

William Camden
Britannia (translated by Philemon Holland, 2nd edition)
London
1637

BRITAIN,
OR
A CHOROGRAPHICALL
DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST
flourishing Kingdomes, ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, and the
Islands adjoyning, out of the depth
of ANTIQVITIE:

BEAVTIFIED WITH MAPPES OF THE
severall Shires of ENGLAND:

Written first in Latine by William Camden
CLARENCEUX K. of A.
Translated newly into English by Philémon
Holland Doctour in Physick:
Finally, revised, amended, and enlarged with sundry
Additions by the said Author.

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ANDREW CROOKE. 1637.

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CANTIUM.

Now am I come to Kent, which Countrey although master
William Lambard, a man right well endued
with excellent learning, and as godly vertues, hath so
lively depainted out in a full volume, that his painefull
felicities in that kind hath left little, or nothing for o=
thers, yet according to the project of this worke which I
have taken in hand, I will runne it over also: and least any man should
thinke, that as the Comicall Poet saith, 'I deale by way of close pilfering'
I willingly acknowledge him, (and deserve he doth no lesse) to have beene
my foundation, and fountaine both of all (well-neere) that I shall say.

Carion, cor=
ruptly read in
Diodorus Si=
culus.

Time as yet hath not bereft this Region of the ancient name, but as it was
called Cantium by Cesar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolomee,
and others, so that Saxons named it, as Ninnius witnesseth, Cant-guar-landt,
that is, The countrey of the people inhabiting Cantium, and wee
Kent. This name master Lambard deriveth from Caine, which among
the Britaines, **soundeth as much as** a greene Bough, because in old time it
was shadowed with woods. But † it may be lawfull for mee to put in my con=
jecture; whereas Britaine heere runneth out with a mightie nooke, or cor=
ner into the East, and I have observed, that such a kind of nooke in Scot=
land, is called, Cantir; Againe, that the Inhabitants of another Angle in
that part of the Island, are by Ptolomee termed Cantæ, as also that the
Cangani in Wales, were possessed of another corner, (to say nothing of the
Cantabri, who likewise dwelt in an angle among the Celtiberians, who as
they came from one originall, so likewise they were of the same language
with our Britans) I would gesse, that the name was given by reason of the
forme and scituation, and so much the rather, both for that our Frenchmen
have used Canton for a Corner, and that (as it is probable) from the old
Language of the Gauls: for it comes not from the Germane or Latine
tongue, which together with that old tongue, be the mothers of this latter
French tongue; and also because this Countrey by all the old Geographers
is called Angulus. For it looketh full upon France with a huge Angle,

Hereof com=
meth Canton
in Heraldrie,
for a corner;
and the Hel=
vetians coun=
treys, were by
the French
called Cantons.

compassed with the æstuarie of Tamis, and with the Ocean sea, saving, that Westward it hath Surrey, and southward Sussex to confine upon it.

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KENT.

The Region which we call Kent, extendeth it selfe in length, from West to East fifty miles, and from South to North 26. For scituation, it is not uniforme as being more plaine toward the West, and full of shady woods; but higher Eastward, by reason of hills, mounting up with easie ascents. The Inhabitants distinguish it as it lyeth South-east-ward from the Tamis, into three plots or portions, they call them steps or degrees; the upper whereof, lying upon Tamis, they say is healthfull, but not so wealthy: the middle they account both healthfull, and plentifull: the lower they hold to be wealthy, but not healthy: as which for a great part thereof is very moist, yet it bringeth forth ranke grasse in great plenty. Howbeit every where almost it is full of meadowes, pastures, and cornefields: abounding wonderfully in apple-trees, and cherrie-trees also, which being brought out of Pontus into Italie, in the 608. yeare after the foundation of Rome, and in the 120. yeare after translated from thence into Britaine, prosper heere exceeding well, and take up many plots of land: the trees being planted after a direct manner one against another by square, most pleasant to behold. It hath villages and townes standing exceeding thicke, and well peopled, safe rodes, and sure harbours for ships, with some veines of iron and marle: but the aire is somewhat thicke, and somewhere foggie, by reason of vapours †rising out of the waters. At a word, the revenues of the Inhabitants are greater both by the fertilitie of the soile, and also by the neighbourhood of a great citie, of a great river, and the maine sea. The same commendation of civilitie and courtesie which Cesar in old time gave the Inhabitants, is yet of right due unto them: that I may not speake of their warlike prowess, whereas a certaine Monke hath written, 'How the Kentishmen so farre excelled, that when our armies are ready to joyne battaile, they of all Englishmen, are worthily placed in the Front,' as being reputed the most valiant and resolute souldiers. Which, Iohn of Salisbury, verifieth also in his Polycraticon. 'For good desert' (saith hee) 'of that notable valour, which Kent shewed so puissantly, and patiently against the Danes, it retaineth still unto these daies in all battailes the honour of the first and fore-ward, yea, and of the first conflict with the enemie.' In praise of whom William of Malmesbury hath likewise written thus, 'The country people and towne-dwellers of Kent, above all other Englishmen retaine still the resent of their ancient worthinesse. And as they are more forward, and readier to give honour, and †etertainment to others, so they be more slow to take revenge upon others.'

Rumney Marsh. Pli. li. 15. ca. 25. Cherries were brought over into Britaine about the yeare of our Lord 48. 236.

Prowesse of Kentishmen.

Iulius Cesar. Cesar (to speake briefly by way of Preface, before I come to describe the particular places) when he first attempted the conquest of our Island; arrived at this country; but being by the Kentish Britans, kept from landing, obtained the shore not without a fierce encounter. When he made afterward his second voyage hither, here likewise hee landed his armie: and the Britaines with their horsemen and wagons encountered them courageously, but beeing soone by the Romans repulsed, they withdrew themselves into the woods. After this they skirmished sharpely with the Roman Cavallery in their march, yet so, as the Romans had every way the upper hand. Also, within a while after, they charged the Romans againe, and most resolutely brake through the midst of them, and having slaine Laberius Durus, Marshall of the field retired safe: and the morrow after set upon the Foragers, and victualers of the campe, &c. which I have briefly related before out of Cesars owne Commentaries. At which time, Cyngetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax were great Commanders of Kent (whom he, because he would be thought to have vanquished Kings, termeth Kings) whereas indeed they were but Lords of the countrey, or Noble men of the better marke.

See Romans in Britaine. Page 34. After the Romane Empire was heere established, it was counted under the jurisdiction of the President of Britannia Prima. But the Sea coast which they termed

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Littus Saxonicum, that is, The Saxon shore, like as the opposite shore unto it, from the river Rhene to Xantaigne in France, had a Ruler over it from Dioclesians time, whom Marcellinus calleth 'Tractus maritini Comitem,' that is, The Count, or Lieutenant of the Maritime tract: the booke of Notices, stileth him: The honourable, Earle or Lieutenant of the Saxon shore along Britaine, whose office was with garrisons set upon the

The Count or Comes of the Saxon coast.

The L. War= den or Keeper of the Cinque ports.

shore in places convenient, to repress the depredations, and robberies of Barbarians, but of Saxons especially, who grievously infested Britaine. And hee was under the dispose of the Right honourable Generall of the Footemen, whom they called Præsen= talis, who besides the Garrisons lying at the Havens, assigned unto him for the defence thereof at all assaies, Victores Iuniores Britannicianos Primanos Iuniores, and Secunda= nos Seniores, (these are the names of certaine bands or Companies) this hee had for his under Officers to it, 'Principem ex officio Magistri præsentium a parte peditum, Nume= rarios duos, Commentariensem, Cornicularium, Adjutorem, Subadjuvam, Regerendarium, Exceptores singulares, &c.' Neither doubt I, but that our Ancestors imitated this custome of the Romans, when they placed over this coast a Governour or Portreve, whom now they use to call Warden of the Cinque Ports, because as the Comes or Earle of the Saxon shore aforesaid was Governour of nine Ports, so he is of five.

But when the Romans were departed quite out of Britaine, Vortigern, who bare so= veraigne rule in the greatest part of Britaine, placed over Kent a Guorong, that is to say, a Vice Roy, or Freed man under him, and unwitting to him, hee forthwith freely granted this region, as Ninnius and William of Malmesbury write, unto Hengist the Saxon, for his daughter Rowens sake: upon whom hee was exceedingly enamoured. Hence it came, that the first Saxon Kingdome erected in Britaine in the yeare of our Lord 456. was called by them Cant-wararie, that is, The Kingdome of the Kentishmen, which after three hundred and twenty yeares, when Baldred their last King was sub= dued, fell to bee under the Dominion of the West Saxons, to whom it continued subject untill the Normans Conquest: For then, if we may beleeve Thomas Spot the Monke, (for none of the more ancient Writers have recorded it) the Yeomanrie of Kent at Swanes-comb (a village this is where (they say) Suene the Dane sometime pitched his campe) carrying before them in their hands every one a great greene bough representing a farre of a moving wood, yeilded themselves unto William the Con= querour upon this condition that they might retaine their ancient customes unviola= ted, and especially that which they call Gavelkind, that is, Give all kinne, by which they are not so bound by Copyhold, customarie tenures, or Tenant-right, as in other parts of England, but in manner every man is a free-holder, and hath some part of his owne to live upon. For lands of this nature are equally divided among the male children, or if there be no sonnes, among the daughters. By vertue of this also, they are at full age and enter upon their inheritance when they come to be fiteene yeares old: and lawfull it is for them to alienate and make it over to any one, either by gift or by sale, without the Lords consent. By this likewise, the sonne though their parents were condemned for **theft**, succede them neverthesse in such kind of Lands &c. which I leave to Lawyers. So that, it is truely though not purely written in La= tine in an old book thus: 'The County of Kent avoucheth, that this County ought by right to be free from such kind of grievance: for it saith, that this County was never conquered, as the residue of England was, but by concluding of a peace subjected themselves to the domi= nion of the Conquerour, retaining to themselves all their liberties, immunities, and cu= stomes, which they had, and used before time.' After this, William the Conquerour, that hee might more firmly assure to himselfe Kent, which is the very key of England, placed a Constable over Dover Castle, and according to the ancient order of the Ro= mans made him also Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. And these bee they, Hastings, Dover, Hith, Rumney and Sandwich, unto which, Winchelsey, and Rie are joynd as prin= cipall ports, and other small townes as Members. Which because they are bound to serve in the warres by sea, enjoy many great immunities: as who are free from pay= ment of Subsidies, and from Wardship of their children as touching the bodie, nei= ther are they sued in any court, but within their owne townes; and of the inhabitants

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therein, such as they call Barons, at the Coronation of Kings and Queenes support the Canopies over them, yea and have a table by themselves that day spred and furnished on the Kings right hand, &c. And the Lord Warden himselfe, who is alwaies one of the Nobilitie of most approved trust, hath within his jurisdiction the authoritie of a Chancellour and Admirall in very many cases, and enjoyeth other rights besides. But now returne we to the places.

The Northside of this Country, Tamis the soveraigne of all Rivers in Britaine runneth hard by, as I have said before, which having held on his course past Surrey, forthwith being with a winding reach almost retired into himselfe, doth there ad= mit into his channell 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

Ravensburn. An old great Campe.

campe, strange for the height of double rampiers, and depth of double ditches of all that I have seene: doubtlesse the worke of many Labouring hands. Of what capacitee it was I could not discover for that the greatest part thereof is now severall, and overgrowne with a thicket, but verily great it was, as may bee gathered by that which is apparent. We may probably conjecture that it was a Romane Campe, but I might seeme to rove; if I should thinke it that Campe which Iulius Cæsar pitched, when the Britans gave him the last battaile with their whole forces, and then having bad successe retired themselves, and gave him leave to march to the Tamis side. And yet certes Keston the name of the place seemeth to retaine a parcell of Kæsars name for so the Britaines called him, and not Cæsar, as wee doe. As for the other small intrenchment not farre of 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 Depe-ford: a most famous Ship-docke, where the Kings ships are built, and such as be decayed, repaired: there also is a goodly Store-house and a Colledge (as it were) or incorporation ordained for the use of the navie. The place was sometime called West-Greenwich, and at the conquest of England fell to Gislebert Mamignot for his share, whose Grand-child Walkelin, defended Dover Castle against King Stephen, and left behind him one onely daughter living, who when her brother was dead, by her marriage brought a rich inheritance called the Honor of Mamignot into the family of the Saies.

Depe-ford.

Mamignot.

Green-wich.

The same
that Danes.

From hence the Tamis goeth to Green-wich, that is, the Green Creeke, for the creek of a river in the old English tongue was called Wic, a place in times past famous for the Danish Fleet that lay there often at Rode, and for the Danes crueltie shewed unto Ealpheg Archbishop of Canterbury, whom in the yeare of our Lord a thousand and twelve, they cruelly executed with most exquisite torments. Whose death together with the cause thereof Ditmarus Mersepurgius, who about the same time lived, hath thus in the eighth booke of his Chronicles described. 'I understood' (saith he) 'by the relation of Sewald, a pitifull deede, and therefore memorable: namely, That the perfidious crew of * Northman souldiours under Thurkil as yet their Captaine, tooke that excellent prelate, Archbishop of the Citie of Canterburie named Ealpheg with the rest, and them after their wicked manner emprisoned and bound, yea and put him to endure famine and unspeakeable paines. This good man moved with humane frailtie promiseth unto them a summe of money, and for the obtaining thereof did set downe a time betweene, that if in this space he could not by some acceptable ransome escape this momentary death, hee might yet in the meane while purge himselfe with many a groane, to be offered as a lively sacrifice unto the Lord. But when all the time & space appointed were come & gone, this greedy gulfe of Pirates called forth the servant of the Lord, & in threatning wise demands this tribute promised unto them to be spedily and out of hand paid. Then he, as a meeke Lamb, Here am I, quoth he, ready to undergoe even for the love of Christ whatsoever ye presume now to doe against me, that I may deserve to become an example of his servants. And nothing am I troubled at this day. And whereas I seeme unto you a lyer, it is not mine owne will but great neede and povertie that hath done it. This body of mine, which in this exile I have loved overmuch, I present

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as culpable unto you, and I know it is in your power to doe with it, what yee intend: but my sinfull soule that regardeth not you, I humbly commend to the Creator of all things. As hee was thus speaking, the whole rabble of these prophane wretches hemmed him round about and getteth together divers and sundry weapons to kill him. Which when their leader Thurkill saw a farre off, he came quickly running and crying, Doe not so in any wise I beseech you: and heere, with my whole heart I deliver unto you all my gold and silver and whatsoever I have heere, or can by any meanes come by, save my ship onely, that yee would not sinne against the Lords annointed. But this unbridled anger of his mates, harder than yron and flint was nothing mollified with so gentle words and faire language of his, but became pacified by shedding his innocent bloud, which presently they altogether confounded and bled with Ox-heads, stones as thicke as haile, and billets hurled at him. And to the memorie of this Saint Ealpheg is the Parish Church heere consecrated.' But now is the place of very great name, by reason of the Kings house, which Humfrey Duke of Glocester built and named Placence; which also King Henrie the Seventh most sumptuously enlarged: who adjoynd thereto a little house of observant Friers, and finished that towre famous in Spanish fables, which the said Duke of Glocester begun, on an high hill, from whence there is a most faire, and pleasant prospect open to the river winding in and out, and

almost redoubling it selfe, the greene meddowes and marshes underlying, the Citie of London, and the Countrie round about. Which being now enlarged and beautified by the L. Henrie Howard Earle of Northampton, Lord Privie Seale, &c. cannot but acknowledge him a well deserving benefactor. But the greatest ornament by far that graced this Green-wich, was our late Queene Elizabeth, who heere most happily borne to see the light by the resplendent brightnesse of her royall vertue enlightened all England. But as touching Green-wich have heere these verses of Leland the Antiquarian Poet:

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 glittereth now this place of great request,
 Like to the seate of heavenly welkin hie?
 With gallant tops, with windowes of the best.
 What towres that reach even to the starry skie:
 What Orchards greene, what springs ay-running by.
 Faire Flora heere that in this creeke doth dwell,
 Bestowes on it the flowers of garden gay;
 To judge no doubt of things he knew full well,
 Who gave this banke thus pleasant every way,
 So fit a name, as did the thing bewray.

