

Dover's Jewels, Jabots and other Hidden Treasures

THE SECRETS OF MAISON DIEU HOUSE
(EXTENDED PDF VERSION)



HIDDEN HISTORY OF DOVER



The History of Maison Dieu House

How old is Maison Dieu House?

Maison Dieu House was built in 1665. It might be the oldest house in Dover!

What does its name mean?

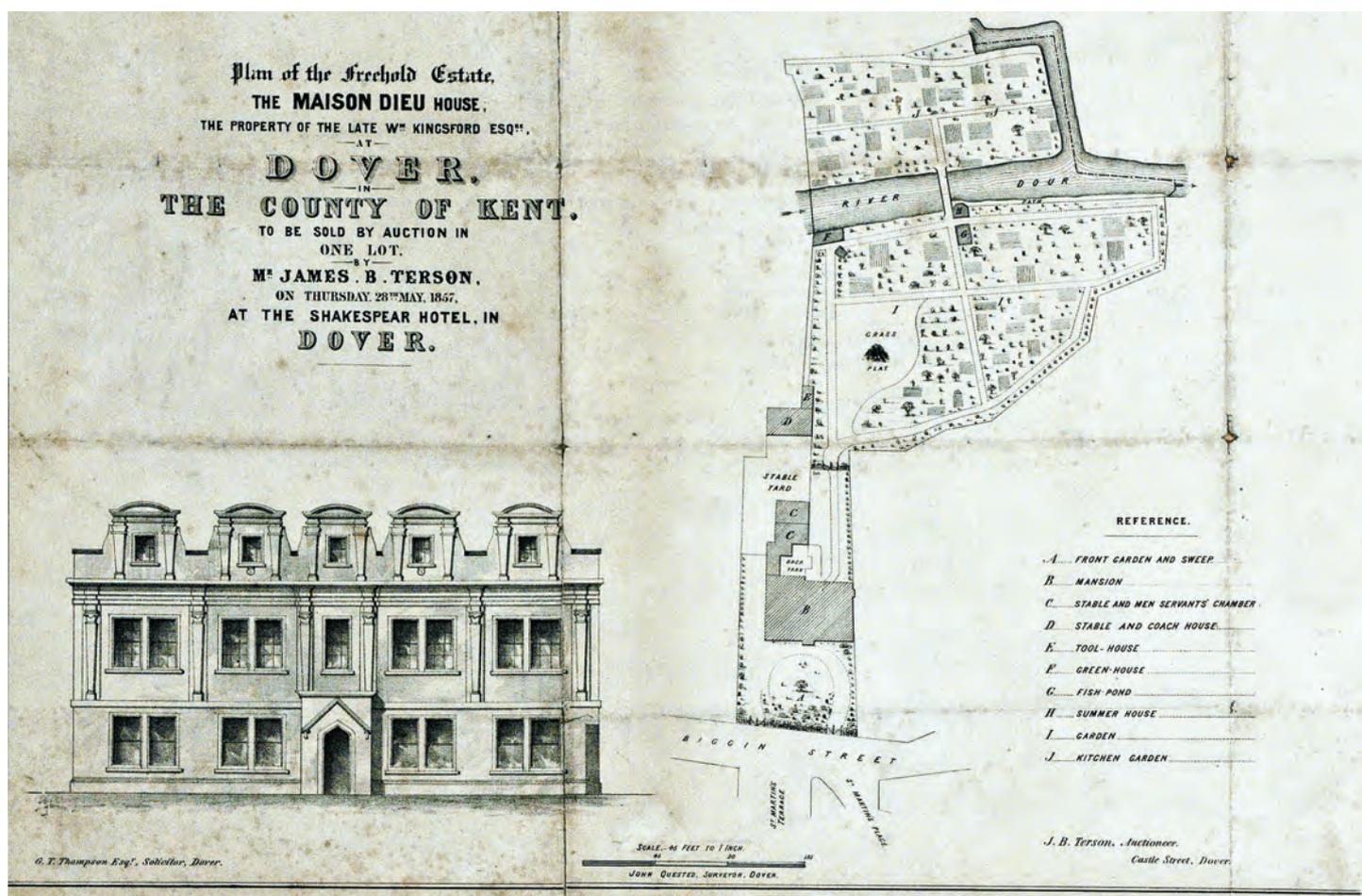
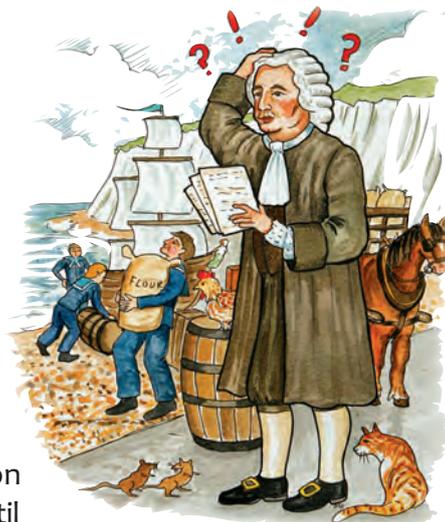
'Maison Dieu' means 'House of God' in French. In 1203, Hubert de Burgh, Constable of Dover Castle, founded a hospice, run by monks, that provided temporary lodgings for travelling pilgrims and for the care of wounded soldiers and old people. Later, land was added with stables and a bakery but, in 1544 during the reformation, the Maison Dieu and its lands were given to the Navy. Maison Dieu House, built right next door to the Maison Dieu itself, got its name from its impressive next door neighbour.

