

Richard Gough (editor)
Britannia
London
1789

BRITANNIA:
OR, A
CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
THE FLOURISHING KINGDOMS OF
ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND,
AND
IRELAND,
AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;
FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

BY WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM
THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.
ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,
BY RICHARD GOUGH, F. A. & R. SS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS, AND OTHER COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS,
FOR T. PAYNE AND SON, CASTLE-STREET, ST. MARTIN'S;
AND G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-RROW.
MDCCLXXXIX.

.....

225a

ADDITIONS.

The county of KENT, bounded on the north by the Thames, and the German ocean; on the east by the sea; on the south by the sea, and Sussex; and on the west by Sussex and Surrey; extends in length from the west of the lands in Beckenham called Langley to Ramsgate in the isle of Thanet, about 53 miles; and in breadth from the river Rother south of Newenden to the Thames at Nowrhead in the isle of Greane, about 26 miles; and is in circuit about 160 miles /a. Later surveys differ a little from this. Mr. Hasted has given no bounds or measures. The whole shire has long been and still is divided into five parts commonly called Lathes, and these into 14 bailiwics and 68 hundreds /b. It contains 1248000 acres, 408 parishes, and 30 considerable towns /c; and is well peopled.

The property of this county, at the making of the Conqueror's survey, lay in few hands. The principal landholders were only the 12 following; the king, the archbishop, and monks of Canterbury, the bishops of Rochester and Bayeux, the abbies of Battle, St. Austin, and Ghent: Hugh de Montfort, earl Eustace, Richard de Tunbridge, Haimo vicecomes,

and Albert the chaplain.

'The commodities of Kent are fertile, wood, pasture, catel, fisch, foule, rivers, havens with shippes among the v ports most famose, and royale castelles and townes, and the faith of Christe there firste restorid. Cæsar in 5 libro de bello Gallico praysith the humanite of the Kentisch men. The kyng himself [Henry VIII.] was born in Kent. Kent is the key of al Englande /d.'

Deptford.

Deptford or Depeford, q. d. Deep ford of the river Ravensburne /e, was held by Hugh de Maminot, a Norman baron, who built a castle here now ruined /f. His son Walkelyn 1138 4 Steph. held Dover castle for Maud the empress /g, though Lambarde /h says he gave it up to Stephen on his repeated solici=tations, and after his death fled into Normandy. He was succeeded by his son Walkelyn, and his daughter and coheir married Geoffery de Say /i. Hence it is that the person whom Camden calls daughter of Walkelyn defender of Dover castle, is by Gibson translated sister, i. e. to his son or the last Walkelyn. Deptford was of no estimation till Henry VIII, for the better preservation of the royal fleet, erected a storehouse, and created certain officers there, whom he incorporated by the name of the master and war=dens, assistants, and elder brethren of the Holy Trinity, for the building, keeping, and conducting of the navy royal /k. By grant 4 Henry VIII to the shipmen and mariners of this realm, they were en=abled to begin to the honour of the Holy Trinity and St. Clement a perpetual guild or brotherhood concerning the craft or cunning of mariners, and for the augmentation and increase of the ships thereof, which as the body corporate of the seamen

225b

of England still continues here under the title of the Trinity house of Deptford Strond, who examine and license pilots both for merchant ships and the royal navy, taking care of the rates of pilotage and all light-houses and buoys throughout the kingdom, licensing the seamen on the Thames and aliens in the navy, determining complaints of men and officers in the merchants service /l, and relieving an=ually 300 seamen and their widows. They have here two almshouses of 21 or 30 houses. The area of the dock-yard is now more than doubled; a wet dock has been added of two acres for ships, besides another of one acre and an half for masts, &c. with suitable store=houses, launches, apartments, &c. /1 Say's court here, so called from the family abovementioned, belongs to the antient family of the Evelyns /2. Here the Czar Peter resided while he studied navigation in England, and tradition says his amusement was to drive barrows through the beautiful holly hedges, to which Mr. Evelyn is supposed to allude in his Sylva. At Brockley in this parish and Lewesham was a Premonstratensian priory, founded t. Henry II. re=moved to Begeham /m.

Say's court.

Brockley.

Keston.

The river Ravensbourn, which falls into the Thames here, rises in Keston parish on Keston heath just under a large oval camp, treble trencht and ditcht, except on the south, which is partly built upon; the

east covered with wood. It is near two miles in circuit, and has a way leading to the river. The beautiful clear well at bottom to the west is walled in. This camp is too large to have been made by Cæsar, as Philpot /n imagined, yet the form and the Roman tiles, bricks, and coins ploughed up in it seem to prove it Roman. Bishop Gibson, though he could not make good his opinion, was for placing Noviomagus here with Somner /o and Stillingfleet /p, and Dr. Harris /q thinks it later than the time of Claudius. Horsley /r imagined it a summer camp, and Dr. Tabor /s the camp of Aulus Plautius where he waited for Claudius after his fourth action with the Britans /t. Near it at West Wickham is a small intrenchment cast up by sir Christopher Heydon, in the reign of Elizabeth, to train men /u.

Bromley. More to the north is Bromley, where the bishops of Rochester have a palace, rebuilt by the first bishop 1174. Bishop Warner erected 22 Charles II. a college for the maintenance of twenty poor ministers' widows, with an allowance of £.20 per ann. to each, and £.50 to their chaplain; the first of the kind in England, and imitated by bishop Morley at Winchester, and bishop Ward at Salisbury /3. It was augmented by the rev. Mr. William Hetherington 1767, bishop Pearce 1774, and others.

Chiselhurst. At Chiselhurst, a pleasant village included in Lewesham, was born 1510 sir Nicholas Bacon, who died 1579, and sir Francis Walsingham, who died 1590.

Camden place. At Camden place our author lived, and died 1623. After his death it passed through several hands. Henry

/a Lambarde, p. 8.
 /b 63. Hasted. Besides the 61 hundreds specified in the map Mr. Hasted enumerates others of too small extent to be there expressed. These are Bircholt in Scray Lathe, Chatham and Gillingham in Aylesford.
 /c Mag. Brit. II. 1071. /d Leil. It. VII. 135. /e Lamb. 428.
 /f Harris, 2. /g Ord. Vit. 917. /h P. 154. 125. /i Dugd. Bar. I. 511. 619.
 /k Lamb. 428. /l Harris, 2. /m Tan. p. 227. Hasted, p. 6. See p. 205.
 /n P. 203. /o Canterb. 24. /p Orig. Brit. 63. /q P. 168.
 /r P. 423. Aubrey (Mon. Brit.) says it is a vast rude camp, neither square nor round, double trencht, the rampart and graff great; and in Cæsar's Commentaries it is said the Britans were encouraged to find the Roman camp so small when their fleet was in danger.
 /s Phil Trans. No. 356. /t Harris, 112. /u lb. /3 G.

226a

Spencer, esq. sold it to Charles Pratt, esq. /x since created baron Camden of this place.

Greenwich. Greenwich belonged at the Conquest to the abbot of Ghent, till Henry V. seizing it among the lands of alien priories gave it to Shene, and at the dissolution it came to the crown. The church is dedicated to Elphege the archbishop martyred here by the Danes. The palace begun by Humphry duke of Gloucester t. Henry VI. was enlarged by Edward IV; Henry VII. added the brick front to the water /y, and Henry VIII. spared no cost to embellish it. Here both his daughters were born, and his son ended his life /z. James I. built the House of delight, now the governor of the hospital's house, which was fitted up by queen Henrietta Maria /a. The old palace of Placentia being nearly demolished by time, Charles II. begun another, which was completed and doubled for an hospital for seamen by William III. The tower built by Duke Humphry is succeeded by the royal observatory erected by Charles II. furnished with the requisite instruments and a deep dry well for observ=

ing the stars in the day time. The earl of Northampton built here an hospital for a governor and twenty poor men (two of this parish and eight from Snottisham and Castle rising, Norfolk) and two others at Clun in Shropshire and at Castle rising, Norfolk, as appears by his epitaph in the S. aisle of the church in Dover castle, on the marble coffin in which he lies, which is supported above the table of the tomb about five feet from the ground. Erasmus mentions Franciscan friars here. Speed places Grey friars here 1376. Queen Mary restored the observants whom Elizabeth finally expelled. John duke of Argyle was created a peer of Great Britain 4 Ann. by the titles of baron Chatham and earl of Greenwich, with limitation to his heirs male. He died 1743, leaving five daughters, of whom Caroline, the eldest, born 1717, was married first to Francis earl of Dalkeith, secondly to Charles Townsend, esq. just before whose death 1767, she was created baroness Greenwich.

Lewsham. Near Greenwich is Lewsham, where Abraham Colfe vicar, who died 1567, founded two free-schools and an almshouse. It gives title of viscount to the earl of Dartmouth, whose great grandfather William was so created by queen Anne 1711.

Blackheath. Adjoining to Greenwich lies the plain called after the colour of the soil Blackheath, the scene of the Danish encampment when Elphege was murdered, and since of Tyler, Cade, and lord Audley, in their several insurrections; and the barrows of the slain remain at the south-east corner of Greenwich park. In a camp on this heath were found three fibulæ, one transparent and two opaque speckled, supposed fictitious stone: they had holes in the middle, through which run gold wire, (see Pl. XIII. fig. 5.) In 1765 Mr. Tothall of Dover, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries drawings of two pennies of Henry III. part of a large collection ploughed up in a field of Mr. Hatton's at Charlton, near Greenwich; two of Edward found separately in his neighbourhood, and a gold Probus, washed up on the sea-shore near

226b
Dungenness, fair but full of sand-holes as if a cast, unless eaten by the sea-water: IMP. PROBVS P. F. AVG. Rev. VICTORIS SEMPER. On Blackheath is Morden college, founded by sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, a little before his death 1708, for as many poor gentlemen as the estate will afford, and the house will hold forty.

Morden college.

Eltham. Henry III. kept his Christmas at Eltham 1270. On William the bastard being slain in the battle of Bannocburn 1314, his kinsman Gilbert de Aton lord Vesci inherited by his disposition. He granted this manor to Gilbert Scrope for a term. Edward II. resided much here, and had a son John born here 1315, and named from the place. Here Edward III. entertained John of France, and held two parliaments. Richard II. resided much here. Henry IV. kept his last Christmas here. Edward IV. repaired the palace, and inclosed one of the three parks; Henry VII. built the fair front over the moat, which Holland says rendered the place unhealthy; and Henry VIII. kept two splendid feasts here. From that time Green-

wich came into favour to the prejudice of this palace /l, of which remain only the gateway and the magnificent hall with its fine roof used as a barn. During the civil war the several parts and parcels were sold to different persons, but reverted at the Restoration. Sir John Shaw holds the manor under the crown /m. Here are five almshouses founded by Thomas Philpot, esq. /n The marshes about Woolwich were first overflowed 1236, 21 Henry III. and again in the reign of James I. and some acres never recovered /o. The canons of Lesnes abbey adjoining kept this sweet and sound land in their time /p.

Mr. Ray is of opinion that Pliny's Britannica was not the Cochlearia rotundifolia or Batavorum, which we call Garden Scurvy grass, proper to muddy sea-coasts, and which is found on many parts of our coast and on some midland mountains, but the Cochlearia Britannica or sea scurvy grass. Abraham Munting affirms the true Britannica of Pliny and the antients to be the Hydrolapathum maximum of Gerard and Parkinson, or great water-dock /4.

Lesnes. In Erith parish at Lesnes Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England 1178, founded an abbey of Austin canons, among whom he retired and died the year following, and was buried in the choir or chapter-house. The abbot had summons to parliament 49 Henry III. and 23 Edward I. but not after the reign of Edward III. It was valued at £.186 per ann. and suppressed among the lesser monasteries 1524. It now belongs to St. Bartholomew's hospital, Smithfield. Only the north side of the church and the cloister wall and much of the house made a farm house remained 1753. The effigies of the founder on the lid of his stone coffin was dug up among others of his family in Weever's time. Sir John Hippisley, the then owner of the scite, covered them up again and planted a bay tree which still flourishes over them /q.

Woolwich. From Greenwich the Thames passes on to Woolwich, a market town, and one of the principal docks of England, though overlooked by the earlier Kentish antiquities. Besides its right of seniority to the

/x Harris, 101.

/y What Holland means by saying that the tower which duke Humphry began and Henry VII. finished was 'famous in Spanish fable,' I do not understand.

/z Lambarde, 431. /a Hasted I. 21.

/b It was observed, says Holland, by the prying adversaries of our religion, that William Lambarde was the first protestant that built an hospital.

/c Ep. ad Jod. Jon. p. 579. and Stowe. /d Tan. 227. /e G. Hasted, I. 29. /f G. Hasted I. 77. ex stat. 16. C. II.

/g Hasted I. 72. /h lb. 14. /i Hasted I. 48-52. /k Lamb. 522.

/l Harris, 116. /m Hasted I. 50. 53. /n Harris, 116. Hasted I. 61. /o Hasted, I. 45.

/p Holland. South by east from Eltham is a Roman camp on the top of a hill covered with wood. Aubrey Mon. Brit.

/4 G. Cannegieterus de Brittenburgo, p. 156. 159. 177, thinks it a species of berony.

/q Weever, p. 777. Stukeley in Arch. I. 47. Hasted. I. 201. Tanner, 61.

227a

other docks, in it were built the following capital ships of war: Harry Grace Dieu, 3 Henry VIII. Prince Royal, 8 James I. Royal Sovereign, 13 Charles I. Nazeby, afterwards the Charles Richard, afterwards the James and St. Andrew 7. 10. 22. Charles II. /5

Westram. Darent passes first by Westram, which gave birth to that constant martyr John Fryth, to that advocate for civil and religious liberty bishop Hoadly 1676, and to the gallant conqueror of Canada general Wolfe 1727. William earl of Jersey had a seat here at Squerries, sold by his son to Mr. Warde

whose grandson now enjoys it /r.

Sevenoak. Sevenoak is a populous well-built market town, remarkable for the defeat of Jack Cade and his followers by sir Humphry Stafford, whom Henry VI. sent against them; and for giving birth to William Sevenoak, lord-mayor of London, a foundling, who founded there an hospital and school 1418, 32 Henry /s, rebuilt 1727. In this parish is Knoll the antient and noble seat of the family of Sackville, earls of Dorset, to whom Elizabeth granted it. It formerly belonged to the Saks and the archbishops of Canterbury from Bouchier, who purchased it of William Fienes lord Say and Seale, and 34 Henry VI. rebuilt it, and died 1486. It was alienated from the see by Cranmer 29 Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted it to the duke of Northumberland. Earl Thomas Sackville's grandson alienated it, but Charles II. regranted it to his nephew Richard, from which time it has been in the family. It is a large mansion, built round two quadrangles, each entered by two gateways with towers. The hall has a rich wooden screen, and a fine antique statue, supposed of Pythagoras, in beautiful drapery, lately brought from Naples; and leads by a clumsy old staircase to the principal apartments. Among the valuable pictures here are one called Anne Boleyn; a singular picture of Wolsey; bishop Gardiner young and beardless; sir Walter Raleigh and lady; sir Anthony Marsden physician to James I. a whole length of James I. falsely ascribed to sir Anthony More, who was dead 30 years before James came to the throne of England. He is seated in his royal robes in a chair like a couch, still preserved here. The chapel is very antient, and adorned with painted glass; and to the house adjoin various offices, formerly occupied by the workmen of the family. Thomas Farnaby, the most eminent schoolmaster of his time, kept school here, and was buried in the chancel 1647, aged 72. His grandson Charles was created a baronet, and his descendants are still so. Brooks-place, the antient seat of the Amhersts, was rebuilt by the present lord Amherst, and called Montreal /t.

Chevening. The river runs next to Chevening, the seat of Thomas Lennard earl of Sussex, who sold it 1717 to Philip son of James Stanhope, created earl Stanhope.

Otford. At Otford Offa king of the Mercians, gained so complete a victory over Ealhmund /u king of Kent, that he attempted A.D. 773 /x, to transfer as it were in triumph the archiepiscopal see into his own dominions, and so far succeeded as to get Lichfield exempted from the jurisdiction of Canterbury, obtaining for it a pall of Alexander I. A.D. 789: all the Mercian sees of Worcester, Leicester, Sidnacester, Hereford, Elmham, and Dunwich, being erected into a province for it: and so it continued eleven years from 786 to 797, in which time Mathew of Westminster tells us three archbishops sat at Lichfield; Ealdulf, Humbert, and Higbert; in whose time the see of Canterbury was restored to its former dignity by Kenwulf king of the Mercians /6. But all other

227b

historians concur in making only Ealdulf archbishop of Lichfield /y; and bishop Gibson mistakes strangely in dating the getting the pall for Lichfield 766, when the battle was not fought till 773, and Matthew of Westminster expressly dates it 786, and the re-establishment of the see of Canterbury 797. The battle said to be fought here between the Danes and Edmund Ironside 1016, was by the Saxon chronicle and Matthew of Westminster placed at Sceorstan in Worcester-shire, though placed here by Lambert /z and other Kentish antiquaries. The manor belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury before the Conquest. Winchelsea died here 1313. Deane rebuilt it t. Henry VIII. Warham left nothing of the old palace standing but the walls of the hall and chapel /a, and laid out £.33000 on it, though his predecessors Morton and Bouchier had liberally builded at Knoll /b; yet all that now remains here is part of the gate and its towers, late the property of sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, chief baron of the Exchequer, to whose ancestor James I. granted it /c.

Holmesdale. Between this and Sevenoak is Holmesdale, a vale running into Surrey, where it has already been described.