Nothing else have I here to note (but that, for I would not have the remembrance of well deserving benefactors to miscarry) William Lambard a godly good Gentleman built an Almshouse here for the sustentation of poore persons which hee named The Colledge of Queene Elizabeths poore people, and as the prying adversaries of our religion then observed, was the first Protestant that built an Hospitall. At the backe of this, as ye turne out scarce three miles off, standeth Eltham, a retreating place likewise of the Kings, but unholisomly by reason of the moate. Anthony Becke Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Ierusalem built this in a manner new, and gave unto Queen Eleanor wife to King Edward the First, after hee had crafti-

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The Booke of Durham. ly conveyed unto himselfe the inheritance of the Vescyes, unto whom this place before belonged. For that Bishop, whom the last Baron of Vescy had made his coeife for trust, of all his inheritance to the use of William Vescy his little base sonne, dealt not so faithfully, as he should with this orphan and ward of his, but dispoiled him of Alnwick Castle, this, and other faire lands.

The Breach. 1527. Leisnes. Beneath Greenwich, the Tamis having broken downe his bankes, hath by his irruption surrounded and overwhelmed many acres of land. For the inning whereof divers have as it were struggled with the waters now many yeares; and yet with great workes, and charges cannot overmaster the violence of the tides, which the Chanons of Liesnes adjoining kept sound and sweete land in their times. This Abbey was founded 1179. by Lord Richard Lucie chiefe Iustice of England, and by him dedicated to God and the memorie of Thomas of Canterburie, whom hee so admired for his piety, while other condemned him for perversitie against his Prince, as hee became here a devoted Chanon to him. Heere in the marshes groweth plentifully the hearbe Cochlearia, called by our Countrey men Scurvy-grasse, which some Phisicians would have to be the same which Plinie calleth Britannica, by which name I have already made mention thereof: but heare what Plinie saith. 'In Germany, when as Germanicus Cæsar had removed his campe forward beyond Rhene, in the maritime tract there was one fountaine and no more, of fresh water, whereof if a man dranke, within two yeares his teeth would fall out of his head and the joynts in his knees become loose and feeble. Those diseases the Phisicians tearmed Stomacace and Sceletyrbe. For remedie hereof, there was found an hearbe called Britannica, holesome not onely for the sinewes

Scurvy-grasse. 1527. The herbe Britannica.

* Friseland.
See afterward
in the British
Isles, concern-
ing the Arme-
nat or Armo-
ry of the Bri-
taines.

Sevenoke.

Knoll.

Otford.

Dartford.

and maladies of the mouth but also against the Squincie and stinging of serpents, &c. They of * Frisia, what way our campe lay, shewed it unto our souldiours. And I marvaile what should bee the cause of that name, unlesse peradventure they that confine upon the Ocean, dedicated the name thereof to Britaine, as lying so nere vnto it.' But that most learned Hadrian Iunius in his booke named Nomenclator, bringeth another reason of the name whom you may have recourse unto if you please: For, this word Britannica hath here diverted me a side from my course.

From thence the Thames being contained within his bankes meeteth with the river Darent, which falling downe out of Suthrey runneth with a soft streame not farre from Seven-oke (so called as men say of seven exceeding great Okes now cut downe) which commendeth Sir William Sevenok an Alderman of London, who being a foundling and brought up here; and therefore so named, built heere in gratefull remembrance an Hospitall and a schoole. On the East side of it standeth Knoll so called for that it is seated upon a hill, which Thomas Bouchier Archbishop of Canterbury purchasing of Sir William Fienes, Lord Say and Seale, adorned with a faire house: and now lately Thomas Earle of Dorset Lord Treasurer hath fourbished and beautified the old worke with new chargeable additaments. Darent then passeth by Ottonford, now Otford, a place famous in former ages for an overthrow and slaughter of the Danes which happened there in the yeare 1016. and lately by reason of the Kings house, which William Warham Archbishop of Canterbury built, for himselfe and his successours so sumptuously, that for to avoid envie, Cranmer who next succeeded him was constrained to exchange it with King Henrie the Eighth. Somewhat lower hard by Darent standeth Lullingstone, where there was sometime a Castle the seat of a family of the same name, but now of Sir Percival Hart, descended from one of the coheires of the Lord Bray. Then Darent giveth name unto Darentford, commonly Dartford a great mercat towne well frequented, and well wated, where King Edward the Third built a Nunnery, which King Henry the Eighth converted into a house for himselfe and his successours: Heere the rivelet Crey, anciently called Crecan intermingleth it selfe with Darent, when in his short course hee hath imparted his name to five townelets which hee watereth, as Saint Mary Crey, Pauls Crey, Votes-Crey, North Crey, and Crey-ford, in former ages Crecanford, where Hengist the Saxon the eighth yeare after his arrivall, joyned battaile with the Brittaines, and after he had slaine their captaines, brought them under with so great a

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slaughter, that afterwards hee never stood in feare of them, but established his kingdom quietly in Kent.

Swane-scomb
that is King
Swanes
Campe.

Graves-end.

Inquis. 35. E. 3.

Barons of
Cobham.

From the river Darent or Dart unto the mouth of Medway, the Thames seeth nothing above him but little townes pleasantly seated, which to passe over in silence were no prejudice either of their fame or any thing els. Yet amongst them is Swans-combe (of which I have heretofore spoken) of honorable memorie among the Kentish men, for obtaining their the continuance of their ancient franchises, afterward it was well knowne by the Montceusies, men of great Nobility the owners thereof who had there Barony here-about. And by it Graves-end so called (as Master Lambert is my author) as the Gereves-end; that is, the limit of the Gereve or Reve. A towne as well knowne as any other in England, for the usuall passage by water betweene it and London, since the Abbat of Grace by the tower of London, to which it appertained, obtained of King Richard the second that the inhabitants of it and Milton onely, should transport passengers from thence to London. King Henrie the Eighth when he fortified the sea coast, raised two Platforms or Block-houses here, and two other opposite on Essex side. Beyond Graves-end is Shorn held anciently by Sir Roger Northwood by service to carry with other the kings tennants a white ensigne fortie daies at his owne charges when the King warred in Scotland. Somewhat more within the land, lieth Cobham, the habitation for a long time of the Barons of Cobham; of whom Iohn Cobham the last of that name, founded a Colledge here and a castle at Cowling: who left one onely daughter wife to Sir Iohn de la Pole knight: Shee likewise bare but one daughter, though married in her time to many husbands. But by Sir Reginald Brailbrooke onely had shee issue. As for her husband Sir Iohn Old Castle, whiles hee endeavoured to bring in innovation in religion, was both hanged, and burnt. Ioane her onely daughter by Sir Reginald Braybrooke, was wedded unto Thomas Broke of Somerseshire, from whom six Lord Cobhams have lineally descended, and flourished in honorable reputation untill our time. From Graves-end a little country called Ho, lying as a demy Island between

† rivers Thames and Medway stretcheth it selfe into the East, and is for situation but unholosome. At the entry hereof is Cowling Castle built by Iohn Lord Cobham in a moorish ground, and Cliffe a good bigge towne, so called of a cliffe upon which it standeth. But whether it bee that Clives at Ho, so famous in the tender age and in= fancie of our English Church, by reason of a Synode there holden I dare not as o= thers doe, affirme: considering, that in regard of the site it is a place inconvenient for such an assembly; and besides that Clives at Hoo seemeth to have beene within the Kingdome of the Mercians. As for the river Medweg, now called Medway, and in the British tongue, (unlesse I misse of the truth,) Vaga, whereunto afterward was ad= ded Med, hath his spring head in the wood Anderida which is termed the Weald, that is a Wood-land country; and taketh up the South-part of this region farre and wide. At first, whiles it carrieth but a slender streame it receiveth the Eden by Pens= hurst the seat anciently (as it seemeth by the name) of Sir Stephen de Penherst who al= so was called de Penshester a famous Warden of the Cinque ports; but now the house of the Sidneies who derive their race from William de Sidney Chamberlaine to King Henrie the second: out of which came Sir Henrie Sidney that renowned Lord deputy of Ireland, who of the daughter of Iohn Dudley Duke of Northumberland, and Earle of Warwick, begat Philip and Robert. This Robert, lames our soveraigne King, made right honorable, first by the title of Baron Sidney of Penshurst and afterwards, of Vi= count Lisle. But Sir Philip, whom I cannot passe over in silence, beeing the glorious starre of this familie, a lively patterne of vertue, and the lovely joy of all the learned sort, fighting valerously with the enemy before Zutphen in Gelderland died manful= ly. This is that Sidney, whom, as Gods will was he should be therefore borne into the world, even to shew unto our age a sample of ancient vertues: so his good pleasure was before any man looked for it to call for him againe, and take him out of the world as beeing more worthy of heaven then earth. Thus wee may see, Perfect ver= tue sodainely vanisheth out of sight, and the best men continue not long.

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Tunbridge. Then the river Medway, branching it selfe into five streamlets, is joynd with as many stone Bridges, and thereof giveth the name of Tunbridge to the towne there situate, as the towne of Bridges. This about King William Rufus his time Richard sonne of Count Gilbert; Grandchild to Godfrey Earle of Ewe, & Lord of Briony obtained in requitall for Briony in Normandie, when there had bin long debate about Briony. This Richard, (as William Gemeticensis writeth) 'in recompence for the same castle received in England the towne of Tunbridge for it. And the report goeth, that the * Lowy of Briony was measured round about with a line, and with the same line brought into England, hee received so much ground measured out at Tunbridge.' Shortly after, he built here a faire large castle fenced with the river, a deepe ditch, and strong walles; and albeit it is now ruinous and the Keepe attired with Ivie, yet it manifestly sheweth what it was. His posteritie, who were Earles of Glocester, and surnamed De Clare, (for that they were Lords of Clare in Suffolke) built here a priorie for Chanons of Saint Augustines order, founded the parish Church which was impropriated to the Knights of Saint Iohn of Hierusa= lem, and compounded about the tenure of the Mannour, for which there had beene long suit, to hold it of the Archbishop of Canterburie by Knights fee, and to be their high Stewards at their inthronizations. From these Clares Earles of Glocester, it came by an heire generall to Sir Hugh Audley Earle of Glocester, and by his onely daughter to the Earles of Stafford, who were afterward Dukes of Buckingham, & from them by attainder to the Crowne. It hath in latter ages beene beholden to Sir An= drew lude of London for a faire free-Schoole, and to Iohn Wilford for a causey toward London. Three miles directly South from hence in the very limit of Sussex, and neere Frant, I saw in a white-sandy ground divers vastie, craggie stones of strange formes, whereof two of the greatest stand so close together, and yet severed with so straight a line, as you would thinke they had beene sawed asunder, and Nature when she reared these, might seeme sportingly to have thought of a Sea. But to returne to the River.

Mereworth. From Tunbridge, Medway passeth by Haudelo, from whence came that Iohn Hau= delo, who happily marrying the heire of the Lord Burnell, had issue by her a sonne, who was called Nicholas, summoned to Parliament among the Barons by the name of Burnell. Then Medway increased with another water, called Twist, which twi= steth about and insulateth a large plot of good ground, runneth on not farre from Mereworth, where stands a faire Castle like house, which from the Earles of Arun= dell came unto the Nevils Lords of Abergevennie, and Le Despencer: whose heire in

Vagniacæ. the right line, is Marie, Ladie Fane, unto whom, and her heires King James in the first Parliament that he held, 'restored, gave and granted, &c. the name, stile, title, honour, and dignitie of Baronesse le Despencer: & that her heires successively should be Barons le Despencer for ever.' Now by this time Medway having received a rivelet, that looseth it selfe under ground, and riseth againe at Loose, serving thirteene fulling-miles, hasteneth to Maidstone, which seeing the Saxons called it Medwegston, & Medweageston, I beleeeve verily it is the same Vagniacæ, which Antonine the Emperour mentioneth, and Ninnius in his Catalogue of cities, calleth it corruptly, Caer Megwad, for, Medwag. Neither verily doth the account of distance disagree; From Noviomagus one way, and Durobrovis another, whereof I shall treat anone. Under the latter Emperours, as is to be seene in Peutegerus his table lately set out by M. Velserus, it is named Madus. Thus as yeeres by little and little turne about, so names likewise by little and little become changed. A large faire, and sweet towne this is, and populous: for the faire stone bridge, it hath been beholding to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Among whom to grace this place at the confluence of the waters, Boniface of Savoy, built a small Colledge, Iohn Vford raised a palace for himselfe and successors, which Simon Islip increased, and betweene them, which it standeth in plight, William Courtney erected a faire Collegiat Church, in which he so great a Prelate, and so high borne, lieth lowly entombed. One of the two common Gaoles or prisons of the whole County is here appointed. And it hath beene endowed with sundrie priviledges, by King Edward the sixt, incorporated by the name of Major and Jurates, all which in

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short time they lost by favouring rebels. But Queene Elizabeth amply restored them, and their Major, whereas anciently they had a Portgreve for their head Magistrate. This I note, because this 'Greve' is an ancient Saxon word, and as yet among the Germans signifieth, a Ruler, as Markegrave, Reingrave, Landgrave, &c.

Leneham. Here, a little beneath Maidstone Eastward, a pretty rivelet joyneth with Medway, springing first at Leneham: which towne by probable conjecture is the very same that Antonine the Emperour calleth Durolenum, written amisse in some copies, Durolævum. For Durolenum in the British language, is as much to say as The water Lenum. And besides the remaines of the name, the distance also from Durolævum, and Durobrovis proveth this to be Durolenum: to say nothing of the scituation therof, neere unto that high rode way of the Romans, which in old time (as Higden of Chester doth write) led from Dover through the midst of Kent.