Why was it built?

By 1665 the Maison Dieu was being used by the Navy to store food and drink for the King's ships. Food and drink used to be called 'victuals'. An important man called the 'Agent Victualler' made sure all the ships got their supplies. Maison Dieu House was built so he could live right next door to the stores. Now he had an office to work in and somewhere to welcome official visitors who might need somewhere to stay. A house that goes with an important job is sometimes called an 'official residence'.

Who else lived here?

The Navy: When the person who lives at an official residence changes jobs, the new person who takes over the job moves in to the house. Maison Dieu House remained the official residence of the Agent Victualler – the person who looked after the Navy's food and drink supplies – for over 150 years until after the Battle of Waterloo.

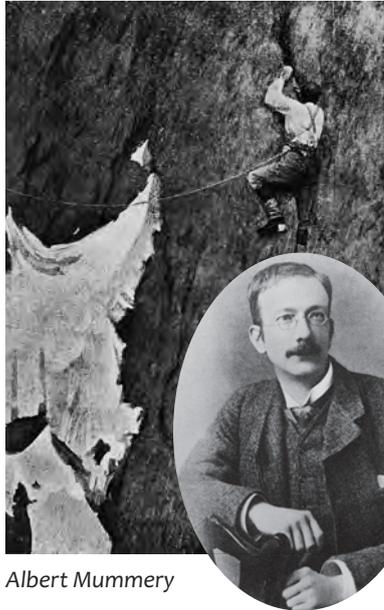
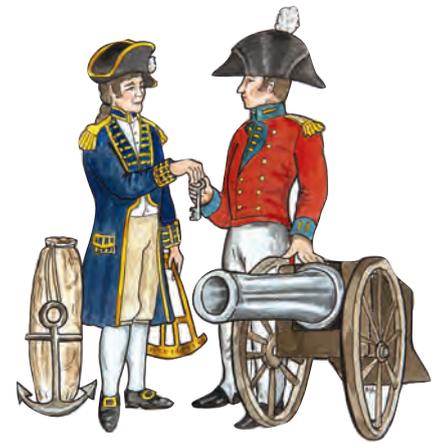


Map of Maison Dieu House in 1857



The Army: Later the Army took over Maison Dieu House. The Ordnance Department of the Army looked after its weapons and ammunition. They needed a house for the officer in charge of the Royal Engineers at Dover, so Maison Dieu House continued to be an official residence until 1834.

Mr Mummery, Dover's Mayor: Mr R. W. Mummery bought Maison Dieu House as a normal home for his family. He owned Dover's tannery, the place where leather was made, close to the house, by the river. He was Mayor of Dover three times and lived at Maison Dieu House until he died in 1869.



Albert Mummery

Albert Mummery: Mayor Mummery's son Albert was born in Maison Dieu House in 1855. He also managed the family's tannery, but despite being stooped and short sighted he also became one of the most famous mountain climbers and climbing authors in the world. He has been credited with creating the manifesto for modern Alpine mountaineering. He wrote that "The essence of the sport lies, not in ascending a peak, but in struggling with and overcoming difficulties." This was a radical idea in Victorian times.

Mummery began to climb without guides and tackled difficult routes. He led the first guideless ascent of the Italian side of Mont Blanc and pioneered climbing in the Caucasus and Greater Ranges. In 1895 he was climbing Nanga Parbat, a record breaking 8,125-metre mountain, with his partners, Norman Collie and Geoffrey Hastings. They chose to use no Sherpas (to carry their equipment) and no oxygen in their climb. Sadly, Mummery and two Gurkhas were killed by an avalanche.

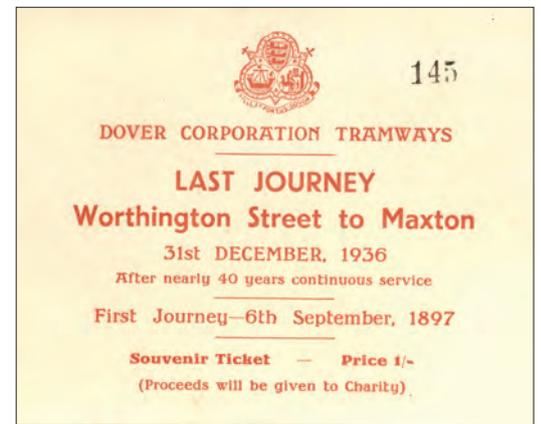
What else has the house been used for?

Offices: Dover Corporation used to look after most of Dover's public services. It bought Maison Dieu House in 1904. The Borough Engineer and the Medical Officer for Health had offices here. The Corporation also looked after the town's electricity so the Electricity Department office was here too.



The Library: The house was damaged in the Second World War but it was repaired. In 1952 it became Dover's library. You could borrow a book or look at old papers and maps here until June 2003 when the library moved to the Discovery Centre.

Dover Town Council Offices: Maison Dieu House closed for a while. It was bought by Dover Town Council in 2004. Some changes were made to the house and some repairs were needed, then it became the Town Council Offices.



Dover's trams as well as many other public services used to be run by Dover Corporation. (Image courtesy of Dover Museum)

Let's start exploring Maison Dieu House



The first part of the house we see is the entrance hall.