Lullingston. Of the family of Lullingston I find no account in our Baronages, nor in Mr. Hasted's History of Kent, l. p. 310. The castle and manor belonged to the Peches, Harts, and Dykers, and now to sir Dixon Dyke /d. Shoreham castle adjoining had also the name of Lullingston, but is now ruined /e. At Eynsford adjoining are ruins of a castle belonging to the Eynsford's t. Henry II. /f

Darent. On the river Darent, antiently called Crucan, which in its short course, gives name to five small towns, St. Mary Crey, Pauls Crey, Votes or Foots Crey, North Crey, and Creyford, is Darent, where Vortimer, son of Vortigern, defeated the Saxons with great slaughter /g. On Greensted green are many barrows, several earth works, and a small camp /h.

At Dartford began the insurrections under Tyler who slew the collector of the poll-tax for some indecencies offered to his daughter. Frederic the emperor married Henry III's sister Isabella here by proxy. Edward III. held a tournament here 1331, and 1355 founded here a nunnery valued at £.380 per ann. /i Holland says Henry VIII. converted it into an house for himself and successors. Only a gateway remains, and the scite produced the best artichokes in England /k. Here was an hospital founded t. Henry VI. /l refounded with an almshouse 1697. Here was set up the first iron-mill by Godfrey Box of Liege 1590 /m, and before 1590, the first paper-mill in England by one Spelman who died 1607, and planted the first lime-trees here. Dartford gives title of viscount to Edward Villiers earl of Jersey /n. On Dartford and Creyford heath are a number of pits from 10 to 20 fathom deep, like wells or chim-

/s G. /r Hasted I 385. /s Lamb. 520. G. Harris 277. Tan. 228. Hasted I. 338. 357.

/t Hasted I. 350. /u Aldric. Harris.

/x Math. Westm. says, out of pique to Lambert archbishop of Canterbury. p. 46. /6 G.

/y Godw. 310. /z P. 509. /a Erasm. pref. ad Marc. ev.

/b Lamb. 509. /c Hasted I. 322. /d Holland. Hasted I. 312. /e lb. 318.

/f lb. 307. Har. 118. /g G. Har. 91. /h Hast. I. 249. /i Tan. 225. Lamb. 446.

/k Grose's account under his view of it. /l Tan. 228.

/m Lamb. 453. Stowe 1040. Harris 93. Dr. Harris is very confused here in date, and mis-cites Stowe's page.

/n Hast. I. 225-6.

nies, dug either for chalk or for retreats to the Saxons, like the old Germans mentioned by Tacitus /o. Mr. Camden mentions such in Essex, and sir Robert Atkins /p in Gloucestershire at Cold Aston.

NOVIOMA=
GVS. Somner, Burton, Stillingfleet, and Stukeley, place NOVIOMAGUS of Antoninus, and NEOMAGUS of Ptolemy at Crayford, where is a manor still called Newbury; Camden, Gale, and Ward, at Woodcot in Surrey; Salmon at Keston beforementioned. But here are no roads or evidences of a station except situation and distance, which last seems not very exact /q.

Swanescomb. Between the Darent and Medway near Greenhithe Swane the king of Denmark landed, and encamped at Swanescomb, where are remains of works and mounts or barrows /r. Here too is laid the scene of that noble stand which the Kentish men are supposed to have made for their liberties with the Conqueror. Unfortunately this story rests only on the credit of a Canterbury monk /s. Mr. Pegge places VAGNIACÆ at Swanscombe /t. So did Dr. Thorpe; and something like a Roman miliare was dug up on the Watling-street here /u.

Crayford. In Crayford church-yard was dug up a copper coin of an antient Greek emperor, and a modern Greek copper one 1741 /x.

Gravesend. Gravesend, so called according to Mr. Lambarde from Gereve's end, q. d. the limit of the Gereve or Reve, is a market town, which was burnt by the French t. Richard II. and fortified by Henry VIII. with a platform which has still a governor; another being raised at Mylton adjoining, and two opposite on the Essex shore /y. Here is a constant passage by boats from Dover and Canterbury to London /z since the abbot of Mount Grace by the tower to which it belonged obtained of Richard II. that the inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton only should transport passengers to London. The port of London ends just below the town /a.

Shorn. Beyond Gravesend is Shorn, held antiently by sir Roger Northwood, by service to carry with others the king's tenants a white ensign 40 days at his own charges, when the king warred in Scotland /b.

Cobham. Cobham gives both name and title to its barons, who are as antient as king John. John lord Cobham was a respectable character in the reign of Edward III. and died 9 Henry IV. His granddaughter's husband sir John Oldcastle assumed the title in her right; and with a strong tincture of enthusiasm mixed with a real zeal for reformation in religion fell a martyr to ecclesiastical power, which persuaded the young king Henry V. that his designs were levelled at the government. The last of the Brooks lords Cobham was involved in Raleigh's sentence as conspiring against James I. but execution being suspended he died in great poverty 1619. One of the family was restored to the title 20 Charles I. and died soon after without issue /c. Cobham hall is now the seat of John earl of Darnley lord Clifton; the centre built by Inigo Jones. A large chesnut tree a mile from it is 32 feet round /d. Cobham gives title of baron to Richard Granville Temple earl

Temple.

Cliff at Hoo. Spelman and Talbot are of opinion, that three several councils were held at Cliff at Hoo: the first by Cuthbert archbishop of Canterbury, at which was 228b

present Ethelbald king of Mercia A. D. 742; the second under Kenulph king of Mercia A. D. 803; and the third under Beornulph his successor A. D. 822: to these Dr. Wilkins adds others 798, and a provincial one 800. Mr. Lambarde doubts whether Clovesho was not in Mercia rather than Kent, at which distance it is hardly probable the kings would have attended, yet on the authority of Talbot agrees that Cliff at Hoo must be the place, as he finds no place in Mercia resembling Cloveshoe, though many of the name of Cliff. Bishop Gibson, in his index of names at the end of the Saxon chronicle, gives good reasons for fixing it to Abingdon, which certainly had another name before Cissa founded the abbey, and the book of Abingdon calls that name Sheovesham, which is easily mistaken for Cleovesham. It is described as the capital of the kingdom, and the place where all the public affairs were transacted, on which account the council of Hereford 673, decreed, that a council should be called there once a year /e. Dr. Harris /f will not give up the point, but defends the title of Cliff to these councils and to the three others A. D. 747, 800, and 824 /g, because the place had always the name of Bishop Clive, and appears to have been much larger before the fire 1520. Dr. Plott says it is no wonder the kings of Mercia called councils in Kent, which at that time they had wholly conquered /h.

Medway r. An act passed 16 Charles II. to make the Medway navigable in Kent and Sussex /7. Since 1740 it has been made so from Maidstone to Tunbridge by an act 1740 /i. Baxter derives its name from Mad iio g iisc, q. d. the fair stream of water; and Dr. Gale on Antoninus supposes it to mean simply the river, both Med and Way signifying the same. Mr. Pegge /k rather the river of Med, from med, middle, Saxon, Vaga British because running through the middle of Kent.

Penshurst. The Weald of Kent produced William Caxton, as himself tells us in the preface to the Recueil of Troy. The town of Penshurst was antiently called Pencester and Penesherst /l. The house is a very large pile, ornamented with great towers, and the principal front embattled: but has no one uniform front. It is entered by a great portal under a magnificent tower, and over the gate is an inscription setting forth that the manor, &c. was given by Edward VI. to sir William Sidney, knight banneret, chamberlain of his household, and that the tower was built 1585. Within is a square gloomy irregular court. The great hall though most neglected is one of the most curious parts of the building, and has a remarkable roof raised on the shoulders of some large images in a grotesque manner. From the hall you ascend to a spacious vaulted gallery, having at the upper end a Gothic arch with three steps, each of a single piece of timber, much worn, and from thence stairs on

either hand lead to the principal apartments by a way now shut up. The pictures are much damaged and little of the house shewn. It belongs at present to the widow of William Perry, esq. niece to the late earl of Leicester. The oak planted in the park on sir Philip Sidney's birth-day still remains 22 feet round; and in the church are monuments for sir William Sidney chamberlain to Edward VI. first lord

/o Lamb. 445. Hasted I. 211. /r not mentioned by Hasted I. 263-4.
 /p P. 230. /q Horsley 423. Hasted I. 211. /t Gent. Mag. 1755 273.
 /s Seld. on Polyolb. p. 302. Har. 308. Hast. I. 264. /y Lamb. 486. /z Holland. Har. 136.
 /u Hast. I. 450. /x Bp. Lyttelton in Ant. Soc. min. /d Hast. I. 497.
 /a Hast. I. 450. /b Holland. /c Dugd. II. 64. 281. /e G. Somner Lex. v. Abbandune. /f P. 78. /g See Spelm. Conc. in annis.
 /h Hasted I. 536. /i Burr's Hist. of Tunbridge 223. /k Gent. Mag. 1755. 273.
 /l Hast. I. cxxv.

229a

here; a fine one for Robert Sidney earl of Leicester, and lady, and a cross-legged figure of sir Stephen de Penchester, lord warden of the cinque ports t. Henry III. and Edward I. /m The Sidney family originate from Anjou, whence sir William came with Henry II. whose chamberlain he was. His namesake, chamberlain to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. whose tutor he had been, and who granted the estate to him, was father of sir Henry, deputy of Ireland, president of Wales, who died 1586, and was buried here, leaving sir Philip, slain the same year at Zutphen, buried in St. Paul's; and sir Robert created baron Sidney of Penshurst 1 James I. viscount Lisle 3 James I. and earl of Leicester 14 James I. who died 1626 and was buried here. His son Robert succeeded him /n, and was succeeded by his son Philip 1677 (brother of Algernon beheaded), his grandson Philip 1698, great grandson Robert 1702, and his great great grandsons Philip 1705, and John 1737 /o. Here lived Waller's Sacharissa lady Dorothea Sidney, niece to sir Philip, who married lord Spencer great grandfather to the great duke of Marlborough; and here were born sir Philip and Algernon Sidney.

Tunbridge.

Tunbridge castle, built t. William Rufus, by Richard de Clare, who also built the church /p, was a place of great import frequently besieged in the barons' war, and once taken by king John. It now belongs to the widow of Mr. Hooker, who bought it 25 years ago of a spendthrift heir, who had sold much of the casing of the walls. The scite is beautifully planted. The gateway remains with its holes for portcullis', &c. and opens to a small hall communicating by arches on each hand with the apartments in three stories, the uppermost having the largest windows as being the state rooms. From the second is a passage out of the round tower on one side into the wall, and so up to the keep, which could be approached only thus, or by a subterraneous passage on the other side, now almost destroyed or walled up, and out of the round tower on the other side is a passage to the top of the wall that went round the whole inclosure. The keep was of vast height, and from the remains of foundations appears prodigiously strong. From the Clares the manor came by an heir general to sir Hugh Audley earl of Gloucester, and by his only daughter to the earls of Stafford afterwards dukes of Buckingham, and from them by attainder to the

crown. Sir Andrew Judd founded a freeschool, and John Wilford made a causeway towards London /q. The rocks about a mile and a half from the wells are in some parts 75 feet high, the mean height 40, interspersed with surprizing cliffs and chasms that lead quite through the midst of them by narrow gloomy passages /r. Holland says, in a white sandy ground he saw divers vast craggy stones of strange forms, whereof two of the greatest stand so close together, and yet severed with so strait a line as you would think they had been sawed asunder, and nature when she reared these might seem sportingly to have thought of a sea. At the wells, the piazzas, small shops gaily set out, and wooden pillars intermixed with trees, look like what one sees in Chinese views:

229b

the rest of the buildings are in general very neat and pleasant, the lower stories whited, the upper covered with bright red tiles, forming an agreeable contrast with the trees, the more so as most of the houses are single. The wells are surrounded by three high hills, Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, and Mount Sion; the last the most rural and chearful.

The Lowey, or Leucata, of Tunbridge is explained to mean a district of two miles, or one and a half /s round the town. Tunbridge has a market, and once sent members to parliament /t. Holland says it took its name from the stone bridges over five streams of the Medway, q. d. Town of bridges. Richard de Clare founded t. Henry I. a priory of black canons, valued at £.169 per annum, and suppressed for Wolsey /u. The hall is a barn /x. The medicinal waters were first discovered 1606 by Dudley lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep consumption, and returning home hopeless in passing through a wood observed these springs, and carried the water to some London physicians, who, after due analysis, recommended them to his lordship's drinking, who soon found in them a perfect cure. Lord Abergavenny, who owned an old mansion at Eridge in the neighbourhood, and on whose estate the spring rises, had the spot cleared, and the wells fitted up, and soon made it a place of public resort. Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. was sent here after the birth of her first child, and resided six weeks in tents on Bishopsdown common. In compliment to her, Dr. Rowzee, in his book on these waters, calls them Queen's wells, and before that time they seem to have had the name of Frant wells. The first buildings erected here were in 1636, a chapel 1684 /y; and the place is now in a very flourishing state with a number of good houses for lodgings, and a regular market /z. Catharine, queen of Charles II. was here 1664, and others of the royal family since. The place is called Tunbridge wells, and is in Tunbridge parish, though distant four or five miles south from it, but the wells are in Speldhurst parish /8. The water is impregnated with shelly particles and marine salts, and its weight is in 7 ounces and a quarter 4 grains lighter than the German Spa, and ten grains lighter than common water. It is a great deobstruent and bracer.

The wells.

Groom=
bridge.

At Groombridge in Speldherst parish near Tunbridge is an old moated house, formerly the seat of the Wallers, and rebuilt according to tradition by the duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner by sir Richard Waller at the battle of Agencourt, and kept prisoner here 35 years /a. It was afterwards the property of the Sackvilles and Packers, now of Mr. Camfield. The chapel built by John Packer, clerk of the privy seal to Charles I. has this singular inscription over the door.

D. O. M.

1. Williams 5 Camfield. 7
ob Fœlicissimum Caroli
Principis ex
Hispaniis Reditum

/m Har. 237. Hast. I. 408. /n Dugd. II. 411. /o Hast. I. 413.

/p Burr. 195. This church was impropriated to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Holland. /q Holland.

/r In a kind of amphitheatre of such rocks between East Grinstead and Godstone on the edge of this county is a single mass of sandstone poised on another, and thence vulgarly called Great upon Little; but whether the effect of nature or art let those who have attentively examined it determine.

/s The old Fr. Leuca or league. Harris 319. /t Willis. Not. Parl. pref. v. 1. /u Tanner, 212.

/x Burr. 206. /y dedicated to king Charles the Martyr. Ecton. /z Burr. /8 G.

/a Holland in Sussex. Philpot says Waller had a grant of an additional crest, the arms of France hanging by a label on an oak, and this motto. *Hic fructus virtutis*. The duke's arms are carved over the church porch.

230a

Sacellum Hoc

d. d.

5. I P 7 /a

Chidingstone.

At Chidingstone, four miles east of Tunbridge, is a large natural stone of the same name on a square base, not unlike that at Constantine in Cornwall, and tradition makes it religious /b.

Hunton.

Medway proceeds to Hunton, where, in 1683, was found about 6 yards deep a stratum of petrified shells about an inch deep and several yards over, of the sort called Conchites, resembling testaceous sea fish /c.

Hever.

Hever near Westram was the seat of the Boleyns, purchased by Geoffrey great grand-father of queen Anne, whose father Thomas finished the castle, was created earl of Wilts and Ormond, and has a monument here with his figure in brass in the robes of the garter on a black marble tomb. On her execution Henry VIII. gave the castle to Anne of Cleves, on whose death Mary gave it to the Waldegraves /d. It now belongs to sir Timothy Waldo, and is pretty entire.

Somerhill.

Somerhill, a mile from Tunbridge, formerly a seat of sir Francis Walsingham and the Sidneys, and since of lord Muskerry, is a vast pile falling fast to ruin in a delightful situation.

Bounds.

Bounds, the seat of baron Smyth, pleasantly situated, has some good Sidney portraits.

West Peck=
ham.

West or Little Peckham had a preceptory of knights hospitallers, valued at £.63. /e, and is the seat of the antient and knightly family of the Twisdens, of whom sir Roger was a distinguished antiquary and friend of Somner /f.

Handlow.

Handlow gave birth to John Handlow, who marrying the heir of lord Burnell t. Edward III. had a son named Nicholas baron Burnel /g. It was the seat of the Fanes, of whom sir Henry was secretary of state and held other high offices under Charles I. and was created baron Raby. His son was beheaded

1662, and his grandson was created 1699 baron Barnard of Barnard castle, and died 1712. His son Henry was created viscount Barnard earl of Darlington 1754, which titles are enjoyed by his son and name= sake the second earl.

Fair Lawn. Medway runs on not far from Fair Lawn, the seat of this family; Sir Henry Vane the elder having purchased it of George Chown, esq. t. Charles I.

Mereworth castle. Medway increased with another water called Twist, which twisteth about and insulateth a large plot of good ground, runs on not far from Mereworth. The castle was taken down and rebuilt in a magnificent manner from a design of Campbell after Palladio, by John earl of Westmoreland, who died 1762, lineal descendant of lady Despenser mentioned by Camden. The church was rebuilt at the same time /h.

Leiborn castle. Leiborn castle was the seat of a family of its name, t. Richard I. of whom sir Roger was a great agent in the barons' wars, and William had summons to parliament 27 Edward I. /i This family ended with his 230b

son. It was granted by Henry VIII. to sir Edward North, and was lately the property of sir Charles Whitworth. It is much ruined, and the later mansion house made a farmhouse /k.