Bocton Malherb. Hard by, at Bocton Malherb hath dwelt a long time the family of the Wottons, out of which in our remembrance flourished both Nicholas Wotton, Doct. of the lawes, who being of the Privy counsell to K. Henry the Eight, K. Edward the sixth, Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth, sent in Embassage nine times to forreine Princes, and thrice chosen a Committe about peace between the English, French, and Scottish; lived a goodly time, and ran a long race in this life with great commendation of piety and wisdom: and also Sir Edward Wotton, whom for his approved wisdom in waigtie affaires, Q. Elizabeth made Controller of her house, and K. James created Baron Wotton of Merlay.

Baron Wotton. Here under is Vlcomb anciently a mansion of the family De sancto Leodegario, corruptly called Sentleger & Sellenger, & Motinden, where Sir R. Rockesly descended from Kriol, and Crevecur built a house, who held lands at Seaton by serjeantie to be Vantrarius Regis, when the King goeth into Gascoine, '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 Kings fore-foot-man, until he had worn out a paire of shooes, prized 4. d. Neither hath this river any other memorable thing nere to it, but Leeds Castle, built by the noble Crevequers, who in ancient charters are named de Crevequer, & De crepito corde: afterwards it was the unfortunate seat of Bartholomew L. Baldismar, who perfidiously fortified it against K. Edward the second, who had freely given it him, and after that payed the due price of his disloyaltie upon the gallows. The whole matter you may reade here if you list out of a briefe historie penned by Thomas de la More, a gentleman that lived at the same time, and which of late I did publish in print. 'In the yeere 1521. Queene Isabel came to the Castle of Leeds, about the feast of Saint Michael, minding there to lodge all night, but was not permitted to enter in. The King offended hereat, as taking it to be done in contempt of him, called certaine of the neighbour inhabitants out of Essex and London, and commanded them to lay siege unto the Castle. Now, there held the Castle at that time Bartholomew de Baldismar, who having left therein his wife and sonnes, was gone himselfe with the rest of the Barons to overthrow the Hughs de Spencer. Meane-while, when they that were inclosed within despaired of their lives, the Barons with their associats

came as farre as Kingston, and by the mediation of the Bishops of Canterbury and London, together with the Earle of Pembroch, requested that the King would remove his siege, promising to deliver up the Castle, into the Kings hand after the next Parliament. But the King considering well, that the besieged could not long hold out, nor make resistance, being highly displeas'd & angred at their contumacy, would not give eare to the Barons petitions. And when they had turned their journey another way, hee afterward forced the Castle with no small trouble and labour about it: and when he had hanged all the rest that he found therein, he sent the wife and sonnes of †Bartholmew aforesaid to the Tower of London.' Thus Medway having received this rivelet from Leeds, fetching about through good grounds runneth by Ailington, sometime a castle, now lesse than a castellet, where Sir T. Wyat the elder, a worthy learned knight, reedified a faire house now decaied, whose son Sr. Thomas enriched by an heire of Sir T. Haut, proposing to himself great hopes upon fair pretenses pitifully overthrew himself & his state. Hence commeth Medway to Ailsford in the old English Saxon Eaglesford, which H. of Huntingdon, calleth Elstre, Ninnius Episford: who hath written, that it was named in the British tongue Saissenaeg haibail of the Saxons there

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vanquished, like as others in the very same sense termed it Anglesford. For, Guortemere the Britaine, Guortigerns sonne, did here set upon Hengist and the English Saxons, whom being disraied, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight: so as they had beene utterly defeated for ever, but that Hengist skil-full and provident to prevent, and divert danger, withdrew himselfe into the Isle of Tenet, untill that invincible vigour and heat of the Britanes were allaid, and fresh supplies came to his succour out of Germanie. In this Battaile were slaine the Generalls of both sides, Catigern the Britaine, and Horsa the Saxon: of whom the one, buried at Horsted not farre from hence, gave name to the place: and Catigern honored with a stately and solemne funerall is thought to have beene enterred neere unto Ailesford where under the side of a hill I saw foure huge, rude, hard stones erected, two for the sides, one transversall in the middest betweene them, and the hugest of all piled and laied over them in manner of the British monument which is called Stone heng but not so artificially with mortis and tenents. Verily the unskilfull common people terme it at this day, of the same Catigern, Keiths or Kits Coty house. In Ailsford it selfe, for the religious house of the Carmelites founded by Richard Lord Grey of Codnor in the time of King Henrie the Third, is now seene a faire habitation of Sir William Siddey a learned Knight, painefully, and expensfully studious of the common good of his country as both his endowed house for the poore, and the bridge heere with the common voice doe plentifully testifie. Neither is Boxley neere adjoining to bee passed over in silence, where William de Ipres, in Flaunders, Earle of Kent founded an Abbey in the yeare of our Lord 1145. and translated thither the Monkes, from Clarevalle in Burgundie. Medway having wound himselfe higher, from the East receiveth a brooke springing neare Wrotham or Wirtham, so named for plentie of wortes: where the Archbishops had a place untill Simon Islep pulled it downe; leaveth Malling which grew to bee a towne after Gundulph Bishop of Rochester had there founded an Abbey of Nunnes, and watereth Leibourn which hath a Castle sometime the seate of a family thereof surnamed, out of which Sir Roger Leibourn was a great Agent in the Barons warres, and William was a Parliamentary Baron in the time of King Edward the first. Neare neighbour to Leibourn is Briiling, now the habitation of the Lord Abergeveny, in times past parcell of the Baronie of the Maminots, then of the Saies, whose Inheritance at length by heires generall came to the families of Clinton, Fienes, and Aulton. Upon the banke of Medway Eastward somewhat higher, after it hath passed by Halling where Hamo Heath Bishop of Rochester built an house for his successors, there standeth an ancient Citie; which Antonine calleth Duro-brus, Duro-Briuæ and in another place more truely Duro-Prouæ and Durobrouæ: Bede Duro-Breuis: and in the declining state of the Romane Empire, processe of time contracted his name so, that it came to be named Roibis, and so by addition of Ceaster, which commeth of the latin word Castrum, betokeneth among our ancestors a city or Castle, was called Hroueceaster, and now with us more short Rochester, and in Latin Roffa, of one Rhufus as Bede guesseth: but it seemeth unto mee to retaine in it somewhat still of that old name Durobrevis. Neither is there cause why any man should doubt of the name, seeing that by the account of journies, or distance betweene places, and Bedes authoritie, it is named expressely in the Charter of the foundation of the Cathedrall Church there Durobrouis: yet thus much I would

Ailesford.

Horsted.

Catigern his Sepulchre.

Boxley.

Wrotham.

Malling.

Leibourn.

Baron Leibourn.
Briiling.
Baron Say.

Durobrevis.

In an ancient table set forth by Welser. Roibis.

Ceaster what it is. Rochester.

advertise the Reader, that in the printed bookes of Bede it is read Darueruum, whereas in the manuscript copies it is termed Durobreuis: seated it is in a bottome, fortified on the one side with a marsh, the river, the weake walles, and as William of Malmesburie saith 'pent within too streight a roome:' whereupon, in time past it was counted a Castle rather than a Citie. For, Bede calleth it 'Castellum Cantuariorum,' that is, the Kentishmens Castle. But now it stretcheth forth with large suburbs on the West, East, and South sides. It hath passed through no few dangers and mischances. In the yeare of Christ 676. it was overthrowne and laid along by King Aetheldred the Mercian: and many a time afterward sacked by the Danes. Aethelbert King of

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Kent erected there a sumptuous Church, which also he made more famous with the dignitie of † Bishopricke, ordaining Iustus to bee the first Bishop of that See. But when it fell to decay for very age, Bishop Gundulph a Norman about the yeare 1080. reedified it, and thrusting out the Priests brought in Monkes in their roomes: and when they were cast out, a Deane, sixe Prebendaries and Scholars were substituted in their places. Neere unto the Church there standeth over the river an old Castle fortified both by art, and situation: Which, as the report goeth Odo Bishop of Bayeux and Earle of Kent built: But it was, no doubt, King William the first that built it: For in Domesday booke we read thus, 'The Bishop of Rouecester holdeth in Elesford, for exchange of the land on which the Castle is seated.' Yet, certaine it is, that Bishop Odo when his hope depended of a doubtfull change of the State, held this against King William Rufus: At which time there passed proclamation through England, that whosoever would not be reputed a Niding, should repaire to recover Rochester Castle. Whereupon the youth fearing that name, as most reproachfull and opprobrious in that age, swarmed thither in such numbers, that Odo was enforced to yeeld the place, lose his dignitie, and abjure the realme. But concerning the reedification of this Castle about this time, listen what the * 'Text of Rocester saith, when King William the second would not confirme the gift of Lanfranck as touching the Manour of Hedenham in the County of Buckingham, made unto Rochester church, unlesse Lanfranck and Gundulph Bishop of Rochester would give unto the King an hundred pound of deniers; At last by the intercession of Sir Robert Fitz Hamon and Henry Earle of Warwick, the King granted it thus farre forth in lieu for the money which hee demanded for grant of the Manour, that Bishop Gundulph, because he was very skilfull and well experienced in architecture and masonrie should build for the King at his owne proper charges a Castle of stone. In the end, when as the Bishops were hardly brought to give their consent unto it before the King, Bishop Gundulph built up the Castle full and whole at his owne cost. And a little after, King Henrie the first granted unto the Church of Canterbury and to the Archbishops, the keeping thereof, and the Constablership to hold ever after,' (as Florentius of Worcester saith) yea and licence withall, 'to build in the same a towre for themselves.' Since which time it was belaid with **with** one or two great sieges, but then especially, when the Barons with their Armes made all England to shake, and Simon Montford Earle of Leicester assaulted it most fiercely, though in vaine, and cut downe the wooden bridge, which was after repaired. But in the time of King Richard the Second, Sir Robert Knowles by warlike prowes raised from low estate to high reputation, and great riches, built a very goodly stone bridge of arch-work with money levied out of French spoiles. At the end of the said bridge, Sir Iohn Cobham who much furthered the worke, erected a Chapell (for our elders built no notable bridge without a chapell) upon which besides armes of Saints, are seen the armes 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. Vnder this, Medway swelling with a violent and swift streame strugleth and breaketh through roaring and loud; but forthwith running more still and calme becommeth a road at Gillingham and Chetham for a most royall and warlike navy of strong and serviceable ships, and the same most ready alwaies at a short warning: which, our late gracious Ladie Queene Elizabeth, with exceeding great cost built for the safeguard of her subjects and terror of her enemies; and for the defence thereof raised a castelet at Vpnoe upon the river side.

Niding.
William of
Malmesbury.

Textus Rof=
fensis.
An antient
Manuscript
booke of that
church.

The French
called him
Canol.

The Kings
Navy.

Toliatis an
Isle,

Now Medway growne more full and carying a greater breadth, with his curling waves right goodly and pleasant to behold, runneth a long by the fruitfull fields, untill that being divided by meeting with † Iland Shepey, (which wee supposed to bee Ptolemeis Toliatis) maketh his issue into the Æstuarie or Frith of Thames at two mouthes. Of which twaine, the Westerne is called West-Swale: the Easterne, that seemeth to have severed Sheppey from the firme land, is named East-Swale: but by Bede,

Shepey.
lu. let.

termed Genlad and Yenlet. This Isle, of the sheepe, whereof it feedeth mighty great flockes, being called by our ancestours Shepey, that is, The Isle of Sheep, passing plenti= full in corne, but scarce of woods containeth twentie one miles in compasse. Vpon

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Queene
Borough.

the North-shore it had a little Monasterie, (now they call it Minster) built by Sexbur= ga wife of Ercombert the King of Kent, in the yeare of 710. Vnder which, a certaine Brabander of late beganne to trie by the furnace out of stones found upon the shore, both Brimstone and Coperas. It hath Westward in the Front thereof a very fine and strong Castle, which King Edward the third built, as himselfe writeth, 'Pleasant for site, to the terrour of his enemies, and solace of his people:' unto which hee adjoynd a Burgh, and in the honor of Philip the Queene his wife called it Queene-borough, as one would say, The Queens Burgh. The Constable whereof at this day, is Sir Edward Hoby, who hath polished his excellent wit with learned studies. Eastward, is Shur= land seated, which belonged in late times to the Cheineies, and now to Sir Philip Herbert second sonne to Henry Earle of Pembroch, whom King Iames in one and the same day created Baron Herbert of Shurland, and Earle of Mont-Go= merie.

This Isle appertaineth to the Hundred of Middleton, so named of Middleton the towne, now Milton. This was some time a towne of the Kings abode, and of greater name by farre than at this day, although, Hasting the Danish pirate for to annoy it, fortified a Castle hard by in the yeare 893. Neere adjoyning heereto Sitting= burn a towne furnished with Innes sheweth it selfe with his new Major and corpora= tion: the remaines also of Thong Castle, which as some write, was so called for that Hengist built it by a measure of thongs cut out of a beasts hide, when Vortigern gave † so much land to fortifie upon, as hee could encompassse with a beasts hide cut into thongs. Since the conquest it was the seat of Guncelline of Baldismir, of noble parentage, whose sonne Bartholomew begat Guncelline: and hee by the Inheretrie of Raulph Fitz-Barnard Lord of Kings-Downe was father to that seditious Sir Bartholo= mew Lord Baldismir of whom I spake: he againe of Margaret Clare begat Sir Giles Lord Baldismir that died without issue; also Margerie, wife to William Roos of Hamlake; Maude the wife of Iohn Vere Earle of Oxford; Elizabeth espoused to William Bohun Earle of Northampton, and afterward to Edmund Mortimer; and Margaret whom Sir Iohn Tiptoft wedded; from whom descended a goodly of-spring and faire race of great nobilitie.

Tenham.

Chery gar=
dens.

Feversham.

Then saw I Tenham not commended for health, but the parent as it were of all the choise fruit gardens, and Orchards of Kent, and the most large and delightsome of them all, planted in the time of King Henrie the Eighth by Rich. Harris his fruterer, to the publike good. For thirty Parishes thereabout, are replenished with Cherie= gardens, and Orchards beautifully disposed in direct lines. Amongst these is Fever= sham very commodiously situate. For, the most plentiful part of this countrey lieth round about it, and it hath a creeke fit for bringing in and carrying forth commodi= ties; whereby at this day it flourisheth amongst all the neighbour townes. It seemeth also in former times to have flourished, considering that King Aethelstane assem= bled hither an assembly the Sages of his Kingdome, and made lawes heere in the yeare of our redemption 903.

King Stephen also he that usurped the Kingdome of England, founded an Abbey heere, for the Monkes of Clugny; In which, himselfe, Maude his wife, and Eustach his sonne were entombed. Nigh thereto, like as else where through this Countie, are found pits of great depth, which being narrow in the mouth and very spacious beneath have their certaine distinct roomes or chambers (as it were) with their se= verall supporting pillers of chalke. Concerning these there are divers opinions. I for my part, cannot tell what to thinke of them unlesse they were those pits, out of which the Britaines in old time digged forth chalke or white marle to dung their grounds withall, as Plinie writeth. 'For, they sound pits,' saith hee, 'An hundred foote deepe, streight at the mouth, but of great capacitie within:' like unto these very same of which we now speake.