To your left and right are the offices of Dover Town Council where the everyday work of the council is done. The Town Clerk's office is also on this floor.

The Town Clerk



What is a clerk?

In Ancient Greece and Rome not many people could read and write. Clerks could read letters and wrote down local government decisions. The Romans called this person a 'Clericus'. The name was shortened to clerk and the role of the clerk remained very important because even 100 years ago not everyone could read and write. Today clerks still keep records, especially of official meetings where someone who is not involved in the decisions is needed to make sure a fair report of the meetings is made.

Clerks in England

We know English cities had clerks as long ago as 1272. During the Middle Ages, a Town Clerk's job was described in a court case by a judge called Lord Caldecote. He said the clerk "may be said to stand between the local council and the ratepayers..." meaning he could help the council and local people to work together and sort out any problems.



Today the Town Clerk is the 'Proper Officer' of the Council, meaning he or she is the right person to contact about the Council's work.

What does our Town Clerk do?

Dover's Town Clerk is the overall manager of the Town Council office and the people who work there. He or she is the main contact between Town Councillors and the Council staff.

The Town Clerk makes sure that all decisions made by the Council are within the law.

Favourites and Secrets are not allowed!

The Clerk is paid by the Council to work for them in a fair way. He or she is not allowed to take sides or be influenced by anyone's ideas.



The Clerk's special clothes

The Clerk wears normal clothes most of the time that he or she is working. For special parades or ceremonies the Clerk wears old fashioned clothes called robes which you can see here, a special kind of collar, called 'bands', and a wig.



Let's go upstairs

Go through the door from the entrance hall and take the staircase to the 1st floor into the Council Chamber



The Council Chamber

What is this room for?

This beautiful, beamed room is where the Town Council holds its meetings. The room contains important treasures belonging to the town. The windows look out over the town's War Memorial and gardens.



Honours Boards

These special boards show the names of important Dover people. They may have been a Mayor of Dover, an officer of the Council or being remembered because they have done something special for the town.

The three boards in this room, shown above, are not very old. The board on the left shows the names of the Officers of Dignity from 1996 until now. 'Officers of Dignity' is the name given to Town Clerks and the Honorary Recorder – a judge who represents the town at special occasions.

The centre board shows the names of Dover's Mayors from 1996, when the Dover Town Council was set up.

The right hand board shows the names of Honorary Freemen, recorded from 2010. People who have done valuable work for Dover for many years may be chosen to be Honorary Freemen. It is the town's highest honour. Honorary Freemen join the Mayor and Town Councillors on all important Civic occasions and visits. They wear a special sash.

When you visit the Charter Room look out for much older framed charters that show the names of Dover's Mayors dating back as far as 1086.

The Civic Chair

Years ago the Mayor sat in this chair to show that he was in charge of the Council meetings, rather like a king sitting on a throne. The chair is specially decorated with the town crest and beautiful carvings.

The chair is not used in this way now, but it is a beautiful reminder of Dover's history.





William Crundall was Mayor of Dover a record 13 times and used his influence to modernise the town. (Image courtesy of Dover Museum).

The Mayor

What is a Mayor: The Mayor represents the town in ceremonies, parades and presentations.

How has the Mayor's role changed? There have been Town Mayors for nearly a thousand years. In 1066 AD, when the Normans invaded Britain, the King chose the Chief Magistrates (leaders) of cities. London's leader was called the Port Reeve.

King Henry II changed the word to the Norman French 'Maire' which is now spelled 'Mayor'. The Mayor had a lot of power in his town and could become rich from his position. King John decided that Mayors should have to be chosen each year. The earliest recorded Mayor of Dover is William FitzGodfrey in 1086.

Today the Mayor does not have a lot of power to make decisions about the town like he did hundreds of years ago and being Mayor does not make you rich. Now he or she is the Chairman of the Town Council and helps to make important decisions about the town with other Councillors. In the past all Mayors were men but, in 1960, Dover elected its first woman Mayor.

How is the Mayor chosen? Since Dover Town Council was formed in 1996, the Mayor has been chosen from among the Town Councillors. The Councillors vote for which of them should represent Dover as Town Mayor and Deputy Town Mayor for the year. Town Councillors are voted for by the people of Dover, so anyone from Dover can be Mayor if they become a Councillor and are chosen.



Left: By tradition, the Macebearer walks in front of the Mayor carrying the Mace at Mayor Making.



The official robes of Dover's Mayor

Every May the Mayor Making ceremony takes place. The new Town Mayor and Deputy Town Mayor are elected and accept their roles. Many local people and organisations are invited to the ceremony and go to a reception afterwards. All the Councillors wear their special ceremonial clothes. Everyone has the right to attend Mayor Making (pictured left), as it is legally still a normal council meeting.

What does the Mayor do? During the year as Mayor, the Councillor is an Ambassador for Dover, representing the town at special events in other towns and cities. The Mayor welcomes special visitors to Dover and gets involved with local organisations such as clubs, groups and schools for people of all ages from all parts of the town.

The Mayor's special clothes: The Mayor wears a red robe, a black hat and special jewellery for parades and special occasions. Centuries ago, expensive clothes helped people to know the Mayor was an important person. Now they look old fashioned but they are worn to remind us of Dover's history and special traditions. When the Mayor is wearing the official robes, he or she is usually accompanied by the Mace-Bearer carrying the Mace, which we will learn about soon.