VAGNIACÆ. No situation seems to have given so much trouble to antiquaries as VAGNIACÆ. Distances do not suit Maid= stone, and therefore Mr. Ward, with Dr. Stukeley, inclines to place it at North Fleet /l. Mr. Pegge /m engages to fix it at Swanscomb. Usher refers Ninnius' Caer Meguaid or Megwad to Meivod in Montgomeryshire, the MEDIOLANUM of Antoninus. 'Maide= ston corrupte pro Medwegetoun, Lat. Vageniacum /n,'

Maidstone. Maidstone consists of one handsome spacious principal street intersected by another at the market place, is still the shire town, where the assizes for the county are kept, and a borough /9, and has the custody of the weights and measures /o. It has a large church made collegiate by archbishop Courtney, who built the choir, where he has an honorary monument. For though he directed himself to be buried there by will, Richard II. ordered him to Canterbury /p. On the south side of the church are the remains of the college, now a farm house, with the original walls and gates /q. On the other side of the church near the river is the palace, now divided into two private houses, though Newton, p. 9, places it on the conflux of the Aile and Medway, and Le= land /r about the middes of the town. Ufford having been archbishop only six months could not do much to it, but Islip pulled down the palace at Wrotham for the materials, and taxed the province towards the expence, and Courtney laid out much on it /s. The chancel of St. Faith's, the other parish church, was given to the Waloons, and afterwards made a presbyterian meeting-house. Here is a freeschool on the scite of Corpus Christi gild founded before 1480 whose chapel, refectory, and cloisters, remain /t; and four charity-schools. The handsome bridge is supposed to have been built by some of the archbishops /u. The present trade of the town is in thread, paper, and hops /x. Edward III. founded a

house of Grey friars here /y. This town was endowed with sundry privileges by Edward VI. incorporated with a mayor and jurats, all which it lost by favouring rebels; but Elizabeth amply restored them /z. It gave title of viscount to Finch earl of Winchelsea; Elizabeth sole daughter and heir of sir Thomas Heneage, and wife of sir Moyle Finch, being first advanced to the dignity of viscountess Maidstone 21 James I. 1623, with remainder to the heirs male of her body, which is still enjoyed by the present earl. Here was made the last stand for the king's relief 1648, when about 1000 men of the Kentish Association resisted three assaults of Fairfax's 10000 men a whole day, and at last made the best terms they could, and the parliament veterans confessed it was the most desperate service they had seen during the war /a. This town bred or lodged Andrew Broughton, one of the clerks who

/a The first date and line relate to Mr. Camfield's repair, the other date to Packer's buildings.

/b Grose's account under his print of it. It is not in Hasted I. 401.

/c G. ex. Ph. Tr. 155. /d Harris. 150. Burr. 188. Hasted. I. 395-7.

/e Tanner. 227. /f Har. 235. /g Holland. Dugd. II. 51.

/h Burr. 204. Harris 204. /i Holland. Dugd. II. 14. /k Grose's account under his views of it.

/l Horsley, 424. /m Gent. Mag. 1753. 273. /n Lel. VII. 136. /9 G.

/o Newton's Hist. of Maidstone, 73. 104.

/p Somn. Cant. 25-6. G. Newton, Hist. of Maidstone, 72. Holland therefore mistakes in saying he lies entombed here. Holland ascribes the college to archbishop Boniface. Tanner, p. 224. to archbishop Courtney, and the hospital which was united to it to Boniface.

/q Grose's account under his view of it.

/r Collectan. cit. by Newton. The river which here joins the Medway from the east rises as Lambarde at Bygon, as others at Ewel, in a little wood less than a mile west of Lenham. Gibson.

/s Lamb. 218. Newt. 9. Har. 191. /t Newt. 104. /u Ib. 100.

/x Ib. 113. /y Ib. 43. Tanner, 225. /z Holland. /a G. Newt. 144. ex Carter.

231a

read Charles the First's sentence, and Trapham the surgeon who sewed on his head /b.

W. Malling.

West Malling, a market town, where bishop Gundulf founded 1106 a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.218. 4s. The old house built on its scite was re= built by Frazer Honeywood, esq; in a Gothic style. Many of the offices remain, the abbey gate and postern and porter's lodge, and the west front of the church, with its two hexagonal towers covered with Saxon arches and ornaments /c.

Wrotham.

Wrotham, or Wrotham, a market town north of Maidstone, had a palace of the archbishops of Can= terbury, pulled down by Islip /d, and in the last cen= tury much British silver coin was dug up in the manor, and at the camps several pieces of brass weapons or armour /e.

DUROLE= VUM.

DUROLEVUM is placed by Mr. Ward at Milton or Feversham. He says there is no authority to write it Durolnum. Gale finds a visible agger of a military way from Lenham to Canterbury, and Roman coins at Lenham, where is also a spring called Streetwell. Stukeley removes it to Charing on the river Len, and says Roman antiquities are found thereabouts. The Lenham antiquities are questioned, but there are many about Sittingbourn; and Newington near it is made Roman by Somner /f, Burton, and Stukeley /g. The distance differs in the iters, where Durolevum comes in between Durovernum and Durobrivæ /h. Bishop Gibson would carry it to Bapchild, which he says is the Beccanceld of the Saxon Chronicle where a council was held by archbishop Brihtwald, A. D. 700, and where are still ruins of two old churches or chapels, besides the parish church. If the Roman road was

the same with the present between the Kentish cities no place will suit better with the distances, and the old road may reasonably be supposed to be worn out in so well frequented a modern one. The old road indeed still remains in part between Canterbury and Lemanis, called Stonestreet, but that is owing to the nature of the soil which is natural rock and hard chalk. In Bede's time the road between Canterbury and Rochester, was 24 miles /i, and at this day it is called 24 or 25, so that it could be altered then. In the 12th century there was a Maison Dieu erected at Offspring for the reception of knights templars travelling to and from England, and Chaucer's pilgrims passed through Boughton as travellers now do, which are so many arguments in favour of the antiquity of the present Canterbury road, and Newington is out of the distance on both sides.

Lenham. At Lenham is a tomb for Robert Thompson, grandson to that truly religious matron Mary wife of Robert Honywood of Charing, esq; 'She had at her decease lawfully descended from her 367 children (16 of her own body) 114 grandchildren, 228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth, her renown liveth with her posterity; her body lieth in this church, and her monument may be seen in Mark's hall in Essex, where she died /10.'

Bocton Malherb. Bocton, or Boughton Malherb, gave title of baron Wotton 2 Charles II. to Charles Henry de Kirkhaven in Holland, who married the heiress of the Wotton family, who was afterwards advanced to her first 231b

husband Stanhope's title of Chesterfield, but died 1667 /k. Sir Henry Wotton an eminent ambassador, t. James I. was born here 1568, and died 1639.

Ulcomb. Ulcomb was the mansion of the family of Sancto Leodegario, commonly called Saintleger and Sellinger, and at Mottenden was a house built by sir R. Rockesley, descended from Cnol and Crevecœur, who held lands at Seaton by the service of being *Vantarius regis* when the king went into Gascoigne, *donec perusus fuerit pari sotularium pretii 4d. i. e.* that he should be the king's fore footman until he had worn out a pair of shoes value 4d. /l

Leedes castle. At Leedes castle Sir Robert de Crevecœur founded 1119 a priory of black canons, valued at £.362. per annum /m. The castle was given with it by Edward II. to Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, who was taken at Burroughbridge the year after the transaction mentioned by Camden, and beheaded at Canterbury. The story is differently told in Leland's Collectanea l. 273: that the king sent the queen hither for a pretext to punish him if she was denied entrance, or if she obtained it, to seize the castle. It was afterwards given to archbishop Arundel, and from his death remained a royal residence to which Henry IV. retired in a plague. Edward VI. granted it to the St. Legers; it is now by sale and marriage come to the Fairfaxes /n.

Allington. Allington had a castle called the castle of Medway, 'sometime the Graies castel as in Henry III. and Edward III. days, since the Savels and Wiats /o.' It was razed by the Danes, and rebuilt by earl Warren.

William de Columbers rebuilt it t. Edward I. In Edward IV's time it was sold to sir Henry Wiat, whose son sir Thomas 'enriched by an heir of sir Thomas Haut proposing to himself great hopes upon fair pretences pitifully overthrew himself and his state /p,' and whose grandson forfeiting it, Elizabeth granted it to the Astleys, who held it in the last century /q. It is now a farmhouse.

'Mr. Camden was too judicious an author, and too honest an historian, to have given this description, had he ever seen the monument he mentions at Aylesford /r.' The number of stones is but three, and one on the top wider than the two that support it, and overhanging at each end, and the whole much ruder than Stonehenge. Stow /s describes it more exactly, adding a fourth stone about 70 paces to the north-west, now lying down, but which seems to have once stood upright. As it is nearly of a height with the other three, which are from 6 to 8 feet, may it not have been mistaken by Camden for one of the others. Mr. Colebrook, therefore, ascribes this monument to Horsa, which others have given to Catigern, and Mr. Pegge /t makes it a British altar, and no sepulchral monument. That commonly ascribed to Horsa at Horsted in Chatham parish is a kind of tumulus of flints in a wood against the side of a hill, as if collected from the neighbouring fields, and carted hither /u. At Addington near Town Malling north-east of the church is an oval of stones from 50 to 42 paces diameter, with a flat stone like an altar at the east end. See Pl. XIII. fig. 6. And another larger behind it. About 130 paces to the

Horsted.
Horsa's monument.

Addington.

/b Newt. 134. 137. /c Tan. 211. Grose's account under his view of it.
/d Holland, who derives the name from planting of worts.
/e See Stukeley's Itin. I. 114. /f Canterb. p. 25. /g Itin. I. p. 179, 180. /h Horsl.
/i P. 116. Ed. Wheel. /10 G. /k G. Dugd. II. 414.
/l Fin. Mich. 11 E. II. Du Cange is at a loss for the meaning of the word *Vantarius*, which is plainly to be derived from avant, whence van.
/m Tanner, 211. /n Grose's account under his view of it. /o Lel. VI. 11. /p Holland.
/q Harris, 368. Grose's account under his view of it. /r Colebrook in Arch. II. 117. /s Chron. p. 52.
/t Arch. IV. 110. /u Colebrook. lb. 110.

232a

north-west is a smaller circle of 6 stones near 11 paces diameter broken off from their bases, Fig. 7; Fig. 8. is a stone measured with the base nearest to it to shew what the rest were when perfect. Mr. Colebrook supposes the first a British temple, the lesser Catigern's monument.

Ailesford.

To Ailesford Edmund Ironside pursued the Danes with great slaughter, and thence drove them to Shepey, where, had he not been stopped by the treachery of duke Edric, he had finally destroyed them. Here also Ralph Frisburn, under the patronage of Richard lord Grey of Codnor, with whom he returned from the holy land, founded an house of Carmelites, 1240 /x, who throve so well that in 1245 a general chapter of the order was held here, and Simon Stock chosen their general throughout the world /y. On the scite was erected a fair house by sir William Siddey, a learned knight, painfully and expencefully studious of the common good of his country, as both his endowed house for the poor and the bridge here testify /z. This place gives title of earl to Heneage Finch, second son of Heneage earl

of Nottingham /11, which his grandson and namesake now enjoys; and it gave birth to sir Charles Sedley, an eminent wit and poet of the last age, born 1639, died 1722. His daughter debauched by James II. was created countess of Dorchester. Alfred defeated the Danes at Fernham in this parish, A. D. 893 /a.

Boxley. Boxley was the seat of lord Abergavenny /b, and had a market in the time of the abbey /c, which was valued at £.204. per annum /d. Here was a famous crucifix made to move by springs, which at the dissolution was exposed and burnt at Paul's Cross, and an image of St. Rumwold made lighter or heavier by machinery to be lifted or not by the clean and unclean according as they made their offerings /e. In this parish is Pinnenden heath, where a controversy was determined between Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury and Odo de Bayeux in a full assembly of the nobility and bishops /f.

Halling. Halling was one of the four palaces of the bishops of Rochester as early as Henry II. Bishop Hamo de Heth built the hall and front 1323, and 'had here wine and grapes of his own growth in his vineyard, which is now a good plain meadow /g.' The hall, part of the chapel, and a gate remained 1719. A handsome statue of Heth over the principal door was blown down 1720, and given by Dr. Thorpe of Rochester to bishop Atterbury. The ruins have been all taken down since 1759 /h. Mr. Lambarde spent the latter part of his life in this house /i, and his wife is buried here /k.

Rochester. 'Rochester on Medewegge river. Ptolomie maketh no mention of Rochester calling it Durobrevum /l;' 'the castle stondeth at the bridge end entering the town /m.'

Great part of the walls of Rochester are standing, and in the north wall are some Roman remains, but the gates are gone /n. The Danes sackt it in the reign of Ethelred 839 /11, besieged it in form 885, and brought a wooden tower against the gates /o, but were repulsed by Alfred /p. This mount or fort is supposed not improbably to have been the present Bulley 232b

hill, just by the castle /q, and I cannot help thinking it a corruption of bail used for a fort, as the Old Bail at York. The body and west front of the church is all that remains of Gundulph's building. The nave rests on twelve round arches, the pillars irregularly clustered and unlike each other, but all the capitals alike: the west front is made up of round archwork, in one of which in the north tower is a statue of the builder, as the door has those of Henry I. and his queen in the style of those at St. Germain's de Prez; the arch richly flowered, and in the keystone Christ and the 12 Apostles. The choir was built 1250 by prior Hoo with the offerings at St. William's shrine, and its two ailes by two monks here. The date of the transepts does not appear. The church is descended into by steps, and the ascent into the choir is by ten. Here are monuments for bishops Gundulf, 1107, Glanville, 1214, St. Martin 1274, Walter de Mereton, 1277, Bradfield, 1283, Inglethorpe, 1291, Lowe,

1467, Warner, 1666. The chapter house and cloisters are demolished except a rich doorcase of the former. In the present chapter house is a good library of printed books and some MSS. among the rest the famous *Textus Roffensis* compiled by bishop Ernulph in the 12th century, printed by Hearne and Thorpe. Between the two north transepts is a singular tower of three stories, and two floors, about 65 feet high, 24 square within, and the walls above 6 feet thick. The only entrance to it is over a ruined arch springing from the roof of the church at ten feet distance to the roof of the tower and ascended to by a narrow flight of stone steps in the angle of the church. It was probably built by Gundulf as a place of security and treasury, though falsely supposed a belfrey. The castle fronts the cathedral, and is approached by a steep stone bridge and gateway defended by a very strong tower: the area was nearly a square of 300 feet, having at certain intervals both square and round towers, and in one part of the wall next the river a kind of well, probably designed for the secret conveyance of provisions from the river. The walls are seven feet thick and 20 feet high, and it is surrounded on three sides by a ditch. The great square tower or keep at the south-east angle of the area is 93 feet high, and nearly 72 square, and the walls twelve feet thick, having a square tower at each angle, and on the north front a square projection or smaller tower, in whose west face is a round arched door, with a stair case, now interrupted, leading to a vestibule or guard room and nearly 28 feet square, under which was the dungeon, having a steep descent into it from the ground-floor of the castle, and lighted and aired only by a trap door and funnel at the south corner of the vestibule. From this vestibule by an inner door fortified with a portcullis, and having stone seats at the sides you enter the second floor, the ground floor having no entrance till one was broken on the south side a few years ago: from the second floor two staircases at the east and west corners led to the two upper floors 32 and 16 feet high, which were the principal apartments, and are magnificently adorned, having handsome windows. A passage runs all round the castle through the thickness of the wall in some places ascending and de-

/x Tanner, 223. /y G. Pits, 345. Tanner, B. B. 673.
 /z Holland. /11 G. /a Harris 31. Hearne's life of Alfred, 81. /b Harris, 51.
 /c Lamb. 225. 233. /d Tanner, 213. /e Lamb. lb. /f Harris 50.
 /g Lel. IV. 19. Dene in Wart. Ang. Sac. I. 389. /h Grose's account under his view of it. /i Lamb. 407.
 /k Harris. /l Lel. VII. 136. /m VI. 9. /n Hist. of Rochester 1772. p. 3, 4. /12 G.
 /o Castellum ligneum. Asser. 37. /p Hist. of Roch. 10. Hearne's Alfred, 72. /q Hist. of Roch. 283.
 /r lb. 73.

233a

scending by steps. The chimnies instead of a funnel continued to the top of the tower have merely a short hollow cone from the fire place through the thickness of the wall ending in two small slits appearing like loopholes, and the outlets of the privies were continued in the same manner. In the middle partition, from the top to the bottom, is a curious well of fine hewn stone neatly jointed running above 300 feet below the foundation, and communicating with every story and even with the leads by arches. A small

pipe or flue is cut in the wall communicating with all the apartments from top to bottom for alarms. In the side walls are 2 or 3 square wells probably for drawing up beams, stones, or parts of engines, and communicating with the galleries by sloping ducts or pipes to favour the turning. Between the outer steps and the small tower, and under the drawbridge about 10 feet above ground, was a small salley port /s. The scite of this castle belongs to Mr. Child the banker. There were lately found in the very wall of the great tower some Roman coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and the lower empire /t. The tower though begun by Gundulph was not finished till above 50 years after his death /u, and thus we are to understand the licence granted by Henry to the see of Canterbury to build a tower for themselves, another not having been built. This castle stood a three months siege against John who at last took it, and it was retaken by Lewis. It was in vain besieged t. Henry III. by Leicester, who burnt the wooden bridge. The wooden bridge on 9 stone piers was maintained and kept in repair by near 60 towns and villages in this county besides some of the hundreds, &c. Sir John Cobham who much furthered the work erected a chapel at the end of it, on which besides the arms of saints were to be seen in Holland's time those of the king and his three uncles then living. It continued so till about 1387, when sir Robert Knolles, who had made such a progress in France, rebuilt it of stone principally at his own cost, it being finished 1392. It is above 565 feet long and 14 broad, with a stone parapet and iron balustrade, added by archbishop Warham, consists of 11 arches defended by strong sterlings, and is allowed to be superior to any in England, except those at London and Westminster; but being erected 40 yards nearer the castle than the old one for the sake of a better foundation it does not front the principal street. The two wardens with the 52 maners, &c. appointed for its repair were incorporated by Henry V. Three of its arches have been lately new built /x. The crown inn was Knolles' house, and he built a chapel at the end of the bridge. Here was a chapter of seculars under the bishop till Gundulf 1089 introduced black monks, and Henry VIII. a dean, 6 prebends, 6 minor canons, a deacon, and subdeacon, 6 lay clerks, eight choristers, &c. /y The bishop's palace being destroyed soon after the dissolution, Francis Head, esq; in the close of the last century, left his house here for their use /z. Here is a grammar school founded by Henry VIII. /a two churches besides the cathedral /b, St. Catharine's hospital /c, an almshouse founded by Richard Watts, 1574 /d, and a freeschool /e. Rochester is a corporation and borough.