And verily, no where else are they found but in a chalkie and marly soile. Vn= lesse a man would thinke, that our English-Saxons digged such caves and holes to the same use and purpose, as the Germans did, of whom they were descended. For, they

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Pits made in
Kent.

were wont as Tacitus writeth, 'to make holes and caves under the ground,' and those to

charge aloft with great heapes of dung, as harbours of refuge for Winter, and garners of receipt for corne; because by such like places they mitigate the rigour of cold wether: and if at any time the enemie commeth, hee wasteth onely the open ground: but as for those things that lie hidden and buried under the earth, they are either unknowne, or in this respect doe disappoint the enemies, for that they are to be sought for.

From above Feversham, the shoare runneth on, plentifull of shel-fish, but especi-
 Reculver. ally oysters, (whereof there are many pits, or stewes) as far as Reculver, and farther.
 Regulbium. This Reculver, is a place of ancient memorie, named in the old English-Saxon Reaculf, but in elder t̄time Regulbium. For so it is named, in the Roman Office booke Notitia Provinciarum; which reporteth that the captaine of the primer band of the Vetasians lay heere in garrison under the Lieutenant of the Saxon-shoare: (for so was the sea coast a-long this tract called) who had the command then of nine Ports, as the L. Warden now hath of five Ports. And verily the Roman Emperours coines digged up there give testimony to this antiquitie of the place: In it Aethelbert King of Kent when he had made a grant of Canterbury to Augustine the Monk, built him- selfe a Palace, and Bassa an English-Saxon t̄beatified it with a Monasterie, out of which Brightwald the Eighth Archbishop of Canterbury was elected. Of this Mona- stery, or Minster it was named Raculf-Minster, what time as Edred brother to King Edward the Elder gave it to Christ-church in Canterbury. Howbeit, at this day it is nothing else but an uplandish country towne, and if it bee of any name, it hath it for the salt savory Oysters there dredged, and for that Minster; the steeples whereof shoo- ting up their loftie spires stand the Mariners in good stead, as markes, whereby they avoide certaine sands and shelves in the mouth of the Thames. For, as he * versifieth in his Philippeis.

Cernit oloriferum Thamis in sua Doridi amaræ.
 Flumina miscentem —

It now beholds swann-breeding Thames, where he doth mix his streame
 With brackish sea —

Stoure river. Now are we come to the Isle Tanet, which the river Stour, by Bede named Want- sum, severeth from the firme land by a small channell running betweene, which river made of two divers rivelets in the wood-land called called the Weald, so soone as it goeth in one entire streame, visiteth Ashford and Wye, two prety Mercate townes well knowne: Either of them had sometimes their severall Colledges of Priests: the one built by Iohn Kemp Archbishop of Canterbury, who was there borne: the other to wit of Ashford, by Sir R. Fogge Knight. Wye also had a speciall fountaine, into which God infused a wonderfull gift and vertue at the instant prayer of Eustace a Norman Abbat, if we may beleeeve Roger of Hoveden, whom I would advise you to have re- course unto if you take delight in such like miracles. 'As how the blind by drinking thereof recovered sight, the dumbe their speech, the deafe their hearing, the lame their limbes. And how a woman possessed of the devill, sipping thereof vomited two toades which immediately were first transformed into huge blacke dogs, and againe into asses;' and much more no lesse strange than ridiculous, which some in that age as easily belie- ved, as others falsly forged. Thence the Stour leaving East-well the inhabitation of the family of the Finches, worshipfull of it selfe, and by descent from Philip Bel- knap, and Peoplesham: goeth on to Chilham, or, as t̄other call it Iulham, where are the ruines of an old Castle, which one Fulbert of Dover is reported to have built: whose issue male soone failed, and ended in a daughter inheritrice, whom Richard the base sonne of King Iohn tooke to wife, and had with her this Castle and the lands thereto belonging: Of her hee begat two daughters; namely Lora the wife of William Marmion, and Isabell wife first to David of Strath- bolgy Earle of Athole in Scotland, afterward to Sir Alexander Baliol who was

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1306. called to Parliament by the name of Lord of Chilham: & mother to that Iohn Earle of Athole, who being condemned oftentimes for treason was hanged at the last upon a gibbet fifty foot high (as the King commanded because he might be so much the more conspicuous in mens eies, as he was of higher and nobler birth) and being cut downe halfe alive, had his head smitten off, and the truncke of his body thrown in- to the fire, a very cruell kinde of punishment and seldome seene among us. And af- ter his goods were confiscate, King Edward the first bounteously bestowed this castle

* Fel-bo= together with * Felebergh Hundred upon Sir Bartholomew Badilsmer; who likewise
rough. quickly lost the same, for his treason, as I have before related. There is a constant
report among the inhabitants, that Iulius Cæsar in his second voiage against the Bri=
As we call lu= tans encamped at this Chilham, and that thereof it was called * Iulham, that is, Iulius
liana, Gilian. his Mansion: and if I be not deceived, they have the truth on their side. For heere a=
bout it was when at his second remove, he in his march staid upon the intelligence
that his ships were sore weather-beaten, and thereupon returned and left his army
encamped tenne daies while he rigged and repaired the decaies of his Navy. And in
his march from hence, was encountered sharply by the Britans, and lost with many o=
Laberius Durus a Marshall of the field. A little beneath this towne there is a pre=
a Tribune. ty hillocke to be seene apparelled in a fresh suit of greene sord, where men say, many
yeeres agoe one lullaber was enterred, whom some dreame to have beene a Giant,
others, a Witch. But I conceiving an opinion that some antiquity lieth hidden un=
der that name, doe almost perswade my selfe, that the foresaid Laberius was heere bu=
ried, and so that the said hillocke became named Iul-laber.

Five miles from hence the river Stoure dividing his Channell, runneth swiftly by
Durovernum. Durovernum the chiefe Cittie of this Countie and giveth it his name. For
* Welsh. Durwhern in the * British tongue signifieth a swift river: Ptolome calleth in steed
of Durovernum, Darvernum, Bede and others Dorobernia, the English
Saxons Cant-para-byrig, that is, The Kentishmens citie: Ninnius and the Britans Caer
Canterbury. Kent, that is, the Citie of Kent, wee, Canterbury, and the later writers in Latine Can=
tuaria. A right antient citie this is, and famous, no doubt in the Romans time: not 'over
great' (as William of Malmesbury said, 400. yeares since) 'nor verie small: much renow=
ned both for the situation, and exceeding fertility of the soile adjoining, as also for the walles
whole and undecaied enclosing it round about, by reason likewise of the rivers watering it,
and commodiousnesse of woods there about, besides the vicinity of the sea, yeelding store of
fish to serve it.' Whiles the Saxons Heptarchie flourished, it was the head citie of
Augustine the the kingdome of Kent and the kings seat; untill such time as king Ethelbert passed a
Apostle of the grant of it together with the roialty thereof unto Augustin the Apostle as they called
Englishmen. him, and consecrated Archbishop of the English Nation, who established heere his
habitation for himselfe and his successors. And albeit the Metropolitan dignity, to=
gether with the honour of the Pall (that is an Episcopall vestiment that was coming
over the shoulders, made of a sheepe skin, in memoriall of him that sought the stray
sheepe, and having found the same laid it upon his shoulders, wrought and
embroydered with crosses, first laied upon Saint Peters coffin or shrine) was ordai=
ned by Saint Gregorie the Great then Pope, to bee at London, yet for the honour of
Pall what it is. Augustine it was translated hither. For, Kenulph King of the Mercians thus writeth
unto Pope Leo. 'Because Augustine of blessed Memorie, the minister of Gods word unto
Anno. 7093. the English Nation, and who most gloriously governed the Churches of English Saxonie,
departed this life in the Cittie of Canterburie, and his bodie was there buried in the Minster
of Saint Peter Prince of the Apostles, the which Laurence his successours consecrated, it hath
pleased all the wise men of our nation, that the Metropolitan honour should bee conferred
upon that Citie where his bodie was entombed, who engrafted in these parts the veritie of
Christian faith.' But whether the Archbishops See and Metropolitan dignity were
here ordeined by authority of the wise men of our nation (that is to say) the States of
the Parliament, (to speake according to our time) or by Augustine him selfe whiles
hee lived, as others would have it: the Bishops of Rome, who next followed establi=
shed the same so, as they decreed, 'That to have it severed and taken away from thence

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was an abominable act punishable with Curse and hell-fire.' Since which time, it is in=
credible, how much it hath flourished, in regard both of the Archiepiscopal dignity, and
also of that schoole of the better kind of literature which Theodore the seventh Arch=
bishop erected there. And albeit it was sore shaken with the Danish wars, and con=
sumed for a great part thereof sundrie times by casualtie of fire, yet rose it up alwaies
againe more beautifull and glorious then before.

After the Normans entrie into this land when King William Rufus, as it was re=
corded in the Register of Saint Augustines Abbey, 'Had given the Citie of Canterburie
wholly in * fee simple unto the Bishops, which before time they had held at the Kings courtesie
onely,' it begun not onely to get heart againe, what through the fame of the religious
piety of godly men there, and what through the bounty of the Bishops, and especi=
ally of Simon Sudbury, who rebuilt up the walls new; but grew also as it were upon a
sodaine to such a state, that for beauty of private dwelling houses it equalled all the

cities of Britaine, but for the magnificent and sumptuous building of religious places and the number of them, it surpassed even those that were most famous. Among which, two especially surmounted all; Christs-church, and Saint Augustines, both of them replenished with Monkes of the Order of Saint Benet. And as for Christ-Church, it raiseth it selfe aloft neare the heart of the Citie, with so great a majestie and statelinesse, that it striketh a sensible impression of religion into their minds that behold it a farre off. This Church built in old time, as Bede saith, 'by the faithfull and believing Romans,' the same Augustine of whom I spake, got into his hands, consecrated it to Christ, and assigned it to be the seat for his successors: wherein 73. Archbishops in a continued traine of succession have now set. Of whom Lanfranke, and William Corboyle brought the upper part of the Church, and they that succeeded, the nethermore, (where as that the more ancient worke had beene consumed with fire) to that statelinesse which now wee see not without exceeding great charges, which a devout perswasion in former times willingly disbursed. For, a number of high, of low, and of meane degree flocked hither in pilgrimage with very great and rich oblations to visit the tombe of Thomas Becket the Archbishop: who being slaine in this Church by Courtiers, for that in maintaining of the Ecclesiasticall liberties, hee had stubbornly opposed himselfe against the King, was matriculated a holy Martyr by the Bishop of Rome, and worshipped as a Saint, and his shrine so loaden with great offerings, that the meanest part of it, was of pure gold, 'So bright, so shining and glittering,' as Erasmus (who saw it) saith, 'was every corner with rare and exceeding big precious stones: yea, and the Church all round about did abound with more than princelike riches:' and as though Christs name to whom it was dedicated, had beene quite forgotten, it came to be called Saint Thomas Church. Neither was it for any thing else so famous, as for his memoriall and sepulture, although it may justly vaunt of many famous mens tombs and monuments: especially, that of Edward surnamed The Blacke Prince of Wales, a most worthy and renowned Knight for warlike prowesse, and the very wonder of his age: also of Henrie the Fourth, a most puissant King of England. But Henry the Eighth scattered this wealth heaped up together in so many ages, and dispersed those Monkes: in lieu of whom were placed in this Christs-Church, a Deane, an Archdeacon, Prebendaries twelve, and Sixe Preachers, who in places adjoyning round about should teach and preach the word of God. The other Church that alwaies mightily strove with this for superioritie, stood by the Cities side Eastward, knowne by the name of Saint Austines: which Augustine himselfe, and King Ethelbert at his exhortation, founded and dedicated to Saint Peter and Paul: that it might be the Sepulture place, both for the Kings of Kent, and also for the Archbishops; (For, as yet it was not lawfull to bury within Cities) and endowed it with infinite riches, granting unto the Abbat a Mint-house with priviledge to coine money. And now, at this day, notwithstanding the greatest part thereof is buried under his owne ruines, and the rest were converted to the Kings house, yet it sheweth manifestly to the beholders how great a thing it was. Augustine himselfe was entered in the porch of the same, with this Epitaph, as witnesseth Thomas Spot.

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

The bodie of Saint Augustine doth here interred lie:
A Prelate great, devout also, and Englands honor hie.

But, as Bede reporteth, who rather is to be credited, this was the more ancient Inscription of his tombe.

Hic requiescit dominus Augustinus Dorouernensis
Archiepiscopus primus, qui olim huc a beato Gregorio Romanæ urbis pontifice directus, et a Deo operatione miraculorum suffultus, et Ethelberthum regem ac gentem illius ab idolorum cultu ad fidem Christi perduxit, et completis in pace diebus officii sui defunctus est septimo Kalendas lunias, eodem Rege regnante.

Here resteth Dan. Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury: who being in times past directed hither from blessed Gregorie the bishop of Rome, and through the working of miracles supported by God, both brought King Ethelbert

and his people from idolatry to the faith of Christ, and also after the daies of his function accomplished in peace, died the seventh day before the Kalends of June, in the same Kings reigne.

Together with him in the same porch were buried sixe Archbishops next succeeding, and in memoriall of these seven namely, Austen, Laurence, Mellitus, Iustus, Honorius, Deus-dedit, and Theodosius, were these verses (such as they are) engraven there in marble:

Septem sunt Anglis Primates et Proto patres,
 Septem Rectores, septem cœloque triones;
 Septem cisternae vitae, septemque lucernae;
 Et septem palmae regni, septemque coronae,
 Septem sunt stellae, quas haec tenet area cellae.

Seven Patriarchs of England, Primates seven:
 Seven Rectors, and seven Labourers in heaven.
 Seven Cesternes pure of life, seven Lamps of light
 Seven Palmes, and of this Realme seven Crownes full bright,
 Seven Starres, are heere bestow'd in vault below.

I may not forget another Church neere unto this, built as Bede saith, by the Romans and consecrated to Saint Martin, wherein, before Austens comming, Bertha wife to King Ethelbert, descended from the bloud Royall of France was wont to frequent divine Christian service. Concerning the Castle on the South side of the Citie, the Bulwarks whereof now are decayed, it maketh no shew of any great antiquity, and there is no memorable thing thereof come to my knowledge, but only that it was built by the Normans: as touching the dignitie of the See of Canterburie, which in times past carried a great State, I will say nothing but this, that, as in former ages, during the Roman Hierarchie, the Archbishops of Canterbury were Primates of all Britaine, Legates to the Pope, and as Vrbane the second said, 'The Patriarches, as it were, of another world:' so when the Popes authoritie was abrogated, a decree passed in the Synode, Anno, 1534. that laying aside the said title, they should bee stiled Primates and Metropolitananes of all England. Which dignitie the right reverend Father in Christ D. Iohn Whitgift lately held, who devoutly consecrated both his whole life to God, & all his painefull labours to the Church, and in the yeare 1604. slept in the Lord, a Pre-

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late much missed of all good men: After whom succeeded Doctor Richard Bancroft, a man of singular courage and counsaile, in establishing and supporting the state Ecclesiasticall. For the Latitude of Canterbury, the Pole Artick is elevated above the Horizon there fifty one degrees and sixteene minutes, and the Longitude is reckoned to be foure and twenty degrees, and fiftie one minutes.

