

Edmund Gibson (editor)
Camden's Britannia, newly translated into English
London
1695

CAMDEN'S
BRITANNIA,
Newly Translated into English:

WITH LARGE
ADDITIONS
AND
IMPROVEMENTS.

Publish'd by EDMUND GIBSON, of
QUEENS-COLLEGE in OXFORD.

Cic. de Divinat. Lib. 1.

Quem non moveat clarissimis Monumentis testata
consignataque Antiquitas?

LONDON,
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CANTIUM.

I am now come to Kent; a country, indeed, which William Lambard, a person eminent for Learning and piety, has describ'd so much to the life in a just Volume, and has been so lucky in his searches, that he has left but very little for those that come after him. Yet in pursuit of my intended method, I will run this over among the rest, and lest (as the Comick Poet says) any one should suspect me * to be a pilferer, I here gratefully acknowledge, that he was my Foundation and Fountain.

* Sublesta
fide agere.

Carion, corruptly read
in Diodorus Siculus.

Time has not yet depriv'd this Country of it's ancient name; but as Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others, call it Cantium; so the Saxons (as Ninnius tells us) nam'd it Cant-guar-lantd, i. e. the country of men inhabiting Kent; and we now, Kent /*. Lambard fetches this name from Cainc, signifying in British a green leaf, because 'twas formerly shaded with woods. But for my part (if I may be allow'd the liberty of a conjecture,) when I observe that here Britain shoots out into a large corner eastward, and farther take notice, that such a corner in Scotland is call'd Cantir, that the inhabitants also of another angle in that part of the Island are by Ptolemy call'd Cantæ, that the Cangani were possess'd of another corner in Wales, (not to mention the Cantabri, inhabiting a corner among the Celtiberians, who as they had the same original, so did they make use of the same language with our Britains;) upon these grounds, I should guess it to have had that name from the situation. And the rather, both because our French have us'd * Canton for a corner, borrowing it, probably, from the ancient language of the Gauls, (for it is not either from the German or Latin, which together with that ancient one, are the only ingredients of our modern French,) as also because this County is call'd Angulus, or a corner, by all the old Geographers. For it faces France with a large corner, surrounded /a on every side by the Æstuary of Thames and the Ocean, except upon the west, where it borders upon Surrey; and upon part of Sussex to the south.

* From whence in Heraldry, Canton is put for a corner; and the country of the Helvetii, call'd by the French Cantones, as if one should say, Corners.

/* Some are of opinion, that the <Kynētai> of Herodotus are Cæsar's Cantii, and our Kentish-men. See Camden's Epistles, p. 119.

/a This in general is true, but not in a more strict sense; for the river Thames is so far from bounding it all along to the north, that a piece of Kent, over against Woolwich, lies on the other side of the river. See the Additions to Cornwall, under the title Tamar.

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KENT.

This Country, which we now call Kent /1, is not altogether uniform; to the west it is more plain, and shaded with woods; but to the east, rises with hills of an easie ascent. The inhabitants, according to it's situation from the Thames southward, distinguish it into three plots or portions, (they call them degrees;) the upper, lying upon the Thames, they look upon as healthy,

but not altogether so rich; the middle, to be both healthy and rich; the lower, to be rich, but withal unhealthy, * because of the natural moisture in most parts of it: 'tis, however, very fruitful in grass. As for good meadows, pastures, and corn-fields, it has these in most places, and abounds with apples to a miracle; as also with cherries, which were brought out of Pontus into Italy, 680 years after the building of Rome; and 120 years afterwards, into Britain. They thrive exceeding well in those parts, and take up great quantities of ground, making a very pleasant show by reason * they are set by square, and stand one against another which way soever you look. It is very thick set with villages and towns /2, has pretty safe harbours, with some veins of iron; but the air is a little thick and foggy, because of the vapours rising out of the waters /3. The inhabitants at this day may justly claim that commendation for humanity which Cæsar bestow'd upon those in his time; not to mention their bravery in war, which a certain Monk has observ'd to be so very eminent in the Kentish men, that in their engagements among the rest of the English, the front of the battel was look'd upon to belong properly to them, as to /b so many Triarii. Which is confirm'd by John of Salisbury in his Polycraticon. 'As a reward' (says he) 'of that signal courage which our Kent with great eagerness and steadiness shew'd against the Danes, they do to this day lay claim to the honour of the first ranks, and the first on-set in all engagements.' And Malmesbury too has writ thus in their praise. 'The country people and the town-dwellers of Kent,

* Rumney marsh.

Plin. l. 15. c. 25. Cherries brought in to Britain about the year of Christ 48.

* In quin= cumcem di= rectæ.

The war= like cou= rage of the Kentishmen.

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retain the spirit of that ancient nobility, above the rest of the English; being more ready to afford a respect and kind entertainment to others, and less inclinable to revenge injuries.'

Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar (to speak something by way of preface, before I come to the places themselves) in his first attempt upon our Island arriv'd upon this coast; and the Kentish Britains opposing his landing, he got to shore not without a hot dispute. In his second expedition too, he landed his army here; and the Britains, with their horse and their * chariots, receiv'd him warmly at the river Stour; but being quickly repuls'd by the Romans, retir'd into the woods. Afterwards they had some hot skirmishes with the Roman Cavalry in their march, but still the Romans were upon all accounts too hard for them. Some time after they attack'd the Romans again, broke through the midst of them, and after they had slain Laberius Durus a Tribune, made a safe retreat, and next day surpris'd the forragers, &c. which I have above related out of Cæsar. At which time Cyngetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, were Governours of Kent, whom he therefore calls Kings, because he would be thought to have conquer'd Kings; whereas they were really no more than

* Essedis.

See the general part, under the title Romans in Britain.

* Reguli.

* Lords of the Country, or Noblemen of the better sort. After the Roman government was establish'd here, it was under the jurisdiction of the Governour of Britannia Prima. But the sea-coast, which they term'd Littus Saxonicum, or the Saxon shore (as also the opposite shore from the Rhine to Xantaigne) had from the time of Dioclesian a peculiar Governour, call'd by Marcellinus, Count of the sea coast, by the Notitia, the honourable the Count of the Saxon-shore in Britain; whose particular business it was to fix garrisons upon the sea-coast in places convenient, to prevent the plunders of the Barbarians, especially the Saxons, who heavily infested Britain /c. He was under the command of the Illustrious, the Master of the foot, whom they stil'd /d Præsentalis, and who beside the particu=

Count of the Saxon shore. Notitia.

/b The Triarii were always in the Rear (Rosin. Antiquitat. Rom.) and therefore the Monk must needs be in error; unless he can be brought off this way, that designing to express the Courage of the Kentish men, he means no more, than that the stress of the battel always lay upon them; and then it will very well answer the character of the Triarii. /c To this end he had under him 2200 foot, and 200 horse. /d So call'd from his constant presence in the army. Calvin's Lexic. luridic. in Verbo.

/1 Extendeth it self in length from West to East 50 miles, and from South to North 26. /2 And well peopl'd. /3 At a word, the revenues of the inhabitants are greater both by the fertility of the soil, and also by the neighbourhood of a great city, of a great river, and the main sea.

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lar garrisons for the ports, assign'd him the Victores Juniores Britannici, the Primani Juniores, and the Secundani Juniores, (these are the names of so many Companies,) to have ready upon all occasions. His Office or Court he had in this manner; Principem ex officio Magistri præsentium a parte peditum. Numerarios duos, Commentariensem, Cornicularium, Adjutorem, Sub=adjuvam, Regendarium, Exceptores Singulares, &c. i. e. A Principal or Master out of the Masters or Generals relating to the foot, two /e Accountants, a /f Gaoler, a /g Judge-Advocate, an /h Assistant, an Under-Assistant, a Register, the /i particular Receivers, /k &c. And I no way doubt, but it was in imitation of this method of the Romans, that our Ancestors set over this coast a Governour or Portreve, commonly call'd Warden of the Cinque-Ports; because as the Count of the Saxon-shore presided over nine, so does he over five ports.

Warden of the Cinque-ports.

Kent deli=ver'd to the Saxons.

But after the Romans had quitted Britain, Vorti=germ who had the command of the greatest part of it, set over Kent a Guorong, i. e. a Vice-Roy or Freeman; without whose knowledge he frankly bestow'd this Country (as Ninnius, and Malmesbury have it) upon Hengist the Saxon, on the account of his daugh=ter Rowenna, with whom he was passionately in love [a.] Thus was the first kingdom of the Saxons settled in Britain, in the year of Christ 456. call'd by them Cantwara-ryc, i. e. the kingdom of the Kentish-men; which, after 320 years, upon Baldred the last King's being conquer'd, came under the jurisdiction of the West-Saxons, and continu'd so till the Norman Conquest. For then (if we may believe Thomas Spot the Monk, no ancient Writer having any thing of it,) the Ken=tish men carrying boughs before them /4, surrendred themselves to William the Conquerour at Swanes=combe (a small village, where they tell us that Suene the Dane formerly encamp'd,) upon condition they might have the Customs of their Country preserv'd entire; that especially which they call Gavel-kind [b].

Gavel kind.

By which /5 all lands of that nature are divided among the males by equal portions; or upon defect of issue= male, among the females. By this they enter upon the estate at 15 years of age, and have power to make it over to any one either by gift or sale, without con=sent of the Lord. By the same the sons succeed to this sort of lands, tho' their parents be condemn'd for theft, &c. So that what we find in an ancient Book is very true, tho' not elegantly written: 'The County of Kent urges that that County ought of right to be exempt from any such burthen, because it affirms that this County was never conquer'd as was the rest of Eng=land, but surrender'd it self to the Conqueror's power upon Articles of agreement, provided that they should enjoy all their liberties and free customs which they then had, and us'd from the beginning.' William the Conqueror after=wards, to secure Kent, which is look'd upon to be the Key of England, set a Constable over Dover-castle; and constituted the same (in imitation of the ancient Roman custom) Governour of 5 ports, stiling him Warden of the Cinque-ports. Those are Hastings, Do=ver, Hith, Rumney and Sandwich; to which Winchelsey and Rie are annext as Principals, and some other lit=tle towns as members only. And because they are oblig'd to serve in the wars by sea, they enjoy many and large immunities: For instance, from payment of Subsidies, from Wardship of their children as to

Lord War=den of the 5 Ports.

See in Sus=sex, p. 177.

body; not to be su'd in any Courts but within their own town; and such of their inhabitants as have the name of Barons, at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, support the Canopy, and for

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that day have their table spread and furnish'd upon the King's right hand, &c. And the Lord Warden himself, who is always some one of the Nobility of approv'd loyalty, has within his jurisdiction in several cases the authority of /6 Admiral, and other privileges. But now to the places.

The Thames, chief of all the British rivers, runs (as I observ'd but now) along the north part of this County; which leaving Surrey, and by a winding course almost retiring into it self [c] /7, first sees Deptford, a most noted Dock, where the Royal Navy is built; and when shatter'd, repair'd: there is also settled a famous Store house, and a place or incorporation something like a * College, for the use of the navy. It was formerly call'd West Greenwich, and upon the Conquest of England fell to the share of Gislebert de Mamignot a Norman, whose grandchild by the son, Walkelin, it was, that defended Dover-castle against King Stephen; and he left behind him one only daughter, who, upon the death of her brother, brought by marriage a large estate, call'd the Honour of Mamignot, into the family of the Says [d].

From hence the Thames goes to Grenovicum, commonly Greenwich, i. e. the green creak (for the creak of a river is call'd in German Wic,) formerly famous for being a harbour of the Danish fleet, and for the cruelty that people exercis'd upon Ealpheg Archbishop of Canterbury (whom they put to death by most exquisite torments in the year 1012.) Whose death, and the cause of it, Ditmarus Mersepurgius, who liv'd about that time, has thus describ'd in the eighth book of his Chronicle. 'By the relation of Sewald I came to know a very tragical, and therefore memorable act. How a treacherous company of * Northern men, whose Captain Thurkil now is, seized upon that excellent Archbishop of Canterbury Ealpheg, with others; and according to their barbarous treatment fetter'd him, put him to endure famine, and other unspeakable pains. He, overpower'd by humane frailty, promises them money, fixing a time against which he would procure it, that if within that, no acceptable ransom offer'd it self whereby he might escape a momentary death, he might however purge himself by frequent groans, to be offer'd a lively sacrifice to the Lord. When the time appointed was come, this greedy gulf of Pirates calls forth the servant of the Lord, and with many threatnings presently demands the tribute he had promis'd. His answer was, Here am I like a meek lamb, ready to undergo all things for the love of Christ, which you presume to inflict upon me; that I may be thought worthy of being an example to his servants. This day I am no way disturb'd. As to my seeming a liar to you, it was not my own will, but the extremity of want that brought me to it. This body of mine, which in this exile I have lov'd but too much, I surrender to you as criminal; and I know it is in your power to do with it what you please; but my sinful soul, over which you have no power, I humbly commend to the Creator of all things. While he spake thus, a troop of profane villains encompass'd him, and got together several sorts of weapons to dispatch him. Which when their Captain Thurkil perceiv'd at some distance, he ran to them in all haste, crying, I desire you would not by any means do so; I freely divide among you my gold, silver, and whatever I have or can procure (except the ship only,) on condition you do not offend against the Lord's * Anointed. But this fair language did not soften the unbridled anger of his fellows, harder than iron and rocks; nor could it be appeas'd but by the effusion of innocent blood, which they pre-

Deptford.

* Holy Trinity house.

Mamignot.

Greenwich.

* Norman= ni signify= ing the Danes.

* Christum

sently and unanimously spilt, by pouring upon him Ox-heads,
and showres of stones /8 and sticks.' Now the place is fa=

/e One of these kept an account of the Emperours gifts, another of his Privy-purse. /f The places where they kept prisoners were anciently call'd Commentaria. /g One who wrote and publish'd the Sentences of the Magistrates; having his name from a horn, by the winding whereof he commanded silence in the Court. /h One who officiated in case of the infirmity or necessary absence of any other Officer. Brady's Hist. of Britain, Præf. & p. 41. /i Such as kept the accounts of the Army, belonging to the Pay-Office, were the Exceptores; and the Singulares seems to be a distinct thing, viz. to signifie some particular and singular employments, as, Informers, Receivers, &c. /k The Notitia adds, & reliquos officiales, comprehending all the Under-Officers.