233b

Chatham. The greatest part of Chatham town has been built since the reign of Elizabeth, who in her second year paid particular attention to this yard, and for its defence built Upnor castle /f, which now mounts 37 guns. Charles I. greatly improved it, making the dock where it now is /g. The Dutch fleet, 1667, took and dismantled Sheerness, and sailing up the

Upnor castle.

Medway burnt three guardships, and attacked Upnor castle, but were repulsed, and in their return burnt and damaged three men of war. The dock yard is about a mile long sided with handsome buildings and storehouses, one 650 feet long, and is guarded by forts at Sheerness, Gillingham, Cockham wood, the Swamp, &c. and strengthened very lately with additional works; and barracks are erected at Bromp=ton. Bishop Gundulf erected at Chatham one of the first hospitals for lepers, which still subsists for poor, with another of later erection by sir John Hawkins, for the relief of seamen /h. At Stroud, which joins by bridge to Rochester, was a preceptory of templars; and an hospital founded by bishop Glanville, 1194, valued at £.32. 9s. 10d. /i

Stroud.

That excellent fund for the relief of wounded seamen in the royal navy called the Chest at Chatham was instituted 1588, when the queen, by advice of sir Francis Drake, sir John Hawkins, and others, assigned a portion of each seaman's pay to the relief of their fellows /k. As this county has contributed more than all the rest to the building, equipping, re=pairing, and securing the English navy, it may not be amiss to subjoin a short view of its prodigious ad=vancement and improvement in the two last centuries, according to a calculation made 1635 by that great master of naval affairs Samuel Pepys, esq;

	In Camden's time.	1695
Ships and vessels from 50 tons and upwards,	40	above 200
Tonnage of the whole,	under 23600	above 112400
Men required for man=ing them,	under 7800	above 45000
Medium of its annual charge during the last five years of Peace	£. under 15500	£. above 400000
— — War	under 96400	above 620000

In making the new fortifications at Chatham at the beginning of the last war an Athenian silver didrachm was found /l, and in enlarging them 1779-80, a Roman burying-place was discovered. Captain Douglas the engineer opened near 100 graves, in which he found a variety of antiquities; many similar to those at Ash, of which hereafter, and he has made exact drawings and descriptions of them all. By the coins found it seems to have been a burial place of the Romans just at their leaving Britain /m.

Sheerness.

Sheerness fort was erected at the mouth of the Med=way by Charles II. and stands more commodiously for the defence of that river than Queenborough castle, which was built by Edward III. in Shepey 1364, but is now demolished. Here is a dockyard as an appen=dage to Chatham for fitting out smaller ships of war /13. An antient well at Queenborough castle being bored 1729 above 80 feet below its original bottom, which was at the depth of 200 feet, yielded excellent spring

Queen=borough castle.

/s Mr. King's observations on castles. Archæol. IV. 367. /t Hist. of Roch. 24.
 /u lb. 29. /x lb. 41. 57.
 /y Tanner, 201. /z Hist. of Roch. 103, 104. /a lb. 198. /b lb. 201. 232.
 /c lb. 211. /d lb. 215. /e lb. 226. /f lb. 270. /g lb. G.
 /h lb. 277. 282. 283. /i Tan. 219. /k G. Hist. of Roch. 283. /l lb. 274.
 /m Letter from Mr. Jacob of Feversham, Nov. 19, 1780. /13 G.

water, which in eight days rose 176 feet, and is by computation 166 feet below the deepest place in the adjacent seas /n.

Cuckstone. Not far from Rochester and the Medway is Cuckstone, a small village, where the learned sir John Marsham is buried, and has an epitaph /o. His grandson was created lord Romney, whose son enjoys the family seat at Whorn place here.

Cowling castle. Cowling castle, four miles north of Rochester, was built by John lord Cobham 24 Richard II. who set up this inscription in brass on a scroll with his seal of arms appendant, still remaining on one of the towers of the gate.

Knoweth that beth and shall be
That I am made in help of the contre;
In knowing of whiche thing
This is chartre and witnessing.

Here sir John Oldcastle resided, and lord Cobham defended it against Wyat. Its gate, some round towers, and a square fort to the west remain. It belongs to Mr. Best /p.

Shepey. 'Shepey by likelihood is caulled of Ptolemy Caunos /q.' Mr. Pownall /r makes Caunos the Speck, part of a sand at the mouth of the Thames, where Roman pottery is fished up. Shepey is seven miles by three. The Danes landed there A. D. 855 /s.

Minstre. Minstre in Shepey was founded 675, destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt by William Corboil archbishop of Canterbury 1130, who placed in it Benedictine nuns. It was valued at £.122. per annum, granted first to the Cheneys, then to the Hobbys /t, since bought by sir John Hayward who vested it in trustees for charitable uses. The gatehouse and church remain, and in the latter a monument of sir Robert Shurland, who was at the siege of Caerlaverock with Edward I. His figure is cross-legged in armour, an armed page at his feet, and a horse's head, as if rising out of the waves, at his side, and also on the weathercock. This is probably the family crest: but various traditions scarce worth repeating are told about it /u. The title of baron Shurland remains in the Pembroke family /14. Elizabeth lady Dacres, mother of Thomas earl of Sussex, was created countess of Shepey for life 1680, 32 Chares II. Since her death the title was conferred with that of baron Milton by king William 1689, on Henry Sidney, 4th son of Robert earl of Leicester, earl of Romney 1694, and made lord warden of the cinque ports, lieutenant of Ireland, and master of the ordnance /15, but dying unmarried 1704, the title became extinct /x. The Danish castle, called Castleruff, remains at Kemsley (q. d. the camp in the meadows) downs, just by the church. Alfred threw up a fortification on the other side of the water, the ditches and some part of the stonework of which remain named Bavord castle (q. if a corruption of Alfred castle) near Sittingburn. He wearied them out, and they retired to Mersey island /y. Here are many tumuli called Coteres in the marshes. Godwin earl of Kent rebelling against Edward the Confessor 1052 burnt this royal burgh,

which probably then stood near the church, and near
234b

a mile from the present town, which was removed to its present site at the head of the creek on rebuilding /z. It is large and governed by a portreeve, and has a famous oyster fishery. Shepey cliffs abound with fossil elephants bones, wood, and plants /a.

Sittingborn. Sittingborn once had both a mayor and market /16, but is now only a considerable thoroughfare from Canterbury to London.

Tunstall. A little south of it lies Tunstall, which gave birth to the late diligent antiquary Edward Rowe Mores, whose father was rector there /b.

Borden. Dr. Plott was born 1641 at Borden, near Sittingborn, and buried in its church 1696.

Tong castle. 'The ditch and the kepe hill of Thonge castle appear in a litle wood two flites shot by S. from the church /c,' and as much north from the high road. Tradition tells the same tale about it as about Thongcaster in Lincolnshire and Dido's Byrsa. But when Lambarde quotes Mathew of Westminster for a battle between Aur. Ambrosius and Hengist at Tong in Kent, he mistakes it for the river Don in the North /d.

Tenham. Not far from Sittingborn is Tenham, which gave title of baron 14 James I. to sir John Roper, enjoyed by his descendent Henry 11th and present lord. Holland calls this place the parent of all fruit gardens and orchards of Kent, and the most large and delightful of them all, planted in the time of Henry VIII. by Richard Harris, his fruiterer, to the public good; for 30 parishes thereabout are replenished with cherry gardens, and beautifully disposed in direct lines.

Faversham. 'Faversham is a market town franchised with a sanctuary and hath a great abbey of blake monkes of the fundation of king Stephane. The town is included yn one parochie, but that is very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the towne that bereth vessels of 20 tunnes, and a myle fro thens north-east is a great key cawled Thorn to discharge bygge vessels /e.' The Cluniacs, though they lived under the rule and wore the black habit of St. Benedict followed a different ceremonial. These, though brought from Bermondsey, a cell to Clugni, were absolved from all obedience to Clugni. Their house here was valued at £.286. per annum /f. This town or port as called t. Edward I. was incorporated by Henry III. /g The two gates, the last remains of the abbey, have been lately taken down /h. Stowe says, Stephen, his queen, and son, were thrown in the creek for the lead coffins at the dissolution. Here is a freeschool founded by Dr. Cole t. Henry VIII. /i Gunpowder and madder are the chief trade /k. Here was committed the execrable murder of Arden by his wife 1550 made the subject of a play by Lillo /l; and here James II. was taken in his flight 1688, and conducted to Whitehall /m. This town gave title of earl to sir George Sondes of Lees court, in this county, knight, created 28 Charles II. baron Throwley, viscount Sondes of Lees court, and earl of Faversham for life, with remainder to Lewis lord Duras, marquis of Blaquefort in France, and baron Holdenby in Eng=

land, who marrying Mary eldest daughter of the second earl, (who died 1677,) and being naturalized

/n Phil. Trans. No. 411. /o Thorpe's Regist. Roff. p. 769.
/p Grose's account under his view of it. /q Lel. VII. 136. /r Archæol. V. 286.
/s Hoved. in Lel. ubi sup. /t Tan. 208.
/u Grose's account under his view of it. /14 G. /15 G. /x Hast. I. 413.
/y G. Spelman's life of Alfr. 42. 45, 46. Hearne's Life of Alfr. 79, 80. Lamb. 204. 238. /z G. Chron. Sax. in 1052.
/a Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 626. I. 396. Catalogue of Shepey fossils in Memoirs for the curious 1709.
/16 G. /b See his History of Tunstall 1780. 4to. /c Lel. VI. 4. VII. 144.
/d Math. West. 174. Lamb. 245. /e Lel. It. VII. 144. /f Lewis Hist. of Feversh. 5. 7. 19. Tanner, 214.
/g Jacob's Hist. of Feversham, 16, 17. /h lb. 31. /i lb. 52. /k lb. 94. 97.
/l lb. 147. /m lb. 205.

235a

1665 succeeded his father-in-law in all his titles /n, and by his death that of earl of Faversham is extinct. Lord Winchelsea had a brass cast of the empress Marciana having two holes to fasten it found with other things at Faversham. Lord Pembroke had a like Macrinus /o. Lees court became the property of the earl of Rockingham by marriage with Catharine sister of Mary before-mentioned, and sole heir of the estate, their daughter having married sir John Monson, his eldest son Edward had the title of viscount Sondes which he left to his cousin Lewis created baron Sondes of this place 1760.

Davington. About half a mile from Feversham on a hill on the other side the creek stands Davington priory founded t. Stephen for black nuns, whose chapel remains in use /p.

Ospring. About one mile south from hence is Ospring street with its ruined Maison Dieu founded by Henry III. /q

Bocton le Blean. Bocton subtus le Bleane joining to Faversham, the birthplace 1630, of the learned Dr. Spencer master of Corpus Christi college, has a Danish camp on Shottingdon hill, where was found 1716 a human skeleton, a sword, and a coin of Antoninus Pius /r.

Throwley. At Throwley, four miles south of Feversham, was an alien priory cell to St. Bertin at St. Omer's /s.

Reculver. 'Reculver, ii myles and more be water, and a mile dim. by land beyownd Heron, ys from Canterbury v goode miles, and standeth withyn a quarter of a mile or little more of the se syde. The towne at this tyme is but village lyke. Sumtyme wher as the paroch chyrch is now was a fayre and a great abbey, and Brightwald archbishop of Canterbury was of that house. The old building of the chirch of the abbay remayneth, having ii goodly spiring steples. Yn the enterynge of the quyer ys one of the fayrest and the most auncyent crosse that ever I saw, a ix footes, as I ges, yn highte. It standeth lyke a fayr columnne. The base greate stone ys not wrought. The second stone being rownd hath curiously wrought and payntid the images of Christ, Peter, Paule, John, and James, as I remember. Christ sayeth, Ego sum Alpha & <Omega>. Peter sayith, Tu es Christus filius Dei vivi. The saying of the other iii were painted majusculis literis Ro. but now obliterated. The second stone is of the passion. The iii containith the xii apostles. The iiiii hath the image of Christ hanging and fastened with iiiii nayles and sub pedibus sustentaculum. The hiest part of the pyllar hath the figure of a crosse. In the chirch is a very auncient boke of the evangelyes in ma=

jusculis literis Ro. and yn the bordes thereof ys a christal stone thus inscribed, CLAVDIA. ATEPIC=CVS /t. Yn the north side of the chirche is the figure of a bishop paynted under an arch. In digging abowte the chyrch-yard they find old bokels of girdels and rings. The hole precinct of the monastery appeareth by the old walle, and the vicarage was made of ruines of the monastery. There is a neglect chapele out of the chyrch yard, where sum say was a paroch church or the abbey was suppressed, and given to the bishop of Canterbury. Ther hath bene much Romain many found about Reculver.'

'Reculver is now scarce half a myle from the

235b

shore; but it is to be supposed that yn tymes paste the se cam hard to Gore ende a two mile from Northmouth, and at Gore ende is a little staire called Broode Staires to go doune the clive: and about this shore is good taking of mullettes. The great Raguseis ly for defence of wind at Gore ende. And thens againe is another sinus on to the Forland /u.'

The antiquities engraved in Pl. XIV. were found at Reculver, and communicated by Mr. Gostling to the Society of Antiquaries June 8, 1738. They are supposed to be the *antennæ* or cross bar of the Roman *vexillum* or standard. Fig. 1. is engraved by scale from a drawing of Mr. Holmes /x. Fig. 2. is seven inches long. Fig. 3 is four inches long, and may have served as a fibula, as our spring swivels do now; the ring hanging to a belt and the *antennæ* passing through a slit in the accoutrements. Fig. 4. is a double pair two inches and two inches and an half in length. The bell or ornament, fig. 5. has five triangular holes.

Whitstable.

Off Whitstable, near the entrance of its bay, at the back of Margate sand is the Pudding pan rock called in our oldest maps the Speck, from whence are fished up large quantities of Roman bricks and ware whole and broken; from all which governor Pownall /y conceived that here was the island CAUNOS, <KŌOUNOS> of Ptolemy, and a manufactory of earthen ware as at Caunos a maritime town of Ionia, whose manufactory Pliny celebrates /z. Mr. Jacob, whose residence at Feversham gives him great opportunities of informing himself concerning these discoveries, observes, that very few pieces are now to be found on this rock, which is half a mile long from east to west, and 30 perches wide, never dry, and covered with various loose stones frequently dredged up. He has several pieces found there 60 years ago, and was told by one fisherman that he had dredged only one intire pan in 30 years; and 12 fishermen of Feversham fishing three days in a week all the winter of 1779, brought up but five or six. Mr. Jacob himself dredged three hours without getting a single fragment. The variety of names on the vessels fished up are in his opinion further proofs that they were lodged here rather by the accidental wrecking of some vessel laden with them than by any manufactory of them established here.

REGULBIUM

The situation of REGULBIUM at Reculver has never been controverted. The Saxon name preserves the antient British one, which Baxter explains Reg ol ſion, q. d. the point against the waves, and the very Saxon pronunciation is yet retained here, Raculfar. Ethelbert's palace and the monastery seem to have been placed within the Roman fort, the foundations of the thick wall remaining. Cisterns, cellars, tessellated pavements, Roman bricks, coins, fibulæ, trinkets, &c. frequently come to light by the fall of the cliff /a. Battely /b mentions lumps of metal run together as if the place had been destroyed by fire. About half a mile off appears in the cliff a stratum of whitish shells in a greenish sand not above two feet from the beach /c. Mr. Battely from the mention of this place only in the Notitia supposes it was at first called Rutupiæ, as well as the other station of that name on this coast /d. Part of the Roman enclosure has been undermined by the sea:

/n Dugd. II. 488 /o Ant. Soc. min.
 /p Lewis, Hist. of Feversh. 79. Tan. 215. /q Lewis, ib. 83. Tan. 222. /r Ib. 85.
 /s Tan. 222. /t Probably a Roman seal found here. /u Lel. It. VII. 137.
 /x See such an one in Lewis on seals, p. 7. /y Archæol. V. 282. /z N. H. xxxv. 46.
 /a Antiq. Rutup. 113. /b Ib. 84. /c Dr. Gray in Phil. Trans. No. 268. /d Ubi sup. p. 52.

236a

what remains is very like that at Richborough: and Battely describes here also a little brick building shewn for Roman /e. The village is now reduced to a dozen cottages and an alehouse, the church rising above it environed by the vallum which has its angles rounded off, and is surrounded by a ditch. The church has two square west towers surmounted by spires; the arches and pillars of the choir are round; and in it is this epitaph to Ralph Brooke, Camden's adversary, under his figure in brass in a tabard;

Here under quit of worldly miseries
 Ralph Brooke, esq; late Yorke herald lies.
 Fifteenth of October he was last alive,
 One thousande sixe hundred twenty and five:
 Seaventy-three yeares bore he fortune's harmes,
 And forty-five an officer of armes:
 He married Thomsin daughter of Michael Cob of Kent,
 Sergiant at armes, by who two daughters God him lent,
 Survvyng Mary, Wylliam Dicken's wife,
 Thomasin John Ecton's; happy be their life.

and an inscription commemorating king Ethelbert, to whom Austin first preached the gospel, and who is there said to have been murdered by the Danes 616, though he died a natural death. All that remains of the monastery founded 669 /f is probably the little 'stone cottage by some holden to be the remains of an old chapel or oratory /g.' After it was annexed to Christ church, Canterbury, it remained a church of more than ordinary note under a dean so late as 1030 /h. The living is an exempt vicarage valued at £.80. per annum, with Hoth chapel annexed.

Canterbury.