Hackington.

Stour by this time having gathered his waters all into one streame runneth beside Hackington, where Dame Lora Countesse of Leicester, a most honorable Lady in those daies, having abandoned all worldly pleasures, sequestred her selfe from the world devoutly, to serve God wholly. Afore which time Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury began a Church there in the honour of Saint Stephen, and Thomas of Canterbury. But being inhabited by the Bishop of Rome his authoritie, for feare the same might prejudice the Monkes of Canterbury, hee gave over the workes, Howbeit ever since, the name remained and the place is called Saint Stephens: of which Sir Roger Manwood Knight, L. cheife Baron of the Exchequer, a man of exquisite knowledge in our common lawes, (unto whom for his bounteous liberalitie the poore inhabitants are much beholding) was of late time a right great ornament: and even so is his sonne at this day Sir Peter Manwood Knight of the Bath, whom I cannot but mention when as he is a favourer of vertue, and learning.

Saint Stephens.

Fordich.

From thence Stour passeth by Fordich (called the little Burrough of Forewich in King William the Conquerours booke) a place of note for excellent good trouts; and so in former time to Stoure-mouth, which it hath now forsaken a mile, and more; yet left and bequeathed his name to it. But now by Stoure-mouth runneth a brooke which issuing out of Saint Eadburghs well at Liming (where the daughter to King Ethelbert first of our nation tooke the veile) while it seeketh the sea, seeth Elham a mercate towne

The first English Nunne.
 Elham.

Inq. 2. E. 3.

of which I have read nothing, but that the Mannour was the inheritance of Iulian Leibourn a Ladie of great honour in her time, who was mother of Laurence Hastings

first Earle of Penbrooke of that surname, and after wife to William Clinton Earle of Huntingdon. 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 bourne is that river Stoure as Cæsar calleth it (as I have observed travailing lately in these parts) which Cæsar came unto, when he had marched by night almost twelve Italian miles from the sea-coast, and where hee had the first encounter, in his second expedition into Britaine; with the Britaines, whom he drave into the woods, where they had a place fortified both by nature, and mens labour, with a number of trees hewen downe and plashed to fore-close the entries, But yet the Romans forced an entrie, drave them out, and there about encamped. The place of campe as I heare, is neare Hardes, a place of ancient Gentlemen of that surname, descended from Esten grave, Herengod, and the Fitz-Bernards.

Herdes. Belowe Stoure-mouth, Stoure dividing his streame taketh two severall waies, and leaving that name is called In-lade and Wantsume, making the Isle of Tenet on the West and South side: for on all other sides it is washed with the maine Sea. This lland Solinus named Athanaton, and in other copies Thanaton: the Britaines luis Ruhin, as witnesseth Asserius: happily, for Rhutupin, of Rhutupinæ a Citie adjoining. The English Saxons called it Tanet, and Tanetland, and we Tenet. All the Isle standeth upon a whitish maile, full of goodly corne fields, and being a right fertile soile, carrieth in length eight miles, and foure in breadth: reckoned in old time to containe 600. * Families: in stead whereof, it is corruptly read in Bede Milliarium Sexcentarum, for, Familiarum Sexcentarum. But whereas Solinus writeth 'that there is not a snake creeping in this Isle, and that the mould or earth carried from hence killeth snakes,' it is now proved to bee untrue. That Etymologie therefore derived <apo tou thanatou>, that is, from the death of snakes, falleth quite to the ground. Here the English Saxons landed first: here by the permission of Guortigern they first seated themselves: here was their place of refuge; and here Guortimor the Britaine made a great slaughter of them: when, at Lapis Tituli, (for so is that place named in Ninnius which we now call Stouar almost in the same sense, and haven certainly it was) hee put them to

* Hides in English. An hides as it is thought consisteth of an hundred acres, called in latine in old time, Familia, Mansa and Mansens. Lapis tituli.

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flight and forced them with all the speed they might to take their Pinnaces.

Now Elflet. In which place also, he gave commandement, saith he, that himselfe should bee buried to repress thereby, as he thought, the furious outrages of the English Saxons: in like sort as Scipio Africanus did, who commanded that his tombe should bee so set, as that it might looke toward Africa: supposing that his verie tombe would be a terror to the Carthaginians. Here also at Wipped fleet, (so called of Wipped the Saxon there slaine) Hengest discomfited the Britaines and put them to flight, after hee had sore tired them with sundry conflicts. S. Austine our Apostle (as they call him) many yeares after landed in this Isle, unto whose blessing the credulous Clergie ascribed the plentifull fertility of the country: and the Monke Gotceline cried out in this manner: 'O the land of Tenet, happy by reason of her fertilitie, but most happy for receiving and entertaining so many Divine in-commers bringing God with them, or rather so many heavenly citizens.' Egbert the third King of the Kentishmen to pacifie dame Domneva a devout Lady, whom before time he had exceedingly much wronged, granted here a faire piece of land, wherein she erected a Monastery for 70. veiled virgins: the prioresse whereof was Mildred, for her holinesse canonized a Saint, and the Kings of Kent bestowed many faire possessions upon it, but Withred especially, who (that I may note the antiquitie and manner of livery of Seisin in that age out of the very forme of his owne Donation) 'For the full complement of his confirmation thereof, laied upon the holy altar a turfe of that ground which he gave at Humantun.' Heere afterward sundry times arrived the Danes who piteously empoverished this Island by robbings and pillages, and also polluted this Monasterie of Domneva with all kind of cruelty, that it flourished not againe before the Normans government. Heere also landed Lewis of France, who called in by the tumultuous Barons of England against King Iohn, published by their instigation a pretended right to the Crowne of England. For that whereas King Iohn for his notorious treason against King Richard his brother absent in the Holy-land, was by his Peeres lawfully condemned, and therefore after the death of King Richard the right of the Crowne was devolved to the Queene of Castile sister to the said King Richard; and that shee and her heires had conveyed over their right to the said Lewis, and his wife her daughter: Also that King Iohn had forfeited his Kingdome both by the murther of his Nephew Arthur, whereof he was found guilty by his Peeres in France, and also by subjecting his Kingdomes which

596.

Minster.

1217.
Lewis of
France.

Chronicles of
W. Thorn.

were alwaies, free to the Pope, as much as in him lay, contrary to his oath at his Coronation, and that without the consent of the Peeres of the Realme, &c. Which I leave to Historians, with the successe of his expedition, least I might seeme to digresse extraordinarily.

Neither must I passe over heere in silence, that which maketh for the singular praise of the inhabitants of Tenet, those especially which dwell by the roads or harbours of Margate, Ramsgate and Brodstear. For, they are passing industrious, and as if they were Amphibii, that is, both land creatures, and sea creatures, get their living both by sea and land, as one would say with both these elements: they be Fisher-men and Plough-men: as well Husband-men as Mariners: and they that hold the plough-taile in earing the ground, the same hold the helme in steering the ship. According to the season of the yeare, they knit nets, they fish for Cods, Herrings, Mackarels, &c. they saile, and carry forth Merchandise. The same againe dung and mannure their grounds, Plough, Sow, harrow, reape their Corne and they inne it. Men most ready and well appointed both for sea and land: and thus goe they round and keepe a circle in these their labours. Furthermore whereas that otherwhiles there happen shipwrackes heere, (for there lie full against the shore those dangerous flats, shallowes, shelves, and sands, so much feared of Sailers, which they use to call, The Goodwinsands, The Brakes, The four-foots, The whitdick, &c.) these men are wont to bestir themselves lustily in recovering both ships, men, and Merchandize endangered.

Rhutupia.
Portus Trutulensis.

At the mouth of Wantsum Southward, (which men thinke hath changed his channel) over against the Isle stood a City, which Ptolomee called Rhutupiae, Tacitus, Portus Trutulensis, for Rhutupensis, if Beatus †Renanus conjectureth

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truely: Antonine, Rhutupis Portus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Rhutupiae Statio, that is, the Road of Rhutupiæ, Orosius, The Haven and City of Rhutubus: the old English-Saxons as Beda witnesseth, Reptacester, others Ruptimuth, Alfred of Beverly nameth it Richberge: we at this day, Richborow: Thus hath time sported in varying of one and the same name. Whence this name should arise, it is not for certaine knowen. But seeing the places neere unto it, as Sandwich and †Sandiby have their denomination of Sandi: I considering also, that Rhyd Tufith in the British-tongue betokeneth a sandy fould, I would willingly if I durst, derive it from thence: This City seemed to have beene seated on the descent of an hill, the Castle there stood overlooking from an higher place the Ocean which is now so farre excluded by reason of sandy residence inbealched with the tides, that it comes hardly within a mile of it. Right famous and of great name was this City while the Romans ruled here. From hence was the usual passing out of Britan to France and the Neatherlands at it, the Roman fleets arrived here, it was that Lupicinus sent by * Constantius the Emperour into Britaine for to repress the rodes and invasions of Scots and Picts both, landed the Heruli, and Batavians, and Mæsiian regiments. Heere also Theodosius the father of Theodosius the Emperour, to whom as Symmachus witnesseth, the Senate decreed for pacifying Britan armed Statues on horse-backe, arrived with his Herculii, Iovii, Victores & Fidentes, for these were names of Roman regiments. Afterwards when the Saxon Pirates impeached entercourse of merchants and infested our coasts with continuall piracies, the Second Legion Augusta, which being remooved by the Emperour Claudius out of Germany had remained many yeares in Garrison at * Isca Silurum in Wales, was translated hither, and had a Provost of their owne heere under the great Lieutenant and Count of the Saxon shore. Which Provostship happily, that Clemens Maximus bare, who being heere in Britan by the soldiers saluted Emperour, slew Gratian, the lawfull Emperour; and was afterwards himselfe slaine by Theodosius at Aquileia: For, this Maximus it was whom Ausonius in the verses of Aquileia, called the Rhutupine robber.

* The younger.

* Caer Leon.

Clemens
Maximus.

* See how
these verses
are englished
in pag. 83.

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

<Of Maximus: a base campe-Squire that sometimes knowne to be,
Had now usurped five yeares past, and ruled with tyrannie.
Right happy thou, of Triumph such that had'st the joyfull sight,
Killing this Robber Rhutupine by maine Italian might.>

The same Poet also in his Poem Parentalia, preserved the memory of

Flavius Sanctus another President or Governour of Rhutupiæ, concerning whom thus hee wrote.

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

There bee that under the name of Rhutupine would have all Britans to be understood.

His martiall service who discharg'd with care without all stirre,
And Rutupin rejoyce in him, **who was their governour.**

Ausonius likewise in a lamentable funerall verse, setteth forth the praise of Claudius Contentus his Vnkle, who being overtaken with death left behind him unto strangers a mighty stock of money which hee had put out to usury among the Britaines and encreased by interest; and was heere also enterred.

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

My dolefull Muse now call to minde the songs of Vnkle mine,
Contentus, who enterred lies within mould Rhutupine.

This Rhutupiæ flourished also after the comming in of the English Saxons. For, writers record, that it was the Royall Palace of Ethelbert King of Kent; and Bede gave it the name of a City. But ever since, it beganne to decay: neither is the name of it read in any place afterward, as farre as I know, but in Alfred of Beverley, who hath put downe in writing, that Alcher with a power of Kentish-men at this towne, then called Richberge, foiled and defeated the Danes encombered with the spoiles they had before gotten.

Now hath time razed out all the footings and tractes thereof, and to teach us that Cities as well as men have their fatall periods, it is a verie field

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at this daie, wherein when the corne is come uppe a man may see the draughts of streetes crossing one another: (For, wheresoever the streetes went, there the corne is thinne) which the common people terme Saint Augustins Crosse. And there remaine onely certaine walles of a Castle of rough flinte, and long Britan bricke in forme of a quadrant and the same cemented with lime, and a most stiffe binding sand, mightily strengthened by tract of time, so that the cement is as hard as the stone. Over the entrie whereof is fixed a head of a personage engraven in stone, some say it was Queene Berthas head, but I take it to bee a Romane worke, a man would deeme this to have beene the Citadell or keepe of the City, it stands on such a height over-looking the low grounds in Tenet, which the Ocean by little and little shrinking away hath now left. Moreover, the plot whereon the Citie stood, being now plowed up, doth oftentimes discover peeces of Romane coines as well gold as silver, evident tokens of the antiquity thereof: and a little beneath shee sheweth a daughter of hers, which the English Saxons of sand called Sontpyc, and wee, Sandwich. This beeing one of the Cinque-ports, as they terme them, is on the North and West side, fortified with walles and on other parts fenced with a rampier, river and ditch. The haven by reason of sand choaking it, and a great shippe of burden belonging to Pope Paule the Fourth, which was accidentalie sunke in the verie channell thereof, is not deepe enough to beare any tall vessells.

Sandwich.

In ancient times it sundrie times felt the furious forces of the Danes, afterward King Canutus the Dane when hee had gained the Crowne of England, bestowed it upon Christs-Church in Canterburie with the roialtie of the water on each side, so farre forth as a shippe beeing a floate, a man might cast a Danish hatchet out of the vessell to the banke. In the Norman raigne it was reckoned one of the Cinque ports, and to finde five shippes. In the yeare 1217. Lewis of France of whom wee spake lately, burned it, King Edward the first for a time placed heere the staple, and King Edward the Third by exchange reunited it to the Crowne. About which time there flourished heere a familie surnamed De Sandwico, which had matched with one of the heires of Creve-cur, and Dauranches, Lord of †Folkesto, and deserved well of this place. In the time of King Henrie the Sixth it was burned by the French. In our daies Sir Roger Manwood chiefe Baron of the Exchequer native of this place, built, and endowed heere a free-schoole, and the Netherlanders have bettered the towne by making, and trading of Baies, † and other commodities.

Escaetria. 23.
E. 3. p. 2.

Cantium the Promontory. The Fore=land.

Beneath Rhutupiæ, Ptolomee placeth the Promontorie Cantium as the utmost cape of this Angle, which in some copies is corruptly written Nucantium and Acantium: Diodorus as corruptly calleth it Carion, and we at this day the Foreland of Kent. Now all these shores on every side, are of this Rhutupiæ by the Poets termed 'Rhutupina littora.' Hence it is, that Iuvenall satyrically inveighing against Curtius Montanus a dainty and delicious glutton, speaking of oysters carried from this shore to Rome, hath these verses.

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

None in my time had more use of his tooth,
Whence oysters came, where they were bred, full well
He knew: at Circeie cape, at Lucrine rock, forsooth,
Or Rhutup * coast, at first bit he could tell.

* British sea.

And Lucan the Poet.

Aut vaga cum Thetis, Rhutupinaque littora fervent.

* Or boyle.

Or when unconstant waving sea, and British shores doe * rage.