/4 And representing afar off a moving wood. /5 By which they are not so bound by Copy hold, Customary tenures, or Tenant-right, as in other parts of England, but in a manner every man is a Free-holder, and hath some part of his own to live upon. /6 A Chancellor and, &c. /7 Doth there admit into his chanel into the first limit of this shire Ravensburne, a small water, and of short course, which riseth in Keston-heath hard under the pitching of an ancient Camp, strange for the height as double rampiers, and depth as double ditches, of all that I have seen: doubtless the work of many labouring hands. Of what capacity it was I could not discover, for that the greatest part thereof is now several, and overgrown with a thicket; but verily great it was, as may be gather'd by that which is apparent. We may probably conjecture that it was a Roman Camp; but I might seem to rove, if I should think it that Camp which Julius Caesar pitch'd, when the Britains gave him the last battel with their whole forces; and then having bad success, retir'd themselves, and gave him leave to march to the Thames side. And yet certes Keston the name of the place seemeth to retain a parcel of Kæsar's name; for so the Britains called him, and not Cæsar, as we do. As for the other small intrenchment not far off by W. Wickham, it was cast in fresh memory, when old Sir Christopher Heydon, a man then of great command in these parts, trained the Country people. This water having passed by Bromeley, a mansion-house of the Bishops of Rochester; when it hath gathered strength, the depth of his ford giveth name to Depeford, &c. /8 And to the memory of this S. Ealpheg is the Parish-Church here consecrated.

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mous for being a Royal seat, built by Humfrey Duke of Gloucester, and call'd by him Placentia. K. Hen. 7. very much enlarg'd it, added to it a small house of Friars Mendicants, and finish'd that tower /9, which Duke Humfrey had begun on the top of a high hill, from which there is a most pleasant prospect down to the winding river, and the green meadows that lie below /10. It is now much enlarg'd and beautify'd, for which it is indebted to it's new inhabitant Henry Howard Earl of Northampton /11. But the greatest ornament by far that Greenwich has, is our Elizabeth, who being born here by a happy providence, did so enlighten Britain, nay, and even the whole world, with the rays of her royal virtues, that no praise can equal her merit. But as to what concerns Greenwich, take the verses of our Antiquary Leland,

Ecce ut jam niteat locus petitus,
Tanquam sydereæ domus cathedræ.
Quæ fastigia picta? quæ fenestræ?
Quæ turres vel ad astra se efferentes?
Quæ porro viridaria, ac perennes
Fontes? Flora sinum occupat venusta
Fundens delicias nitentis horti.
Rerum commodus æstimator ille,
Ripæ qui variis modis amœnæ,
Nomen contulit eleganter aptum.

How bright the lofty seat appears!
Like Jove's great palace pav'd with stars.
What roofs, what windows charm the eye?
What turrets, rivals of the sky?
What constant springs? what smiling meads?
Here Flora's self in state resides,
And all around her does dispence
Her gifts and pleasing influence.
Happy the man, who'ere he was,
Whose lucky wit so nam'd the place,
As all it's beauties to express.

I have nothing else to observe in this place, unless it be (not to let the memory of deserving and worthy persons perish) that William Lambard, a person of great learning and singular piety, built a hospital here for relief of the poor, which he call'd Queen Elizabeth's College for the poor /12. Behind this, at scarce three miles distance, lies Eltham, a retiring place also of the Kings /13, built by Anthony Bec Bishop of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem, and bestow'd upon Eleanor wife to K. Edward 1. after he had craftily got the estate of the Vescies, to whom it formerly belong'd. For 'tis said that this Bishop, whom the last Baron of Vescy made his Feoffee in trust, that he might keep the estate for William de Vescy his young

Eltham.

Book of
Durham.

son but illegitimate; scarce dealt so fair with this Orphan as he should have done /14.

The breach Below Greenwich, the Thames throwing down it's banks, has laid several acres of ground under water: and some, for many years endeavouring to keep it out at vast expence, scarce find their works and walls able to defend the neighbouring fields against the incursions of the Tide /15. There is great plenty of Cochlearia or Scurvygrass growing here, which some Physicians will have to be Pliny's Britannica; and upon that account I mention it in this place [f]. But take Pliny's own words: 'In Germany, when Germanicus Cæsar remov'd his Camp forward beyond the Rhine, in the maritime tract, there was one fountain (and no more) of fresh water, which if one drank of, his teeth would drop out in two years time, and the joynts of his knees become

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The herb Britannica. loose and feeble. Those evils the Physicians term'd Stomacace, and Sceletyrbe. For remedy hereof the herb call'd Britannica was found out, not only good for the sinews and mouth, but also against the Squinsie, and stinging of serpents, &c. The Frisians, where our Camp was, show'd it to our soldiers: and I wonder what should be the reason of that name, unless the Inhabitants of the sea-coasts dedicated it to the name of Britain, as lying so near it.' But the learned Hadrianus Junius in his Nomenclator brings another, and indeed more probable reason of the name; whom for your satisfaction please to consult; for this word Britannica has drawn me out of my road.

See in the British Isles concerning the Armentarium Britannicum. The Thames afterwards growing narrower, is met by the river Darent, which coming out of Surrey, flows with a gentle chanel not far from Seven-oke, so call'd (as they say) from seven Oaks of an exceeding height /16 [g]; and so to Otford, now Otford, famous for a bloody defeat of the Danes in the year 1016 [h], and proud of it's Royal house, built by Warham Archbishop of Canterbury for him and his successors with such splendour and stateliness, that Cranmer his immediate successor, to avoid envy, was forc'd to exchange it with Henry 8. Lullingston, where was formerly a castle, the seat of a noble family of the same name /17, lies lower down upon the Darent [i]; which at it's mouth gives name to Darentford, commonly Dartford, a large and throng market [k] /18; and below that receives the little river Crecce /19. At Creccanford, now Creyford, a ford over this river, Hengist the Saxon, eight years after the coming in of the Saxons, engag'd the Britains, where he cut off their Commanders, and gave them such a bloody defeat, that afterwards he quietly establish'd his kingdom in Kent, without any fear of disturbance from that quarter.

From Darent to the mouth of Medway, the Thames sees nothing but some small towns; the omission whereof will be no damage either to their reputation, or any thing else [l] /20. However, the most considerable of them are these: Graves-end /21, remarkable as any town in England /22, for being a sort of station between Kent and London; where King Hen. 8. /† fortify'd both sides of the river /23. On the back of this, a little more within land, stands Cobham, for a long time the seat of the Barons of Cobham, the last whereof John Cobham built a College here, and a Castle at Couling, leaving one only daughter, wife of John de la Pole, Knight: who had by her one only daughter Joan, marry'd to several husbands. But she had issue only by Reginald Braybrok. Her third husband /24 John de Oldcastle, was hang'd and burnt for endeavouring innovations in Religion. But the only daughter of Reginald Braybrooke, call'd Joan, was marry'd to Thomas Brook of the County of

Gravesend.

Barons of Cobham.

Somerset: from him the sixth in a lineal descent was lately Henry Brooke Baron Cobham, who, because fortune did not humour him in every thing, by the force of insolence and anger was induc'd to throw off his Allegiance to the kindest of Princes: for which he had the sentence of death pass'd upon him; but remains alive to this day a lasting monument of the Royal clemency.

From Graves-end, a small tract like a Chersonese call'd Ho, shoots it self out a long way to the east between the Thames and the Medway; the situation of it not very wholsom /25. In it is Cliffe, a pretty large town, so nam'd from the Cliff upon which it stands.

/9 Famous in Spanish fables. /10 To the City of London, and the country round about. /11 Lord Privy-Seal, &c. /12 And, as the prying Adversaries of our Religion then observ'd, was the first Protestant that built an Hospitall. /13 But unwholsomly by reason of the moate. /14 But despoil'd him of Alnwick Castle, this, and other fair lands. /15 Which the Canons of Liesnes adjoining kept sweet and sound land in their times. This Abbey was founded 1179. by Lord Richard Lucy Chief Justice of England, and by him dedicated to God, and the memory of Thomas of Canterbury, whom he so admired for his piety; while others condemned him for perversity against his Prince, as he became here a devoted Canon to him. /16 Now cut down, which commendeth Sir William Sevenok, an Alderman of London; who being a foundling, and brought up here, and therefore so named; built here in grateful remembrance an Hospital, and a School. On the east-side of it standeth Knoll, so call'd for that it is seated upon a hill, which Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, purchasing of Sir William Fienes, Lord Say and Seale, adorn'd with a fair house; and now lately Thomas Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, hath furbish'd and beautify'd the old work with new chargeable additaments. /17 But now of Sir Percival Hart, descended from one of the coheirs of the Lord Bray. /18 Where King Edward 3. built a Nunnery, which K. Henry 8. converted into a house for himself and his successors. /19 Anciently called Creccan; when in his short course he hath imparted his name to five Townlets, which he watereth, as, St. Mary-Crey, Paul's Crey, Votes-Crey, North-Crey, and Crey-Ford. /20 Yet amongst them is Swanscomb (of which I have heretofore spoken) of honourable memory among the Kentish-men, for obtaining there the continuance of their ancient Franchises. Afterwards it was well known by the Montceusies, men of great nobility, the owners thereof, who had their Barony hereabouts. In the margin, Swanescomb, i. e. K. Swane's Camp. /21 So called (as Mr. Lambard is my Author) as the Gereves-end; i. e. the limit of the Gereve, or Reve. /22 For the usual passage by water between it and London, since the Abbot of Grace by the Tower of London, to which it appertain'd, obtain'd of K. Richard 2. that the inhabitants of it and Milton only should transport passengers from thence to London — /† When he fortify'd the sea coasts. /23 Beyond Gravesend is Shorn, held anciently by Sir Roger Northwood, by service to carry with others the King's Tenants a white Ensign 40 days at his own charges, when the King warr'd in Scotland. /24 Sir John Old-castle. /25 At the entry hereof is Cowling-castle, built by John Lord Cobham in a moorish ground.

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But whether this be that Clives at Ho, famous for a Synod in the infancy of the English Church, I dare not (as some others are) be positive; partly because the situation is not very convenient for a Synod, and partly because this Clives at Ho seems to have been in the kingdom of Mercia [m].

The river Medwege, now Medway (in British, if I mistake not, Vaga, to which the Saxons added Med,) rises in the wood Anderida, call'd Wealde (i. e. a woody country) which for a long way together takes up the south part of this County. At first, being yet but small /26, it runs by Pens-hurst /27, the seat of the ancient family of the Sidneys, descended from William de Sidney, Chamberlain to Henry 2. Of which family was /28 Henry Sidney, the famous Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who by the daughter of John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, and Earl of Warwick, had Philip and Robert. Robert was honour'd first with the title of Baron Sidney of Penshurst, and then with that of * Viscount Lisle, by the present K. James. But /29 Philip, not to be omitted without an unpardonable crime, (who was the great glory of that family, the great hopes of mankind, the most lively pattern of virtue, and the darling of the learned world) hotly engaging the enemy at Zutphen in Gelderland, lost his life bravely. This is that Sidney, whom as Providence seems to have sent into the world to give the present age a specimen of the Ancients; so did it on a sudden recall him, and snatch him from us, as more worthy of heaven than earth. Thus when Virtue comes to perfection, 'tis gone in a trice; and the best things are never lasting. Rest then in peace, O Sidney, (if I may be allow'd this address;) we will not celebrate your memory with tears, but admiration. Whatever we lov'd in you (as the best of Authors speaks of that best Governour of Britaine,) whatever we admir'd in you, still continues, and will continue in the memories of men, the revolutions of ages, and the annals of time. Many, as inglorious and ignoble, are bury'd in oblivion; but Sidney shall live to all posterity. For as the Grecian Poet has it, 'Virtue's be=

Ho.
1603.
Cliffe.

Inquis.
39 E. 3.

Medway.

Weald.

Pensherst.

Sidney.

* Vicecomes insulæ.
See in Barkshire.

Sir Philip Sidney.

Tacitus of Agricola.

yond the reach of fate.'

Tunbridge. From hence the river Medway /30 goes on to Tunbridge, where is an old Castle built by Richard de Clare, who had it by exchange for Briony in Normandy. For his grandfather Godfrey, natural son to Richard 1. Duke of Normandy, was Earl of Ewe and Briony. For after a long contest about Briony, Richard (as we are told by Gulielmus Gemeticensis) 'in recompence for the same castle took the town Tunbrige in England. For they affirm that the Lowy of Briony was measur'd about with a line, and that he receiv'd an equal quantity of ground at Tunbrige, measur'd by the same line brought over into England' /31. But his successors, Earls of Gloucester /32, * held the manour (as they call it) of Tunbrige, of the Archbishops of Canterbury; upon condition, that they should be stewards at the instalment of the Archbishops, and should grant them the Wardship of their children /33 [n].

Mereworth. From hence Medway glides forward /34, not far from Mereworth, where is a house like a little Castle, which from the Earls of Arundel came to the Nevils Lords of Abergeuenny, and to Le Despenser, whose heir, in a right line, is Mary Fane, to whom and her heirs, King James, in his first Parliament, 'restor'd, gave,

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Baronesse le Despenser. Out of the Letters Patents. Vagniacæ. Madus. Portgreve. granted, &c. the name, stile, title, honour, and dignity of Baronesse le Despenser; and that her heirs successive= ly be Barons le Despenser for ever.' The Medway /35 hastens next to Maidstone, which (because the Saxons call'd it Medwegston and Medweageston) I am inclin'd to believe is the Vagniacæ mention'd by Antoninus, and nam'd by Ninnius in his Catalogue of Cities Caer Megwad, corruptly for Medwag. Nor do the distances gainsay it, on one hand from Noviomagus, and on the other from Durobrovis; of which by and by. Under the later Emperors (as we learn from the Peutegerian Table publish'd lately by M. Velserus) it is call'd Madus. And thus we see in progress of time names are chang'd by little and little. This is a neat and populous town /36, stretch'd out into a great length. In the middle it has a Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, begun by John Ufford Archbishop, and finished by Simon Islip /*. Here is likewise one of the two common Gaols of this County /37; and it is beholding for a great many immunities to Queen Elizabeth, who made their chief Magistrate a Mayor instead of a Portgreve, which they had till that time; a thing I the rather take notice of, because this is an ancient Saxon word, and to this day among the Germans signifies a Governour, as Markgrave, Reingrave, Landtgrave, &c. [o].

Durolenum. Leneham. Here, below the Vagniacæ, the Medway is joyn'd by a small river from the east, which rises at Leneham, very probably the Durolenum of Antoninus, writ falsly in some Copies Durolevum. For Durolenum in British is, the water Lenum; and beside the remains of the name, the distance from Durovernum and Durobrovis confirms this to be the Durolenum; not to mention it's situation upon the Consular way of the Romans, which formerly (as Higden of Chester affirms) went from Dover, through the middle of Kent.

Bocton Malherb. Hard by, at Bocton Malherb, dwelt long since the noble family of the Wottons; of which within our memory flourish'd both Nicholas Wotton Doctor of Laws, Privy-Counsellor to K. Henry 8. Edward 6. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, sent Embassador to foreign Courts nine times, and employ'd thrice in a Treaty of Peace between the English, French, and Scots; and so run out the course of a long life with great commendations both of piety and prudence: as also, /38 Edward Wotton, his nephew's son

Baron Wotton.

by a brother, whom for his great experience and knowledge, Q. Elizabeth made Lord Controller, and K. James created Baron Wotton of Merlay /39.

