connaught opened a Memorial Hall (now the library at Shorncliffe Camp) and unveiled a statue of Sir John Moore.

1941. Winston Churchill and Lord Montgomery met at No 22 hower Road to discuss plans for D Day.

Shorncliffe Camp.

1494. Following an Act of Parliament 229 acres were bought from Hunt-Jeffrey and The Brockman families; 4 acres were bought from The Honeywood family.

1499 Troops were ~~renewed~~ reviewed by The Duke of Gloucester

1803 England declared war on France

1803-1805 Sir John Moore was Commandant at the Camp where he formed The Light Infantry Brigade from five other regiments
(He was killed at Corunna 1809)

1855-1857. The German Foreign Legion trained to fight in The Crimean War. As it ended in 1855 they were sent to colonise S Africa.

1855 Camp visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

6th October 1855. An extract from The Folkestone Chronicle.

"last Sunday being the day of public Thanksgiving for the brilliant success of the Allied Armies in the East, the troops of The German Legion paraded for that purpose. Immediately afterwards the greater part of the officers of the force accompanied their gallant commander to the established church at Sandgate where they joined the English congregation in returning thanks for the victories gained". This celebrated the fall

of Sebastopol and the end of The Crimean War 1855

1804 York Cottage, Castle Road was rented by Sir John Moore for his mother and sister

1923 The Duke of Connaught opened a Memorial Hall (now the library) and unveiled a statue of Sir John Moore.

The Camp is now used by The Junior Infantry Brigade.

St Mark's Garrison Church Shorncliffe Camp.

1853 The first known services were held in a hut, used as a school during the week.

1855 A church of wood and galvanised iron was built on a plot of land overlooking the Military Cemetery

1936 The wood and galvanised building was considered unsafe as a gale had blown part of it down.

1937. It was demolished.

The Pearce Hall (a building given to the camp as a north vestry was used for Communion services and as a temporary church) NB The Rev Pearce was a Sandgate Minister

The new church was built on the site of the old cookhouse. Tenders were sent out in 1937 and the cost was expected to be £30,000. The designer was Mr John H. Markham of H.M. Ministry of Works and the building contractor was Otto Marx and Son of Folkestone

The foundation stone was laid by
Lt Gen Guy Williams 24th April 1939
German prisoners of war, camped on St Martin's
Plain helped in the building.

William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) spoke over
the radio from Germany and stated that
the Germans knew that a new building was
being erected at Shorncliffe and that it would
be bombed. They tried but did not succeed
1941. The church was completed and
dedicated under the name of "St Mark"
by the Chaplain General of the Forces
The Rev. E. D. Symons.

1942. After Christ Church in Folkestone was
bombed, the Garrison Church was closed until
1945 when the 1939-45 war ended.

1949 The Archbishop of Canterbury (Geoffrey
Fisher) dedicated a new organ.

1952 A Baptism Cwer, in memory of his
mother, was presented by Lt. Col. A. J. A. Gray

1953 An oak lectern was presented by
The Light Infantry Brigade to commemorate
the 150th Anniversary of the formation of
The Light Infantry at Shorncliffe by Sir
John Moore.

1973 The cross hanging over the High
Altar was made and presented by The
Junior Infantrymen's Battalion.

1976 A new Two Manual Pipe Organ
was installed and dedicated.

H. G. Wells and Spade House.

1866 - 1946.

1895. Whilst on a cycling tour with Jane, his wife, he collapsed at Seaford with an abscess on his kidney, returned to a friend Dr Hick who lived at New Romney. Whilst he was recovering Jane explored the area to find a spot which would be suitable for a home as Dr Hick insisted that Wells must "live on sand or gravel in a high sheltered place." Whilst at New Romney he commenced "Kippos".

They had a ~~permanent~~ temporary home (a furnished cottage in Granville Road East called "Beach Cottage") and then rented "Arnold House", No 20 Castle Road whilst "Spade House" was being built. In 1899 they gave up their home in Worcester Park.

1900 - 1905 H.G. Wells and Sandgate.

On 8th December 1900 Wells wrote to Arnold Bennett "Got there at last. No carpets, no dining table or chairs, a little food, but still there". He also wrote to a friend "Up and down the pergola we have stuck 500 daffodils or - 800 - ? There is room for a dispute how many there were in a bag, but anyhow a numerous number".