The Mayoralty Regalia

What is regalia? Special jewellery is worn by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and their escorts to identify them when they represent Dover and show that the town is important.

The Mace and silver plates which have been given to the town are also regalia.



St Martin shares his cloak with a beggar

Who is St Martin? Centuries ago towns had a Patron Saint – a religious hero.

Saints are very religious people who are recognised as special by the Catholic Christian church. Some people believe that, after they have died, saints can help ordinary people ask God for their prayers to be answered. Dover's Patron Saint is Saint Martin of Tours. Martin was born near modern Hungary in 315 AD. His parents, like many people of those times, were not Christians, but Martin chose to follow the Christian religion. Because his father was a Roman soldier he was forced to join the Roman army, aged 15, and became part of the ceremonial cavalry (soldiers who ride horses). Aged 18, he was on garrison duty in Amiens, in modern day France. Approaching the city gates, he saw a beggar who was in rags and freezing cold. He cut his uniform cloak in two and gave half to the beggar. A picture of this act of kindness is shown

on Dover's town seals, so it also appears on a lot of the Mayoral regalia. Throughout Martin's life he lived the life of a monk, even while he was in the army. He looked after poor and ill people and did not care for money or possessions, despite becoming a Bishop (important church leader) with political power. Martin died when he was over 80 years old on November 8th. His feast is November 11th, the day he was buried. Saint Martin's feast day used to be celebrated in Dover with a fair – a special day with entertainments, a play about his life and stalls selling food and goods. Similar fairs are still held in other European towns.

Mayoral Badge and Chain of Office

Centuries ago not many people could read and write, so important officials called Officers of State wore impressive 'badges' to show who they were. Today, the Mayor's Badge of Office is attached to a chain and the Mayor wears it on special occasions.

The Mayor's chain and badge of office are made of gold. They weigh 600 grams. The Chain looks like three rows of anchor chain. It was made in 1867. The badge is joined to the chain at the front and on either side of the badge are the coats of arms of two past Mayors, Sir Richard Dickeson and Edward Knocker, so we know that this way of wearing the Badge and Chain dates from Victorian times. In those times rich businessmen were often Councillors or town officials and made generous gifts to the town.



What do the badge designs mean?



The Mayoral Badge

The badge is made of three touching circles.

This shape is called a trefoil. The top circle, called the 'upper cusp', contains the Coat of Arms of the Cinque Ports. The Cinque Ports were a special group of seaside towns that gave ships to the King. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was in charge of them. The coloured parts of the badge are made from enamel which is made by heating coloured glass. The designs in the lower cusps are copied from the front and back of the Borough Seal. All three designs are all linked to important parts of Dover's history. Beneath, on a ribbon shaped band, are the words: 'Ville-et-Portus-Dovor'. This means 'town and port of Dover' in Latin, a language once used for special official and religious ceremonies.

A hidden message: The back of the badge has been engraved with a message to tell us who gave Dover this version of the badge. It says: 'The Mayor, Aldermen and

Burgesses of the Borough of Dover. The gift of Sir William Henry Bodkin, Steward to the Corporation and Recorder of the Borough from 1834 to 1874. To be worn by the Mayor for the time being in office'.





The Chain and Badge of Office of the Mayoress

Until Dover had lady Mayors, the Mayoress was the wife of the Mayor. Today the Mayoress is someone chosen by the Mayor to support him or her in their duties.

The Mayoress' pendant was made by Omar Ramsden in 1933. It is made of silver with a thin gold coating (called silver gilt). The coloured parts are enamelled. Moonstones and flower designs surround the Arms of the Borough of Dover. The moonstones are cabochon stones. This means they are polished instead of being cut into angular shapes. The Cinque Ports Arms below have a fleur-de-lis pendant. The Badge has a silver gilt chain in a Celtic design.

The Mayoress' chain was given to the town by Sir Archibald H. Bodkin, Honorary Recorder.

Deputy Mayor's Chain and Badge of Office

The Deputy Mayor supports the Mayor in their duties. Their chain is modern and made of silver gilt. The trefoil is enamelled. Gifts of regalia from rich people rarely happen these days, so in 2007, when the old chain was too damaged to repair, the Council decided to replace it. The old silver badge is now worn by the Deputy Mayor's Escort on a ribbon though the gold gilding has worn away.



The Town's Silver



Dover owned valuable silver plates, dishes and other tableware, given to the town by wealthy families. These beautiful items were used when important guests were entertained by the mayor and councillors on behalf of the town's people. Making a good impression on visitors helped to attract business and trading alliances to Dover that benefitted everyone in the town.

A lot of Dover's silver was stolen in 1969. The silver that was not stolen is now stored away from Maison Dieu House in a special safe room.

The remaining silverware includes a punch bowl dated 1769 and a candelabra dated 1814, both made when George III was King. There is also a cup and cover made by Elizabeth Godfrey in 1750 and a small box, called a casket, made by Omar Ramsden in 1920.