'The town of Cantorbyri is waulled, and hath v gates thus named: Westgate, Northgate, Burgate, now cawled Michelsgate, St. George's gate, Rider's gate, the which John Broker mayr of the town did so diminisch that now cartes can not for lownes pass through it; Worthgate, the which leadeth to a streate cawled Stone street, and so to Billirica

now Curtop street. In the town be xiii parochē chyrches and the cathedral chyrch of Blak monkes. Without the walle be iii parochē chyrches. The monastery of St. Augustine blak monks: S. Gregoryes blak canons; monasterium S. Sepulchri ubi Templarii olim, postea sacræ virgines. The hospital of S. John of men and women of the foundation of the bishops of Canterbury. The hospital of S. Laurence for women alone, of the foundation of the abbotes of S. Augustine. An hospital within the town on the kinges bridge for poore pylgremes and wayfaring men. Zenodochium pauperum sacerdotum. Zenodochiolum cog. minorum intra muros fundatoribus urbanis. Cœnobīa fratrum intra urbem, viz. Dominicanorum, Augustinensium, Franciscanorum /i.'

'Cantorbury for the most part of the towne stondesth on the farther side of the river of Sture, the which by a probable conjecture I suppose was cawld in the Britans tyme Avona. For the Romayns cawld Canterbury Duravennum, corruptely. For of Dor and Avona we should rather say Doravona or Doravonum. The river yn one place runneth thorowgh the cite walle, the which is made there with ii or iii arches for the curse of the stream. Lanfranc and Sudbury, the which was

236b

hedded by Jakke Strawe, were great repayrers of the cite. Sudbury builded the west gate, and made new and repaired together from thens to the north gate, and wolde have done abowt al the town yf he had lyved. The mayr of the town and the aldermen ons a yere cum solemply to his tumber for his sowle in memory of his good deade. The most auncyent building of the town appereth yn the castel, and at Ryders gate, wher appere long Briton brikes. Without the town at S. Pancrace's chapel and at St. Martine's appere also Briton brikes. Ther have been sum strong fortres by the castel where as now the eminent dungen hil risith. Many yere sins men soute for tresor at a place cauled the dungen, where Barnhales house is now, and ther yn digging they fownd a corse closed in leade /k.'

'Archbishop Arundel and king Henry IV. helpid to buyld up a good part of the body of the church. Moreton made with prior Goldstone the great lantern tower in the middle of the church. Prior Goldstone the first 3 priors afore the secunde buylded the stone tour in the west ende of the chyrch. Goldstone the secund began the goodly south gate into the mynstre, and Goldewell the last prior at the suppression performid it. Prior Thomas Chilldene alias Chislesdene was the greatest builder of a prior that ever was in Christe chyrche. He was a great setter forth of the new building of the body of the chyrch. He builded of new the goodly cloistre, the chapitre house, the new conduit of water, the prior's chaumber, the prior's chapel, the great dormitorie and the frater, the bakehouse, the brewhouse, the escheker, the faire ynne yn the high streate of Cantorbyri: and also

made the walles of most of al the circuite, besides the toune walle of the enclosure of the abbaye. The belles that be in the pyramis leded at the west end of the churche have belles caullid Arun= delle's Ringe. There was a mighty great ringe caullid Conradus Ringe, that after was broken, and made into a smauller ring, and so hanggid up by likelyhod in the low closche in chirch yard now a late clene pullid down /i.'

Canterbury is seated in a pleasant valley about four miles wide between hills of moderate height, with the river Stour running through it, and forming islands, in one of which the west part of the city stands. Druid beads and celts have been dug up in it, and Roman coins, pavements, and vessels, in plenty, besides several of their buildings remaining. A fine Roman vase of red earth of elegant shape and pattern, with this inscription, TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city 1730 /m. A brass lachryma= tory was found with it, and a gold pendant with a stone and two small pearls found near the city /n are engraved in Pl. XIII. fig. 9. 10. A gold bracelet, found near this city 1772, weighed 8 oz. 8 dr. A small brass crucifix was found in St. Gregory's parish, supposed part of a crosier carried before the bishop /o. The late Mr. Gostling shewed the Society of Antiquaries a drawing of a Roman altar in his possession, engraved plate XIII. fig. 11. A Roman road ran through the city branching off by Chilham to Dorolenum /p. Riding or the east gate had two Roman arches, now cut higher as the ground has risen: part of another

/e Ubi sup. 51. /f Sax. Chron. Tan. 107.
 /g Somn. R. forts, p. 78. /h Tanner, ib.
 /i Lel. VII. 136, 137. /k lb. 144.
 /l Lel. VI. 3. /m Ant. Soc. min. /n lb. /o lb. /p lb.

237a

is at Quening gate; and in the castle yard is the old arch of Worthgate, one of the most entire Roman arches in the kingdom. The ground has risen to within 8 feet 8 inches of its point. It is made entirely of Roman bricks set edgeways, each 15 inches and an half long, and one and an half thick. The diameter is 12 feet 3 inches and an half /q, and the base within 12 feet 6 inches. A litle further within the walls is a very high mount called Dungeon hill, equal in height with the castle, inclosed with a ditch and vallum falling into that of the city on the south, and another vallum on the top. This and two smaller mounts adjoining are supposed to have been cast up by the Danes when they besieged the city in Ethelbert's time, and this high one to have been since taken within the city wall /r. West= gate, now the city goal, and the long wall running north from it are ascribed to archbishop Sudbury. The river entered the city at St. Mildred under three pointed arches of uncommon construction, taken down 1769. The wall is not quite one mile and three-quarters in circuit, its general thickness six feet, defended by 21 towers and a ditch 150 feet wide. On the inside near Worth gate is a date expressing its repair by J. Eames, mayor, 1586; engraved Pl. XIII. fig. 12. The present castle seems to have been only a keep, and has a well from top to bot=

tom. In the suburb were St. Sepulchre's nunnery, founded by archbishop Anselm about 1100, valued at £.29 per ann. /s; the gates of which now remain; St Laurence's hospital by Hugh second abbot of St. Austin's 1137, valued at £.39 per ann. /t since converted into a mansion-house; and Smith's hospital for four poor men and four poor women. St. Martin's church, built entirely of Roman brick, is supposed the oldest Christian church in Britain now in use, and Somner believes it was the see of a bishop for 349 years before Austin's arrival, though Batteley disputes it. St. Gregory's priory and hospital were founded for seculars by archbishop Lanfranc 1084, refounded for Black canons by archbishop William, valued at £ 166. /u has a small part standing. Jesus or Boys' hospital was founded 1612 for eight poor men and four poor women. St. John's hospital, founded by archbishop Lanfranc 1084, valued at £.90. per ann. subsists for a master and reader, 18 in-brothers, 20 in-sisters, and a like number of out-brothers and sisters, valued at £.195 /x.

Mr. Somner ascribes the situation of St. Austin's abbey without the city to its being designed by the king and the archbishop as a place of sepulchre for themselves and successors. The monks got the antient cæmety here on the strait road from Bur= gate to Richborough within their own inclosure. Leland says the whole space between the monastery gates was a cemetery, and urns are found there. The area of the monastery contained about 16 acres. In Somner's time the fair hall and Ethelbert's tower remained. The former has been long gone: the latter, which he supposed was built about 1047, has lost its whole north side. It seems to have formed the west front of the church, and to have had a cor= responding tower at the south-west angle: the great east window also remains. In a late attempt to pull down the rest of this fine tower to build a house for

237b

sir Edward Hales, 1766, for which the pope con= demned him to pay annually a fine to the see of Rome, several coffins and skeletons were dug up. On opening the cæmety they found a stone coffin of one block, with a cover having a ridge run= ning along its middle, and containing a skeleton wrapt in a coarse woollen cloth, tied or gathered at the head and feet, which bore handling very well, but was easily torn. The bones were intire, the hair red, curled, strong and elastic, and about two inches long. Under the head was a hollow stone like a pillow. Other coffins composed of several stones set edgewise, cemented together with mortar, were found at the same time. In these was a small square pro= jection for the head; the skeletons were all entire, but no cloth or hair with them. All lay at the depth of about seven feet fronting the east. Great quantity of human bones of different sizes and at different depths were dug up at the common burial ground of the whole city /y. Here were buried seven kings and seven archbishops. St. Pancrace's chapel within the abbey precinct, built of Roman bricks, is supposed to have been an idol temple. The whole outer wall of the

abbey is standing, and the great gate, now converted into a public house, had some handsome apartments. This abbey was for Benedictines, valued at £.1412. per ann. /z The abbot wore the mitre, and had summons to parliament; he had a mint, and was waited upon by the archbishop to give him his benediction. The scite remained in the crown as a palace. It was granted to Charles Pole for life by Mary. Eliza= beth kept her court here on a progress 1573. She granted it to lord Cobham, and on his attainder 1603 to Robert Cecil afterwards earl of Salisbury. It was soon after in the possession of Thomas lord Wotton of Marley, whose dowager resided here during the civil wars. Here Charles I. consummated his marriage with Henrietta 1625, and Charles II. lodged here at his restoration. It came by a daughter of lord Wotton to the family of Hales, who still enjoy it.

The Jews had a synagogue at Canterbury till driven out of the kingdom by Edward II. In digging a cellar in the Jury about 20 years ago, a fair tessellated pavement was found. Eastbridge hospital was founded by Becket for poor pilgrims, valued at £.23. /a It is now a freeschool for 20 boys and a house for five poor men and as many women, with Cokyn's hospital united to it 1203 /b for six clergymen's widows. The Franciscan friars settled here first in England 1224 /c, the Dominicans (whose gate remains) soon after 1221 /d. An hospital founded for poor priests by archbishop Langdon before 1243, is now the workhouse /e.

Mercery lane seems to have been chiefly taken up with inns, and Chaucer's Chequer built round a galleried quadrangle remains there modernized and divided into tenements, as a great many other pilgrim inns appear to have been. Maynard's hospital was founded 1317 for three brothers and four sisters. Cotton's 1580. The Knights Templars had a house here, whose back gate remains, as does another of the house of the Black Prince's chantry priests.

The cathedral close is entered by a goodly strong and beautiful gate, built 1517. The church, so far

/q Newport gate at Lincoln is 15 feet. Essex in Archæol. IV. 82.

/s Tan. 211. /t lb. 213. /u lb. 210.

/x lb. 209. /y Ant. Soc. min. /z Tan. 203.

/a lb. 212. /b lb. 219.

/c lb. 221. /d lb. /e lb. 223.

/r Gostling p. 7.

238a

from standing in the middle of the city as Mr. Camden represents it, and Mr. Batteley after him, is in the eastern part of it. It was burnt by the Danes, and rebuilt by archbishop Egelnoth between 1020 and 1038. It was again damaged by fire in Stigand's time 1067. Lanfranc is said to have rebuilt it, i. e. the choir, almost from the ground, i. e. on the old crypts, in seven years after, 1070, and this now remains as to the walls. The wood-work, &c. of the choir being burnt 1174, it was repaired as at present in eight years by William of Sens. Prior Ernulf rebuilt the body, and prior Conrad before 1112 ornamented the choir so as to occasion it to be called his glorious choir. The nave, which Sudbury intended to rebuild, was finished 1411 as now by his

successors Courtney and Arundel; and the convent in 30 years. The transepts are ascribed to Sudbury, but he only cased them: the monument of archbishop Peckham and the projection for the organ, mentioned by Gervase, proving their priority to his time. The tower of St. Peter and Paul or Anselm's stands on the south; that of St. Andrew on the north. The most beautiful centre tower, called Bell Harry Steeple, was built by priors Selling and Goldstone and archbishop Morton at the end of the 15th century. The south-west tower, called Bell Dunstan or the Oxford steeple, was begun by archbishop Chichele, and finished by prior Goldstone 1453. The south porch under this had the statues of Becket's four murderers. The north-west or Arundell steeple is supposed to have been left after the nave was taken down, and brought to as near a conformity as possible to the new nave /f. The nave being very narrow for its height terminated by the lofty flight of steps to the choir produces a fine and singular effect. It is 134 feet long, and with the aisles 74 feet wide, having eight lofty narrow pointed arches on a side. The great window of the north aisle before its destruction by Blue Dick contained the family of Edward IV. and above them saints and apostles, of all which considerable fragments remain. Tradition says a Spanish ambassador offered £.10,000 for this window. The great west window made to Richard II. contains the kings of England and saints; the upper windows of the choir and its transepts have the genealogy of Christ /g. At the door of the north transept Edward I. was married to queen Margaret, and here Becket entering from the cloisters received his death's wound, and fell down at the altar of St. Benedict, where was afterwards dedicated one to the Virgin at the foot of the steps. The part where he fell was separated from the way to the choir by a stone partition, removed 1734; and the stones themselves made two altars at Peterborough. By it lies a long stone, out of which three stains of his blood were cut and carried to Rome. Hence this transept obtained the name of Martyrdom. On its east side is the Dean's chapel, so called from the many deans buried in it, antiently the Lady chapel, built by prior Goldstone about 1452. In the south transept is St Michael's or the Warrior's chapel, filled with memorials of

238b

heroes. This transept (as the other) was built by Lanfranc, and the heads and name of his architects, priors Chillenden, Wodnesbury, and Molash, are to be seen about it. The choir built by Lanfranc, and ciled and richly adorned by Conrad, has a rich screen with six Saxon kings, Ethelbert or Richard II. and their five respective predecessors, built by prior Estree 1304, or by archbishop Courtney. It was repaired in ten years by William of Sens, who being hurt by a fall, left it to one William an English architect. It is thought the most spacious in England, being 180 feet long by 38 broad, the pillars alternately octagon and round, the altar-piece Corinthian from a design of sir James Burrough. East of this is Trinity chapel, rebuilt after the fire 1174,

ascended to from the choir by 17 steps, and supported by seven arches, the capitals of whose pillars approach surprizingly to the Corinthian or Composite order, and here stands the antient archiepiscopal chair of grey marble still used. In this stood Becket's shrine with a rich Mosaic pavement still remaining. At the east end a large arch opens into the place called Becket's Crown, a circular chapel over his tomb in the undercroft, adorned with small compartments of painted glass containing his history, and tolerably well preserved. The top of this crown was not finished till 1748 /h. The crypt under the west end of the choir is now the French church, whose antique pillars with their grotesque capitals like those of St. Peter's church, Oxford, seem to prove the high antiquity of the place, and that the walls above were rather altered than rebuilt by Lanfranc. The east part of this crypt, now a storehouse for workmen, was the Lady chapel in the undercroft, fenced off by strong rails from vulgar visitants, on account of its treasures, to which Erasmus was admitted only by the favour of Warham. It was rebuilt in an elegant style by archbishop Moreton, who was buried here 1500, and has an handsome monument as have Joan Burwash, Lady Mohun, and Isabel countess of Athol. This undercroft like the east end of the church above is circular. Becket is supposed to have been first buried in the crypt under Trinity chapel, where he lay till his translation 1220 into a coffin of gold on his shrine. Other monuments in this cathedral are for the Black prince who died in the archbishop's palace here. Henry IV. and his queen, archbishops Walter 1207, Langton 1228, Peckham 1294, Raynold 1327, Mepham 1333, Stratford 1348, Sudbury 1381, Courtney 1396, Chichley 1443, Kemp 1454, Bouchier 1486, Warham 1532: cardinal Coligni 1571, and Pole 1559; Deans Rogers 1497, and Fotherby 1634. Meric Casaubon, Dr. Batteley, admiral Rooker, Margaret Holland 1437, and her two husbands John Beaufort earl of Somerset, and Thomas duke of Clarence. The cloister is a beautifully stone quadrangle, and the chapter-house a lofty spacious room 92 feet by 37, ascribed to Chillenden who was prior from 1390 to 1411, but most probably only altered by him: it was lately the place for sermons, now for

/f Gostling.

/g lb.

/h This epitaph is cut in stone at foot of a buttress on the south side of Becket's chapel, where was formerly the monks cemetery. It is ascribed by Somner to Nicholas de Sandwich, prior here 1244–1258. Dart. 183.

Respice: care: mere: rogo: defuncti: miserere:
Sandwicensis: vivens: frater: memor: en: sis:
Qui: nunc: in: limo: <lacuna> e: stricte: jacet: ymo:
Dic: Pater: hinc: et: ave: Deus: hunc: ut: protegat: a: ve:
Omne: ne: baratri: pœnas: sibi: sentiat: atri:
Set: cœli: solio: requiescat: in: agmine: pio:
Omnis: orans: ita: letetur: perpete: vita: amen.

239a

morning prayers. The monastic offices have been incorporated into the prebendal houses. The infirmary hall built about 1342 is now in the second prebend's house. The deanry was the prior's apartment, mostly burnt 1570. The Stranger's hall for the entertainment of pilgrims was 150 feet by 40 with a kind of aisle of arches and pillars, and a stout

pentise of wood at the side remaining with part of the hall. The almonry or mint-yard was kept by Henry VIII. for the latter use. The grammar-school was the almonry chapel: the Green court or old priory gate is of older style than Lanfranc, to whom it is ascribed. The eleventh prebendal house was called the Maister honours, an apartment of the prior's or for strangers of rank. Of the two dortors or lodgings for the monks, the larger built round an area 105 by 78 feet with galleries, was taken down 1547; the lesser with the chapel is made into houses. The building called Bell Jesus in the garden of the preacher's house is a vault raised on pillars instead of arches in a circle with four more in the middle, and served either as a baptistery or lavatory. The archbishop's palace was first built by Lanfranc, the hall, in which sovereigns have been feasted, by archbishop Langton who left the see above £.14000 in debt: the last has a garden within its walls 83 by 68 feet, their marble pilasters being piled up to make a terrace; and part of a cloister remains at the end. All the rest is gone, with the cellars, lofty hall, and lodgings. Archbishop Parker repaired the palace hall, and entertained queen Elizabeth 1573. He built a noble house and gallery communicating with it still subsisting.