Nor hath this river any other thing memorable upon it besides Leeds-castle, built by the noble Crevequers, call'd in ancient Charters de Creuecuer, and de Crepito corde. Afterwards it was the unfortunate seat of Bartholomew Baron of Badilsmer, who treacherously fortify'd it against King Edward 6. that had given it him; but afterwards had the rewards of his treachery upon the gallows. Take, if you please, the whole relation out of a little history of Thomas De-la-More, a Noble Person of the same time, which I lately publish'd. 'In the year 1321. came Queen Isabel to the castle of Leeds about Michaelmas, where she had design'd to lodge all night, but was not suffer'd to enter. The King highly resenting this, as done in contempt of him, call'd together some neighbouring inhabitants out of Essex and

Leeds castle. Family of the Crevequers.

/26 It receiveth the Eden. /27 The seat anciently (as it seemeth by the name) of Sir Stephen de Penherst, who was also called de Penshester a famous Warden of the Cinque-ports. /28 Sir Henry Sidney. /29 Sir Philip. /30 Branching it self into 5 streamlets, is joyn'd with as many stone-bridges, and thereof giveth the name of Tunbridge to the town there situate, as the town of bridges. This, about K. William Rufus's time, Richard son of Count Gilbert, Grandchild to Godfrey Earl of Ewe and Lord of Briony. /31 Shortly after, he built here a fair large Castle, fenc'd with the river, a deep ditch, and strong walls. And albeit it is now ruinous, and the Keep attir'd with ivy, yet it manifestly sheweth what it was. /32 And sirmam'd de Clare (for that they were Lords of Clare in Suffolk) built here a Priory for Canons of S. Austin's Order, founded the Parish-Church, which was impropriated to the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, and compounded about the Tenure of the Manour, for which there had been long suit. /33 From these Clares Earls of Gloucester, it came by an heir general to Sir Hugh Audley Earl of Gloucester, and by his only daughter to the Earls of Stafford, who were afterward Dukes of Buckingham; and from them, by attainer, to the Crown. It hath in latter ages been beholden to Sir Andrew Jude of London for a fair Free-school, and to John Wilford for a Causey toward London. Three miles directly south from hence, in the very limit of Sussex, and near Frant, I saw in a white sandy ground divers vasty, craggy stones of strange forms, whereof two of the greatest stand so close together, and yet severed with so streight a line, as you would think they had been sawed asunder: and Nature, when she reared these, might seem sportingly to have thought of a Sea. /34 From Tunbridge, Medway passeth by Haudelo, from whence came that John Haudelo, who happily marrying the heir of the Lord Burnell, had issue by her a son, who was call'd Nicholas, summon'd to Parliament among the Barons, by the name of Burnell. Then Medway, encreased with another water called Twist, which twisteth about and insulateth a large plot of good ground, runneth on not far from Mereworth, &c. /35 Having receiv'd a rivulet, that loseth it self under ground, and riseth again at Loose, serving 13 fulling-mills. /36 For the fair stone-bridge, it hath been beholding to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Among whom, to grace this place at the confluence of waters, Boniface of Savoy built a small College — /^r and between them, which it standeth in plight, William Courtney erected a fair collegiate Church, in which he so great a Prelate, and so high born, lieth lowly entomb'd. /37 And it hath been endow'd with sundry Privileges by K. Edw. 6. incorporated by the name of Mayor and Jurates; all which, in short time, they lost by favouring rebels. But Queen Elizabeth amply restor'd them, &c. /38 Sir Edward. /39 Here under is Ulcomb, anciently a Mansion of the family De Sancto Leodegario, commonly called Sentleger and Sellinger; and Motinden, where Sir R. Rockesley decended from Kriol and Crevecer built a house, who held Lands at Seaton by Serjeanty to be Vantrarius Regis, when the King goeth into Gascoin, donec perusus fuerit pari solutarum pretii 4 d. which, as they that understand Law-Latin (for I do not) translate, that he should be the King's fore-footman, until he had worn out a paire of shooes prized 4 d.

Whetstones.

Fin. Mic. 11 E. 2.

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London, and gave orders to besiege the Castle. Bartholomew de Badilsmer was he who own'd it; and having left his wife and sons in it, was gone with the rest of the Barons to spoil the estate of Hugh De-Spenser. The besieg'd in the mean time despairing of succour, the Barons with their Associates came as far as Kingston, and by the mediation of the Bishops of Canterbury and London, and the Earl of Pembroke, petition'd the King to raise the Siege, promising to surrender the Castle after the next Parliament. But the King considering that the besieg'd could not hold out, and moreover, incens'd with their contumacy, would not listen to the petition of the Barons. After they had betook themselves to other parts, he gain'd the Castle, tho' with no small difficulty; the rest of them that were in it he hang'd, and sent his wife and sons to the Tower of London.'

Thus the Medway, after it has receiv'd the little river Len, passes through fruitful Corn-fields, and by Allington-Castle (where Tho. Wiat senior, a most learned Knight rebuilt a fair house /40) to Ailesford in Saxon Eaglesford, call'd by Henry Huntingdon Elstre, by Ninnius Epifford; who also has told us, that 'twas call'd Saissenaeg-haibail by the Britains, because of the Saxons being conquer'd there; as others have in the same sense call'd it Anglesford. For Guortimer the Britain, son of Guortigern, fell upon Hengist and the English Saxons here; and disordering them so at first that they were not able to stand a second charge, he put them to flight: so that they had been routed for ever, had not Hengist, by a singular art of preventing dangers, betook himself into the Isle of Thanet, till that resolute fierceness of the Bri=

Ailesford.

tains was a little allay'd, and fresh forces came out of Germany. In this battel the two Generals were slain, Catigern the Britain, and Horsa the Saxon; the latter was buried at Horsted a little way from hence, and left his name to the place; the former was bury'd in great state, as 'tis thought, near Ailesford, where /41 those four vast stones are pitch'd on end, with others lying cross-ways upon them; much of the same form with that British monument call'd Stone-henge. And this the ignorant common people do still from Catigern, name Keith-coty-house /42 [p]. Nor must we forget Boxley, hard by, where William de Ipres, a Fleming, Earl of Kent, built a monastery in the year 1145. and supply'd it with monks from Clarevalle in Burgundy /43: and not far from the opposite bank, just over against this, is Birling /44, formerly the Barony of the Maminots, then of the Saies, whose estate at last came by females to the families of Clinton, Fienes, and Aulton.

Horsted.

Catigern's grave.

Boxley.

Birling.

Halling.

Durobrevis. In an ancient table publish'd by Velsier, Roibis. Ceaster, what Rochester.

On the east-side of the Medway (after it has pass'd by Halling, where Hamo de Heath, Bishop of Rochester, built a seat for his successors) a little higher up, is an ancient city, call'd by Antoninus Duro-brus, Duro-brivæ, and in some other places more truly, Duro-provæ, or Durobrovæ. Bede has it Duro-brevis; and in the decline of the Roman Empire, time did so contract this name, that it was call'd Roibis; whence with the addition of Ceaster (which being deriv'd from the Latin castrum, was us'd by our Forefathers to signifie a city, town or castle,) they call'd it Hroueceaster, and we more contractly Rochester, as the Latins Roffa, from one Rhoffus, as Bede imagines, tho' to me there seems to be some remains of that in the old Duro brovis. And as to the name, there is no reason to doubt of that, since beside the course of the Itinerary and Bede's authority, in an old Foundation-Charter of the Cathedral Church, it is expresly call'd Durobrovis. Only this I would have observ'd, that the printed Copies of Bede read Daru-

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ervum, where the Manuscripts have Durobrovis. It is plac'd in a valley, on some sides encompass'd /45 with walls, but not very strong; and (as Malmesbury says) is pent within too narrow a compass: so that 'twas formerly look'd upon as a Castle rather than a City; for Bede calls it Castellum Cantuariorum, i. e. the castle of the Kentish men. But now it runs out with large suburbs towards west, east, and south. It has had a great many misfortunes. In the year of our Lord 676. it was destroy'd by Æthelred the Mercian, and after that more than once plunder'd by the Danes. Æthelbert, King of Kent, built a stately Church in it, and adorn'd it with an Episcopal See, making Justus first Bishop of it; but when this Church was decay'd with age, Gundulphus /46 repair'd it about the year 1080. and thrusting out the Priests, put the Monks in their stead; who too are now ejected, and a Dean, with 6 Prebendaries and Scholars, fill their places. Near the Church, there hangs over the river a Castle, fortify'd pretty well both by art and nature, which the common opinion affirms to have been built by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent. But without all doubt, William 1. was founder of it. For we read thus in Domesday, 'The Bishop of Rovecester holds in Elesforde for exchange of the ground upon which the castle stands.' 'Tis certain however, that Bishop Odo, depending upon an uncertain turn of affairs, held this against William Rufus /47; and that at last, for want of provisions, he did not only surrender it, but was degraded too, and quitted the Kingdom. But as to the repairing of the castle, take this out of the Textus Roffensis. 'When William 2.

Textus Roffensis.

fensis; an
ancient MS.
book of
that
Church.
* Centum
libras De=
nariorum.

would not confirm the gift of Lanfranck, of the mannour of Hedenham in the County of Buckingham, to the Church of Rochester; unless Lanfranck, and Gundulph Bp. of Rochester, would give the King 100 l. of * Deniers: At last, by the intercession of /48 Rob. Fitz-Hammon and Henry Earl of Warwick, the King yielded, that instead of the money which he demanded for a Grant of the mannour, Bishop Gundulph (because he was well vers'd in Architecture and Masonry) should build for him the Castle of Rochester, all of stone, and at his own proper charges. At length, when the Bishops, tho' with some difficulty, were brought to a compliance, Bishop Gundulph built the castle entirely at his own cost.' And a little while after, K. Henry 1. (as Florence of Worcester has it) granted to the Church of Canterbury and the Archbishops, the custody and Constablership of it for ever; and liberty to build a tower for themselves within it. Since which time it has suffer'd one or two sieges; but then especially, when the Barons wars alarm'd all England, and Simon de Montefort /49 vigorously assaulted it, tho' in vain, and cut down the wooden bridge. Instead of which, a curious arch'd stone bridge was afterwards built with money rais'd out of the French spoils, by John Cobham /50, and Robert * Knowles; the latter whereof rais'd himself by his warlike courage from nothing to the highest pitch of honour /51 [q]. The Medway posts thro' this bridge with a violent course like a torrent, and, as it were, with a sort of struggling; but presently growing more calm, affords a Dock /52 to the best appointed fleet that ever the Sun saw, ready upon all emergent occasions, and built at great expence by the most serene Qu. Elizabeth for the safety of her Kingdoms, and the terror of her enemies; who also, for the security of it, hath rais'd a fort upon the bank [r] /53.

* Call'd Ca=
nolius by
the French.

The Royal
Navy.

See more of
this at the
end of the
Additions
to this
County.

Now Medway, grown fuller and broader, makes a pleasant show with it's curling waves, and passes through fruitful fields, till divided by Shepey-Island, (which I fancy to be the same that Ptolemy calls

/40 Now decay'd; whose son Sir Thomas enrich'd by an heir of Sir T. Haut, proposing to himself great hopes upon fair pretences, pitifully overthrew himself and his state. /41 Under the side of a hill — but not so artificially with mortis and tenents. /42 In Ailsford it self, for the religious house of the Carmelites founded by Richard Lord Grey of Codnor in the time of K. Henry 3. is now seen a faire habitation of Sir William Siddey a learned Knight, painfully and expencefully studious of the common good of his country, as both his endow'd house for the poor, and the bridge here, with the common voice do plentifully testifie. /43 Medway having wound himself higher, from the east receiveth a brook springing near Wrotham or Wirtham, so named for plenty of worts, where the Archbishops had a palace until Simon Islip pull'd it down, leaveth Malling, which grew to be a town after Gundulph Bishop of Rochester had there founded an Abbey of Nuns, and watereth Leibourn, which hath a Castle sometime the seat of a family thereof surnamed, out of which Sir Roger Leibourn was a great Agent in the Barons wars, and William was a Parliamentary Baron in the time of K. Edw. 1. /44 Now the habitation of the Lord Abergeveny. /45 With a marsh, river — /46 A Norman. /47 At which time there passed a Proclamation thro' England, that whosoever would not be reputed a Niding, should repair to recover Rochester-Castle: whereupon the youth fearing that name, most reproachful and opprobrious in that Age, swarmed thither in such numbers, that Odo was enforced to yield the place. /48 Sir Robert. /49 Earl of Leicester. /50 Which was after repair'd. But in the time of K. Rich. 2. Sir Robert, &c. /51 At the end of the said bridge, Sir John Cobham, who much further'd the work, erected a Chapel, (for our Elders built no notable bridge without a Chapel) upon which, besides the Arms of Saints, are seen the Arms of the King and his three Uncles then living. And long after, Archbishop Warham coped a great part of the said bridge with iron-bars. /52 At Gillingham and Chetham. /53 At Upnore.

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Toliat) it is carry'd into the æstuary of Thames by two mouths, the one whereof westward is call'd West-swale; as the eastern one, which seems to have cut Shepey from the Continent, East-swale; but by Bede Genlad and Yenlett. This Island from the Sheep, a multitude whereof it feeds, was call'd by our Ancestors Shepey, i. e. an island of sheep: 'tis exceeding fruitful in corn, but wants wood, being 21 miles in compass. Upon the northern shore it had a small Monastery, call'd now Minster, built by Sexburga, wife to Ercombert King of Kent, in the year 710. Below which, a certain Brabander lately undertook to make brimstone and coperas out of stones found upon the shore, by boyling them in a furnace. Upon the west side it is fronted with a most neat and strong castle, built by King Edward 3. and is (as he himself writes) 'of a pleasant situation, to the terrour of the enemy, and comfort of his own subjects.' To this he added a Burgh, and in honour of Philippa of Hainault

Shepey.

Minster.

Queen=
borough. his Queen, call'd it Queenborough, i. e. the burgh of the Queen. The present Constable of it is /54 Edward Hoby, a person whom I am always oblig'd to respect, and who has very much improv'd his own excellent wit with the studies of Learning. Upon the east is Shurland, formerly belonging to the Cheineys, now to /55 Philip Herbert (second son to Henry Earl of Pembroke) whom K. James the same day created both Baron Herbert of Shurland, and Earl of Montgomery.

Shurland.

Milton. This Island belongs to the Hundred of Midleton, so call'd from the town of Midleton, now Milton. It was formerly a Royal Village, and of much more note than at present; tho' Hasting the Danish pyrate fortify'd a Castle hard by it in the year 893. with a design to do it what mischief he could [s].

Sittingborn. Sitting=
burn, a town well stor'd with Inns [t], and the remains of Tong-castle, appear in the neighbourhood /56: this last was the ancient Seat of Guncellin de Badilsmer, a person of great Honours, whose son Bartholomew begat that Guncellin, who by the heiress of Ralph Fitz Bernard, Lord of Kingsdowne, had that seditious /57 Bartholomew mention'd before. He again by Margaret Clare had /58 Giles, who dy'd without issue; Margery, wife of William Roos of Hamlak; Mawd, of John Vere Earl of Oxford; Elizabeth, of William Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and afterwards of Edmund Mortimer; and Margaret, of /59 John Tip-toft: from whence descended a splendid race of Princes and Noblemen.