From this fore-land aforesaid, the shore runneth on Southward for certaine miles together, indented with a continued raunge of many hilles mounting up. But

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Sandon. Deale. where Cæsar arrived.

when it is come as farre as Sandon (that is to say the Downe of Sand), and to Deale, and Walmer, three Neighbour Castles, which King Henrie the Eighth, within the remembrance of our Fathers built, it setleth low, and in a flat and open plaine lieth full against the sea. At this Deale, or Dole: as Ninnius calleth it (and that truely in mine opinion: For, our Britains at this day doe so terme a plaine lying low and open upon sea or river) the constant report goes that Iulius Cæsar did arrive: and Ninnius avoucheth as much, who in barbarous Latine wrote thus, 'Cæsar ad Dole bellum pugnavit,' that is, At Dole Cæsar fought a battaile. A Table likewise set up in Dover Castle confirmeth the same: yea and Cæsar himselfe verifieth it: who reporteth that he landed upon an open and plaine shore, and that the Britaines welcommed and received him with a hote and dangerous encounter. Whereupon, our Countrey man Leland in his Swans song

lactat Dela novas celebris arces,
Notus Cæsareis locus trophæis.

Deale famed much, vnants of new turrets hie,
A place well knowne by Cæsars victorie.

Cæsars entry into Britaine.

For hee, (give mee leave I pray you to digresse awhile out of my course) having, (as Pomponius Sabinus reporteth out of Seneca) wonne all that was to be gotten by sea and land, cast his eie to the Ocean, and as if the Romane world would not suffice him, bethought him selfe upon another world: and with a fleete of a thousand saile (for so writeth Athenæus out of Cotas, either to be revenged of the Britains who aided the Gaules (as Strabo saith; or in hope of British pearles, as Suetonius reporteth: or inflamed with an ambitious desire of glory, as others doe record, in the yeare before Christs nativitie fiftie foure, and once againe in the yeare ensuing, entred into Britaine; having before hand sounded the havens by his espialls, as Suetonius, and himselfe doth testifie; and not, as Roger Bachon fableth, by setting certaine looking glasses upon the coast of Gaule, and by Art perspective, which by reflection multiplieth hidden formes. What hee exploited here, himselfe hath at large delivered in his Commentaries; and I likewise before have summarily abridged out of him, and the writings of Suetonius concerning Scæva, whose valourous service during the civill warre was notably seen above others at Dyrrachium, and whom our Poet Ioseph of Excester in his Antiocheis, and namely in these his verses touching Britaine, reported (I know not how truely) to have bene a Britaine borne.

In his booke de Arte et Natura.

Hinc et Scæva satus, pars non obscura tumultus

Civilis, Magnum solus qui mole soluta
Obsedit, meliorque stetit pro Cæsare murus.

Here borne also was Scæva, he that bare no little sway
In all these civill broiles; the Fort that stood full in his way
Alone he brake, Pompey besieged, was Cæsars strongest stay.

See page 34,
35, &c.

But what were the exploits of Cæsar in this our country, learne you may of him= selfe, and out of that which hath before beene written. For, neither as yet, have I met with that old father a Britaine, whom Marcus Aper, as we read in Quintilian, saw in this Island; who avowed that he was present at the battaile, in which they assaied to keepe Cæsar from landing, when he came to warre upon them: neither is it any part of my meaning now to write an Historie, but a Topographie.

Castra nava=
lia.
Cæsars ship=
campe.

Vpon this shore, lie out with a long traine certaine heapes in manner of bankes or rampiers, which some imagine that the winde swept up together. But I suppose them to have beene a fence and countermure, or rather the Ship-campe, which Cæsar raised with ten daies and as many nights labour, to haile up thereto his sea-beaten and shaken Navie, and to defend it, both against tempests and also the Britaines, who in vaine did assaile it.

For I understand by relation of the dwellers, thereby, that this rampier is cal= led Romes worke, as if it were A worke of the Romans. And so much the rather believe I, that Cæsar arrived heere, because hee writeth, that seven

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Dubris.
Dover.
Darell.

miles from hence, (for, so wee reade in the ancient bookes, corrected by Flavius Constantinus a man of Consul degree) the sea is kept in and compassed with such streight mountaines that for the higher places a dart may bee flung to the very shore: verily as soone as we are past Deale, a mightie ridge of steepe high Cliffs, Cice= ro termeth them 'moles magnificas,' that is, Stately cliffes bringing forth Samphyre in great plenty, runneth for seven miles or there about, as far as to Dover: where it ope= neth it selfe: and of that nature is the place, that, right as Cæsar writeth, betweene two hills it letteth in and encloseth the sea. Within this partition and separation of the Cliffes lieth Dubris, which Antonine the Emperour mentioneth, the Saxons name it Dofra, and we Dover. This name was given unto it, as Darell out of Ead= mer writeth, because the place was shut up and hard to come unto. 'For, when as,' (saith he) 'in ancient times the sea there harborous spreaded it selfe upon urgent ne= cessitie to make it a more commodious haven, they kept it in with more streight bounds.' Howbeit, William Lambard, with more probabilitie fetched the reason of this name from the word Dufyrrha, which in the British language betokeneth a place steepe and upright.

In Sussex.

Suffragan to
the Archbi=
shop of Can=
terburie.

The towne which is seated betweene high clyffes (whereas some-time the ha= ven was, when the sea more insinuated it selfe, as wee collect by the anchors and ship planks that are digged there up; is more famous for the commodiousnesse of the haven, (such as it is) and for readie passage into France, than for any elegancie, or great trade. For it is a place of passage of all other most haunted, and it was pro= vided in old time by a speciall Statute, that no man going forth of the realme in pilgrimage, should else where embarque and take sea: more-over it is reckoned one of the Cinque-ports, and in times past it was charged to furnish and set out one and twenty ships unto the warres, in the same manner and forme as Hastings did, whereof I have already spoken. Toward the sea (now somewhat excluded by Beach) it was fenced with a wall; whereof some part as yet standeth. It had a faire church conse= crated unto Saint Martin, founded by Whitred King of Kent, an house also of the Knights-Templars, which now are quite gone, and nothing to bee seene of them: It yeildeth likewise a seat for the Archbishop of Canterburies Suffragans, who when the Archbishop is busied in weightier affaires, mannageth for him matters that per= taine to Orders onely, and not to the Episcopall jurisdiction. From the top of a rough and craggie cliffe which mounteth up to a wonderfull height, where it looketh downe to the sea: a most †stately Castle like unto a prettie Citie fortified right strongly with bul-warkes and many a Tower, overlooketh and threatneth after a sort the sea under it: Mathew of Paris calleth it the Key and Locke, The Barre and Sparre of England. The common sort of people dreameth, that it was built by Iulius Cæsar, and verily I suppose by the British Bricks in the Chappell there, that it was built by the Ro= mans, who used such in their great buildings. What time as the Roman Empire de= clined, they placed here a band or companie of the Tungricanes, who were accoun=

A band of the
Tungricanes.

ted among the Aides-Palatine: out of whose armoury and munition happily were those big arrowes, which the Castellanes doe now shew for wonders, and were wont to bee discharged then, and many yeares after, before the invention of great Ordnance, out of engines called Balistæ like huge crosse-bowes bent by force of two or foure men.

From the entrance of the English Saxons into this land, unto the †expiation of their Kingdome, no where could I as yet reade so much as one bare word of this Castle or the Towne; save onely in certaine by-notes out of a Table, that was heere hanged upon a wall; which reported that Cæsar, having arrived at Deale, and discomfited the Britaines at Barmdowne (which is a plaine adjoyning, fit for horse fight, and meete to embattaile an armie in) began the Castle of Dover; and that Arviragus afterward fortified it against the Romans, and stopped up the haven. Also, that after him King Arthur and his knights vanquished I wot not what rebels heere. Howbeit a little before the Normans comming in, it was reputed the onely defence and strength of England: and for that cause William Duke

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Castleguard
changed.

of Normandie, bound Harold by an oath to deliver up into his hands this Castle together with the well, what time as he aspired to the Kingdome: and after hee had settled his estate and affaires at London, thought it good before all other things to fortifie this peece, and to assigne faire lands in Kent unto Gentlemen to bee held in Castle-guard, with this condition to be in readinesse with certaine numbers of men for defence of the same: which service notwithstanding at this day is redeemed with a yearely paiement of money. For, when Sir Hubert de Burgh was Constable of this Castle, (to use the words of an old writer) 'he weighed with himselfe that it was not safe for the Castle to have every moneth new warders for the Castle-guard, procured by the assent of the King and all that held of that Castle, that every one should send for the ward of one moneth tenne shillings: and that therewith certaine men elected and sworne, as well horse as foote, should be waged, for to gard the Castle.' It is written, that Phillip surnamed Augustus King of France, when Lewis his sonne, went about to gaine the Crowne of England, had wonne certaine Cities and Forts, and could not get this, being manfully defended by the said Sir Hubert de Burgh: said thus. 'Verily my sonne hath not one foote of land in England, untill he be Master of Dover Castle:' as beeing in very deed the strongest hold of all England and most commodious for the French. Upon the other cliffe which standeth over against it, and beareth up his head, in manner, even with it, are extant the remaines of a very ancient building. One, I know not upon what reason induced, said it was Cæsars Altar. But Iohn Twin of Canterbury a learned old man, who in his youth saw a great part thereof standing whole and entire, assured me, that it had bene a Watch-towre to give night light and direction to ships. Like as there stood another opposite unto it at Bologne in France, erected there by the Romans, and long after reedified by Charles the Great (as Regino witnesseth, in whom Phanium, for Pharium, is falsly read, which at this day the French terme Tour de Order, and the English, The old man of Bullen. Vnder this cliffe, Henrie the Eighth, in our fathers daies with exceeding labour, and 63000. pounds charges, by pitching huge posts fast within the very sea, and the same bound together with yron worke, and heaping thereupon a deale of timber and stones, brought up a mightie Pile which we call, The Peere, wherein the ships might more safely ride. But the furious violence of the raging Ocean soone overcame the laudable endeavour of that puissant Prince, and so the frame of this worke beaten continually upon with the waves, became disjoyned. For the repaire whereof, Queene Elizabeth laid out a great summe of money, and the Authority of Parliament imposed upon every English ship that carry forth or bring in merchandise a certaine toll upon Tonneage for certaine yeares.

This Sea coast of Britaine is seperated from the Continent of Europe by a frete or streight, where, as some suppose the Seas brake in and made way betweene the lands. Solinus calleth it Fretum Gallicum, Tacitus, and Ammianus Marcellinus, Fretum Oceani, and Oceanum Fretalem, Gratius the Poet:

Freta Morinum dubio refluentia ponto.

The narrow Seas on Bollen-coast that keepe uncertaine tides.

The streight
of Calais or
narrow seas.

They of the Netherlands call it Dehofden, of the two heads or promontories: we the Narrow-sea, and The strait of Calais, as the Frenchmen, Pas de Callais. For, this is the place as saith a Poet of our time.

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

Where current of two seas
In gullet streight, wherein throughout, their billowes rage and fret
Keepes France and England so a part, as though they never met.

The narrow sea, as Marcellinus truly writeth, 'swelleth at every tide with terrible high flouds,' and againe at the ebbe, becommeth 'as flat as a plaine field: if it not be raised with winds, and counter seas betweene two risings of the moone it floweth twice and ebbeth as oft.' For, as the Moone ascendeth toward the Meridian, and is set againe under the Hori=

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zon in the just opposite point, the Ocean heere swelleth mightily, and the huge bil=lowes rush upon the shores with so great a noise that the Poet might well say, 'Rhutu= pinaque littora fervent.' And Rhutup shore doth boile and billow, and D. Paulinus, where he speaketh of the County of Bulloigne, which he termeth 'the utmost skirt of the world,' not without cause used these words, 'Oceanum barbaris fluctibus frementem,' that is, The Ocean raging and roring with barbarous billowes.

Whether
Britanie
was in time
past joynd
unto France.

Heere might arise a question beseeming a learned man that hath wit and time at will, whether, where this narrow sea runneth between France and Britaine now, there was a narrow banke or necke of land that in times past conjoynd these regions, and afterwards being broken either by the generall deluge, or by rushing in of the waves, or else by occasion of some earth-quake, did let in the waters to make a through pas= sage. Verily, as no man makes doubt that the face of the whole earth hath beene alte= red, partly by the said deluge, and partly by long continuance of time and other causes: as also that llands by earthquakes, or the shrinking back of waters were laid and joy= ned unto firme lands: so, most certainly it appeareth by authors of best credite, that llands by reason of earthquakes and the breaking in of waters were severed, disjoy= ned, and rent from the Continent. Whereupon Pythagoras in Ovid saith thus:

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

My selfe have seene maine ground sometime turned into sea and sand,
And seene I have againe the Sea, became maine settled land.

Strabo gathering of things to come by those that are past, concluded that such Isthmi, neckes, or narrow bankes of land, both have beene, and shall bee wrought and pierced through. 'You see,' saith Seneca, 'whole regions violently removed from their places, and now to lie beyond the Sea, which lay before bounding upon it and hard by. You see, there is separation made both of Countries and nations, when as some part of nature is provoked of it selfe: or when the mighty wind beateth strongly upon some sea: the force whereof, as in generall, is wonderfull. For, although it rage but in part, yet it is of the uni= versall power that †so it rageth. Thus hath the sea rent Spaine from the Continent of Africke: Thus by Deucalions floud so much spoken of by the greatest Poets, was Sicilie out from Italy. And hereupon Virgil wrote thus,

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

These lands whilom by violence of breac and ruines great,
(Such change makes time, and what is it that long time doth not eate?)
A sunder fell (men say) where as they both in one did grow,
The Seas brake in by force, and through the mids did overthrow
Both townes and grounds. And Italy forthwith from Sicily side,
Did cut, and them with in-let streight doth still part and divide.

Plinie sheweth likewise of Isles, that Cyprus was rent from Syria, Eubæa, from Bœo= tia, Besbicus, from Bythinia, being parts before of the maine land: but none of the old writers was ever able to avouch, that Britaine was so severed from the Maine: onely those verses of Virgil and Claudian before cited by me in the very first entrance into

this worke, together with the conjecture of Servius Honoratus doe insinuate so much. And yet, Dominicus Marius Niger, and Master Iohn Twin a right learned man, and whosoever he was that wrested these verses made of Scicilia, unto Britaine, are of this opinion:

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

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— Some time was Britannie
A part of France. But swelling tides on hie
Have changed the site: and Nereus he, as Conquerour hath torne
The confines quite, and runnes betweene the cliffs a sounder worne.

Considering therefore, that in this matter there is no assured ground upon certaine authority; the learned, by laying and comparing the like examples in such narrow Seas as this, for searching out of the truth; propose these and such like points duly to be weighed and considered.

First, whether the nature of the soyle in both shores be the same; which verily is found here to be even so: For the shore of either side, where the distance betweene is narrowest, riseth up with loftie cliffes, of the same matter, as it were, and colour, so as they may seeme to have beene riven asunder.

Secondly, How great the breadth is of the sea or streight. Certes, the streight heere is not much broader, than either the streight of Gibraltar, or of Scicily: to wit, twenty foure miles over: so as at the first sight, one would imagine that these lands were severed by the billowes of the raging counter-seas. For that the land sunke downward by earth-quakes, I hardly dare thinke, seeing that this our †Northern climate of the world is seldome shaken with earth-quakes, and those when they happen, be never great.