Besides the cathedral there are 15 parochial churches. The antient one of St. Andrew, in which were monuments of the Swifts, standing incommo-
diously in the middle of the street, has been lately rebuilt. Archbishop Abbot's fine stone conduit was taken down 1754. The town hall is a handsome lofty room. The silk manufactory established here by the Walloons and French who took refuge from Artois and other provinces of the Spanish Ne-
therlands on account of their religion t. Elizabeth, E. VI. and since in the persecution of Louis XIV. flourishes greatly, and considerable quantities of silk are annually sent to London: the yarn and worsted spun here is also excellent, nor should the brawn made here be omitted.

St. Austin converted the Britans rather to the Pope's supremacy than to Christianity, and the Britans slain at Bangor may be considered as real martyrs to Christian independency. The monks of Glastonbury contended with those of Christ-church for the body of Dunstan; but in the reign of Henry VII. his tomb here was opened, and archbishop Wareham, the prior, and three or four monks, who alone were admitted to view it, pro-
nounced that the body was found safely lodged in the wooden coffin wrapped in linen and intire, and so the right to keep him was adjudged to them /i.

Canterbury gave birth to the following eminent personages: the learned Grecian, Thomas Linacer physician to Henry VIII. born about 1460, died about 1524. Richard Boyle called the great earl of Cork, 1566, died 1643. William Somner the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669. Mrs. Aphra Benn, born t. Charles I. died 1689.

239b

Thanet.

'Thanet is yn lengthe fro Nordmuth to Sand=

wich yn strayt yorney vii miles and more, and in brede from the river of Sture, and goith not far from Mynstre to Mergat, that is to say from south to north iiiii myles, and so is yn circuit by estimation a xvii or xviii myles. At Northmuth where the entery of the sea was the salt water swelleth yet up at a creke a myle and more toward a place called Sarre, which was the commune ferry when Thanet was full isled. Margate is about a mile a this side the pointe of Sandwych haven. There hath be a xi paroches chyrches in Thanet, of which iii be decayed, the residew remaine. In the isle is very little wood. There cum at certyn tymes from paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche. Sum paroches of the isle at certen tymes cummeth to Minstre, being in the isle, as to theyr mother and principal chyrche. Margate lyith in S. John's paroches yn Thanet a v myle upward fro Reculver, and there is a village and a peere for shyppes, but now sore decayed. Ramesgate a iiiii myles upward in Thanet, wheras is a smaule peere for shyppis. The shore of the isle of Thanet, and also the inward part is ful of good quarres of chalk /k.'

Margate. The isle of Thanet is a most fruitful spot, cultivated in every part with corn or garden-stuff, very little wood; the farms large and considerable. It is seven miles by four and 18 round, had eleven parishes, reduced to eight. Mr. Pegge accounts for its exemption from venomous animals by its insular situation /l. On the north side is Margate, composed of a principal street, and now augmented with a square, a long room, and other buildings for the convenience of bathing, for which it is much resorted to; the machines used here being the best contrived of any in the kingdom for security and decency. It has a pleasant harbour, with a mean pier, whence large quantities of corn are shipped for London. Here is an old fort, and two of its guns are dated 1354 and 1417, the first of which must be as old as the first use of cannon in Europe, if not miscopied for 1554. It is now melted down. Another at Ramsgate fished off the Goodwin Sands, which from the arms of Portugal Mr. King ascribes to Ferdinand king of Castile /m. The cliff at an opening called Newgate is about 80 or 90 feet high. Nash Court is an old mansion-house, over whose gate is 1581.

Nash court. Dandelion. Dandelion another, formerly belonging to the Petits, shews a stately gateway with towers built of brick and flints artificially disposed, and over it the arms of Daundelion, who held it till Edward IV. Queke, a seat of the Crispes, was frequented by William III. in his way to Holland. At Mynstre Dompneva, wife of Penda king of Mercia, founded a nunnery 670 /n, in memory of her two brothers slain by Egbert their cousin; having obtained of the king as much ground as her deer could run over in a course across the island from east to west, which was 10,000 acres, the balk on which it run being still called St. Mildred's lynch from her daughter the first abbess. The nave of the church is Saxon, and here are monuments for *Edile de Thorne repust* (or *ke fust*) *dame de l'Espine*, and for

Mr. Lewis the vicar, and author of the antiquities of Tanet and Faversham, who died 1746, æt. 72. Some ruins of the nunnery are at the Curtlege house. St.

/i Gostling. /k Leil. VII. 137. /l Archæol. V. 164.
/m Archæol. V. 148. 156. /n Tanner, 207.

240a

Kingsgate.

Eadberg second abbess founded a monastery in Tanet 740, a mile from the other /o. Roman coins have been found hereabouts; Mr. Lewis had a silver Verus. On the north side of the island at Kingsgate, which took its name from the landing of Charles II. and his brother James 1683, instead of that of St. Bartholomew, are two barrows, called Hackingdon Banks, in which were found, May, 1741, many bones and skulls of men, women, and children; some just under the surface, others in the solid chalk, which appears to have been in an oblong oval form, and the bodies put in neck and heels together. A deep trench was dug in the middle, and the bodies laid on each side of it. Two of the skulls were covered with wood, coals, and ashes. Very probably the persons buried here were some of the chiefs slain in the battle between the English and Danes hereabouts A. D. 853. By the smallness of the childrens bones it is conjectured they were unborn. There were likewise three urns of very coarse black earth and not half burnt: one of them would hold about half a bushel /p. These banks are in St. Peter's parish in the isle of Tanet, between Kingsgate and the North Foreland lighthouse. The late lord Holland built a house here with a number of fantastic Gothic ruins.

Ebbsfleet.

The Danes landed in this island frequently from the 7th to the 11th century, and here landed Lewis the dauphin. Here also, or as Thorn, at Ratesborough [Richborough] landed Austin, and afterwards Mildreda the abbess from France /q. The Saxons under Hengist and Horsa also landed 447 at Hepesfleet or Wippidsfleet, now Ebbsfleet /r. This island gives title of earl to the Tuftons, of whom Nicholas baron Tufton of Tufton, Sussex, was so created 1628 4 Charles I. and succeeded 1632 by his son John, who by his wife Margaret eldest daughter and coheiress of Richard earl of Dorset, had six sons, of whom the four elder Nicholas, John, Richard, and Thomas, succeeded him in regular succession; their fifth brother's son Sackville was the seventh, and his son and namesake is the eighth and present earl.

North Foreland.

Goodwin Sands.

On the North Foreland, the most southern part of the port of London, is a lofty octagon light house. Off Broadstairs are the Goodwin sands, a dreadful shoal or quicksand, which tradition supposes the estate of earl Godwin swallowed by the sea. Twine says its antient name was Lemon, which Somner, denying Godwin's story here, says means the same with the British Gwydn, a soft tenacious soil /s.

Ramsgate.

Ramsgate is a long handsome town, built in form of a cross, whose east end opens to the pier, which when completed will be a work of greater magnificence than use, the sea breaking in with such a swell as to dash the vessels against it. It extends near 800 feet before it forms an angle, and is 26 feet broad at top including the parapet: its depth in=

creases gradually from 18 to 36 feet; the south front is a polygon, its angles five on a side, each 150 feet, with octagons of 60 feet at the ends. The entrance is to be 200 feet.

The commendation given to Stourmouth by Mr. Camden for its excellent trouts inclined Batteley to suppose *portus Rutupensis* to be the *portus Trutulensis* of Tacitus.

Stour r. The river Stour has now forsaken Stourmoth, a mile or more, yet left its name to it. But now by Stourmouth runs a brook, which issuing out of St.

240b

Elham. Edburg's well at Liming (where the daughter of king Ethelbert first of our nation took the veil) while it seeks the sea, sees Elham, a market town the manor whereof belonged to Julian Leibourn, mother of Hastings first of that surname earl of Pem= broke. Then it holds its course by divers villages, which from it receive the additional name of Bourn, as Bishop's bourn, Hawles bourn, Patrick's bourn, and Bekes bourn. 'This Bourn,' says Holland, 'is that river Stour as Cæsar calls it (as I have observed travelling lately in these parts) which Cæsar came unto when he had marched by night almost 12 Italian miles from the sea coast, and where he had the first encounter in his second expedition into Britain with the Britans, whom he drove into the woods, where they had a place fortified both by nature and men's labour with a number of trees hewn down and plashed to reclose the entries. Yet the Romans forced an entry, drove them out, and thereabouts encamped. The place of a camp as I hear is near Hardes, a place of antient gentlemen of that name, descended from Estangrave, Heren= wood, and the Fitz Bernards.'

Hardres. Hardres was the seat of a family of that name from the Conquest. Sir Richard was created a baronet 18 Charles I. which title lately became extinct. At the mansion-house, according to tradition, are still to be seen the gates of Bologne, given by Henry VIII. to one of the family who attended him at the siege of that place.

Dr. Batteley supposes the river Stour (once navigable to Canterbury, now only to Fordwich) consisted of two branches, the great and the little Stour, both tide rivers, the lesser navigable to Beakesborn. These uniting about Sarr or Stourmouth, had two harbours at Richborough and Reculver. Solinus speaks of Tanet as separated from the main *tenui æstuario*, which Bede says was five stades over, passable only in two places. These Eadbert's charter to Canterbury shews were Sarr and Lundenwic, supposed Sand= wich: the first little better than a ditch, now crossed by a bridge in the high road from Canterbury to Margate, the latter by the drawbridge at Sandwich. This river Bede calls Wantsum, implying its decay. Reculver harbour is that called in the Saxon chronicle /t Norðmuð, the Newhaven of our maps.

Hothfield. Near one of these rivers stands Hothfield, a seat of the earl of Thanet /16, whose family enjoyed it in the reign of Elizabeth.

Eastwell. Stour passes by Eastwell, the seat of the family Olantige. of the Finches earls of Winchelsea; and Olantige or

Olantege, q. d an Ey or island /17.

Lord Winchelsea 1721, in searching for Durolevum near his seat at Eastwell, found several Roman antiquities; pieces of iron, a mass of that metal run into square crystals on the outside, urns, deers horns, &c. /u

Ashford. 'Asscheforde church was in a meane to be collegiatyd by the request of one Fogge, a gentleman dwelling thereabout that was controwler to Edward IV. but Edward died or Fogge had finished this enterpris. So that there remainith to Ascheford the only name of a prebendary /x.' 'It is a market town on the side or border of the Weld of Kent that is in quantite as much again as Sitingburne, and thereyn is a fayre college of priestes /y.'

Ashford is a corporation and hath a large collegiate church. Here was born 1616, Dr. John Wal-

/o Tan. 209.

/p Ant. Soc. min. IV. 139.

/q Lewis, Hist. of Tanet, 82.

/r lb.

/s Harris, 311.

/t P. 167.

/16 G.

/17 G.

/u Ant. Soc. min.

/x Lel. VII. 2. Tan. 228.

/y Lel. VII. 139.

241a

lis, the learned mathematician, Savillian professor at Oxford, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. He died 1703. In Ashford chancel is or was a monument of Elizabeth countess of Athol, daughter to lord Ferrers of Groby, and wife to the famous David Strabolgy /z.

Wye. 'Wye is a pratie market townelet. Kempe, first bishop of Rochester, then of Chichester and London, then archbishop of York and Canterbury, and cardinal, a poor husbandman's son of Wye, made its parish church a college in the 23d year of his archbishopric of Yorke, where he sat 25 years /a.' It was valued at £.93. /b The church had a lofty steeple in the middle, the spire whereof being formerly fired by lightning, and burnt down to the stone tower, the latter fell, and beat down the greatest part of the church /18, which has been since rebuilt.

Chilham castle. Chilham castle is of great antiquity. Kilburn makes it the seat of king Lucius. Philpot says that in digging the foundation of sir Dudley Digges' fine house near the castle, Roman vessels and utensils, and foundations of a more antient building were found, and mentions a kind of senate-house built round with stone seats, preserved till his time. Leland /c from the chronicle of Christ church Canterbury says, 'the empress Maud rebuilt Rose castle, which in some evidence is caullid Joseph's Castle: look that this be not Chilham castle, that ons the lord Ross had; now almost doune.' It was fortified by Wilfrid king of Kent, and destroyed by the Danes. Isabel daughter and heir of Richard de Chilham and widow of David Strabolgy earl of Athol, married Alexander Balioll, who in her right had the castle and town of Chilham, and was summoned to parliament from 28 to 34 Edward I. /d On the forfeiture of Badlesmere Edward II. gave it to a grandson of Strabolgy already mentioned, and on his death Edward III. granted it to Badlesmere's heir, whose daughter carried it to the Rooses. On the attainder of Thomas lord Roos, Edward IV. gave it to sir John Scott, and Henry VII. to sir Thomas Chey-

ney. 'Cheyney, the lord warden, hath now Chilham to him and to his heirs males of the king's gift /e.' Leland says the buildings here were very fine. Sir Thomas pulled them down, and built his house at Shurland with the materials. His son, created a baron by Elizabeth, having squandered away his estate, sold this castle and manor to sir Thomas King, whose daughter brought it to sir Dudley Digges, and his grandson sold it to Mr. Colebrook. The Norman keep is converted into offices, &c. traces of the deep ditch remain /f. Chilham cannot be the place intended by Cæsar; that spot being in a right line upwards of 16 miles statute or above 17 miles and a quarter Roman from Deal, near which it is agreed Cæsar landed /g. Below Chilham is Chartham, where in 1668 in sinking a well were found at about 17 feet a number of large stones and four teeth petrified, supposed to have belonged to some marine animal (as it is thought the long vale of 20 miles or more through which the Stour runs was formerly an arm of the sea or Æstuary, whence its name of Sture: till the sea having gradually filled it up,

Chartham.

241b

broke a way through the Isthmus between Dover and Calais); or the bones of an elephant brought over with Claudius, who landed at Sandwich, and might march this way to the Thames /h. Mr. Roger Gale shewed the Antiquary Society 1730 drawings of urns, fibulæ, &c. found here June 1730, by Charles Fagge, esq. in opening one of the small barrows called the Danes banks on Swadling downs in Chartham parish four miles from Canterbury; several others were opened from east to west, and bones, urns, &c. found in all, and in another a gold bracelet. In the first barrow were a fibula of silver, the plate of the size of a crown piece, faced with gold, and adorned with a star set with garnets and ivory hemispheres between; two garnet pendants, two glass urns, a chrysal ball, one side of a gold clasp with a gold pin hanging to a chain. In the 2d, an urn of black earth. In the 3d, two of red earth. In the 4th, one of black earth; a thin piece of gold chased with irregular figures, and a ring to hang it by. In the 5th, four amethyst beads; several brass pins with a hole in the head; several other brass pins having a cross at the head; small pieces of brass in form of a barrel, with the shank of a hinge to each. In the 6th, bones of men and horses. In the 7th, single skeletons, as in most; iron spear and arrow heads: small silver, larger copper, and great iron buckles; blades of knives; two iron umbos of shields and broad-headed studs for the sides; several glass and other beads. The graves were in solid chalk. Doctor Cromwell Mortimer who wrote a dissertation on these antiquities thinks the spot answers to that where Cæsar first encountered the Britans, and that the fortress southwest of the barrows was that to which they retired.

About a mile west from them is the famous tumulus, called Julaber's Grave, which Mr. Camden thought a corruption of Laberius, and the sepulchre of the Roman general Quintus Laberius Durus; and then these barrows may be Roman.

Julaber's
grave.

Hackingdon. At Hackingdon archbishop Baldwin began a noble college for forty secular priests, the king and each of his suffragan bishops to have a prebend, each to be worth forty marks a year; but the year after he had settled some secular canons here the pope ordered the chapel to be levelled with the ground /i.

LAPIS
TITULI. Mr. Somner /k and bishop Stillingfleet /l place LAPIS TITULI at Folkstone or *Lapis populi* from some resemblance of the name, and because Stonar is not *super ripam Gallici maris*, as Nennius /m describes his Lapis Tituli, not standing high but in a low place apt to be overflowed, and therefore unfit for a conspicuous monument to strike terror at a distance, both which better suit Folkstone: and lastly because Nennius is not express that Lapis Tituli was in Thanet, as he is concerning the preceding battles. In some records Stonar is written Estanore, which however shews it to have been a landing place /n, as the same termination does in Cerdicesore, Cymenesore, &c. /19 Somner explains it the Eastern shore of the island, or Wantsum /o.

Richborough. There is no question among the learned whether all the names enumerated by Mr. Camden belong to Richborough. Somner confounding the town with the port carries both to Sandwich. Bishop Gibson

/z Harris's Kent, p. 30. See a drawing of it Harl. MS. 1106. Copy of Visitation of Kent, by J. Philpot, 1619. 2021.
/a Lel. VI. 2. /b Tan. 228. /18 G. /c VII. 132.
/d Dugd. Bar. II. 525. Holland. /e Lel. VII. 141. /f Grose's account under his view of it.
/g lb. /h G. ex Somner's 'Chartham news,' and Dr. Wallis in Phil. Trans. No. 272. 275. 276.
/i Tanner, 217. ex Gerv. 173. /k Forts and ports, p. 94-97. /l Orig. Brit. p. 322.
/m c. 45. 46. /n Lewis's Tanet, 132. /19 G. /o Ports and forts, 3, 4.

242a

has made greater confusion by supposing Somner distinguishes them and separates Rutupiaë from the rest of the names, whereas he is only distinguishing it from Dover. Stukeley thought Stonar was the portus Rutupensis, but Batteley, p. 15, shews that neither that nor Sandwich existed when the portus Rutupensis did, which covered the scite of both.

Portus Rutu=
pensis.