Tong.
The Family
of Badils=
mer.

Feversham. Next I saw Feversham, which is very commodiously seated: for the most plentiful part of this County lyes all round it, and it has a bay very convenient for the importation and exportation of commodities; for which reasons it flourishes at this day above it's neighbours. And it seems formerly to have made a good figure; since K. Æthelstan held a Meeting here of the Wise men of the Kingdom, and enacted Laws, in the year of our Redemption 903. and that Stephen who usurp'd the Crown of England, built a Monastery for Cluniacks, wherein himself, his wife Mawd, and his son Eustace were all bury'd [u]. Near this place (as also in other parts of the County) they discover here and there pits of great depth; which tho' narrow at the top, yet more inward are very capacious, having as it were distinct chambers, with their pillars of Chalk. Several opinions have been broach'd about them. For my part, I have nothing to offer as my own conjecture; unless they were those pits out of which the Britains digg'd white chalk to manure their ground, as they are mention'd by Pliny. 'For' (says he) 'they us'd to sink pits

To what
end the pits
in Kent
might be
made.

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a hundred foot deep, narrow at the mouth, but within, of a great compass:' and just such are those very pits we describe; nor are they met with any where but in chalky grounds. Unless some imagine, that the English-Saxons might digg such holes for the same uses the Germans did, from whom they were descended. 'They were wont' (says Tacitus) 'to digg holes under ground, and to overlay them with great quantities of dung;' thus they prov'd 'a refuge against winter, and a garner for their corn; for the bitterness of the cold is allay'd by such places. And if at any time the enemy should surprise them, he plunders only what's open and expos'd; the secret corners and pits being either altogether unknown, or safe upon this account, that they are to be sought for.'

From thence, upon an open shore abounding with shell-fish, and particularly oysters (of which the pits are very common) we see Reculver, in Saxon Reculv, but formerly by the Romans and Britains Regulbium, as 'tis call'd in the Notitia; which tells us

Reculver.
Regulbium.

that the Tribune of the first Cohort of the Vetasians lay here in garrison, under the Count of the Saxon shore /61, (for so in those times were the sea-coasts hereabouts stil'd.) And it justifies this it's Antiquity by /I the coyns of Roman Emperors that are dugg up in it. Æthelbert King of Kent, when he gave Canterbury to Austin the Monk, built here a palace for himself; Basso a Saxon adorn'd it with a Monastery, out of which Brightwald, the eight in the See of Canterbury, was call'd to be Archbishop. Whereupon, it was from the Monastery call'd also Raculfminster, when Edred brother to Edmund the Elder, gave it to Christ-Church in Canterbury./m At this day, 'tis nothing but a little Country village, and the small reputation it has, is deriv'd /61 from that Monastery, the towers whereof in the form of Pyramids, are of use to sea-men for the avoiding of sands and shelves in the mouth of the Thames. For as a certain Poet has it in his Philippeis:

Cernit oloriferum Tamisim sua Doridi amaræ
Flumina miscentem —

See Thames, renown'd for Swans, with brackish waves
Mix her pure stream — [w]

Now we are come to the Isle of Thanet, divided from the Continent by the small chanel of the river Stour, by Bede called Wantsum; which is made up of two different rivers in that woody tract nam'd the Weald. So soon as it gets into one chanel, it visits Ashford and Wy, noted market-towns, but small. Both of them had their College of Priests; that at the latter, built by John Kemp Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of the place [x]; and the other by Sir R. Fogg Knight. Wy had a peculiar Well also, into which God was mov'd to infuse a wonderful virtue by the Prayers of /63 a certain Norman Monk, if we may believe Roger Hoveden, whom I would by all means recommend to you, if you are an admirer of Miracles /64. Next is Chilham, or as others call it Julham, where is the rubbish of an ancient Castle, which one Fulbert of Dover is said to have built; which family soon ended in a female heir, marry'd to Richard, natural son of King John, to whom she brought this castle and very large possessions. He had two daughters by her, Lora, wife of William Marmion; and Isabel, wife of David de Strathbolgy Earl of Athole in Scotland /65, and mother to that John Earl of Athole, who having been sentenc'd for repeated treasons, (to make him conspicuous in proportion to the nobility of his birth) was hang'd at London upon a gallows 50 foot high, taken down when half-dead, and beheaded, and the trunk of his

/I There have been ancient Medals and Coins lately dugg up here. /m Nothing is left but the Church and about 12 houses, the sea having gain'd all the Town, and at this day the Church it self is in great danger to be lost; and to preserve it, there are men almost continually employ'd to make good the wall or banks, which may prevent it's breaking.

/54 Sir Edward. /55 Sir Philip. /56 With his new Mayor and Corporation — which, as some write, was so call'd for that Hengist built it by a measure of thongs cut out of a beast's hide, when Vortigern gave so much land to fortifie upon, as he could incompass with a beast's hide cut into thongs. Since the Conquest, &c. /57 Sir Bartholomew Lord Badilsmere. /58 Sir Giles Lord Badilsmere. /59 Sir John. /60 Then saw I Tenham, not commended for health, but the parent as it were of all the choice fruit-gardens and orchards of Kent, and the most large and delightful of them all, planted in the time of K. Henry 8. by Richard Harris his fruiterer, to the publick good; for 30 Parishes thereabout are replenish'd with Cherry-gardens, and Orchards beautifully dispos'd in direct lines. /61 Who had the command then of nine ports, as the Lord Warden hath now of five ports. /62 From the salt savoury oysters there dredged. /63 Eustace. /64 As how the blind by drinking thereof recover'd sight, the dumb their speech, the deaf their hearing, the lame their limbs. And how a woman possess'd of the Devil, sipping thereof vomited two toads, which immediately were first transform'd into huge black dogs, and again into asses. And much more no less strange than ridiculous, which some in that age as easily believ'd, as others falsly forg'd. Thence the Stour leaving East-well, the inhabitation of the family of the Finches, worshipful of it self, and by descent from Philip Belknap and Peoplesham; goeth on to Chilham, &c. — /65 Afterward of Sir Alexander Balio, who was call'd to Parliament by the name of Lord of Chilham.

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body thrown into the fire; a punishment too inhuman, and but very seldom made use of in this kingdom. Upon this his goods being confiscate, King Edward the first frankly gave this Castle with the Hundred of Felebergh to /66 Bartholomew de Badilsmere;

Hadrianus
Junius Hol.
in marg.

Stour river.

Pag. 457.

Chilham.

Fulbert of
Dover.

1306.

but he too within a short time forfeited both of them for Treason, as I observed but just now.

'Tis a current report among the Inhabitants that Julius Cæsar encamp't here in his second expedition against the Britains, and that thence it was call'd Julham, as if one should say Julius's station or house; and if I mistake not, they have truth on their side. For Cæsar himself tells us, that after he had march'd by night 12 miles from the shore, he first encounter'd the Britains upon a River, and after he had beat them into the woods, that he encamp'd there; where the Britains having cut down a great number of trees, were posted in a place wonderfully fortify'd both by nature and art. Now this place is exactly twelve miles from the sea-coast, nor is there e're a river between; so that of necessity his first march must have been hither; where he kept his men encamp'd for ten days, till he had refitted his fleet shatter'd very much by a tempest, and got it to shore. Below this town is a green barrow, said to be the burying place of one Jul-Laber many ages since; who some will tell you was a Giant, others a Witch. For my own part, imagining all along that there might be something of real Antiquity couch'd under that name, I am almost perswaded that Laberius Durus the Tribune, slain by the Britains in their march from the Camp we spoke of, was buried here; and that from him the Barrow was called Jul-laber [y].

Laberius Durus the Tribune.

Durovernum.

Canterbury

Austin the English Apostle.

What a Pall is.

An. 793.

At five miles distance from hence, the Stour dividing it's chanel, runs with a violent current to Durovernum, the chief City of this County, to which it gives the name; for Durwhern signifies in British a rapid river. It is call'd by Ptolemy, instead of Durovernum, Darvernum; by Bede and others, Dorobernia; by the Saxons Cant-wara-byrig, i. e. the City of the people of Kent; by Ninnius and the Britains Caer Kent, i. e. the City of Kent; by us Canterbury, and by the Latins, Cantuarina. A very ancient City, and no doubt famous in the times of the Romans. 'Not very large' (as Malmesbury says /67) 'nor very little; famous for it's situation, for the fatness of the neighbouring soil, for the walls enclosing it being entire, for it's conveniences for water and wood; and besides, by reason of the nearness of the Sea it has fish in abundance.' While the Saxon Heptarchy flourish'd, it was the Capital city of the Kingdom of Kent, and the seat of their Kings; till King Ethelbert gave it with the Royalties to Austin /68, consecrated Archbishop of the English nation; who here fix'd a seat for himself and Successors. And tho' the Metropolitan-dignity with the honour of the Pall (this was a Bishop's vestment, going over the shoulders, made of a sheep's skin, in memory of him who sought the Lost sheep, and when he had found it, lay'd it on his shoulders; embroider'd with Crosses, and taken off the body or coffin of S. Peter) were settl'd at London by S. Gregory, Pope; yet for the honour of S. Augustine it was remov'd hither. For Kenulfus King of the Mercians writes thus to Pope Leo. 'Because Augustine of blessed memory (who first preach'd the word of God to the English nation, and gloriously presided over the Churches of Saxony in the city of Canterbury) is now dead, and his body bury'd in the Church of S. Peter, Prince of the Apostles (which his Successor Laurentius consecrated;) it seemeth good to all the wise men of our nation, that that city should have the Metropolitan honour, where his body is bury'd who planted the true faith in those parts.' But whether the Archiepiscopal See and Metropolitical Dignity of our nation, were settl'd here by the authority of the Wise men i. e. (to speak agreeably to our present times) by authority of Parliament; or by Austin himself in his life time, as others would have it: 'tis certain that

the Popes immediately succeeding, fixt it so firm, that they decreed an Anathema and hell-fire to any one that should presume to remove it. From that time 'tis incredible how it has flourish'd, both by reason of the Archiepiscopal dignity, and also of a School which Theodore the seventh Archbishop founded there. And tho' it was shatter'd in the Danish wars, and has been several times almost quite destroy'd by the casualties of fire, yet it always rose again with greater beauty.

After the coming in of the Normans, when William Rufus (as 'tis in the Register of S. Augustine's Abby) 'gave the City of Canterbury entirely to the Bishops, which they had formerly held only by courtesie;' what by the name of Religion, and bounty of it's Prelates (especially of Simon Sudbury, who repair'd the walls,) it did not only recruit, but altogether on a sudden rose up to that splendour, as even for the beauty of it's private buildings to be equal to any city in Britain; but for the magnificence of it's Churches, and their number, exceeds even the best of them. Amongst these there are two peculiarly eminent, Christ's and S. Austin's, both for Benedictine Monks. As for Christ-Church, 'tis in the very heart of the City, and rises up with so much Majesty, that it imprints a sort of a Religious veneration at a distance. The same Austin I spoke of, repair'd this Church, which (as Bede tells us) had formerly been built by the Romans that were Christians: he dedicated it to Christ, and it became a See for his Successors, which 73 Archbishops have now in a continu'd series been possess'd of. Of whom, Lanfrank and William Corboyl, when that more ancient fabrick was burnt down, rais'd the upper part of the Church to that Majesty wherewith it now appears; as their Successors did the lower part: both done at great charges, to which the pious superstition of former ages contributed. For numbers of all sorts, both highest, middle, and lowest quality, flock'd hither with large offerings, to visit the Tomb of T. Becket Archbishop. He was slain in this Church by the Courtiers, for opposing the King too resolutely and warmly by asserting the Liberties of the Church; was register'd on that account by the Pope in the Kalendar of Martyrs, had divine honours pay'd him, and was so loaded with rich offerings, that gold was one of the vilest Treasures of his Shrine. 'All' (says Erasmus, who was an eye-witness) 'shin'd, spark'd, glitter'd with rare and very large jewels; and even in the whole Church appear'd a profuseness above that of Kings' /n. So that the name of Christ [to whom it was dedicated] was almost quite laid aside for that of S. Thomas. Nor was it so much fam'd for any other thing as the memory and burial of this man, tho' it has some other tombs that may deservedly be boasted of, particularly, Edward Prince of Wales, sirnam'd the Black (a heroe for his valour in war a downright miracle,) and Henry 4. that potent King of England. But King Henry 8. dispers'd all this wealth that had been so long in gathering, and drove out the Monks; in lieu whereof this Christ-Church has a Dean, Archdeacon, 12 Prebendaries, and 6 Preachers, whose business it is to sow the word of God in the neighbouring places. It had another Church below the city to the East; which disputed preeminence with this, known by the name of S. Austin's, because S. Austin himself and K. Ethelbert by his advice, founded it to the honour of S. Peter and S. Paul, for a burying place both to the Kings of Kent and the Archbishops, (for it was not then lawful to bury in Cities:) it was richly endow'd, and the Abbot there had a Mint granted him, and the

Privilege of coynng money. Now, as the great=est part of it lyes in its own ruines, and the rest is turn'd into a house for the King, any one that be=holds it may easily apprehend what it has been. Au=stin himself was bury'd in the Porch of it, and (as Tho=mas Spot has told us) with this Epitaph:

/n At the Dissolution, the plate and jewels thereof fill'd two great chests, each whereof requir'd eight men to carry them out of the Church. Monast. Angl. vol. 1. p. 18.

/66 Sir Bartholomew — /67 For hundred years since. /68 The Apostle, as they call'd him.

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Inclytus Anglorum præsul pius, & decus altum,
Hic Augustinus requiescit corpore sanctus.

The Kingdom's honour, and the Church's grace,
Here Austin, England's blest Apostle, lays.

But Bede, /o who is better authority, assures us, that he had over him this much more ancient Inscription,

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINVS AVGVSTI= NVS DOROVERNENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPVS PRIMVS, QVI OLIM HVC A BEATO GRE= GORIO ROMANAE VRBIS PONTIFICE DI= RECTVS, ET A DEO OPERATIONE MIRA= CVLORVM SVFFVLTVS, ET ETHELBER= THVM REGEM AC GENTEM ILLIVS AB IDOLORVM CVLTV AD FIDEM CHRISTI PERDVXIT, ET COMPLETIS IN PACE DI= EBVS OFFICII SVI DEFVNCTVS EST SEP= TIMO KALENDAS IVNIAS, EODEM REGE REGNANTE.

That is,

Here resteth S. Augustine the first Archbishop of Can=terbury, who being formerly dispatch'd hither by the bles=sed Gregory, Bishop of Rome, and supported of God by the working of miracles; both drew Ethelberht with his kingdom from the worship of Idols to the faith of Christ; and also having fulfill'd the days of his Office, dy'd on the 7th of the Kalends of June, in the same King's reign.