Thirdly, How deepe the streight is. As the Streight of Sicilie is sounded in depth 80. paces, so this of ours exceedeth not 25. fathom, whereas the sea on both sides of it is much deeper.

* Frowen shoale.

Fourthly, Of what nature the ground is in the bothoms, stony, sandy, beachy, or else oasy, and muddy. And whether there be beds or shelves of sand lying scattered in the said narrow sea? I have learned of Sailers that there lieth but * one banke, and the same in the very mid-channell, which at a low water is scarce 3. fathom deepe, But within halfe a league to the South-ward it is 27. fathom deepe, and to the North-ward 25.

* Welch.

Lastly, Whether any place in either of the two shores taketh name in the ancient language, of a breach, a plucking away, division, separation or such like? as Rhægium which standeth upon the Sicilian Streight, is named of the Greeke word <Rhēgnumi> that is, to breake, because in that place, by the violent force of waves Sicilie was broken off from Italie. But thinking, as I doe heereof, I can meet with none, unlesse one would suppose that Vitsan upon the French shore, had the name from Gwith, which in the * British tongue betokeneth a division or separation.

They that would have Britaine to have been the very continent of Gaule after that universall deluge, argue from the wolves, whereof there were many among us in old time, like as at this day in Scotland and Ireland.

De Civitate Dei lib. 16. c. 7.

How, say they, could there be any of them in Ilands considering that all beasts and living creatures perished which were not in the Arke? unlesse a long time after, the earth had beene passable throughout, and no Isles at all. This question busied Saint Augustine, but unto it he answereth thus, 'Wolves and other beasts may bee thought to have swome over the sea unto Ilands, yet onely to neere adjoining Ilands,' (as stags yearely for their reliefe and food swim out of Italy into Cicy). 'But some Isles there be so far remote from maine lands, that it is to be thought no beast could swim over. If it should bee said, men caught them and so brought them over with them, it carrieth some credit, that this might well have beene for the delight they had in hunting. Although it cannot bee denied but by the commandement or permission of God even by the worke of Angels they might have beene transported. But if so be they sprung out of the earth according to their first originall, when as God said, Let the earth bring forth a living soule, then it appeareth much more evidently, that all kind of living creatures were in the Arke, not so much for the encrease and reparation of them, as to * figure out sundry Nations for the sacrament of the

* As a type of the Gentiles calling.

church, in case the earth, brought forth many creatures in those llands, whereto they can not passe.' Thus Philosophizeth he. Neither is any man able upon this argument to pronounce any thing more sufficiently and exquisitely. For me, it may suffice, that I have

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propounded thereof, let the Reader throughly waigh and examine it. And hee that is able in this point to see deepest what is most true, verily I will report him a man right skilfull and deeply quick-sighted.

Morini.

On the other side in the Firme-land, inhabited the Morini, so called in the ancient Gaules tongue, as it were Maritimi, sive Maris accolæ, men dwelling upon the Sea-coast, or hard by the sea. Their countrey is now termed Conto de Guines, and Conte de Bolonois, and had in old time two places of very great name, to wit Gessoriacum,

* That is from Itius Portus.

and Itium, * whence, as Cæsar hath recorded, there was the best and most commodious passing out of Gaule or France into Britain, and most Authours thinke it was that towne which now they call Callais. But that famous and learned man Hospitalius, Chancellour of France, a very skilfull Antiquary, avoucheth, that Callais is no ancient towne, but was only a small village, such as the French-men terme Burgados, untill that Philip Earle of Bolen, walled it about, not very many yeares before the English won it. Neither is it red in any place, that men tooke shipping there for Britaine, before those times. I thinke therefore that Itium is to bee sought some where else: that is to say, below, at Vitsan, neere unto Blacknesse, which we call Whitsan, the word sounding not much unlike to Itium. For, that all men crossed over out of this lland thither, and embarqued there to saile hither, wee observed out of our owne histories: in so much as certaine lands were held in Coperland neere Dover by service to hold the Kings head betweene Dover and Whit-sand when soever hee crossed the Sea there. And Lewis the younger French King when he came in devout pilgrimage to visit Thomas of Canterbury, besought that saint by way of most humble intercession,

The shortest passage betweene France and Britaine.

that no passenger might miscarry by shipwracke betweene Vitsan and Dover; as who would say, that at the same time, that was the usual passage to and fro: neither in truth, is this narrow sea else where more streightned: although it is to bee supposed, that they who saile betweene, in passing over did not respect the neerer way and shorter cut in sailing, but the commodiousnesse of the havens in the one shoare, and the other. For even so, albeit the sea be narrowest, betweene Blacknesse in France, and the Nesse in England, yet now the ordinary passing is betweene Dover and Callais: as in former ages, before that Vitsan haven was dammed up, the passage was betweene it and Dover: and before that time, between Rhutupiæ and Gessoriacum: From whence Claudius the Emperour and the other captaines, whom I have spoken of, sailed over into Britaine. This Gessoriacum, Pliny seemeth to call, Portum Morinorum Britannicum, peradventure for the passage from thence into Britaine Ptolomee, in whom it hath crept into the place of Itium, nameth it Gessoriacum Navale, in which signification also our Welsh-Britans commonly terme it Bowling-long, that is, Boloine the ship-road.

Gessoriacum.

Tabula Pentegeriana, now set forth by M. Welser. Bononia Galliæ.

For that Gessoriacum was the very same Sea-coast towne, which Ammianus calleth Bononia, the Frenchmen Bologne, the Low-country men Beunen, and wee Bolen, I dare bee bold to aver and maintaine against Hector Boethius, and Turnebus: grounding my assertion both upon the authoritie of Beatus Rhenanus, who saw an ancient military Map, wherein was written 'Gessoriacum quod nunc Bononia,' that is, Gessoriacum, now called Bolen: and also upon Itinerarie computation, or account of the miles, which answereth just to the distance that Antonine the Emperour hath put downe betweene Ambiani and Gessoriacum. But, that which may serve in steed of all proofes.

Pag. 272. in Basil edition and pag. 251.

The rablement of Pyrates serving under Carausius, which the Panegirick Oration, pronounced unto Constantius the Emperour, reported to have beene inclosed and shut up within the walles of Gessoriacum and there surprised: an other Oration unto Constantius Maximus his sonne, relateth to have beene vanquished at Bononia: so that Bononia, that is, Bolen, and Gessoriacum must needs be one and the selfe same place: and it may seeme, that the more ancient name was worne out much about that time. For it is not to be surmised, that so grave authors unto the great Princes erred in the setting downe and naming of this place, the memory thereof being then so fresh, and that victory so glorious. But, what have I to doe with France?

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Verily, I have the more willingly ripped up the memorie of these matters, for that

the prowesse and valour of our Ancestours shewed it selfe often in this coast; as who wonne and wrested both Calais and Bolen from the French. And as for Bolen, they rendred it backe againe at the humble request of the French King after eight yeares, for a summe of money agreed upon. But Callais they held 212. yeare in despight and maugre of the French. Now returne wee to Britaine with full sailes and a favou= rable tide.

From (Dover, leaving the little Abbey of Bradsole dedicated to S. Radegund, wher= of Hugh the first Abbat was founder) there runneth for five miles in length a con= tinued cheine of chalky cliffes standing on a row, hanging joyntly one to another, as far as to Folkstone: which was a flourishing place in times past, as may appeare by the pieces of Roman coine and Britaine bricke daily there found: but under what name, it is uncertaine. Probable it is, that it was one of those towres or holds which in the reigne of Theodosius the younger, the Romans placed for to keep off the Saxons, as Gildas saith, 'At certaine distances along the shore, in the South part of Britaine.'

Famous it was and much frequented by the English Saxons, for religions sake, by reason of a Monasterie that Eanswide daughter to Eadbald King of Kent consecrated there unto Nunnes: But now it is a small towne, and the greatest part thereof the Sea hath, as it were, parted away. Howbeit, it was the Baronie of the Family de Abrincis or Aurenches: From whom it came to Sir Hamon Crevequer, and by his daughter to Sir Iohn of Sandwich, whose grand child Iulian by his sonne Iohn, brought the same as her dowry to Iohn Segrave.

From thence, as the shore turneth a front South West-ward Sandgate Castle, built by King Henry the Eighth defendeth the coast, and upon a Castle hill there= by are seene reliques of an ancient Castle. More inward is Saltwood a Castle of the Bishops of Canterbury which William Courtney Archbishop of Canterbury enlarged. And neere unto it is Osten-hanger, where Sir Edward Poinings Baneret a father of many faire bastards, and amongst them of Thomas Lord Poinings Lieufftenant of Bollen, began to build a stately house but left it unperfect when death had bereft him of his onely lawfull child which he had by his lawfull wife the daughter of Sir I. Scot his neigh= bour at Scots-Hall: where the family of Scots hath lived in worshipfull estimation a long time, as descended from Pashely, and Serieaux by Pimpe. But to returne to the sea= coast: neere to Sandgate, Hith is situated, one of the Cinque ports, whereof it assumed that name, which in the English Saxons tongue signifieth an haven or harbour: al= though hardly it maintaineth that name now, by reason of sands, and the Sea with= drawing it selfe from it. And yet it is not long since it first made any shew, and that by the decay and fall of Westhyth, a neighbour-towne Westward, and which was some= time a Port, untill the Sea in our great grandfathers daies retired from it. So are Sea= townes subject to the uncertaine vicissitude of the Sea.

This Hith, like as West-Hith also, had their beginning from **the** ruine of Lime stan= ding hard by, which in times past was a most famous Port towne, untill the sands that the Sea casteth up, had choked and stopped the haven. Both, Antonine and the booke of Norrrices called it Portus Lemanis, Ptolomee <limēn> which being in Greeke a significative word, the Copiantes, or Copiers out of old bookes, because they would seeme to supply the defect, wrot it <Kainos limēn> and the Latin Interpreters following them translated it 'Novus portus,' that is, New-port, or New haven: whereas, the pro= per name of the place was Limen or Leman, like as at this **time** Lime. Heere the Cap= taine over a company or band of Turnacenses, kept his station under the Count or Lieufftenant of the Saxon shore. And a Port way paved with stone, called Stonystreet, reacheth from hence toward Canterbury, which one would easily judge to have beene a worke of the Romans, like as the Castle adjoyning hard unto it, now named Stutfall, which in the side and descent of a pretty hill, tooke up about tenne acres of ground in compasse: and the reliques of the wall remaine still of British bricke and flint so close laid and couched together with a kind of strong mortar made of lime, sand and pibles, that as yet time hath not given it the check: and now, although it

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be not an haven towne, yet it retaineth still no small shew of the ancient dignitie it had: For heere the Warden of the Cinque Ports at a place called Shipway useth to take his solemne oath, when hee first entred into his office, and heere, upon certaine set daies, the custome was to decide causes betweene the inhabitants of the said Ports.

Some have thought, that in this place a great river discharged it selfe into the sea, for that one or two writers have made mention of the river Leman, and the mouth of

L. Poinings
by King
Henrie the
Eighth.

Hith.

Leman, at which the Danes Fleet in the yeare of our salvation 892. arrived. But I suppose they are deceived in the description of the place, both because there is no river heere, but a very small one, which streight waies being of no reckoning at all vanisheth: as also, for that the Archdeacon of Huntingdon, a compendious authour, and of good approved credit writeth, that the said fleet arrived at the Haven Leman, and saith not a word of the river. Vnlesse a man would thinke, (with whom I dare not accord) that the river Rother, which intermingleth it selfe with the Ocean under Rhieine, ran downe this way, and changed his course by little and little, when that champian plaine called Rumney Marsh, grew unto the firme land.

Rumney Marsh.

For, this Marsh-country, (which from Lime containeth 14. miles in length, and 8. in bredth, and reckoneth two townes, nineteene parishes, and 44200. acres or there about, by reason of ranke greene grasse most convenient for the grasing and feeding of beasts), hath beene by little and little laied unto the land by the benefit of the sea.

* Petrus Nan=nius.

Whereupon I may well and truely terme it the Seas-gift, like as Herodotus called Ægypt, the gift of the river Nilus, and a very * learned man termed the pastures of Holland, the gifts of the North-wind and the river Rhene. For, the sea to make a mends yeilded that againe in this place (which it swallowed up elsewhere in this coast) either by retyring backe, or by laying oze thereto from time to time: as some places which in the remembrance of our grandfathers, lay close unto the sea shore, are now dis-joynd a mile or two from the sea. How fruitful the soile is, what a number of heards of cattel it feedeth, that are sent thither from the furthest parts of Wales, and England to be fatted; what art and cunning is used in making of bankes to fence it, against the violent risings of the sea, one would hardly believe, that hath not seene it. And that it might be the better ordered, certain lawes of Sewers were made in the time of King Henry the third. And King Edward the fourth ordained, that it should be a Corporation, consisting of a Bailive, Iurates, and the Communnalty. In the Saxons time the inhabitants thereof were called Mersc-ware, that is, * Marshmen: and verily the signification of that name accordeth passing well with the nature of the place. Neither can I understand and conceive that ancient writer Aethelward, when he reporteth, 'That Cinulph King of the Mercians wasted Kent, and the country which is called Mersc-warum.' And in another place, 'That Herbyth a Captaine was by the Danes beheaded in a place named Mersc-warum,' if he meant not this very Marsh-country, Rumney, or Romene, and in former time Romenal, which some conjecture by the name to have beene the Romans worke, is the principall towne of this Marsh, and one of the Cinque-ports, whereof Old Romene and Lid are accounted members, which joyntly were charged with the setting forth of five ships of warre, in that manner and forme, as I have before said. It is seated upon an hill of gravell and sand, and had on the West side an haven of good receit and commodious withall, for most of the winds; before the sea with-drew it selfe from it. 'The inhabitants,' as we read in King William the Conquerours booke, 'were in regard of their sea service, quitte and quiet from all custome, beside for * robbery, peace-breach and Foristell.' And in those daies it flourished with the best; For it was divided into twelue wards, it had also five Parish-churches, it had a Priorie, and an Hospitall for sicke persons: But in the reigne of Edward the first, when the sea raging with † violence of windes overflowed this tract, and made pitifull waste of people, of cattell and of houses in every place, as having quite drowned Promhil a prety town well frequented: it made the Rother also forsake his old channel, which heere before time emptied himselfe into the sea, and stopped his mouth, opening a new and neerer way for him to passe into the sea by Rhie: So as by little and

* Viri palustris.

795.

Rumney.

Domes-day Booke.

* The penalties for these offences.

1287.

And in those daies it flourished with the best; For it was divided into twelue wards, it had also five Parish-churches, it had a Priorie, and an Hospitall for sicke persons: But in the reigne of Edward the first, when the sea raging with † violence of windes overflowed this tract, and made pitifull waste of people, of cattell and of houses in every place, as having quite drowned Promhil a prety town well frequented: it made the Rother also forsake his old channel, which heere before time emptied himselfe into the sea, and stopped his mouth, opening a new and neerer way for him to passe into the sea by Rhie: So as by little and

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little hee forsake this towne. Which ever since hath decreased, and lost much of the † forme, frequency, and ancient dignity.