Richborough. 'Ratesborough, otherwise Richeborough, was or ever the river of Sture did turn his botom or old canale withyn the isle of Thanet, and by lykelyhod the mayn se cam to the very foote of the castel. The mayn se ys now of that a myle by reason of wose [ose] that hath there swollen up. The site of the old town or castel ys wonderful fair upon an hille. The walles the wich remayn ther yet be in cumpase almost as much as the tower of London. They have bene very hye, thykke, stronge and well embateled. The mater of them is flynt, mervelus and long brykes both white and redde after the Britons fascion. The sement was made of se sand and smaull pible. Ther is a great lyke=lyhod that the goodly hil abowte the castel and especially to Sandwich ward hath bene wel inha= bited. Corne groweth on the hill yn mervelus plenty, and yn going to plowgh ther hath out of mynde [been] fownd and now is mo antiquities of Romaine mony then yn any place els of England. Surely reason speketh that this should be Rutupinum. For byside that the name sumwhat toucheth, the very nere passage from Cales clyves or Cales was to Ratesburgh, and now is to Sandwych, the which is abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich be not

celebrated bycause of Goodwine sandes, and the decay of the haven. Ther is a good flyte shot of fro Ratesburgh towards Sandwich a great dike caste yn a rownd cumpas as it had bene for fens of menne of warre. The cumpace of the ground withyn is not much above an acre, and that is very holo by casting up the yerth. They cawle the place there Lytleborough. Withyn the castel is a little paroch church of St. Augustine, and an heremitage. I had antiquities of the heremite, the which is an industrius man. Not far from the heremitage is a cave wher men have sowt and digged for treasure. I saw that by candel withyn, and there were conys. Yt was so straite that I had no mynd to crepe far yn. In the north side of the castel ys a hedde yn the walle now sore defaced with wether. They cawle it Quene Bertha hedde. Nere to that place hard by the wal was a pot of Romayne mony fownd /p.'

Richborough is about one mile and a half from Sandwich, or two miles and a half by the winding banks of the marshes, on a high hill all cultivated. On the left of the road up the hill is an eminence covered with beans and hollow in the centre, called the South mount, which Stukeley calls a Castrenian amphitheatre, and Leland Littleborough. Leland as well as Camden supposes the town surrounded the castle on the slope of the hill. The walls are about 10 feet high, in some places 25 or 30, and 12 thick. The north wall is 560 feet, west 484, south 540; all of flint faced with small square white stones on both sides, and at every 3 feet 4 inches are courses of white Roman bricks 6 inches long /q. The castle is oblong, 150 paces by 105; the east wall next the sea, and a cliff at the south angle. It descends to

242b

another slope just on the river like an outwork. In the middle of the north-east side a square work juts out from the wall forming the *porta decumana* next the river, entered obliquely, and a watercourse running under it, and on this side the disposition of the materials of the wall is most distinguishable; seven courses of small hewn stone equal to an interval of four Roman or three and a half English feet; then two of white bricks 16 inches by 11 and a half thick, of the same clay as all the bricks now about Sandwich; six alternate courses in all. The outer face is formed of or cased with hewn stone, but the inside filled up with irregular masses of stone and flint in very strong mortar. At the north-west corner time has made a vast breach; a lesser opening, or a gate is in the middle of the west wall, being a smoother gap, and some hewn stones, one with a mortaise, lying by it, and a regular pavement in the passage. This and the south side are finely mantled with ivy: the walls laid with regular strata of earth and mortar to a considerable depth. The ground within is about four acres covered with corn. Nearer the east wall are foundations of a building, a square raised floor of flints and mortar, 140 feet by 100; in the middle what is called St. Austin's cross, in form of a long cross, 34 by 42 feet, and 20 or 30 by 7 or 8 feet, the short arms pointing east and west. Somner would make it a chapel. Bateley and

Stukeley a prætorium or pharos. Mr. King thinks it a prætorium, or a parade with a temple. Only stones appear on it, and a kind of trench makes it inaccessible except at one corner, and it is overgrown with bushes. Few coins are now found here. I bought a fair Carausius. PAX AVG ... of the labourers at Loughton, a groupe of cottages under the south side, and took up among the rubbish fragments of red tiles with strait lines raised on them. Mr. Boys of Sandwich has bestowed much time and pains in tracing these ruins, and collected many fibulæ richly adorned with red and blue stones and gold open work, and pateræ both whole and fragments /r. There is Rhutupii in Gaul /s.

Sandwich.

'Sandwic, on the farther side of the ryver of Sture, is meately welle walled wher the town stondith most in jeopardy of enemies; the residue is diked and mudwalled. Ther be four principal gates, three paroches chirches, of which sum suppose that St. Marie's was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of Whit freres, and an hospital without the town for mariners desesed and hurt. There is a place wher the monkes of Christ church did resort when they were lords of the town. The caryke that was sonke in the haven yn pope Paulus' tyme did much hurt to the haven and gether a great bank. The ground itself from Sandwich to the haven and inward to the land is caullid Sanded bay /t.'

Sandwich is an antient town being mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 851, when Ethelstan king of Kent and Ealcher defeated the Danes here. Canute gave it to Christ church, Canterbury, with the roy=alty of the water on each side so far as a man being in a ship afloat might cast a Danish hatchet on the bank /u. It owed its increase to the decay of Rich=borough and Stonar, and in the Confessor's time took the latter's place among the cinque ports, being the second in order /20. Lewis of France burnt it 1217, and the French burnt it again t. Hen=

/p Leland VII. 138. Holland supposes the bust Roman. Dr. Stukeley could not find it, yet says it was over the north gate, thence vulgarly called Madan gate. /q Stuk. MS. and Itin. I. 119.

/r See a plan of this station Pl. XIII. fig. 1. where * shews the disposition of the *Porta Decumana*, and the plot of St. Austin's Cross on a larger scale.

/s MS. n. Gale.

/t Lel. VII. 127.

/u Holland.

/20 G.

243a

ry VI. Edward I. for a time placed the staple here, and Edward III. by exchange re-united it to the crown: about which time flourished there a family surnamed de Sandvico, which intermixed with an heir of Crevecoeur and Davranches lord of Folk=stone. It has three churches, a market house and town-hall: the town walls and vallum remain on the north side, and here is a handsome wooden draw=bridge over the Stour leading into the marshes to=wards Stonar, where are salt works. Sandwich had a house of white friars, and a nunnery; and has two hospitals /x, and a freeschool founded by sir Roger Manwood, native, chief baron of the Exchequer. Its trade was considerably improved by the manufactory and trade from the Netherlands /y. This port, t. Edward IV. had 95 ships, but James I. setting up the Merchants Adventurers company, its trade fell to decay. It is generally supposed to be the

Lundenwic of the Saxon laws and charters, being the port where goods, &c. bound for London were usually landed /z. It gives title of earl to John Moun=tague, whose great grand-father was so created 12 Charles II. for having by his interest with the fleet under his command prevailed on the seamen to deliver it up to that king at his restoration, and being lost at sea 1672 in the fight of Solebay, was succeeded by his eldest son Edward; he 1688 by his son Edward, and he 1729 by his grandson John, present and 4th earl.

There are a great number of large barrows about Sandwich: one at Winsborough; between that and Sandwich is another called Marvill hill. The second barrow from the town has been dug away to raise a little fort on the road. They all stand east and west /a.

Wingham. Not far from hence is Wingham, which gives title to George earl Cowper, whose grandfather William, for his eloquence and knowledge in the law, was advanced to the high office of Chancellor of Great Britain, the first after the Union, and by George I. to the title of viscount Fordwich and earl Cowper /21.

'Wyngham four miles and a half from Cantwar=byri plain east in the hie way betwixt Canterbury and Sandwich. Pecham archbishop made a college here for a provoste and 6 prebends lyvyng at that time upon the spiritual matters and visitations of his province, for the king had retained the temporalities of the bishoprick for a tyme /b.' It was valued at £.84. per annum /c.

Beaksborn. At Beaksborn was born 1667 that eminent naturalist Dr. Stephen Hales, who died 1761.

Barfreston. Five miles south-west of Sandwich is Barfreston, whose small antient church has a rich west door adorned with rude reliefs, and engraved with the east end by Mr. Grose.

Deal. 'The church of Dale, corruptly called Dele, was a prebende longginge of auntient time to St. Martine's college in Dover /d.

'Deale, half a mile from the shore of the se, a fisher village on a flat shore, and very open to the se, where is a fosse or a great bank artifical between the town and the sea, beginning about Deal, and running a great way up towards St. Margaret's clyffe, ynsomuch that sum suppose that this is the place where Cæsar landed in aperto litore. Surely the fosse was made to keep out enemies there, or to defend the rage of the sea, or I think, rather the castynge up beech or pible. Sir Edward

243b

Ringesle hath a tower or pyle beyond the mouth of the haven on the shore /e.'

Walmer. 'Walmer is about a mile from Dele shore, and look as from the further side of the mouth of Dovre the shore is low to Walmer, so is the shore al cliffy and high from Walmer to the very point of Dover castle, and there the shore falleth flat, and a litle beyond the town of Dovar the shore clyvith to Folkstone. One Thomas Laurence in bishop Mor=ton's days made a pere or gitty at St. Margaret's /f.'

Norburne. 'At Northburne [Norburne] was the palace of

Edbald Ethelbert's son, and a few yeres syns in breking the wall of the hall were found two chil=drens bones that had been dug up as yn buriall yn tyme of Paganite of the Saxons: among one of the children's bones was found a stiff pin of laten /f.'

Ash.

At Ash near Sandwich were found 1737 in a sandy field, which seemed the burying place of Richborough, being on a rising ground above the intervening marshes on the right hand of the road from Canterbury to Sandwich close by the road several bodies placed separately in wooden cases about four feet deep; a sword was found generally put on the right side, and a spear on the left of each, a necklace of three or four coarse glass beads and then an amber bead about the neck, and so on the fibula on the shoulder, and the umbo of a shield directly over the face. The shield was of wood, round, and about 18 inches diameter, to which the iron umbo was fastened by iron pins. Several Roman medals of the upper and lower empire were found in the graves. The rev. Mr. Fausset of Hepington near Canterbury procured from this spot a small pair of scales, a touchstone weight of 5dt. 23 gr. and a nest of weights piled on one another in a wooden case decayed was found with an armed skeleton Sept. 20, 1762.

Exact weight Troy of the above weights.

oz.	dwt.	gr.	
1	18	19	No mark.
1	3	2	No mark.
	12	23	Medal of Trajan marked <dots>
	12	22	Ditto M. Aurelius, no mark.
	9	8	Ditto Lucilla, marked <dots>.
	1	19	Commodus of two metals
	7	12	Ditto, marked <dots>.
	6	—	Marked with three notches on the edge.
	5	4	Square, marked on one side <dots>, on the other M B.
	5	5	Constantius Chlorus, no mark.
	3	10	No mark.
	2	13	Marked <dots>.
	1	23	No mark. Two cornucopiæ on one side, the other unknown.
	1	21	A stamp scarce visible.
	1	7	Urbs Roma.
	1	6	Fl. J. Constantius.
	19		Square, marked on one side <dots> On the other H.
	5		No mark.

In the same place were found spear heads, a cap of the staff of the spear, bits of an iron bridle, a large earthen bottle, a thin glass urn, a large drinking glass, a brass tongue of a buckle, a thin brass plate with a stud in the centre, a glass cup or patera, a brass plate, several beads of baked earth, glass and

/x Tanner, 218, 224. 227. /y Holland. /z Harris, 273. ex Somn.
/a Stuk. It. I. 126. 2d edition. /21 G.
/b Lel. VI. 1. /c Tanner, 224. /d Lel. VI. 4. /e lb. 127. /f lb.

244a

amber, Pl. XIII. fig. 13, 14, and pendants of amethysts strung and loose, of various colour and forms, fig. 15, 16, 17, 18, brass rings, and copper pendants,

fig. 19, 20, 21, an ivory stylus, fig. 22, a curious fibula silver gilt, set with garnets, fig. 23, and various others, fig. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

At Ash were also found 1772, a wooden pail hooped with brass, taken up entire, but soon dropt to pieces, a brass pan 15 inches diameter and 6 deep like a modern confectionary pan, a patera 6 inches diameter, an iron ax head and two coins of Faustina. The larger had six holes punched on the temples as if it had served for a weight; and a small pair of scales with part of the beam was found with the other things, also a round umbo of an iron shield with nails tipped with silver, and a plain thin flat plate of silver at the point, a spear head, and several Roman coins.

About two miles from Heppington, and as much from Canterbury, is a large Roman camp double trenched, containing about eight acres, the *prætorium* entire, rising three or four feet above the rest. Beyond the outer vallum a plain intrenchment. This may have been a summer camp to Canterbury. On the Roman road from this city to Portus Lemanis, three miles from the former, and one from this camp, is a hollow way leading into the camp, at both ends of which the road divides, and branching into two parts unites again. In an inclosure about two fields from Mr. Fausset's house is a barrow, which being opened was found to consist of a close compact pavement of a circular form like the barrow, composed of small flints curiously cut and jointed, and increasing in size from the verge to the crown of the pavement, the largest being three inches by one and a half, and so compact as to be undermined; when there appeared a layer of clay, another of common earth, and then another pavement like the former lying about two feet below it. Under this lay a stratum of clay, another of mold, and then chalk about two feet deep. No signs of a body appeared, nor any thing but a flint about three inches and a half square, and a quarter thick, nicely chiseled and having marks of fire on one side.

In 1770 near the 49th mile stone from London to Canterbury near the midway from Beacon hill to Boughton hill in the tract of the Roman road, was found an urn with a cover containing a smaller with a lacrymatory in it, and four or five more urns near it, the largest capable of containing above a peck, but all broken except the first; also a large brass of Faustina jun. Rev. MATRI MAGNAE.

Upon Juds' hill were found various antiquities, and on that spot remains the ditch of a small Roman station, near which was found a large brass medal of Aurelius Antoninus.

On the side of the road from the Brent in Faversham to Ospring nunnery in digging down a bank of gravel they found near 30 urns, bottles, and pateræ; the former contained earth, ashes, and burnt bones, and one a lacrymatory. In the same spot were many unburnt bones, an intire skull, and a large brass ring or armilla. Some of the urns were covered with a brick having a ledge, another with a tile like a modern pantile. They stood in regular order, six in a row in a line from north to south/g.

Cæsar's descents on Britain.

Cæsar's first descent in Britain is fixed by Dr. Halley /h to Aug. 26 in the evening, and his return be=

244b

fore the Æquinox, or about Sept. 20. His second descent after the vernal Æquinox, and his stay from May to August or September. His first landing was to the north of Dover, in a place 'where the sea was so confined between narrow mountains, that a dart,' as he says, 'might be thrown from above on the shore /i.' The plain open shore /k about eight miles from the place of his first anchoring must have been in the Downs, or the mouth of the river that goes up to Richborough, and the headland, which he doubled (<akrën proechousan peripleusai> Dio 39. p. 14) the south foreland /l.

Between Walmer and Deal, and between Deal and Sandown castles are lines drawn, and at proper intervals round bastions, with a ditch and parapet. The inhabitants pretend they were thrown up by Cromwell against the castles. Dr. Stukeley supposes them fortifications made by Henry VIII. the sea having long since carried off Cæsar's works, and indeed the esplanade of the three castles built by Henry VIII. and half of two of the circular forts /m. Dr. Plot told Battely he had often seen Cæsar's works on the point of land near Richborough. Dr. Stukeley adds, there is one of these works close by the north side of Deal, and two between Deal and Walmer castles. He supposes Cæsar landed in his first expedition between Deal and Walmer, and in his second on the spot where Deal now stands. Dr. Bateley shews /n, that Cæsar miscalculated his distance, that Dio says expressly he landed among marshes, not on a sandy beach, that Halley mistook his <tenagē>, which Plutarch calls <topos elōdēs kai mesos udatos> & juxta <erumata telmatōdē>, and Cæsar says his troops could not keep their footing, *firmiter insistere*. He supposes the point of land doubled by Cæsar was some headland to the left on entering Richborough harbour, and now forsaken by the sea /o. He thinks Rutupiæ was the first port in Britain from the continent, as Bologne was the first port for Britain on the continent.

Sandown castle.

Sandown castle was built by Henry VIII. together with Deal and Walmer castles; the latter is the residence of lord Holderness.

Dover.

'Dovar is xii miles from Cantorbury and viii miles from Sandwich. There hath bene a haven yn tyme past, and yn token thereof the ground that lyeth up betwixt the hilles is yet in digging found wosye. There hath be found also peces of cabelles and anchores, and Itinerarium Antonini calleth it a haven. The town on the front toward the se hath been right strongly walled and embateled, and al= most al the residew: but now that is partly fallen down and partly broken down. Cow gate, Crosse gate, Bochery gate stooode with toures toward the sea. Ther is beside Betingate and Westegare. The residew of the towne, as far as I can perceyve, was never waulled. Howbeyt M. Tuine told me a late that yt hath be waulled about but not dyked. The towne is devided into vi

paroches, whereof iii be under one rofe at St. Martines yn the hart of the town. The other iii stand abrode, of the which the one is cawled St. James of Rudby, or more likely Rodeby, a statione navium. But this word is not sufficient to prove that Dovar should be that place the which the Romans cawled portus Rutupi or Rutupinum. The mayne stronge and famose castle of Dovar stondeh on the toppe of a hille almost a quarter of a myle of from the town on the left side, and within the

/g Letter from Mr. Jacob of Feversham.

/h Horsl. 11–13.

/i B. G. IV. 21.

/k *apertum, planum, molle littus.*

/l Batteley Ant. Rut. 69.

/m Itin. I. 119.

/n Batt. ib. p. 65.

/o P. 69.

245a

castel is a chapel, yn the sides whereof appere some greate Briton bricke. In the town was a great priory of blake monkes late suppressed. There is also an hospitalle cawled the Meason Dew. On the toppe of the hylle clive between the town and the peere remainith yet about a flyte shot up ynto the land from the very brymme of the se clyffe a ruine of a towr, the which hath bene as a pharos a mark to shyppes on the se, and thereby was a place of templyars /p.'