The Dover Jewel

The jewel pendant of the Mayor of Dover is made of very pure gold that was poured into a mould to make its shape. This is called casting. The Arms of the Borough of Dover in the middle of the jewel show St Martin on his horse, coloured with enamel, surrounded by diamonds. Five polished rubies are in the round border. Each side, the Roman sea god Neptune and Greek sea goddess Amphitrite have emerald encrusted tails. Above them are the Cinque Port coat of arms and a ship design from Dover's town seal, both coloured with enamel. The shell and dolphins, above, are encrusted with diamonds and the dolphins have rubies for eyes. There is an oval cabochon ruby at the top of the jewel and a cabochon blue sapphire at the bottom with two cabochon rubies and a diamond in the centre of the tails.

Engraving on the back tells us that the jewel was 'Presented to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Dover by Sir Harry Bodkin Poland, QC Recorder AD 1898'.



Dover's Mace

What is a Mace? Hundreds of years ago, when battles were fought by knights in armour, a mace was a deadly weapon used to hit the enemy. The King's mace was carried by his Sergeant-at-Arms. His job was to protect the King. When armour stopped being used in battles, decorated maces carried on being used as a symbol of the King's authority.

Why does Dover have a Mace? By the 16th century most towns had adopted the custom of a mace being carried in front of the Mayor in processions and on important occasions. The mace represented the Mayor's power given to him by the King.



How old is the Mace? The Mace was made in memory of the landing of Charles II at Dover on the 25th May 1660, on his return from exile. It was made by Thomas Backhouse, an ironmonger, who was the Mayor of Stafford. A 'hallmark' shows what precious objects are made of and how old they are. The hallmark on Dover's mace looks like a crowned head. It shows the mace is made of silver gilt and was hallmarked in London in 1676.



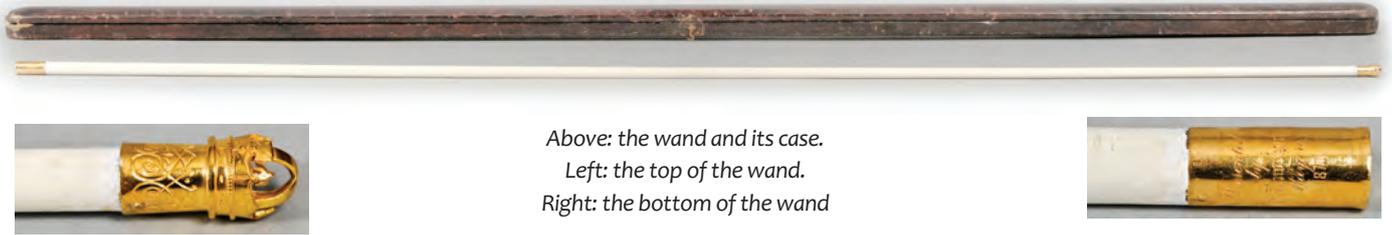
The base of the mace, showing St. Martin

The mace is 1.16 metres in length and weighs over three kilos. It is covered with symbols of royal power – the top looks like a crown, and inside it are the royal arms of the Stuart Kings. Around the top, raised letters in latin record Charles' return. Below this, winged figures divide the arms of the Cinque Ports and the four Royal Badges; Rose, Thistle, Fleur-de-lis and Harp. On the flat base of the mace are the Borough Arms showing Saint Martin and the words 'Dover 1676' Round the base of the foot-knob on the fillet, are the words: 'Will Stokes Esq., Mayor: 1676'.



The Wand of Office

This white painted wooden staff has a metal ring called a ferrule on its base and a crown-shaped top made of silver gilt. It is only used on special occasions. It was given to Dover in 1870 by former Town Clerk, Edward Knocker. The wand is presented to the Mayor at the Annual Mayor Making Ceremony by the Town Sergeant. This Victorian tradition is supposed to frighten away evil spirits.



Above: the wand and its case.
Left: the top of the wand.
Right: the bottom of the wand

We will now go into the Mayor's Parlour

The Mayor's Parlour



Using a press to add wax seals to official letters.

What is a Parlour: In Victorian times some families had a special room kept aside for entertaining guests. They displayed all their best possessions there. By tradition the Mayor has a richly furnished and beautifully decorated Parlour.

The Town's treasures: Some of Dover's historic treasures such as a Victorian mahogany writing table and the chair used by the Queen Mother are displayed here. You will also see the Lord Warden's seals and Mayor's seals. These moulds were filled with hot wax that was pressed onto official letters to prove they were real.



Above: The Queen Mother's chair
Below: The Lord Warden's seals

The Town Sergeant?

The Uniform the Town Sergeant wears in ceremonies and parades is shown to the left.

Keeping law and order: The position of the Town Sergeant (also spelt Town Serjeant) began over 300 years ago.

In those days he was the macebearer, the bailiff (who helped with justice, court cases and kept meetings under control), and the gaoler (who ran the prison). The Sergeant helped the Mayor and also had a special role in ceremonies.

Reminding us of our history: In Britain today, the Town Sergeant's job is mainly ceremonial, but in some towns in America Sergeants-at-Arms still work as law enforcement officials.

What does our Town Sergeant do?

Dover's Town Sergeant is still the Mayor's Macebearer so he walks in front of the Mayor at ceremonies carrying the heavy mace. He goes with the Mayor to most official visits and drives the Mayor's official car. He will always be with the Mayor when he or she wears the chain of office. He is also the 'Master of Ceremonies' which means he introduces people who are making a speech at a meeting or a celebration. Today the Town Sergeant could be a man or a woman.