1901 George Philip "Gip" was born.

1903 Frank Richard was born.

William Dunk the builder signed a contract for £1,460 but the eventual cost

C.F.A.

VOYSEY,

of the house was £3,000.
 Vesey, the architect, worked designs of small
 hearts into the doors and windows as a
 trademark. Wells disliked these and a compromise
 was reached by altering them to look like
 spades. In 1909 Wells sold the house and
 moved to Idempstead.

Books written at Spade House.

- "Mankind in the Making"
- "The War in the Air"
- "A Modern Utopia"
- "Tono Bungay"
- "Anticipations"
- "In the Days of the Comet"
- "The Food of the Gods"
- "The New Machiavelli"
- "Kipps"
- "The History of Mr. Polly"
- "New World for Old"
- "Just and Last Things"
- "Ann Veronica"
- "The Sea Lady" uses Sandgate for a
descriptive background.

Visitors to Spade House.

Henry James (from Rye); Edmund Gosse;
 J.M. Barrie; Ford Madox Ford; Joseph Conrad;
 G.K. Chesterton; A.E.W. Mason; Bernard Shaw;
 E. Nesbit; The Welles; Arnold Bennett.
 Stephen Crane. George Gissing

Extract from "The Folkestone News" of Sat. 28 June 1884

The New Fire Station at Sandgate

21

The Sandgate Volunteer Fire Brigade have at length entered into possession of the pretty building through the kindness of a lady residing in the town ^{this} has been erected for the purposes of a fire engine house etc. This structure is an ornament to High Street, nicely finished off as it is with a little spire on the north-east corner, and is well worth a visit. The room above the engine is opened as a reading room, and the appointments of the whole establishment are excellent, although for the purposes of the Brigade they may possibly [sic] be found too compact at times. The building has been prettily designed and carried out by Mr. Waddell, and its internal and external tastiness will repay anyone who likes to take advantage of the opportunity offered to pay it a visit. The members of the Brigade assembled in full force on Tuesday evening, and, arrayed in their uniform, proceeded with the engine to the new house, of which they took formal possession, sealing the act with a substantial supper. The subsequent proceedings comprised the usual ^{royal} ^{toasts}, given by the chairman, Capt. Keeler, and the Misses Reilly's health, which was

drunk with enthusiasm. Some good songs were sung, Messrs Bushell, Harrison, Conley, McEachlan, Whiting and Harris, thus enlivening the proceedings. The Brigade has now been formed for eighteen months or more, and has acquired a creditable degree of proficiency in the use of the apparatus, being in most efficient form. We are glad to know that they have not yet been called out to a fire, but when the time comes we trust they will not be found wanting in the qualities that go to make up firemen. The Fire Brigade has received liberal support from its former President, Lord Alb Pelham, from the resident gentry, the trades people, and Sir E. ^{Edward} Walke. Some of the arrangements notably those for drying the hose, seem novelties of an excellent kind, but there are many appliances the organisation wants, and we trust still further monetary assistance will be speedily forthcoming."

Notes by Mrs. Widdall 1954

Sandgate Fire Brigade.

Sandgate Volunteer Fire Brigade was well known locally and on the continent where they entered & won many competitions: — in France & Belgium. The Fire Brigade was established in 1859, ~~but~~ 1867 it was in debt to the tune of £26.13.8^d and the Local Board of Health took over its maintenance.

In 1882 James Mome of £50 towards a new engine if the inhabitants would subscribe the rest. This was opposed by Mr. Pledge (the lately deposed "King of Sandgate"). Despite this a committee was formed to raise the necessary cash. Mr. ^{Sir} Pelham of Enbrook gave £50 and Lady Pelham gave £25 the balance was soon collected and in the first week of August the new Engine was driven in triumph through the village to its temporary H.Q. — (Now the Royal Kent Garage)

The Engine cost £135

Portable Escape Ladders etc £65

And extra hose £10

all these costs were more than covered by a

total subscription of £285.11.3. At the October meeting it was decided to form the Volunteer Fire Brigade with Mr. Adam Keelo as its 1st Capt. and Mr. W. B. Kennett as Lieut. In the following year (1883) the new owners of Encombe the Russes

(Rielly) Rielly built the existing engine house - and the Brigade persuaded in uniform. And after installing the Engine in its new home "sealed the act by partaking of a substantial supper"

(FRG)
(Garrett)
16/9/1953

On New Years Eve 1889/90 the Brigade attended Watch Night Service and wore their new uniform brass hats for the 1st time.