With him there were bury'd in the same porch the six Archbishops that immediately succeeded; and in honour of the whole seven, namely, Austin, Lau=rentius, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, Deus-dedit, and Theodosius, were those verses engraven in marble.

SEPTEM SUNT ANGLI PRIMATES ET
PROTOPATRES,
SEPTEM RECTORES, SEPTEM COELOQVE
TRIONES;
SEPTEM CISTERNAE VITAE, SEPTEMQVE
LVCERNAE;
ET SEPTEM PALMAE REGNI, SEPTEMQVE
CORONAE,
SEPTEM SVNT STELLAE, QVAS HAEC
TENET AREA CELLAE.

Seven Patriarchs of England, Primates seven:
Seven Rectors, and seven Labourers in heaven.
Seven Cisterns pure of life, seven Lamps of light,
Seven Palms, and of this Realm seven Crowns full
bright.
Seven Stars are here bestow'd in vault below.

It will not be very material to take notice of another Church near this, which (as Bede has it) was built by the Romans, and dedicated to S. Martin; and in which (before the coming of Austin) Bertha, of the blood Royal of the Franks, and wife of Ethelbert, was us'd to have divine Ser=vice celebrated, according to the Christian Reli=gion. As to the Castle, which appears on the south-side of the City with it's decay'd bulwarks, since it does not seem to be of any great Antiquity, I

have nothing memorable to say of it; but only, that it was built by the Normans. Of the dignity of the See of Canterbury, which was formerly very great, I shall only say thus much; that as in former ages, under the Hierarchy of the Church of Rome, the Archbishops of Canterbury were Primates of all England, Legates of the Pope, and (as Pope Urban 2. express'd it) as it were, Patriarchs of another world; so when the Pope's Authority was thrown off, it was decreed by a Synod held in the year 1534. that lay=

Primate and Metropolitan of all England.

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Metropolitans of all England. This dignity was lately possess'd by the most reverend Father in God, John Whitgift; who, having consecrated his whole life to God, and his utmost endeavours to the service of the Church, dy'd in the year 1604. extremely lament=ed by all good men. He was succeeded by Richard Bancroft, a man of singular courage and prudence in matters relating to the establishment of the Church. Canterbury is 51 degrees, 16 minutes in Latitude; and 24 degrees, 51 minutes in Longitude [xx].

Hackington.

After Stour has gather'd it's waters into one chanel, it runs by Hackington, where Lora Countess of Leicester, a very honourable Lady in her time, quitting the pleasures of the world, sequester'd her self from all commerce with it, to have her time entire for the service of God. At which time, Baldwin, Arch=bishop of Canterbury, began a Church in this place to the honour of S. Stephen, and Thomas of Canter=bury; but the Authority of the Pope prohibiting it, for fear it should tend to the prejudice of the Monks of Canterbury, he let his design fall. However, from that time the place has kept the name of S. Stephens; and Sir Roger Manwood Knight, Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer, a person of great knowledge in our Common Law (to whose munificence the poor in=habitants are very much indebted) was lately it's greatest ornament; nor is his son Sir Peter Manwood, Knight of the Bath, a less honour to it at this day; whom I could not but mention with this respect and deference, since he is an encourager of virtue, learn=ing, and learned men. From hence the Stour, by Fordich (which in Domesday-book is call'd 'the little burrough of Forewich') famous for it's excellent trouts, passes on to Sturemouth, /69 where it divides it's waters into two chanel, and leaving that name, is call'd

S. Stephens.

Fordich.

Isle of Thanet.

Wantsume, and makes the Isle of Thanet on the west and south sides, which on other parts is wash'd by the sea. Solinus nam'd this Athanaton, and in other Copies Thanaton; the Britains Inis Ruhin (as Asser witnesses,) possibly for Rhutupin, from the City Rhu=tupium hard by; the Saxons Tanet and Tanetland; and we Tenet. The soil is all a white chalk, very fruitful in corn and grass; 'tis in length 8 miles, and 4 in breadth; and was look'd upon formerly to have some six hundred * families in it, upon which account there is corruptly read in Bede, milliarium sexcentorum, i. e. 600 miles, instead of familiarum sexcentarum, 600 families. As to what Solinus observes, that there are no snakes in this Island, and that earth carry'd from hence kills them, experience has discover'd it to be an error. So that that Etymology <apo tou thanatou>, from the death of serpents, falls to the ground. Here was the first landing of the Saxons, here they first settl'd by the permission of Vortigern, here was their place of refuge, and here it was that Guortimer the Britain gave them that bloody defeat, when at the

Tenet.

* What was in English call'd a Hide, and consisted (as 'tis thought) of 100 acres, was in Latin formerly Familia, Mansa, and Manens.

Lapis Tituli.

Lapis Tituli (for so Ninnius calls it, as we almost in the same sense, Stonar; and /p it appears to have been a haven,) he oblig'd them to make a hasty and dis=orderly retreat to their Pinnaces, or little boats. In

which place (as the same Author tells us) he com=
manded them to bury him, because he thought that
might curb the insolence of the Saxons: like Scipio
Africanus, who order'd his Tomb to be so contriv'd
as to look towards Africa, thinking even the sight of
it would cast a damp upon the Carthaginians. It was
also in this Island, at Wippedfleete (so call'd from Wip=
ped a Saxon slain there,) that Hengist routed the
Britains, after they were almost worn out with so
many engagements [z]. Many years after, Austin
landed in this Island, to whose blessing the credulous

/o Tho' Bede may be otherwise very good authority, yet here he certainly fails; for the title Archiepiscopus occurring in it, is a plain evidence that
'tis of later date, since that title could not be then in the Western Church; nor was it allow'd commonly to Metropolitans (as Mabillon and others
have observ'd) till about the ninth age. See Stillingfleet's Origin. Britan. p. 21, 22. /p That it was a haven is plainly prov'd by Mr. Somner from
old Records, wherein it is written Estanore; which ore implies a landing-place, in the same sense that it doth in Cerdicesore, Cymenesore, &c.
But then that destroys the analogy in sense between Lapis tituli and Stonar, upon which our Author grounds his conjecture.

/69 Which it hath now forsaken a mile and more, yet left and bequeathed his name to it. But now by Stoure-mouth runneth a brook, which issuing
out of S. Eadburgh's Well at Liming (where the daughter to K. Ethelbert, first of our nation tooke the Veil) while it seeketh the sea, seeth Elham a
market town, of which I have read nothing, but that the manour was the inheritance of Julian Leibourn, a Lady of great honour in her time, who
was mother of Laurence Hastings first Earl of Pembroke of that sirname, and after wife to William Clinton Earl of Huntington. Then it holdeth
his course by divers villages, which thereof receive the addition of Bourn, as Bishops-bourn, Hawles-bourn, Patricks-bourn, and Beakes-bourn. This
Bourn is that river Stoure, as Cæsar calleth it (as I have observ'd travelling lately in these parts) which Cæsar came unto, when he had marched
by night almost 12 Italian miles from the sea-coast, and where he had the first encounter, in his second expedition into Britain, with the Britains,
whom he drave into the woods, where they had a place fortified both by nature and men's labour, with a number of trees hewen down, and plashed to
foreclose the entries. But yet the Romans forc'd an entry, drave them out, and thereabout encamped. The place of Camp, as I hear, is near
Hardes, a place of ancient Gentlemen of that sirname, descended from Estengrave, Herengod, and the Fitz-Bernards.

Inq. 2. E. 3.

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Priests ascrib'd the fruitfulness of it; and Gotcelin, a
Monk, gives us this rant; 'Tanet, a land happy in it's
fruitfulness, but most of all happy for it's affording recep=
tion to so many guests who brought God along with them,
or rather, to so many citizens of heaven.' Egbert, third
King of Kent, to appease the Lady Domneua, whom
he had formerly very much injur'd, granted her a
fair estate here, upon which she built a Nunnery for
70 Virgins: Mildred was Prioress there, who for her
sanctity was kalender'd among the Saints. The
Kings of Kent were very liberal to it; especially
Withred, who (to make a judgment of the custom
of that age from his Donation) 'to complete his confir=
mation, laid a turf of the ground he gave, upon the holy
Altar.' Afterwards this Island was so pester'd with the
plundering Danes ('who by all kinds of cruelty polluted
this Monastery of Domneua's') that it did not recover
it self before the settlement of the Norman Govern=
ment /70.

596.
Minster.

Nor must I here omit the mention of a thing very
much to the honour of the inhabitants, those especi=
ally who live by the roads or harbours of Margat,
Ramsgate, and Brodstear. For they are exceeding in=
dustrious, are as it were Amphibious creatures, and
get their living both by sea and land: they deal in
both elements, are both fishers and ploughmen, both
husbandmen and mariners; and the self same hand
that holds the plough, steers the ship likewise. Ac=
cording to the several seasons, they make nets, fish
for * Cod, Herring, and Mackarel; go to sea, and
export their commodities. And those very men too
dung their ground, plough, sow, harrow, reap, inne;
being quick at both employments: and thus the
course of their Labours runs round. And when there
happen any shipwracks, as there do here now and
then, (for those shallows and * shelves so much dread=
ed by sea-men, lye full over against it, the Godwin, of
which in its proper place among the Islands, the
Brakes, the Four-foot, the Whitdick, &c.) they are
very industrious in their endeavours to save the
Lading.

The great
industry of
these parts.

* Asellos.

* Pulvini.

On the south-side of the mouth of Wantsum (which
they imagine has chang'd it's chanel) and over=
against the Island, was a City, call'd by Ptolemy
Rhutupiaë; by Tacitus Portus Trutulensis for Rhutupen=
sis, if B. Rhenanus's conjecture hold good; by Anto=

Rhutupiaë.
Portus Tru=
tulensis.

Richbor=
row.

ninus Rhutupis portus; by Ammianus Rhutupiæ statio; by Orosius the port and city of Rhutubus; by the Saxons (according to Bede) Reptacester, and by others Ruptimuth; by Alfred of Beverley Richberge; and at this day Richborrow: thus has time sported in making alterations of the very same name [aa]. What the original of it may be, is not certainly agreed on. But since Sandwich and Sandibay, places near this, have their name from Sand, and Rhyd Tufith in British signifies a sandy ford, I would willingly, if I durst, fetch it from thence. The City was stretch'd out along the descent of a hill; and there was a tower upon a high ground, that over-look'd the Ocean, which now the sands have so entirely excluded, that it scarce comes within a mile of it. When the Romans govern'd here, it was exceeding famous. From hence they commonly set sail out of Britain for the Continent, and here the Roman fleets arriv'd. Lupicinus, sent over into Britain by Constantius, to stop the excursions of the Scots and Picts, landed here the Heruli, the Batavians, and the Mœsian Regiments. And Theodosius, father of Theodosius the Emperour (to whom, as Symmachus tells us, the Senate decreed statues on horse-back for having quieted Britain) came to land here with his Herculii, Jovii, Victores, Fidentes (which were so many Cohorts of the Romans.) Afterwards when the Saxon pirates stopp'd up all trade by sea, and infested our coasts

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* Præpositus.

with frequent robberies, the second Legion, call'd Augusta, which had been brought out of Germany by the Emperour Claudius, and for many years resided at the Isca Silurum in Wales, was remov'd hither, and had here a * commander of it's own under the Count of the Saxon shore. Which office was possibly bore by that Clemens Maximus, who after he was saluted Emperour by the soldiery in Britain, slew Gratian, and was himself afterwards slain by Theodosius at Aquileia. For Ausonius, in his Verses concerning Aquileia, calls him Rhutupinum Latronem, i. e. the Rhutupian Robber:

Maximus armigeri quondam sub nomine lixæ.
Fœlix quæ tanti spectatrix læta triumphî,
Fudisti Ausonio Rhutupinum Marte latronem.

Vile Maximus, at first a knapsack rogue.
O happy you who all the triumph view'd,
And the Rhutupian thief with Roman arms subdu'd!

There was also another President of Rhutupiæ, Flavius Sanctus, whose memory the same Poet has preserv'd in his Parentalia, speaking thus of him;

Militiam nullo qui turbine sedulus egit,
Præsîde lætatus quo * Rhutupinus ager.

Who bore with ease the long fatigues of war,
And blest Rhutupium with his constant care.

Ausonius likewise bestows an Elegy upon his uncle Claudius Contentus, who had put to usury a great stock of money among the Britains, and mightily encreas'd the principal by interest; but being cut off by death, left it all to foreigners, and was bury'd here.

Et patruos Elegeia meos reminiscere cantus,
Contentum, tellus quem Rhutupina tegit.

And let my Uncle grace the mournful sound,
Contentus, buried in Rhutupian ground.

This Rhutupiæ flourish'd likewise after the coming in of the Saxons. For Authors tell us, it was the place of Ethelbert King of Kent; and Bede honours it with the name of a City. But from that time for=

* Some are of opinion, that Rhutupinus in this place signifies all Britain.

ward it decay'd; nor is it so much as mention'd by any writer, except Alfred of Beverley, who has told us how Alcher with his Kentish men routed the Danes then encumber'd with the spoil, about this place call'd at that time Richberge. But now age has eras'd the very tracks of it; and to teach us that Cities dye as well as men, it is at this day a corn-field, wherein when the corn is grown up, one may observe the draughts of streets crossing one another, (for where they have gone the corn is thinner,) and such crossings they commonly call S. Augustine's cross. Nothing now remains, but some ruinous walls of a tower /71, of a square form, and cemented with a sort of sand extremely binding. One would imagine this had been the Acropolis, it looks down from so great a height upon the wet plains in Thanet, which the Ocean, withdrawing it self by little and little, has quite left. But the plot of the City, now plow'd, has often cast up the marks of it's Antiquity, gold and silver coyns of the Romans; and shews its daugh=

Sandwich.

ter a little below, call'd from the Sand, by the Sa= xons Sondwic, and by us Sandwich [bb]. This is one of the Cinque-Ports, as they call them; fenc'd on the north and west sides with walls: on the rest with a rampire, a river, and a ditch. As it was for= merly sensible of the fury of the Danes, so was it in the last age of the fire of the French. Now 'tis pret= ty populous; tho' the haven (by reason of the sands heap'd in, and that great ship of burthen of Pope Paul the fourth's, sunk in the very chanel) has

/70 Here also landed Lewis of France, who, called in by the tumultuous Barons of England against King John, published, by their instigation, a pretended right to the Crown of England. For that whereas King John for his notorious treason against King Richard his brother, absent in the Holy Land, was by his Peers lawfully condemned; and therefore after the death of King Richard, the right of the Crown was devolved to the Q. of Ca= stile, sister to the said K. Richard; and that she and her heirs had convey'd over their right to the said Lewis and his wife her daughter. Also that King John had forfeited his kingdom both by the murder of his Nephew Arthur, whereof he was found guilty by his Peers in France; and also by sub= jecting his Kingdoms, which were always free, to the Pope, as much as in him lay, contrary to his oath at his Coronation, and that without the con= sent of the Peers of the Realm, &c. Which I leave to Historians, with the success of his Expedition, lest I might seem to digress extraordinarily.