As we move across the corridor we go past the Robing Room.

Just like the Mayor, on special occasions the Town Councillors, Town Clerk and Treasurer wear old-fashioned traditional clothes for events such as parades and ceremonies. These Robes, special frills attached to a collar, called 'Jabots' and hats are stored in the robing room.



Traditional hats used for ceremonies

The special clothes add to the sense of occasion for official events and remind people of the history of the town.



Robes worn by Councillors



The Mayor (centre), councillors and officers in their regalia at Mayormaking

This brings us to the Charter Room – named after the charters on the walls, showing names of past Mayors from 1086 – 1999. Embroideries of Henry VIII and his wives are also displayed here.

The Charter Room

Henry VIII Embroideries

Who was King Henry? Henry was the 8th King of England named Henry. He ruled 500 years ago from 1509 – 1547. At that time there were lots of wars in Europe, so Henry built castles at Deal and Walmer, as well as making changes to Dover Castle. Because the camera had not been invented when Henry was King, artists painted royal people to show how they looked. This embroidery is copied from a painting by the artist Hans Holbein.

What is Embroidery? An embroidery is a picture or pattern made up of stitches. There are 50 colours of stitches made of silk and also stitches made of pure gold thread. 120 jewels are sewn into the embroidery. The portrait took four months to make.

It was stitched in the style used by ladies of the 16th century. Gina Parker, who made the portrait said "Henry was such a colourful King who dressed up in such fine clothes to impress visitors from abroad, especially all those foreign Ambassadors".

Gina was born in Canterbury in 1902 and grew up in Dover and other parts of Kent. Though she moved away, she returned to Dover with her husband and opened a small shop in River. Unfortunately this did not trade for very long and she again left the town, however she loved the town so much that she left her



beautiful embroideries to the town in her will.

The embroideries were made between 1966 and 1976, begun when Gina was aged 64. She died, aged 74, with an embroidery in her hands.

Who are the ladies? Henry is famous for marrying six times. The smaller embroideries show his wives.

In Medieval times it was considered important for Kings to have a male heir and most of Henry's unfortunate wives were unable to give him a baby boy.



*Catherine of Aragon
Marriage annulled but died
under guard. Mother of Mary I*



*Anne Boleyn
Marriage annulled, later
executed. Mother of Elizabeth I*



*Jayne Seymour
Died days after giving birth to
Henry's only legitimate son,
Edward VI*



*Anne of Cleves
Marriage annulled*



*Catherine Howard
Marriage annulled,
later executed*



*Katherine Parr
widowed*



Gina Parker at work on her embroideries

Some of Henry's wives were beheaded for supposed treason and some marriages were annulled.

Although Jayne Seymour gave him a son, Edward VI was a sickly child who, having been crowned king aged nine, died by the time he was 15. Although he nominated Lady Jane Grey to become his successor, the Privy Council proclaimed his first daughter, Mary I, Queen. She was succeeded by his second daughter, Elizabeth I, the last monarch of the Tudor dynasty.



Charters

What are charters? Charters are special letters that record the rights given to ordinary people by the King, such as the right for a town to hold a market. Charters started to be written down in medieval times. Over the centuries, Dover had charters granted by several Kings and Queens. Sadly, many of Dover's ancient charters have been lost or destroyed. Three of the four charters we know about still exist and are on display here, in Maison Dieu House.



Charles I Charter – trouble in the town: Charles I was King from 1625-1649. In 1627 the Mayor of Dover asked the King for a Charter so he could put the army in charge of the town (called Martial Law). The Duke of Buckingham had involved England with a war against the French. 7000 men had been forced to become soldiers and were sent to La Rochelle to help Protestants there. After an embarrassing retreat the soldiers were sent back to England and 2,000 of them were stuck in Dover with no money. The unhappy and hungry soldiers made lots of trouble so the Mayor needed the army to get the men under control.

The men were marched to Portsmouth and would have been sent back to La Rochelle, but it was their good fortune that Buckingham was assassinated and they were all able to go home.

Charles I Charter – who owns the land? During the reign of James I (1603 – 1625), Dover Council asked the King for money to fix problems with the harbour. But, in an earlier Charter, dated 1606, King James had already given the responsibility for the harbour to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and the Harbour Commissioners (now the Dover Harbour Board).

The 1606 Charter said that all reclaimed land from the base of Western Heights to the Moat Bulwark belonged to the new Harbour Commission. Not knowing this, local Freemen had leased some of this land from the Council and had built houses and even opened a small brewery. The Harbour Commissioners complained to King Charles and the King's surveyors agreed that the land should not have been rented out by the Council. Charles I issued a new Charter in 1637 to make the rules clear. So, instead of getting the help with the harbour they had hoped for when they wrote to the previous King, the



Council was ordered to pay £66 13s 11d (£66.69p) to the Harbour Commissioners for 'the encroachments' which meant use of land that did not belong to them.

Queen Ann's Charter – great for business:

Ann was Queen of England from 1702-1714. She gave a Charter to Dover in the first year she was queen. It is a 'Letters Patent' that gave rights to the town that helped the townspeople make money.



*We hope you enjoyed learning about
Maison Dieu House today*

On the following pages you will find some puzzles and activities. The clues are all in this guide.