In 1889 the Capt (Mr. Kennett) & his Lieut (Mr. Tuck) attended the International Congress in Paris. They were received by the French President who presented them with gold medals. They were also elected to the French Fire Association. When the officers attended a theatre in uniform the audience stopped the performance by singing "God Save the Queen" and shouting "Vive les Sapeurs Pompiers d'Angleterre".

Research done by Mrs. Isabel Thomas & Mrs. Boyer 1954

Hotels and Inns of Sandgate

From Piggothe Directory 1824 at Public Library

"Fleur-de-lis" landlord in 1847 - William Flisher

Ship Inn - Landlord in 1847 - William Richardson

* Duke of York - Landlord in 1847 - William Wood

The Marine Hotel & Posting House (where Coastguard Cottages are) and Closeby was residence of Sir John Shaw - in 1803-4, he rented this house to Sir John Moore at 3 guineas a week charging double in the summer.

Other inns in 1847 are

Castle Inn - landlord 1839 George (Pauley?) (Melborne High St?)
1847 James Lucas

New Inn with posting and every stable in 1824

Marble Tower Tavern 1824 Irvine Barton Beattie

Good Intent - 1839 James Wood

The City (or City?) 1842

The True Briton 1859

The Victoria - Further licence for this house was declined in 1871

In the directory it stated that the population of Sandgate in 1821 was 773 and the number of private houses in 1774 was only 3

* Duke of York Inn in Sandgate High St - (1954) now a private residence since 1935

The Clarendon - over 100 years old, formerly a brewery
The Military Tavern (Hole in the Wall) once two cottages
Beer was sold through a small window in back of cottage - hence name. Years ago beer was brewed here

The Providence Inn - Bar Parlow was once a greengrocer's

Royal Kent Hotel - Name ascribed after Princess Victoria (later Queen) came there with her mother, Duchess of Kent. Names in visitors book - Ruskin and Mrs. Siddons who had a private house built in the grounds, later used as Hotel Annex

The Old Rose - at least 100 years old.

The Ship Inn - once a fish shop, boot shop and fishermen's store in the loft above for drying nets

stone and he decided to give

Herald 5/6/65
**HISTORY OF
SANDGATE**

THE Sandgate Society propose to hold an exhibition of Sandgate history at the Chichester Hall from August 30 until September 6.

The chairman of the society, Mrs. R. E. Greenwall, 59, Sandgate High Street, makes this appeal.

"If you have anything associated with Old Sandgate in the form of documents, deeds, paintings, letters, photographs or furniture, or any such items which could be included in the exhibition, would you be willing to lend them to the society?"

"Any such items borrowed by the society will be fully covered by insurance and would be well guarded."

Anyone with articles available for loan should get in touch with the secretary of the Sandgate Society at 1, Castle Road, Sandgate, or contact the following: Mrs. Green, 2, Martello Terrace, Sandgate; Mrs. Heatherington, 134, Sandgate High Street; Mr. Penfold, 5, Seymour Villas, Sandgate; or Mrs. Greenwall.

The exhibition, which is included in the programme of forthcoming attractions to be held in Folkestone, should create widespread interest.

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"If you have anything associated with Old Sandgate in the form of documents, deeds, paintings, letters, photographs or furniture, or any such items which could be included in the exhibition, would you be willing to lend them to the society?

"Any such items borrowed by the society will be fully covered by insurance and would be well guarded."

Anyone with articles available for loan should get in touch with the secretary of the Sandgate Society at 1, Castle Road, Sandgate, or contact the following: Mrs. Green, 2, Martello Terrace, Sandgate; Mrs. Heatherington, 134, Sandgate High Street; Mr. Penfold, 5, Seymour Villas, Sandgate; or Mrs. Greenwall.

The exhibition, which is included in the programme of forthcoming attractions to be held in Folkestone, should create widespread interest.