/71 Of rough flint, and long Britain bricks — mightily strengthened by tract of time, so that the cement is as hard as the stone. Over the entry whereof is fixed a head of a personage engraven in stone; some say it was Queen Bertha's head, but I take it to be a Roman work.

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not depth enough to carry vessels of the larger sort /72.

Cantium Prom.

Below Rhutupiæ, Ptolemy places the promontory Cantium, as the utmost cape of this angle; read corruptly in some Copies, Nucantium, and Acantium; call'd by Diodorus Carion, and by us at this day, the Foreland. Notwithstanding, the whole shore all hereabouts is called by the Poets the Rhutupian shore, from Rhutupiæ. From whence is that of Juvenal (where he Satyrically inveighs against Curtius Montanus, a nice delicate Epicure,) concerning the oysters carry'd to Rome from this shore.

— nulli major fuit usus edendi
 Tempestate mea, Circæis nata forent, an
 Lucrinum ad saxum, Rhutupinove edita fundo
 Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu.

The exquisitest palate in my time,
 He, whether Circe's rocks his oysters bore,
 Or Lucrine Lake, or the Rhutupian shore,
 Knew at first sight: nay at first look could tell
 A crab or lobster's country by the shell.

And Lucan:

Aut vaga cum Thetis, Rhutupinaque littora fervent.
 Or when Rhutupian billows beat the shore.

From the Promontory Cantium, the shore running on southward for some miles, is indented with the risings of several hills. But when it comes to Sandon (i. e. a sandy hill) and /73 Deale [bbb], two neighbour= ing castles, built by K. Henry 8. within the memory of our Fathers, it falls, and lyes plain and open to

the sea. That Cæsar landed at this Deale, call'd by Ninnius Dole (and in my Judgment, very right; for our Britains at this day do so call a low open plain upon the sea, or upon a river,) is a current opinion; and Ninnius promotes it, when he tells us in his barbarous stile, that * 'Cæsar fought a war at Dole.' A Tale also hung up in Dover-castle, confirms the same thing; and Cæsar adds strength to it, when he says that he landed upon an open and plain shore, and that he was very warmly received by the Britains. Whereupon our Countryman Leland in his Cygnæa Cantio,

* Cæsar ad Dole bellum pugnavit.

Jactat Dela novas celebris arces,
Notus Cæsareis locus trophæis.

And lofty Dele's proud towers are shown,
Where Cæsar's trophies grace the town.

Cæsar's attempt upon Britain. See the title of Romans in Britain.

For he (to take the liberty of a small digression) having, as Pomponus Sabinus tells us out of Seneca, subdu'd all by Sea and Land, cast his eyes towards the Ocean: and as if the Roman world were not enough for him, began to think of another; and with a thousand sail of Ships (for so Athenæus has it out of Cota) enter'd Britaine, 54 years before Christ; and the next year after, a second time: either to revenge himself upon the Britains, for being assisting to the Gauls, as Strabo will have it; or out of hopes of British pearls, as Suetonius; or inflam'd with a desire of glory, as others tell us. He had beforehand inform'd himself of the havens and the passage, not as * Roger Bacon would perswade us, by the help of magnifying glasses from the coast of France, and by Art Perspective; but by Spies, as both himself and Suetonius witness. What he did here, himself has given us a pretty large account, and I out of him, and out of the lost monuments of Suetonius concerning Scæva, who particularly signaliz'd his valour at Dyrachium, in the Civil wars; and whom our Countryman Joseph, the Poet, in his Antiocheis, particularly, in those verses relating to Britaine, will have to be of British extraction, though I question the truth of it.

* In his Book of Art and Nature.

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Hinc & Scæua satus, pars non obscura tumultus
Civilis, Magnum solus qui mole soluta
Obsedit, meliorque stetit pro Cæsare murus.

Hence mighty Scæva too derives his stem,
Scæva in Roman wars no vulgar name.
He, when he saw the batter'd turret fall,
Back't with its ruines, stood himself a wall:
Unmov'd the vain assaults of Pompey bore,
A stronger fortress than had been before.

Romans in Britain.

But as to Cæsar's actions in our Kingdom, learn them from himself, and from what we have said concerning them before. For it has not been my good fortune to converse with that old Britaine, whom M. Aper (as Quintilian says) saw in this Island, that confessed he was in the battel against Cæsar when the Britains endeavoured to keep him from landing; and beside 'tis not my present design to write a History /74.

Cæsar's ship-camps.

Just upon this shore are ridges for a long way together, like so many rampires, which some suppose the wind has swept up together. But I fancy it has been a fence or rather a station or sort of Ship-camp, which Cæsar was ten days and as many nights in making, to draw into it his shatter'd ships; and so secure them both against tempests, and also against the Britains, who made some attempts upon them, but without success. For I am told, that the Inhabitants call this Rampire Romes-work, as if one should say, The work of the Romans. And I am the rather inclin'd to believe that Cæsar landed here, because himself

tells us that seven miles from hence (for so an ancient Copy corrected by Fl. Constantinus, a man of Consular dignity, reads it) the Sea was so narrowly pent up between mountains, that one might fling a dart from the higher places thereabouts to the shore. And all along from Deale, a ridge of high rocks (call'd by Cicero Moles magnificæ, stately cliffs) abounding with Samphire, in Latin Crythmus and Sampetra, runs about seven miles to Dover; where it gapes and opens it self to passengers. And the nature of the place answers Cæsar's character of it, receiving and enclosing the sea between two hills. In this break of that ridge of rocks lyes Dubris, mention'd by Antoninus, called in Saxon Dofra, and by us Dover. Darellus writes out of Eadmer that the name was given it from being shut up and hard to come to. For (says he) 'because in old time the Sea making a large harbour in that place spread it self very wide, they were put under a necessity of shutting it up within closer bounds.' But William Lambard with greater shew of probability fetches the name from Dufyrrha, which in British signifies a steep place. The Town, which is seated among the rocks (where the haven it self formerly was, while the sea came up farther, as is gathered from the anchors and planks of ships digg'd up) is more noted for the convenience of its harbour, (though it has now but little of that left it) and the passage from thence into France, than either it's neatness, or populousness. For it is a famous passage; and it was formerly provided by Law that no person going out of the Kingdom in pilgrimage, should take shipping at any other harbour. It is also one of the Cinque-ports, and was formerly bound to find 21 Ships for the Wars, in the same manner and form as Hastings, of which we have spoken. On that part which lyes towards the Ocean, now excluded by the beach, it had a wall, of which there is some part remains still. It had a Church dedicated to St. Martin, founded by **q** Whitred King of Kent; and a house of Knights-Templars, which is now quite gone: it also affords a seat to the Archbishop of Canterbury's Suffragan, who, when the Archbishop is taken up with more weighty affairs, manages such things as concern good order, but does

Sampetra.

Dubris.
Dover.
Darellus.

Archbishop
of Canter=
bury's Suf=
fragan.

q I think most of our Historians, at least the more ancient ones, call him **Whitred**.

72 In ancient times it sundry times felt the furious forces of the Danes. Afterward, King Kanutus the Dane, when he had gained the Crown of England, bestow'd it upon Christ's Church in Canterbury, with the royalty of the water on each side, so far forth as a ship being afloat a man might cast a Danish hatchet out of the Vessel to the bank. In the Norman reign it was reckon'd one of the Cinque Ports, and to find five ships. In the year 1217. Lewis of France, of whom we spake lately, burned it. King Edward 1. for a time plac'd here the Staple; and King Edward 3. by exchange re-united it to the Crown. About which time there flourished here a Family surnamed De Sandwico, which had matched with one of the Heirs of Creveceur and D'auranches Lord of Folkeston, and deserved well of this place. In the time of King Henry 6. it was burned by the French. In our days Sir Roger Manwood, chief Baron of the Exchequer, a Native of this place, built and endowed here a free school; and the Netherlanders have bettered the Town by making and trading of Baies and other commodities. /73 Deale and Walmar three neighbour-castles. /74 But a Topography.

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not meddle in the business of Episcopal Jurisdiction. There is a large castle like a little city, with strong fortifications and a great many towers, which, as it were, threatens the sea under it from a hill, or rather a rock, upon the right hand, that is on every side rugged and steep, but towards the sea rises to a wonderful height. Matthew Paris calls it, 'The Key and barre of England.' The common people dream of it's being built by Julius Cæsar: and I conclude that it was first built by the Romans, from those British bricks in the Chapel, which they us'd in their larger sort of buildings. When the Roman Empire began to hasten to it's end, a * company of the Tungricans, who were reckon'd among the Aids Palatine, were plac'd by them here in garrison; part of whose armour those great arrows seem to have been, /75 which they us'd to shoot out of * engines like large Cross-bows, and which are **r** now shown in the Castle as miracles. Between the coming in of the Saxons and the end of

* Numerus
Tungrica=
norum.

* Basiliscis.

their government, I have not met with so much as the least mention either of this Castle or the Town, unless it be in some loose papers transcrib'd from a Table hang'd up and kept here; which tell us that Cæsar after he had landed at Deale, and had beaten the Britains at Baramdowne, (a plain hard by, passable for horses, and fit to draw up an army in,) began to build Dover-castle; and that Arviragus afterwards fortify'd it against the Romans, and shut up the harbour. Next, that Arthur and his men defeated here I know not what rebels. However, a little before the coming in of the Normans, it was lookt upon as the only strength of England; and upon that account, William the Norman, when he had an eye upon the kingdom, took an oath of Harold, that he should deliver into his hands this Castle with the well. And after he had settl'd matters in London, he thought nothing of greater consequence, than to fortifie it, and to assign to his Nobles large possessions in Kent, upon condition that they should be ready with a certain number of Souldiers for the defence of it; but that service is now redeem'd with so much money yearly. 'For when /76 Hubert de Burgo was made Constable of this Castle' (those are the words of an ancient writer) 'he, considering that it was not for the safety of the Castle to have new Guards every month, procur'd by the assent of the King, and of all that held of the Castle, that every Tenant for one month's Guard should send his ten shillings; out of which certain persons elected and sworn, as well horse as foot, should receive pay, for guarding the Castle.' It is reported that Philip surnam'd Augustus, King of France (when his son Lewis was laying new designs in England, and had taken some cities /77, should say) 'My son has not yet so much as foot hold in England, if he have not got into his hands the Castle of Dover;' looking upon it to be the strongest place in England, and to lye most convenient for France. Upon another rock over against this, and of almost an equal height, there are to be seen the remains of some ancient building. One author, upon what grounds I know not, has call'd it Cæsar's Altar; but John Twine of Canterbury, a learned old man, who when he was young saw it almost entire, affirm'd to me that it was a watch-tower, to direct Sailors by night-lights [cc]. Such another there was over against it at Bologne in France, built by the Romans, and a long time after repair'd by Charles the Great, (as Regino witnesses, who writes it corruptly Phantum for Pharum,) now call'd by the French Tour d'Order, and by the English, The old man of Bullen. Under this rock, within the memory of our Fathers, the most potent Prince, King Henry 8. built a mole or pile (we call it the Peere) wherein ships might * ride with more safety. It was done with great labour /78, and at infinite charge, by fastning large beams in the sea it self, then binding them together with iron, and heaping upon it great quantities of wood and stone. But the fury and violence of the sea was

Castlegard
chang'd.

Pharus.

Dover-
Peere.
* Subsistence=
rent.

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quickly too hard for the contrivance of that good Prince, and the frame of the work by the continual beating of the waves began to disjoint. For the repair whereof Queen Elizabeth laid out great sums of money, and by Act of Parliament a Custom for seven years was laid upon every English vessel that either exported, or imported Commodities.

This sea-coast is parted from the Continent of Europe by a narrow sea, where some are of opinion that it wrought it self a passage thorow. Solinus calls it Fretum Gallicum, or The French straits; Tacitus and Ammianus, Fretum Oceani and Oceanum fretalem, the strait of the Ocean, and, the Ocean-strait. Gratius

the Poet terms it,

Freta Morinum dubio refluentia ponto.

The narrow Seas on Bullen-coast that keep uncertain tides.

The strait of Calais, or Narrow-seas.

the Hollanders Dehofden, from the two Promontories; we, The strait of Calleis; the French, Pas de Callais. For this is the place, as a Poet of our own time has it,

— gemini qua janua ponti
Faucibus angustis, lateque frementibus undis
Gallorum Anglorumque vetat concurrere terras.

Where the two foaming mouths of boist'rous seas
Preserve a narrow, but a dreadful space,
And Britain part from Gaul. —

'This narrow Sea' (as Marcellinus hath truly observ'd) 'at every tide swells out with terrible waves, and again [in the ebb] is as plain as a field /79: Between two ri= sings of the moon it flows twice, and ebbs as often.' For as the moon mounts up towards the meridian, and after it's setting, in the point opposite to it; the sea swells here exceedingly, and a vast body of waters rushes against the shore with such a hideous noise, that the Poet had reason enough to say,

— Rhutupinaque littora fervent.

And Rhutup's shore doth boil and bellow.

Epist. 2. ad Victricium.

And D. Paulinus, where he speaks of the tract of the Morini, which he calls the 'utmost bound of the world,' stiles this 'an Ocean raging with barbarous waves.'

Whether Britain was ever joyn'd to the Continent.

Give me leave to start a question here, not unworthy the search of any learned man that has a genius and leisure, Whether in the place where this narrow sea parts Gaul and Britain, there was ever an Isthmus or neck of land that joyn'd them, and afterwards split by the general deluge, or by the breaking in of the waves, or some earth-quake, let in the waters through it. And certainly no one ought to doubt, but that the face of the earth has been chang'd, as well by the deluge, as a long series of years, and other causes; and that Islands, either by earth-quakes, or the drawing back of the waters, have been joyn'd to the Continent. So also that Islands, by earth-quakes and the rushing in of waters, have been broke off from the Continent, is a point plainly evident from Authors of the best credit. Upon which Pythagoras in Ovid,

Vidi ego quod quondam fuerat solidissima tellus
Esse fretum; vidi factas ex æquore terras.

I've seen the ocean flow where lands once stood;
I've seen firm land where once the ocean flow'd.

For Strabo, inferring what's to come from what's past, concludes that Isthmus's or necks of land, both have been wrought thorow, and will be again. 'You see' (says Seneca) 'that whole countries are tore from their places; and what lay hard by, is now beyond sea. You see a separation of cities and nations, so often as part of Nature either moves of it self, or the winds drive forward some vast sea or other; the force whereof as drawn from the whole is wonderful. For tho' it rage but in some part, yet it is of the universal power

Nat. Quæst. 6.