Lid.

Dnagenesse.

* Hulver or Holy-trees Jlices.

Beneath this, the land tending more East-ward maketh a Promontory, (we call it the Nesse, as it were a nose) before which lieth a dangerous flat in the sea, and upon which standeth Lid a towne well inhabited: whereunto the inhabitants of Promhill after that inundation aforesaid betooke themselves. And in the very utmost point of this Promontory which the people call Denge-nesse, where there is nothing but beach and pible stones, * Holme-trees grow plentifully with their sharp prickey leaves alwaies greene, in manner of † underwood, for a mile and more. Among the said beach neere unto Ston-end is to be seene an heape of greater stones, which the neighbour inhabitants call Saint Cryspins, and Crispinians tombe, whom they report to have bene cast upon this shore by ship-wrackle and from hence called into the glorious compagnie of Saints. From thence the shore retyring it selfe is directly carried into the West,

bringing fourth peason among the beach, which grow up naturally like clusters of grapes a number together, and in tast little differ from our field peason, and so runneth on as farre as to the Rother-Mouth, by which for some space Kent is divided from Sussex.

Anderida.
Andredceaster.

The course of this river on Sussex side wee have in part briefly spoken of before. On Kent side it hath Newenden, which I almost parswade my selfe was that haven so long sought for, and which the booke Notitia Provinciarum called Anderida, the old Britains Caer Andred, and the Saxons Andredsceaster: first, because the Inhabitants by a continued tradition constantly affirme it was a most ancient towne and Haven whereof they shew the plot; then, for that it is situate by the wood Andredswald, that tooke the name of it; lastly, because the English-Saxons seeme to have termed it Brittenden, that is, The Britans Vale, (as they called also Segontium an ancient towne of the Britans of which we spake before): whence the whole Hundred adjoining is named Selbrittenden. The Romans for to defend this coast against the Saxon rovers, placed heere the band of the Abulci with their Captaine: Afterward being taken by the English Saxons it decaied quite. For, Hengist being fully determined to rid all the Britans out of Kent, and thinking it would much availe him to encrease his troupes and bands with greater forces of his owne nation, called fourth Aella out of Germany with a strong power of English Saxons, and while he gave the assault unto this Anderida by violence, the Britans out of the wood hard by, where they laie in ambushments, †chased him so, that at length after many losses on both sides given and taken, when he had parted his army and both discomfited and put to flight the Britans in the wood, and also at the same time forced the towne, by assaults; his barbarous heart was so enflamed with desire of revenge, that he put the Inhabitants to the sword and razed the towne even to the ground. 'The place lying thus desolate, was shewed, (as Henry of Huntingdon saith,) to those that passed by many ages after.' Vntill the Friers Carmelites newly come out from Mount Carmell in the Holi-land, who sought for such solitary places, built them heere a little Priory in the time of King Edward the first, at the charges of Sir Thomas Albuger Knight: and so streight waies there rose up a village, which in regard of the old towne overthrowen, began to be called Newenden, that is, The New towne in the vale. I saw nothing there now, but a mean village with a poore Church, & a wodden bridge to no great purpose for a ferry is in most use, since that the river Rother, not containing himselfe in his channell hath overlaid, & is like to endanger & surround the levell of rich lands thereby. Whereupon the inhabitants of Rhie complaine, that their haven is not scoured by the streame of Rother as heeretofore, and the owners heere suffer great losse: which their neighbours in Oxeney doe feare, if it were remedied, would fall upon them.

Oxeney.

Appledore.

This is a river-isle ten miles about, encompassed with the river Rother dividing his streames, and now brackish; having his name either of mire, which our ancestours called Hox, or of Oxen, which it feedeth plentifully with ranke grasse. Opposite to this is Appledore, where a confused rabble of Danish and Norman Pirates, which under the conduct of one Hasting had sore annoied the French coasts, loden with booties

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landed, and built a Castle: whom notwithstanding King Aelfred by his valour enforced to accept conditions of peace.

Sisingherst.

Bengebury.
Homsteed.

Guildford.

Vp-land hence, and from Newenden I saw (which I should have before remembered) Cranbroke and Tenterden good clothing towns, Sisingherst a faire house of the familie of Bakers advanced by Sir Iohn Baker not long since Chauncellour of the Exchequer, and his marriage with a daughter and heire of Dingley, Bengebury an habitation of the ancient familie of Colpepper, and neere adjoining Hemsted a mansion of the Guildfords, an old familie, but most eminent since S. Iohn †Guilford was Controuler of the house to king Edward the Fourth. For his sonne and heire S. Richard Guildford was by king Henry the seventh made knight of the Garter. Of his sonnes againe Sir Edward Guildford was Marshall of Callais, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Master of the Ordnance, father to Iane Dutches of Northumberland, wife to Sir I. Dudley Duke of Northumberland, mother to the late Earles of Warwick, and Leicester, and Sir Henrie was chosen Knight of the Garter by King Henrie the Eight, and had his Armes enobled with a Canton of Granado by Ferdinand king of Spaine for his worthy service in that Kingdome when it was recovered from the Moores, and Edward, lived in great esteeme at home. To be brieve from the said Sir Iohn are issued by femalles immediatly the Darells of Cale hill, Gages, Brownes of Beechworth, Walsinghams, Cromers, Isaacs, and Iseleies, families of prime and principall note in these parts. But

now I digresse and therefore crave pardon.

Kentish
capons.

Earles of
Kent.

In the parishes heere-about the commendable trade of cloathing was first set up and freshly practised, ever since King Edward the Third his daies, who by proposing rewards, and granting many immunities, trained Flemings into England in the tenth yeere of his reigne to teach our men that skill of Draperie, or weaving and making wollen cloth, which is justly counted at this day one of the Staies that support our common Weale. Thus much of Kent, which (to conclude summarily) hath this part last spoken of for Draperie, the Isle of Tenet and the East parts for the Granarie, the Weald for the wood, Rumney Marsh for the meddow-plot, the North downs toward the Thames for the Conny-garthe, Tenham and there about for an Orchard, and Head-Corne for the brood and poultre of fat, big, and commended capons.

As for the Earles, omitting the English Saxons Godwin, and Leofwin his brother, and others, who were Earles not by descent and inheritance, but by office. Odo halfe brother by the mothers side to King William the Conquerour, and Bishop of Baieux, was the first Earle of Kent, of the Norman bloud: a man, by nature of a bad disposition and busie head, bent alwaies to sow sedition and to trouble the State. Whereupon he was committed to prison by a subtile distinction, as Earle of Kent, and not Bishop of Baieux in regard of his holie orders; and afterward for a most dangerous rebellion which he had raised, he was by his nephew King William Rufus deprived of his places of dignity, lost all his goods in England and abjured the Realme. Afterwards, King Stephen who as an Intruder reaped the renewes and Commodities of the Crowne of England, that hee might bind by benefits martiall men to him, hee advanced William of Ipres a Fleming to that honor: who being, as Fitz-Stephen calleth him; 'Violentus Cantii incubator,' that is, the violent over-pressor of Kent, was forced by King Henrie the second to depart, sheading many teares and so became a monke, Henrie likewise the sonne of King Henrie the second, whom his father had crowned King, rebelling against his father, gave in like respect the title of Kent unto Philip Earle of Flanders. But this Philip was Earle of Kent in title only and by promise. For, as Gervase of Canterburie writeth, 'Philip Earle of Flanders undertooke to the uttermost of his power for to aide the young King, doing him homage and binding himselfe with an oath: unto whom the said King promised in reward of his service the renewes of a thousand pounds, together with all Kent: also the Castle of Rochester and the Castle of Dover.' Not many yeeres after, Hubert de Burgh, having done notable good service unto the State, received as it were, by due desert the same honor at the hands of King Henrie the Third: who also made him chiefe Iustice of England. This Hubert was a man who unfaindly loved his Countrie, & amidst the stormes of frow=

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An. 15. E. 2.

Saint Brieu.

ning Fortune performed all duties to the utmost that his Countrey could require of a right good patriot. Yet at length he fell in disgrace, and was dispoyled of his dignities: whereby this title slept and lay as dead untill the time of King Edward the Second. Who bestowed it upon his younger brother Edmund of Woodstocke, who being Tutor of his nephew Edward the Third, falling into the tempest of false, injurious, and malignant envie was beheaded, for that he never dissembled his naturall brotherly affection toward his brother deposed, and went about when hee was (God wot) murdered before (not knowing so much) to enlarge him out of prison; perswaded thereunto by such as covertly practised his destruction. Hee had two sonnes Edmund, and Iohn, who were restored by Parliament to bloud and land shortly after. And with all, it was inacted that no Peere of the land, or other that procured the death of the said Earle should bee impeached therefore, than Mortimer Earle of March, Sir Simon Beresford, Iohn Matravers, Baious, and Iohn Devoroil. So these his two sonnes succeeded in order, and when they were both dead without issue, their sister Ioane, who survived them, (for her lovely beautie called The Faire maide of Kent) brought this honour unto the house of the Hollands. For Sir Thomas Holland her husband was stiled Earle of Kent, and shee after married by dispensation to the Black Prince heire to him King Richard the Second. Her sonne Sir Thomas Holland succeeded in that honourable title, who died in the twentieth yeare of King Richard the Second. Him againe there succeeded his two sonnes Thomas and Edmund. Thomas who also was created Duke of Surry, and forthwith for complotting a conspiracie against King Henry the Fourth lost his head, leaving no child: Edmunds his brother being Lord High Admirall of England, was wounded at the assault of Saint Brieu in little Britan, and died thereof in the yeare of Salvation 1408. leaving likewise no issue. Now when this dignitie was expired, in this family of the Hollands, their glasse

The Wal=singham.

being runne out, and the Patrimony parted among Edmund sisters; King Edward the Fourth honoured with the title of the Earldome of Kent, First, Sir William Nevill Lord Fauconberg: and after his death, Edmund Lord Grey of Ruthin, Hastings and Weisford, and who had to succeed him George his sonne. Hee of Anne Widevile his first wife begat Richard Earle of Kent, who having wasted his inheritance ended therewith his daies issuelesse, 1523. But the said George by his second wife Katherine, daughter to William Herbert Earle of Pembroke, was father of Sir Henry Grey of Wrest knight, whose grand-sonne Reginald, by his sonne Henrie, Queene Elizabeth in the yeare 1571. advanced to the Earledom of Kent. And after his decease without issue, his brother Henrie succeeded, a right honourable personage and endued with the ornaments of true nobility.

This province hath parishes. 398.

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<part 2>

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Toliapis.
Caunus.
Canvey.
See in Essex,
Shepey.

..... Over against Zeland, Tamis the goodliest and noblest river of Britain dischargeth himself into the sea: in which place Ptolomee setteth Toliapis and Cauna, or Convennon. Of Toliapis, which I suppose to be Shepey, see in Kent. Of Convennos I have spoken in Essex in the page 441.

Goodwin Sands.

More Eastward without Tamis mouth, there lieth along before the Iland Tenet, a place full of shelves and sands, and very dangerous for saylers, which they call Goodwins sands, where our Annales doe record that in the yeere 1097. an Iland which was the patrimony of Goodwin Earle of Kent, was quite swallowed up and sunk in the sea: concerning which John Twin writeth thus. 'This land was very fruitfull, and full of plenteous pastures, lying somewhat lower and more flat than Tenet; out of which there was a passage by boat or barge three or foure miles long. This Iland in an unusuall tempest of windes, and boisterous fury of stormy raines, and uncooth rage of the sea, was drowned, and lieth overwhelmed with sand cast up after an incredible manner, and without all recovery is turned into a middle or doubtfull nature of land and sea. For I wot wel what I say, because one while it wholly floateth, and another while at a low water after an ebbe, it beareth walkers upon it.' Haply this is Toliapis, unlesse you had rather read Thanatos, for Toliapis, and in some Copies we read it Toliatis, of which we have treated in Kent. See the 345. page.

Some call it Lomea.

In this very place, the huge vastnesse of the sea gathereth into such a straight, that the gullet of the Ocean betweene the firme land of France and Britaine, is not above thirty miles over, which Streights some call the Narrow sea of Britaine, others of France (and the bound it is of the British sea) which by little and little removeth the

The British narrow sea.

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shores farther asunder, that were in manner meeting together, and by the driving backe of the lands on both sides equally, floweth between Britaine and France from East to West. At this beginneth the British sea:

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**PHILEMON HOLLAND
THE TRANSLATOUR
TO THE
READER.**

It is now almost thirty yeeres agoe, since I enterprised the translation of this Master Cambdens worke, entituled Britannia: and it is full twenty sixe yeeres since it was printed in English. In which former Impression, I being farre absent from the Presse, I know not by what unhappy and disastrous meanes, there passed, beside ordinary and literall Errata, many grosse and absurd mistakes and alterations of my translation, which was done precisely and faithfully according to the Authors Ori=

ginall. Whereof to give you but a touch or taste: Page 23. line 11. the Latine is, quam Cambrica, i. Britannica gens, is printed, Than the British Britain, without all sense, for, Than the Welch, that is, the British Nation. Page 38. line 15. Purple Tapestry remove, for, Purple Tapistry ridde, as it ought to bee. Page 200. line 14. of Saint Nicholas, for, Saint Michael, as it ought to be according to the Latin. Page 266. line 10. the Latin is, Aerem insalubrem, is crept in, Wholesome aire, for, Unwholesome aire, as it should bee. Besides, whole Verses and Lines left out, and eftsoones other Words and Sentences foisted in: Substantives used for Adjectives, Adjectives for Substantives; Passive words used for Active, Actives for Passive; and so divers other

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passages, against the Law of Priscian, and Rules of Gram=mar. Moreover, that Hiatus and want of number in some Verses, in other some Hypermeter, all by mee translated with full feet and musicall measure: and in some places, for Sense, <oude gru>, or down right nonsense, and such like stuffe in above a hundred places. All which now by my means, and command of the higher Powers, care of some of the Partner-Printers of this second Impression, and not with= out the industry and helpe of my onely Son H. H. a mem=ber of the Society of STACIONERS, are rectified, sup=plied, and amended, to the better illustration of the work, contentment and solace of the future diligent Readers, and perusers of the said Worke. Vale. 85. Ætat. suæ, Anno Dom. 1636.

Φ.

<The second English edition of Camden's book was published by a consortium of London booksellers in 1637. (There are five different imprints.) Camden was dead by then, but Holland was still alive (he died soon afterwards, however) and glad of the opportunity to correct some of the mistakes which he had noticed in the first edition. Except for minor adjustments to the spelling and punctuation (the sort of changes which compositors felt free to make), I have marked all the differences, even where only one or two letters are involved. Some of them represent changes for the better (this includes the corrections called for in the list of errata at the end of the first edition), some of them changes for the worse. But in any case they do not amount to much. I have appended the postscript added at the back of the book, so that Holland has a chance to speak for himself. – C.F. July 2010.>