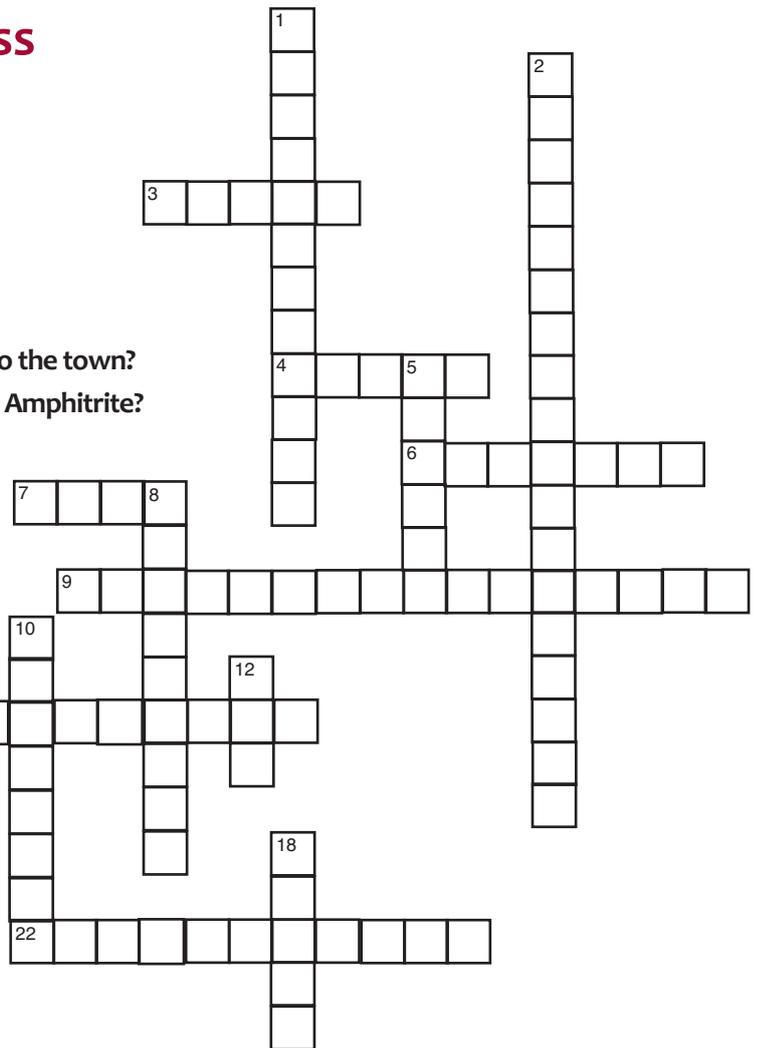
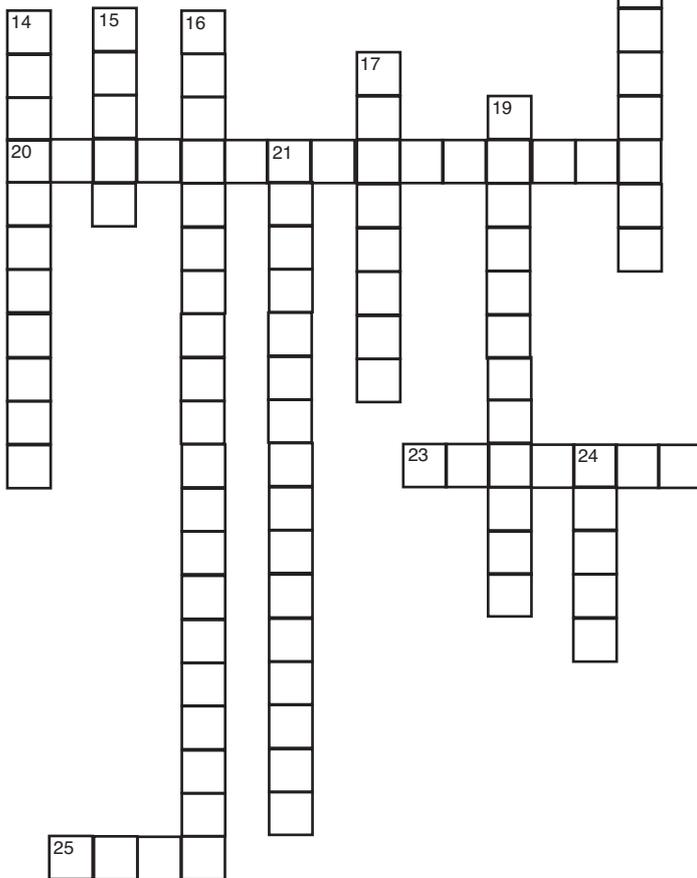
Maison Dieu House Puzzles

See if you can solve the puzzles based on this guide and your visit

Civic History Criss-Cross

ACROSS

- 3 What is the name of the collar worn by the Mayor?
- 4 Where does the Town Sergeant walk in civic parades?
- 6 What was made at the Tannery?
- 7 What are 50 colours of embroidery stitches made of?
- 9 What is the name of the circuit judge with connections to the town?
- 13 Which pendant is bordered with figures of Neptune and Amphitrite?
- 20 Which building was built in 1665?
- 22 Who is Patron Saint of Dover?
- 23 What is the name given to special people who wear a sash at civic occasions.
- 25 What is carried by the Town Sergeant on civic occasions?