/r **There is at present no such thing in the Castle.**

/75 Then and many years after, before the invention of great Ordnance, out of engines call'd Balistæ, like huge Cross-bows, bent by force of two or four men. /76 Sir Hubert. /77 And forts; and could not get this, being manfully defended by the said Sir Hubert de Burgh. /78 And 63000l. charges. /79 If it be not rais'd with winds and counter-seas.

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that it so rages. Thus has the sea rent Spain from the

* Resecta.
al. Rejecta.

Continent of Africa. And by that inundation so much talk'd of by the best Poets, Sicily was * cut off from Italy.' From whence that of Virgil:

Hæc loca vi quondam, & vasta convulsa ruina
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret, venit medio vi pontus & undis,
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque & urbes
Littore diductas angusto interluit æstu.

These shores long since, as old traditions speak,
(Such strange disorders powerful time can make)
With violent fury did asunder break.
When battering waves collecting all their force,
Thro' solid land urg'd their impetuous course,
While towns and fields on either side gave way,
And left free passage for a narrow sea.

Pliny too has taught us, that Cyprus was broke off from Syria, Eubœa from Bœotia, Besbicus from Bythi=nia; which before were parts of the Continent. But that Britain was so rent from the Continent, no one of the Ancients has told us; only those verses of Virgil and Claudian (which I have quoted in the very beginning of this work) along with Servius's conjecture, seem to hint so much. Notwithstanding, there are that think so, as Dominicus Marius Niger, John Twine a very learned man, and whoever he was that wrested these verses concerning Sicily, to Britain:

Page 1.

— Britannia quondam
Gallorum pars una fuit, sed pontus & æstus
Mutavere situm, rupit confinia Nereus
Victor: & abscissos interluit æquore montes.

Once did the British touch the Gallick shore,
Till furious waves the cliffs in sunder tore;
Thus broke, they yielded to the conqu'ring main,
And Neptune still in triumph rides between.

Since therefore the Authority of Writers has left us no firm grounds in this matter, learned men comparing such like narrow seas one with another, in order to discover the truth, propose these and such other heads to be curiously examin'd.

Whether the nature of the soil be the same upon both shores? Which indeed holds good here; for where the sea is narrowest, both coasts rise with high rocks, almost of the same matter and colour; which should hint that they have been broken through.

How broad the narrow sea may be? And the Straits are here not much broader than those of Gibraltar or Sicily, to wit, 24 miles: so that at the first sight one would imagine those two tracts had been sever'd by the waves that now beat violently, first on one side, then on the other. For that it * was lower'd by Earth-quakes, I dare not so much as in the least suspect, since this our northern part of the world is but very seldom shook with Earth-quakes, and those too but inconsiderable.

* Subsedisse.

How deep such Straits may be? As that of Sicily does not exceed 80 paces, so this of ours is scarce 25 fathom; and yet the sea on both sides of it is much deeper.

How the bottom is, sandy, hilly, muddy, and whether in several parts of such narrow seas there lye shelves of sand? For ours, I could not learn from the mariners that there are any such, * except /s one in the middle of the chanel, which at low water lyes hardly three fathoms deep /80.

* Frowen Shoale.

Lastly, Whether there be any place upon either shore has it's name in the ancient language of the place, from a breach, rent, separation, or such like? as Rhegium, upon the Straits of Sicily, is so call'd

from the Greek <rhēgnumi>, that is, to break, because at that place Sicily was broke off from Italy by the violence of the waters. For my part, I can think of

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none, unless one could imagine that Vitsan, upon the coast of France, should take that name from /t Gwith, signifying in British a divorce or separation.

Those who will have Britain to have made up part of the Continent along with France since that universal Deluge happen'd, argue from the Wolves, which were formerly common in England, as they are still in Scotland and Ireland.

How is it possible (say they) that they should be in Islands (since all living creatures that were not in the ark, were destroy'd) unless for a long time after the whole earth had been one continu'd passage, without Islands? St. Augustine employ'd his thoughts about this question, and solv'd it thus: 'Wolves and other animals may be thought to have got into the Islands by swimming; but they must be such as are near;' (so Stags every year swim out of Italy into Sicily for pasture.) 'But then there are some at such a distance from the Continent, that it does not seem possible for any beast to swim to them. If we suppose that men may have caught them, and carry'd them over, it agrees well enough with that delight they took in hunting; tho' it cannot be deny'd, but they might be carry'd over by Angels, at the express command of God, or at least by his permission. But if they sprang out of the earth, according to their first original, when God said, Let the earth bring forth a Living Soul; it is much more evident, that all kinds were in the ark not so much for the reparation of the species, as to be a type of the several nations, * for the sacrament of the Church; especially, if the earth produc'd many animals in the Islands whither they could not pass.' Thus he. Nor can any thing be brought upon this subject more perfect and nice. Let it be enough for me to have propos'd it: the consideration of it I leave to the Reader; and he that sees farthest into the truth of this matter, shall have my judgment for a prying and quick man.

Over-against this place, in the Continent, were the Morini seated, so called in the ancient language of the Celtæ, as if one should say, maritime people, or dwellers upon the sea-coast. Their Country is now call'd Conte de Guines, and Conte de Bolonois; and had formerly two most noted places, Gessoriacum, and Itium, from whence, Cæsar has told us, is the most convenient passage out of Gaule into Britain. Most are of opinion, that it is the same with Callais; but Hospitalius, that great and learned Chancellour of France, a very excellent Antiquary, affirms Calais not to be an ancient town; and that it was only a small village, such as the French call Burgados, till Philip Earl of Bologne wall'd it round, not many years before it was taken by the English. Nor do we any where read, that before those times any one set sail from thence into Britain. For which reason, I think Itium is to be sought for in another place, namely, a little lower near Blackness, at Vitsan, by us call'd Whitsan, a word which seems to carry in it something of Itium. For, that this was the common port from our Island, and the usual place also of setting sail hither from that Kingdom, may be observ'd from our Histories /81. Insomuch that Ludovicus Junior, King of France, when he came in pilgrimage to Thomas of Canterbury, humbly requested of that Saint, by way of intercession, that none might be shipwrack'd between Vitsan and Dover; implying, that then this was the most commodious passage to and again: and indeed, this Strait is not any where more contracted. Tho' at the same time we must imagine, that the sea-men did not steer their course

De Civitat. Dei, l. 16. c. 7.

* Propter Ecclesiæ sacramentum.

Morini.

Itius portus.

The shortest passage between England and France.

along the shortest roads, but had an eye to the com=modiousness of the harbours on both coasts. So tho' the sea be narrowest between Blacnesse in France and the Nesse in England, yet the passage now is be=tween Dover and Calais; as in former ages, before Vitsan was stopp'd up, it was between that and Do=ver; and before that time also, between Rhutupiæ and Gessoriacum, from whence Claudius the Empe=

Gessoria=cum.

/s There is no such now either to be heard of, or found in the Sea-charts; so that it is either since alter'd, or our Author was impos'd upon. /t The Saxons called that Vitsan, and Hwitsand, whereof 'tis possible enough that other may be a sort of contraction; and if so, it signifies no more than White sand. Nor is it impossible that they should give it that name, since it is discernable from the Coast of Kent. But however that be, this objection (as Sammes has observ'd) lies against the conjecture, that the name implying a branch, ought to be sought for in the lesser part of the division, which is said properly to be rent from the greater, and not this from that. So the name Sicily was given to Trinacria, and not to Italy; and Wiht to that Island, not to England.

/80 But within half a league to the southward is 27 fathom deep, and to the northward 25. /81 Insomuch that certain lands were held in Coper=land near Dover, by service to hold the King's head between Dover and Whitsand whensoever he crossed the Sea there, and &c.

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rour, and other Generals I have mention'd, set sail into Britain. Pliny seems to call this Gessoriacum, 'the British haven of the Morini,' possibly from setting sail thence for Britain; and Ptolemy, in whom it has crept into the place of Itium, Gessoriacum Navale, the harbour or dock Gessoriacum; in which sense also, the Britains call it Bowling long. For that Gessoriacum was the sea-port-town call'd by Ammianus Bononia, by the French Bolongue, by the Dutch Beunen, and by us Bolen, I dare positively affirm against Boetius the Scotch Writer, and Turnebus; depending upon the authority of B. Rhenanus, who had the sight of an old military * Table, wherein 'twas written 'Gessoria=cum quod nunc Bononia,' i. e. Gessoriacum, which is now Bononia; as also upon the course of the Itine=rary, where the distances exactly answer, that Anto=ninus has made between the Ambiani or Amiens, and Gessoriacum. But what convinces me beyond any thing else is, that the Pyrates in the faction of Ca=rausius, are by one Panegyrick spoken to Constantius the Emperour, said to be taken and shut up within the walls of * Gessoriacum; and by another spoken to Constantine the Great, his son, they are affirm'd to have been routed at * Bononia: so that Bononia and Gessoriacum must of necessity be one and the same town; and the older name of these two seems to have grown into disuse about that time. For we must not suppose that Authors of that note could possibly blunder about the place before so great Princes, and when the thing was so fresh upon their memories /82. But what have I to do with France? Those places, I must confess, I mention'd the more willingly, be=cause the valour of our Ancestors has been often signaliz'd upon this coast; particularly, in their ta=king of Calais and Bolen from the French; the latter whereof they surrender'd, after 8 years, for a certain sum of money, at the humble request of that people; but held the first, in spight of them, for the space of 212 years. Now let us return to Britain with a fa=vourable tide.

Bononia in Gaule.

* The Peu=tegerian Table now publish'd by M. Vell=ser.

* Pag. 271. of the Basil Edition.
* Pag. 251.

From Dover /83, the chalky rocks as it were hang=ing one by another, run in a continu'd ridge for 5 miles together, as far as Folkstone; which appears to have been an ancient town, from the Roman Coyns /84 dayly found in it; but what name it had, is un=certain. 'Twas probably one of those Towers which (under Theodosius the younger) the Romans, as Gildas tells us, 'built upon the south sea-coast of Britain at certain distances,' to guard them against the Saxons. In the time of the Saxons, it was famous on the ac=count of Religion, because of the Nunnery built there by Eanswida, daughter of Eadbald King of Kent. Now 'tis nothing but a little village, the sea having worn off the greatest part of it. It was not=withstanding a Barony of the family de Abrincis, from

Folkstone.

Barons of Folkstone.

whom it came to /85 Hamon de Crevequer, and by his daughter to /86 John of Sandwich, whose grandchild Juliana, by his son John, brought the same for her portion to John de Segrave.

From hence the shore /87 turning westward, has Saltwood near it, a Castle of the Archbishops of Canterbury, enlarg'd by William Courtney Archbishop of that See; and Ostenhanger, where /88 Edward Baron Poinings, famous for his many bastards, began a state=ly house /89. At 4 miles distance is Hiith, one of the Cinque-Ports, from whence it had that name; Hiö in Saxon signifying a Port or Station: tho' at present it can hardly answer the name, by reason of the sands heap'd in there, which have shut out the sea a great distance from it. Nor is it very long since it's first rise, dating it from the decay of West-hythe; which is a little town hard by to the west, and was a haven, till in the memory of our grandfathers the sea drew off from it /90. But both Hythe and West-hythe owe their original to Lime, a little village adjoining, formerly a most famous port, before it was shut up with the sands that were cast in by the sea. Antoninus and the Notitia call it Portus Lemanis;

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Ptolemy <Limēn>, which being a significative word in Greek, the Librarians, to supply a seeming defect, writ it <Kainos limēn>, and so the Latin Interpreters have turn'd it into Novus Portus, i. e. the new haven; whereas the name of the place was Limen or Leman, as it is at this day Lime. Here the Captain over the Company of Turnacenses kept his Station, under the Count of the Saxon shore: and from hence to Canterbury there is a pav'd military way /91, which one may easily discern to be a work of the Romans; as is also a Castle hard by call'd Stutfall, which included 10 acres upon the descent of a hill; and the remains of the walls, made of British bricks and flints, are so closely cemented with a mortar of lime, sand, and pebles, that they still bear up against time [dd]. Tho' it is not a port at this day, yet it still retains a considerable badge of it's ancient dignity; for here, at a place call'd Shipway, the Warden of the Cinque-Ports took a solemn oath, when he enter'd upon his office; and here also, on set-days, controversies were decided between the inhabitants of those ports.

Some have been of opinion, that a large river did once discharge it self into the sea at this place, because a Writer or two has mention'd the 'river Lemanus,' and 'the mouth of Lemanis,' where the Danish fleet arriv'd in the year of our Lord 892. But I fancy they are mistaken in the description of the place, both because here is no such thing as a river, save a little one, that presently dies; and also because the Archdeacon of Huntingdon, an Author of great credit, has told us, that this fleet arriv'd at the Portus Lemanis; without e'er a word of the river. Unless any one think (as for my part I dare not) that the river Rother, which runs into the Ocean below Rhy, had it's chanel this way, and chang'd it by little and little, when that champain tract Rumney-marsh grew into firm land. For this plain level (which from Lemanis contains 14 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, has 2 towns, 19 parishes, and about 44200 acres of land, that because of it's fruitfulness is very good for fattening cattel) has by degrees been joyn'd by the sea to the land. Upon which, I may as well call it 'the gift of the sea,' as Herodotus has call'd Ægypt 'the gift of the river Nile,' and a very learned man has still'd the pastures of Holland, 'the gifts of the north wind and the Rhine.' For the sea, to make amends for what it has swallow'd up in other parts of this coast, has restor'd it here, either by retiring, or by bringing in

Saltwood.

Hiith, or Hide.

Portus Lemanis.

Lime.

Stony-street.

Rumney-marsh.

Peter Nanius.

a muddy sort of substance from time to time; so that some places which within the memory of our grandfathers stood upon the sea-side, are now a mile or two from it. How fruitful the soil is, what herds of cattle it feeds that are sent hither to fat from the remotest parts of England, and with what art they raise walls to fence it against the incursions of the sea; are things one would hardly believe that has not narrowly view'd them. For the better government of it /91, King Edward 4. made it a Corporation, consisting of a Bailiff, Jurates, and a Common-council. In the Saxon times the inhabitants of it were call'd Mersc-ware, i. e. * Marsh or fenny men; the signification of which name agrees exactly to the nature of the place. And for my part, I do not understand Æthelwerd (that ancient Writer) when he tells us, 'that Cinulph, King of the Mercians, destroy'd Kent, and the country call'd Mersc-warum;' and in another place, 'that Herbythus a Captain was slain by the Danes in a place call'd Mersc-warum;' unless he means this very marshy tract. Rumney, or Romeney, and formerly Romenal, which some infer from the name to have been a work of the Romans, is the chief town of these parts, and of the number of the Cinque-ports, having Old-Romney and Lid as members of it, which (in the form above-mention'd) were bound to fit out five ships for the wars. 'Tis seated upon a high hill of gravel and sand, and on the west-side of it had a pretty large haven that was guarded against most winds, before the sea withdrew it self. 'The

* Viri palustris.

795.