Handwritten: 14/9/65

Sandgate exhibition

MAY I, through the courtesy of your paper, pay a very well deserved tribute to Mrs. Greenwall and her fellow

partners for the wonderful display at the Sandgate Exhibition.

As some Kentish villages go, Sandgate is but a newcomer. Henry VIII came first in 1530 with his castle; after which it slumbered with its few cottages for 200 years when the military activity at Shorncliffe and Hythe brought it into favour in the late 18th/early 19th century.

What is so amazing is that Mrs. Greenwall and her helpers amassed such an amazing wealth of old material and arranged it so cleverly to present a most fascinating study of life in Sandgate one hundred years ago.

This exhibition must be an inspiration and encouragement to other Kentish villages to show us their history; and we must thank the sponsors and helpers of the exhibition for the hard work put in—but at least they must feel rewarded by its great success.
—W. J. Shewry, Varne House,
The Riviera, Folkestone.

13/ 9/65 Herald
**Sandgate
Society
exhibition**

MAY I through the columns of your paper send sincere thanks to all the many people who so kindly searched out and brought to us their treasured mementoes of former Sandgate days.

Without their help and co-operation the Sandgate Exhibition could not have been possible and so, on behalf of The Sandgate Society, I ask them all to accept this letter as an expression of our gratitude as it is not possible to contact each one separately.

I would also wish to include in this letter our thanks to those who have sent us congratulations upon the success of the exhibition.

We were extremely fortunate in obtaining the Sir John Moore exhibits lent to us by courtesy of Major-General Wyldbore Smith, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., and last but certainly not least, to Mr. David Tomlinson who sent the exhibition off to such a wonderful start and who drove from Buckinghamshire, through the Bank Holiday traffic to Sandgate for the opening. This he did as a gesture of goodwill to Sandgate, refusing any fee or expenses from us.

Over 1,300 people came to see the exhibition in the five-and-a-half days it was open, a most rewarding attendance making us feel it was well worth the effort entailed in staging it.—R. Estelle Greenwall, Chairman, Sandgate Society.

Herald 28/8/65

SANDGATE'S HISTORY ON DISPLAY

SSANDGATE, past and present, is the theme of a fascinating exhibition which will open in the Chichester Hall on Monday.

Although examples of Sandgate as it is now will form an important part of the display, most of the interest will be focused on the village as it was in the days of the famous English general, Sir John Moore, or when Sandgate Castle was a very real part of the coastal defences.

Mrs. R. S. L. Greenwall, chairman of the Sandgate Society, who organised the exhibition, told me:

"Our chief idea is to make people realise how full of history Sandgate is."

Mrs. Greenwall said by using relics of the past—and present, of course—the society hoped to attract people from surrounding areas.

Members of the 120-strong society have been working non-stop since the beginning of the year, arranging for the use of display items and working to get the Chichester Hall ready for the exhibition.

"Everything has been done voluntarily," Mrs. Greenwall said. "We haven't been able to go at the project full-time—most of the people actively engaged in it are at work—but due to the amount of effort put into it, we think it will be a success."

The society's determination to make the exhibition a success can be illustrated by the fact that they intend to

charge 1s. admission, with 6d. for old-age pensioners and children—but they still expect to lose.

"This is certainly not going to be enough to cover our expenses," Mrs. Greenwall said. "We shall be 'in the red' at the end of it."

The sort of thing on view will be relics of Sir John Moore, such as his cloak with its Star and Garter, his pistols, and a rare model of Sir John's death scene by Flaxman.

Also on display will be original manuscripts from the 16th century, on loan from the Kent County Council, relating to Sandgate Castle.

There will be pictures, prints and newscuttings depicting Sandgate past and present, and altogether the exhibition—to be opened by film and stage star David Tomlinson—should be well worth an hour of anybody's time to see.

CHICHESTER HALL · SANDGATE

MONDAY 30 AUGUST to SATURDAY 4 SEPTEMBER

The Sandgate Society presents

**THE SANDGATE
EXHIBITION**

Illustrating the highlights of the history of Sandgate

To be opened on Monday
30 August at 2.30 p.m. by

DAVID TOMLINSON

the famous Star of Stage,
Screen and T.V.