DOWN

- 1 What is the correct name for the white painted wooden staff presented to the Mayor?
- 2 Who was the earliest recorded Mayor of Dover, recorded in 1086?
- 5 What was stolen in 1969?
- 8 Which Royal man is shown in an embroidery?
- 10 What is the Latin word for Clerk?
- 11 Who is the Chief Officer of the town?
- 12 What colour robe is worn by the Mayor?
- 14 What can you see from the Council Chamber window?
- 15 What piece of furniture belonged to the Queen Mother?
- 16 What chain and badge weighs approximately 600 grams?
- 17 Who's charter was great for business?
- 18 What colour robe is worn by the Town Clerk?
- 19 Who is a uniformed attendant to the Mayor?
- 21 What was formed in 1996?
- 24 Who acts as the town's ambassador?



Word Search

See if you can find the words about the Mayoralty & Officers of Dignity
from the list in the wordsearch below

W I L L I A M F I T Z G O D F R E Y P C E B S E C
H D I S S R A S L B O A P M Y V H R L L C M T H S
O O A I Z T I C U Y M W E Z D B O W S E I Q O S U
M V N B I N R A Z H T C N I Z P V W A R F H B Z Q
E E T O Z E E O H K I G C C E Q B M Z I F O A J Y
O H R I R U L S C F W O L R L E K K Q C O N J U H
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Q C O W V J F Y N N F J U G O R O K Y R N A C N T
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U L I T F Z P O S H C J D D B V P T V D Y E Z K T
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G M W N A O W S R G G K T X Q R C I G Q G E O Y T
P I X D Z A N V S K D I U C O V S K Z B M N K J A
G J L K P O J E K P W A O W C I Q T S N C R K M N
T M Q Z S M V D I K W N B Y B A Q W A I N D V L Y
A W F Z Y O K A P L S A F G V B P O U W M I I P J
Y C T S L R S V D O Q L E Q Q H F D Q C R K C A I
F T I G X I T C R G O W T N D Y G D D S Y K P U L
U E C V H Z A T D E P U T Y M A Y O R O B E S E A
R O E G Q E S D H U Y F E H I S B P R A H V M I K

BADGE OF OFFICE

CHAIN OF OFFICE

CHAIRMAN

CLERICUS

CONSORTS

DEPUTY MAYOR

ESCORTS

GLOVES

HONORARY FREEMEN

HONORARY RECORDERS

HONOURS BOARDS

JABOTS

JEWEL

MAIRE

ROBES

TOWN CLERK

WAND OF OFFICE

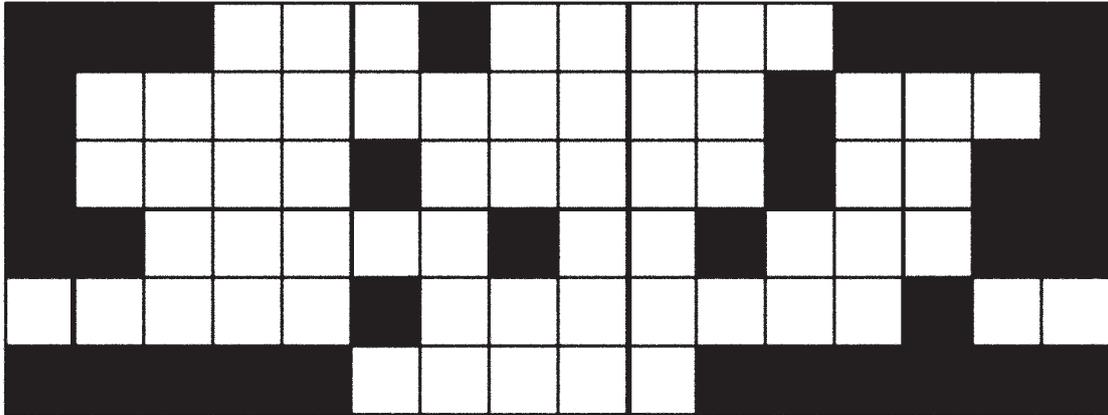
WIG

WILLIAM FITZGODFREY



The Mayor Puzzle: Fallen Phrase

Can you make a phrase about Dover's Mayor from the letters below the grid?
Follow the instructions below the puzzle to discover the message



F G

W T C P Y R

O O S D I A I U L H

T D R V E O R I I Z E O E

W O S N E M V T O H T N H E

F I R T H H R I E S R T T F O F

How to solve a Fallen Phrase puzzle

The letters at the bottom of the grid are listed under the columns in which they appear (usually from top to bottom in alphabetical order, but not in this case) Those letters appear in the columns above them, but not necessarily in that order.

The difficult part is forming the words as they read ACROSS the grid from the columns of letters that DO NOT FORM WORDS VERTICALLY! You will only be forming words horizontally from left to right across the grid (looping from the right end of one row into the left end of the next row, just as text in a book). When you have placed all of the letters where they go, they will form a phrase.

You should start with the words that contain the fewest letters and work from there. In the first row, the first word contains three letters, along with the last word in the second row. This means that in the fourth, fifth and sixth columns of letters below the puzzle, you should look for a sequence of letters, one from each column that form a common three letter word. Use the same method to find the larger words.



Town Crest – Colouring

Colour the crest at the top of the page, to match the one shown at the bottom



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