Rumney.
See Sussex, under the title Cinque Ports, p. 177.

/82 And that victory so glorious. /83 Leaving the little Abbey of Bradsole dedicated to St. Rade Gund, whereof Hugh the first Abbot was founder. /84 And Britain bricks. /85 Sir Hamon Crevequer. /86 Sir John. /87 Turning south-westward, Sandgate-castle built by K. Henry 8. defendeth the coast, and upon a Castle-hill thereby are seen reliques of an ancient castle. /88 Sir Edward Poinings — and amongst them of Thomas Lord Poining Lieutenant of Bolen. /89 But left it unperfect, when death had bereft him of his only lawful child, which he had by his lawful wife, the daughter of Sir J. Scot his neighbour at Scots-hall, where the family of Scots hath liv'd in worshipful estimation a long time, as descended from Pashe-ly, and Serjeaux, by Pimpe. /90 So are sea-towns subject to the uncertain vicissitude of the sea. /91 Call'd Stony-street. /92 Certain Laws of Sewers were made in the time of K. Henry 3. and &c.

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inhabitants' (as Domesday-book has it) 'upon account of their Sea-service, were exempt from all customs; except robbery, breach of the peace, and Foristell.' And about that time it was at it's height; for it was divided into 12 Wards: it has five Parish-Churches, a Priory, and an Hospital for the sick. But in the reign of Edward the first, when the sea driven forward by the violence of the winds, overflow'd this tract, and for a great way together destroy'd men, cattle, and houses, threw down Prom-hill, a little populous village, and remov'd the Rother (which formerly empty'd it self here into the sea) out of it's chanel, stopping up it's mouth, and opening for it a nearer passage into the sea by Rhie; then it began by little and little to forsake this town, which has decay'd by degrees ever since, and has lost much of it's ancient populousness and dignity.

An. 1287.

Below this, the land shoots forth a long way eastward (we call it Nesse, as resembling a nose /93,) upon which stands Lid, a pretty populous town, whither the inhabitants of Prom-hill betook themselves after that inundation. And in the very utmost Promontory, call'd Denge-nesse, where is nothing but beech and pebles, there grow * Holme-trees with sharp prickly leaves always green, representing a low wood, for a mile together and more. Among those pebles, near Stone-end, is a heap of large stones which the neighbouring people call the monument of S. Crispin and S. Crispinian, who they say were cast upon this shore by shipwrack, and call'd from hence into an heavenly Country. From hence the shore turning it's course, goes directly westward; and has a sort of pease which grows in great plenty and naturally amongst the pebles, in large bunches like grapes, in taste

Lid.

Denge-nesse.
* Illices.

differing very little from field-pease; and so runs forward to the mouth of the Rother, which for some time divides Kent from Sussex.

Anderida.
Andreds=
ceaster.

The course of this river as to Sussex-side, we have briefly spoken to before. On Kent-side it has Newenden, which I am almost perswaded was that haven I have long sought after, call'd by the Notitia, Anderida, by the Britains Caer Andred, and by the Saxons Andredsceaster. First, because the inhabitants affirm it to have been a town and haven of very great Antiquity /94; next, from its situation by the wood Andredswald, to which it gave that name; and lastly, because the Saxons seem'd to have call'd it Britten-den, i. e. a valley of the Britains (as they call'd also Segontium, of which before,) from whence Selbritten-den is the name of the whole Hundred adjoining. The Romans to defend this coast against the Saxon Pirats, plac'd here a band of the Abulci with their Captain. Afterwards, it was quite destroy'd by the outrages of the Saxons. For Hengist having a design to drive the Britains entirely out of Kent, and finding it his interest to strengthen his party by fresh supplies /95, sent for Ælla out of Germany with great numbers of the Saxons. Then making a vigorous assault upon this Anderida, the Britains that lay in ambuscade in the next wood, did disturb him to such a degree, that when at last after much blood-shed on both sides, by dividing his forces he had defeated the Britains in the woods, and at the same time broke into the town; his barbarous heart was so inflam'd with a desire of revenge, that he put the inhabitants to the sword, and demolish'd the place. 'For many ages after' (as Huntingdon tells us) 'there appeared nothing but ruins to those that travell'd that way;' till un-

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Oxney.
Apuldore.

der Edward the first, the Friars Carmelites, just come from Mount Carmel in Palestine, and above all desiring solitary places, had a little Monastery built them at the charge of /^{*} Thomas Albuger Knight; upon which a town presently sprung up, and with respect to the more ancient one that had been demolish'd, began to be call'd Newenden, i. e. a new town in a valley /96. Lower down, the river Rother divides it's waters, and surrounds Oxney, an Island abounding with grass: and near its mouth has Apuldore, where that infectious rout of Danish and Norman pirates, after they had been preying upon the French-coasts under Hasting their Commander, landed with their large spoils, and built a castle; but King Alfred by his great courage forced them to accept conditions of peace [ddd].

The Cloath-
Manufa=
cture first in
England.

Near, in a woody part, are Cranbroke, Tenderden, Benenden, and other neighbouring towns /97, wherein the /^{*} cloath-trade has been very much encourag'd ever since the time of Edward 3. who in the tenth year of his reign, invited over into England some of the Flemings by promises of large rewards and grants of several immunities, to teach the English the cloath-manufacture, which is now one of the pillars of the kingdom /98.

Now to reckon up the Earls of Kent in their order (omitting Godwin /99 and others, under the Saxons, who were not hereditary but officary Earls;) Odo, brother by the mother's side to William the Conqueror, is the first Earl of Kent we meet with of Norman extraction. He was at the same time Bishop of Baieux; and was a person of a wicked, factious temper, always bent upon sowing sedition in the State. Whereupon /1 after a great rebellion he had rais'd, his Nephew William Rufus depriv'd him of his whole estate, and dignity in England. Afterwards, when Stephen had usurp'd the Crown of England,

* Violentus
Cantii in=
cubator.

and endeavour'd to win over persons of courage and conduct to his party, he conferr'd that honour upon William of Ipres, a Fleming; who being (as Fitz-Stephen calls him) * 'a grievous burthen to Kent,' was forc'd by King Henry 2. to march off with tears in his eyes /2. Henry the second's son likewise, (whom his father had crown'd King) having a design to raise a rebellion against his father, did upon the same account give the title of Kent, to Philip Earl of Flanders; but he was Earl of Kent no farther than by a bare title and promise. For as Gervasius Dorobernensis has it: 'Philip Earl of Flanders promis'd his utmost assistance to the young King, binding himself to homage by oath. In return for his services, the King promis'd him revenues of a thousand pound, with all Kent; as also the Castle of Rochester, with the Castle of Dover.' Not long after, Hubert de Burgo, who had deserv'd singularly well of this kingdom, was for his good service advanc'd to the same honour by K. Henry 3./3 He was an entire Lover of his Country, and amidst the very storms of adversity, discharg'd all those duties that it could demand from the best of subjects. But he dy'd, divested of his honour; and this title slept till the reign of Edward the second. Edward bestow'd it upon his younger brother Edmund of Woodstock, who being tutor to his nephew K. Edward 3. undeservedly fell under the lash of envy, and was beheaded. The crime was, that he openly profess'd his affection to his depos'd brother, and after he was murder'd (knowing nothing of it) endeavour'd to rescue him out of prison /4; but his two sons Edmund

An. E. 2. 15.

/* The Cloathing of Kent is very much decay'd.

93 Before which lieth a dangerous flat in the sea. /94 Whereof they shew the plott. /95 Of his own nation. /* Sir. /96 I saw nothing there now, but a mean village with a poor Church; and a wooden bridge to no great purpose, for a ferry is in most use, since that the river Rother not containing himself in his Chanel, hath overlaid and is like to endanger and surround the level of rich lands thereby. Whereupon, the inhabitants of Rhie complain that their haven is not scour'd by the stream of Rother, as heretofore; and the owners here suffer great loss, which their neighbours in Oxeney do fear, if it were remedy'd, would fall upon them. This is a river-Isle ten miles about, encompass't with the river Rother, dividing his streams, and now brackish, having his name either of mire, which our Ancestors called Hox, or of Oxen, which it feedeth plentifully with rank grass. Opposite to this, is &c. /97 Sisingherst, a fair house of the family of Bakers, advanced by Sir John Baker, not long since Chancellour of the Exchequer, and his marriage with a daughter and heir of Dingley. Bengebury, an habitation of the ancient family of Colepepper; and near adjoining, Hemsted a mansion of the Guildfords, an old family, but most eminent since Sir John Guildford was Controulor of the House to King Edward 4. For his son and heir Sir Richard Guildford was by King Henry 7. made Knight of the Garter. Of his sons again, Sir Edward Guildford was Marshal of Calais, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Master of the Ordnance, Father to Jane Dutchess of Northumberland, wife to Sir J. Dudley Duke of Northumberland, Mother to the late Earls of Warwick and Leicester, and Sir Henry was chosen Knight of the Garter by King Henry 8. and had his Arms enobled with a Canton of Granada, by Ferdinand King of Spain, for his worthy service in that Kingdom when it was recover'd from the Moors; and Edward liv'd in great esteem at home. To be brief, from the said Sir John are issued by Females immediately the Darel of Cale-hill, Gages, Brownes of Beechworth, Walsinghams, Cromers, Isaacs, and Iseleies, families of prime and principal note in these parts. But now I digress, and therefore crave pardon. /98 Thus much of Kent; which (to conclude summarily) hath this part last spoken of for Drapery; the Isle of Tenet and the east parts for the Granary; the Weald for the Wood; Rumney-marsh for the meadow-plot; the north Downs toward the Thames for the Cony-garthe; Tenham and thereabout for an Orchard, and Head-corne for the brood and poultery of fat, big, and commended Capons. /99 And Leofwin his brother, /1 Whereupon he was committed to prison by a subtil distinction, as Earl of Kent, and not Bishop of Bayeux in regard of his Holy Orders. /2 And so became a Monke. /3 Who also made him chief Justice of England. /4 Perswaded thereto by such as covertly practis'd his destruction.

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and John /5, had that honour successively: and both dying without issue, it was carry'd by their sister (for her beauty, call'd 'The fair maid of Kent') to the family of the Holands Knights. For, /6 Thomas Holand her husband was stil'd Earl of Kent /7, and was succeeded in that honour by /8 Thomas his son, who dy'd in the 20. year of Richard 2. His two sons were successively Earls of this place; Thomas, who was created Duke of Surrey, and presently after raising a rebellion against K. Henry 4. was beheaded /9; and after him Edmund, who was Lord High Admiral of England, and in the siege of * S. Brieu in Little Britain, dy'd of a wound in the year 1408 /10. This dignity for want of issue-male in the family being ex-

* Fanum
Brioci.
Tho. Wal=
singham.

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tinct, and the estate divided among sisters, K. Edward 4. honour'd with the title of Earl of Kent first /11 William Nevill Lord of Fauconberg; and after his death Edmund Grey Lord of Hastings, Weisford, and

Ruthyn, who was succeeded by his son George. He by his first wife Anne Widevile had Richard Earl of Kent, who after he had squander'd away his estate, dy'd without issue. /12 But by his second wife Catharine, daughter of William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, he had Henry Grey, Knight /13, whose grandchild Reginald by his son Henry, was made Earl of Kent by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1572. He dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Henry, a person endow'd with all the ornaments of true nobility.

/5 Who were restor'd by Parliament to blood and land shortly after. And withal it was enacted, That no Peer of the Land, or other that procur'd the death of the said Earl should be impeach'd therefore, than Mortimer Earl of Marsh, Sir Simon Beresford, John Matravers, Baious, and John Devoroil. /6 Sir Thomas. /7 And she after marry'd by dispensation to the Black-Prince, heir to him, King Richard 2. /8 Sir Thomas. /9 Leaving no child. /10 Leaving likewise no issue. /11 Sir William. /12 1523. /13 Of Wrest.

This County hath 398 Parish-Churches.

.....
1105

Toliapis.
Caunus.
Canvey.
Shepey.

.....
... Over-against Zealand

1106

lies the mouth of the Thames, the noblest river in Britain; here Ptolemy places Toliapis, and Cauna or Convennos. For Toliapis, which I take to be Shepey, see in Kent; [and of Convennos, in Essex]

Godwin-Sands.

Without the mouth of the Thames eastward, before the Isle of Tenet, lies a long shelf of quick sands, very dangerous; call'd the Goodwin-Sands; where, in the year 1097, an Island that belonged to Earl Goodwin was swallowed up according to our Annals /a. John Twine writes thus of it, 'This Isle was fruitful, and had good Pastures; situated lower than Tenet; from which there was a passage for about three or four miles by boat. This Island, in an unusual storm of wind and rain, and in a very high sea, sunk down, and was covered with heaps of Sand, and so irrecoverably converted into an amphibious nature, between land and sea. I know very well what I say; for sometimes it floats, and sometimes one may walk up it.' This is perhaps Toliapis; unless one had rather read Thanatis for Toliapis, which is writ Toliatis in some copies: but we have already spoke of this in Kent.

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/a A particular account of these Sands, viz. how they happened at first, why so called, &c. see in Mr. Somner's Forts and Ports in Kent, published by Mr. James Brome.

<This new edition of the 'Britannia' was a collaborative effort. On one side it involved two publishing houses in London (Abel Swalle, Awnsham and John Churchill), on the other a loosely organized group of antiquaries connected with the University of Oxford. The man in the middle was Edmund Gibson, a young scholar who had already produced a new edition of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (1692). If that edition was 'fundamentally flawed' (ODNB), the same might be said about this edition of Camden's book. Instead of starting with the English translation of 1610 – Philemon Holland's translation, made in consultation with Camden – Gibson insisted on going back to the Latin edition of 1607 and getting the whole book translated again from scratch. (If Gibson had had his way, I think, the new edition would have been in Latin as well; but the publishers would not allow that.) In consequence, all the corrections and additions contributed by Camden to the 1610 edition dropped out of sight. They did not vanish completely: they are reproduced in microscopic type at the foot of the page. But that, it seems clear, was the publishers' idea, not Gibson's: if these additions were not included somewhere, Holland's translation would gain in value, rather than being superseded (preface, sig A2v). Gibson never looked at them; if he had, he could not have continued to believe that Holland was responsible for them. (He was, on the contrary, so irrationally sure of this that he could reprimand 'two or three learned and curious persons' (meaning Somner) for quoting one of these added passages without realizing that it was 'nothing but an interpolation of Dr. Holland's'.) The publishers had their motive for setting out to devalue the previous translation; Gibson had his; and the upshot was that this new edition did a disservice, not just to Holland, but to Camden too – and to anyone else who might have liked to know what his last published thoughts on this or that subject were. As regards the description of Kent, we are not told who made the translation; possibly someone was paid to do the job. It has no particular merit: I transcribe it only to let the reader see how Gibson's annotation is coupled with Camden's text. Anyone who simply requires a translation should look at Holland's, not this one. – C.F. September 2011.>