Dover stands in a beautiful valley between chalk hills, the only valley which has a stream of fresh water hereabouts. Its antient harbour was the present spacious beach at the mouth of this great valley, west of which is the pier, on which Holland says Henry VIII. laid out £.63000. forming a spacious harbour commanded by a modern fort /q. Leland says the town had been fortified to the sea only /r. On this pier are the inns. The castle takes up 30 acres, an amazing congeries of walls, ditches, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable /s. After ascending the first hill, which is natural and immense, you come to the outer gate, before which is the drawbridge over a large ditch. In the apartments of this gate are kept two old keys, an old sword said to be Cæsar's, but probably a sword of state or office, and a horn said to be O. Cromwell's; all engraved Pl. XIII. fig. 1, 2, 3. and another heavy brass horn with an inscription /t: but none of the arrows mentioned by Camden. About the gate are a number of very modern barracks. Hence you ascend another hill and bridge over the second fosse leading to the inner court, in whose centre is a square tower, the walls near 20 feet thick with a smaller at each corner, first built by Henry II. rebuilt afterwards of hewn stone, entred up steps on the south side, and used as barracks. The stairs wound round two sides of the castle under several magnificent arches, and the landings are adorned with Saxon arches in the wall. The court is surrounded by a stone wall and towers, within one of which is a well 360 feet deep, and a large reservoir. You pass through several ruined gates and works to the west point of the hill, where, on an eminence within a circular work /u, stand two of the oldest buildings in England, the shell of the first Christian church, and the Roman pharos; both built of Roman bricks intermixed with flints and rude stones, the arches in=

tirely brick, of which and hewn stones the corners are formed. The church is in form of a cross, with a square thick tower in the centre: the north porch in the Saxon style; and here were buried sir Robert Ashton, constable of the castle and warden of the cinque ports t. Richard II. and his deputy Richard Malmains, and Henry Howard earl of Northampton, constable 1614, who was removed to his hospital at Greenwich, and only a memorial of his removal remains /x. The Roman pharos joins to the west end. It is octagon without, square within, the sides of both equal, being 15 Roman feet, reducing the wall to the thickness of 10 feet. It narrows about the middle with a sloping sett-off. In four of its sides are narrow windows with round arches of Roman brick six feet high: the door on the east side is six feet wide, with an arch of Roman brick and stone alternately 14 feet high. The materials are disposed as at Richborough, reaching to the tops of the windows, two courses of brick,

245b

and several of stone, alternately; every window thus reaching to a stage or story. There are five of these stages left, though some are stopped, some covered, and some have modern church windows inserted. The height is now forty feet, and Dr. Stukeley supposes it was twenty feet higher, filled up with a staircase, and had 8 windows in each side. The bricks are some of a bright red, with the blue flinty grit in the middle, others of a cream colour or white: all of the same dimensions except some of the latter near the ground on the south side near three feet long, of the same thickness, marked with striæ or flutings straight or chequered, strongly glazed, and having more flint in their composition. On its north face are the arms of sir Thomas Erpingham constable t. Henry IV. who thoroughly repaired the castle /y: the top is ruinous.

The castle has two salley ports with barbicans and 13 towers /z. Edward IV. laid out £.10,000. on it, and Elizabeth great sums. The keep has been much damaged by French prisoners. Much of the south-west wall falling down 1771 was repaired at the expence of the round or Mill tower. The Mote bulwark was built by Henry VIII. 1539, on the beach close under the cliff and beneath the south end of the castle west wall.

The cliff on the south side is 320 feet perpendicular /a, and here lies queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol twenty-two feet long, cast by James Tolhys of Utrecht 1544, and richly adorned with emblematical figures.

The other Pharos mentioned by Leland and Mr. Camden is now reduced to a very small ruin called the Bredenstone /22, on which the lord Warden is sworn as formerly at Shipway /23. Most of the business of the cinque ports is done at Dover; all the courts are kept there, and from thence is the most frequent passage from England to France /24. Every thing respecting trade and navigation is here conducted in a manner so different from what it is in our other ports that joined to the good accommodations and civility of the inhabitants, it is impossible but every foreigner must conceive a good idea of the kingdom from the access

to it, as well as every traveller of our own nation be pleased and satisfied with his treatment and amusement here.

St. Martin's collegiate church, removed from the castle by Wihred, was for the enormities of the canons given by Henry I. to archbishop Corboil, who began a new church 1131 for Austin canons, who were displaced by his successor Theobald for Benedictines. It was valued at £.170. Only part of the square tower remains. Dr. Stukeley says its east end seems to have terminated in three semi-circular works. The yard is appropriated to the burial of persons not natives of Dover, and here among the rest 'lie the remains of the celebrated Charles Churchill, 1764.' There are large remains of the priory, now a farmhouse, the gate with a lofty pointed arch of inelegant work. The superiority of this church over all the other churches here was such that no other could have mass said till these had done, which may be owing to its being the first church, and its monks having built three others. Opposite to this is the Maison Dieu, an hospital founded by Hubert de Burgh 1227 for relief of pilgrims. Its remains are a storehouse, the fine tracery of whose windows drawn by Buck 1735 is gone, and

/p Lel. VII. 128. /q Grose's account under his view of it. /r VI. 128.
/s Stukeley, It. I. 121. /t Engraved in Gent. Mag. July, 1781. /u Grose.
/x See his epitaph at Greenwich in Gibson and Grose. /y Stukeley It. I. 121. Grose's account under his view of it.
/z Grose. /a See an account of this gun Gent. Mag. 1767. p. 499. /22 G. /23 G.
/24 G. /b Tanner, 208. /c Grose's account under his views of it. /d Grose.

246a

the windows bricked up. It was valued at £.159. The house of knights templars mentioned by Camden and Leland seems to have been at Swinfield near Dover, in which king John resigned his crown to the Pope's Legate, valued at £.87. In Dover was also an hospital for lepers founded 1141. Only two of the five churches in this town remain. Under the west end of St. Mary's church are considerable remains of a Roman hypocaust with its several apartments.

Dover gave title of earl 3 Charles I. to Henry viscount Rochford, who dying 1666, and his son John the next year, that title became extinct, till James II. 1685, created baron Dover Henry Jermin nephew to Henry earl of St. Albans. Queen Anne 1708 conferred the title of duke of Dover, marquis of Beverley, and baron Rippon on Charles Dowglas duke of Queensbury, who died Oct. 21, 1778, aged 80.

Dover gave birth 1660 to Dr. White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, who died 1728, and 1690 to the late Philip earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, who died 1764.

'St. Radegundis standeth on a hill three little miles by west and somewhat by south from Dover. Ther be white canons, and the choir is large and fair. The monastery ys at this time metely maintained, but ther have been more ample buildings there yn times past.' Certain of the Crealles [Criolls] were honorably buried at St. Radigund. It was a Præmonstratensian abbey founded 1891 by Richard I. or Jeffery earl of Perch; valued at £.98. The gates and outer walls are patched up into a farm house. It is in Bradsole parish.

West Langdon. At West Langdon, three miles north from Dover, William de Auberville founded 1192 an abbey for white canons from Leyston in Suffolk, valued at £.47. per annum /n.

Barham down. 'In the paroch of Bareham doune, a little from the woode side, and about a six mile from Dover, appereth a diked campe of men of warre. Sum say that it was Cæsar's camp. Sum thinks that it was a camp of the Danes. It hath three ditches /o.' Aubrey places two or three camps at Barham /p.

To Dover from Canterbury the Watling street is still the common way. It is left intire over Barham downs, with a huge ridge pointing strait to the cathedral tower. As soon as it enters the downs it traverses a groupe of Celtic barrows; then leaves a small camp of Cæsar's. Further on it passes by a great single barrow, and then by a great one between two little ones, all three inclosed with a double square entrenchment. At Lydden it slides into the noble valley of Dover and down the northern declivity to Biggen gate, where it terminates by the side of the old port /q.

Folkstone. 'Folchestan by al gesse stondeth very directly upon Boleyn. The town shore be al likelyhood is mercifully sore wasted with the violens of the se, ynso moche that they say that one paroch chyrch of our lady, and another of St. Paule, is clene destroyed and etin by the se. Hard upon the shore yn a place cawled the castel yard, the which on the one side is dyked and therin be great ruines of a solenne old nunnery, yn the walles whereof yn divers places apere great and long Briton brikes; and on the right hand of the quier a grave trunche of squared stone; the castle yard hath bene

246b

a place of great burial; the paroch chirche ys thereby made of sum newer worke of an abbey. Ther is S. Eanswide buried, and a late thereby was the visage of a priory. In this town there is a mayer; and this lord Clynton's grantfather had there of a poore man a boote almost ful of antiquities of pure gold and silver. A cony drawing his yerth betwyxt Folkestan and Hythe did cast up antique money. The lord Clinton is lord of the town /r.' Here was born 1578 the celebrated physician Harvey, who died 1657. Sandgate castle was built with these beforementioned by Henry VIII. and on a castle hill thereby are seen reliques of an antient castle /s.

Folkstone is irregularly built along the cliff. The two pieces of wall overhanging it, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley as of Roman work, may be remains of Eadbald's castle. His daughter Eanswid founded a nunnery here, which being destroyed by the sea or the Danes, Nigel de Mundeville lord here after the conquest gave the church to the abbot of Lonley in Normandy, from whence some Benedictine monks came and settled first in the castle, and then near the church. It was valued at £.41. /t This town had five churches /u, now reduced to one. The Roman tower was probably on Castle hill, which is a small oval of about two acres, double ditched on the east and triple

on the north and west, where are ruins of walls, and Roman bricks have been found. Eadbald built a castle here, rebuilt by William de Abrincis about 1068. Stillingfleet and Tanner take Folkstone for the Lapis Tituli of Nennius. It was burnt by earl Godwin, and by the French in the reign of Edward III. It is a member of the town and port of Dover, and was incorporated by Edward III. and is still a market town /x. It gives title of viscount to William Henry Bouverie, whose grandfather Jacob was so created 1747. It has been observed of some hills in this neighbourhood that they have visibly sunk and grown lower within memory /y.

Hithe.

'Hithe hath bene a very great town in lenght, and conteyned iiiii paroches that be now clene destroyed; and yt may well be supposed that after the haven of Lymme, and the great old town ther fayled that Hythe strayte thereby encreased and was yn price. In the time of king Edward II. there was burned by casuelte 18 score houses and mo, and strayt folowed great pestilens, and thes ii thinges minished the town. Ther remayne yet the ruines of the churches and churchyards. It evidently appereth that wher the paroch chyrch is now was sumtyme a fayr abbay. Under the quier a very faire vaute, also a faire old door of stone by which the religious folkes came in at midnight, and not far off was an hospital of a gentleman infected with lepre. The castel of Saltwood is not past half a mile of, and at this day Hithe is but a chapel pertaining to Saltwood paroch. The haven ys a pretty rode and lieth metely strayt for passage out of Boleyn /z.' The abbey and hospital for lepers are mentioned only by Leland, but Tanner /a has two other hospitals here. The town is not very large, but tolerably well built. The church has no appearance of antiquity; under the chancel is a vault with a kind of lancet window filled with bones said to be of Danes massacred here. Dr. Harris supposes them collected

/e Tan. 220. /f M. P ar. 237. &c. Tanner, 217. /g Tanner, 213. /h Lyon in Archæol. V. 325.
 /i Lel. VII. 128. /k Lel. VI. 7. /l Tan. 218.
 /m Grose's account under his view of it. /n Tan. 219. /o Lel. VI. 4. /p Mon. Brit.
 /q Stuk. It. I. 120. 2d Ed. /r Lel. VII. 141.
 /s Holland. Near the house once the King's Arms near Folkstone Aubrey places an old camp.
 /t Tanner, 206. /u Kilburn. /x Harris, 124-126. /y G. Mr. Sackette in Phil. Trans.
 /z Lel. It. VII. 141. /a P. 225.

247a

from the other church here, or of the French who landed here 1295, and were all cut off, or of the Saxons slain in Vortimer's last battle with them near Folkstone, where he was told a like pile had been found in a vault. Both these vaults may have only common charnel houses.

Saltwood castle.

Gale ascribes Saltwood castle to the Romans, who built it perhaps when Hythe first became a port. Several Roman antiquities have been found at Newington an adjoining village. Plott observed a Roman way leading to it, and beyond it towards Stonestreet way, and that an anchor was ploughed up near it, as if the sea had formerly approached it. It was repaired by baron Raleigh warden of the cinque ports, t. Henry II. who being slain in a duel that king and afterwards Richard II. seized and kept it, but John restored it to

the archbishop of Canterbury, to whose see it had been given 1036 by Halden a Saxon nobleman. Courtney built much here and probably made the park. Cranmer exchanged it with Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted it to John earl of Warwick, and afterwards to John lord Clinton. It was afterwards sold to different purchasers, and is now the property of sir Brook Bridges, bart. /b The castle has an embattled wall with towers, and a deep ditch. Another deep ditch surrounds the keep. Over the gate now a farm house are Courtney's arms: the chapel is strongly vaulted.

Ostenhanger. Ostenhanger, now commonly called Westenhanger, belonged antiently to the Aubervilles, Criolls, and Rokesleys. A daughter of the last carried it to sir Thomas Poynings, whose great grandson was sir Edward Poynings, knight of the garter, lieutenant of Ireland, and author of the famous law called after him, who dying 12 Henry VIII. without lawful issue /c, it escheated to the crown; but that king gave it to his natural son Thomas Poynings, on whose death reverting again to the crown it was by Edward VI. granted to Dudley duke of Northumberland, and by Elizabeth to sir Thomas Sackville, who sold it to Thomas Smith, esq. He repaired its damage by fire, and his great grandson Philip viscount Strangfield resided here in Philipot's time. Justinian Champneys, a succeeding purchaser, built a neat house out of its remains, which were very magnificent. It was moated round, the walls embattled and having nine towers, one of which, with the gallery adjoining was called Rosamund's, and the long gallery her prison, or rather queen Elizabeth's, whom Strype mentions 'at her own house at Westenhanger /d.' The inner court was 130 feet square, and on the right hand a spacious chapel, built by sir Edward Poynings 12 Henry VIII. The hall was 50 feet by 32, with a cloister. The house contained 126 rooms, and being sold to a mason for £.1000. three quarters of it were pulled down for the materials 1701 /e. The rest is now let for a farm by a descendant of Justinian Champneys /f. 'Costin-haungre was Creall's lordship, of sum now corruptedly called Westenanger. Poyninges a late held it; the king hath it now /g.'

Monks Horton. At Monks Horton, three miles north-west from
247b

Hithe, was a house of Cluniac monks, cell to Lewes abbey, founded by Robert de Vere, t. Henry II. valued at £.95. per annum /h.

Postling. At Postling was born Basil Kennet, author of the Roman Antiquities, &c. who died 1714.

LEMANÆ. The old station of LEMANÆ, the LEMAVIO of the Peutinger Table, is thought to have been about a mile above Studfall castle. The cut of the stones, cement, and Roman bricks argue this to have been the very place, or built with its materials. Dr. Tabor and Mr. Somner are for placing Lemanis at New Romney, but this suits not the distance, which must then be altered 10 miles, though he adds, the Saxon name of the Rother was Limene /i. If we place Lime at the distance from Canterbury that Dover is, viz. 15 miles, and the lower side of Stutfall castle

Shutfall
castle.

where the port must have been near a mile below Lime as it really is, and allow the Roman miles to be somewhat less than the English, we shall bring it to the true distance, 16 miles, without carrying it to Romney, which probably then lay under water, at least at spring tides, or certainly the marsh between it and Stutfall. And accordingly the Roman way ends here, and was not carried through the marsh eight miles further to Romney /25. The warden of the cinque ports is now sworn in at Dover /26. Stutfall castle on a declivity in the marsh under the cliff incloses 10 or 12 acres within its walls, which were like Richborough somewhat square, and no ditch. They were built of thin whitish bricks and rag stone in alternate courses, 12 feet thick, with circular buttresses of the same thickness. Little is now left of what Stukeley described 1722.

The Saxon chronicle /k makes the Danes land 892 at Limenemuðan in the east of Kent at the eastern edge of the great wood Andred at Apuldre. Bishop Gibson from Somner's MS. papers pronounces this river Limene to be the present Rother, for the following reasons: The oldest records place the Limene in Kent, and Camden allows the Rother has had a new chanel opened for it since Edward III's time, and the Merscware or inhabitants of Romney marsh are in Domesday styled Limware, and the whole tract Limware best and Limware leth. Romney haven is as capacious as Limene is described to have been, by which name the Rother was called after passing Apuldre: but being afterwards diverted, and the sea withdrawing, the harbour was changed into Romney marsh /l.

'Rumeney is one of the v portes, and hath bene a metely good haven, yn so much that withyn remembrance of men shyppes have cum hard up to the towne, and cast ancrs yn one of the chyrch yarges. The se is now a ii myles from the towne so sore thereby now decayed that where there wer iii great paroches and chirches sumtyme is now scant one wel mayteined /m.' It is still a considerable market, corporation and borough town. Here was a cell of monks from Pountnay abbey /n. The tower of the church is a fine remain of Saxon architecture. Near

/b Harris. Grose's account under his view of it.

/c His only legitimate child he had by a daughter of sir John Scott, of Scott's hall in his neighbourhood, where the family of Scotts have lived in worshipful estimation a long time as descended from Pashely and Serjeaux by Pimpe. Holland.

/d Ann. II. 314. /e Stuk. Itin. I. 132. 2d edit.

/f Harris. Grose's account under his view of it. The inscription in the chapel on a stone now a step in the house of Mr. Smith of Stanford was as follows:

..... Juil v & xx a l'incarnation notre Christ et le xii ann du tres
hault & tres ... sant & tres excellent prince nostre
& roy Hery VIII. & a l'honneur du ... dieu & de la glorieuse
vierge Marie fut fait & achevee ceste chapelle par messire Edovard
Poynings chevalier de la noble orde du gartier & contreroyer de la
mason du roy; cuy dieu dint sa grace & bonne vie & longue & paradis
a la fin. Amen. Stuk. It. I. 132. 2d ed.

/g Lel. It. VI. 7.
/k P. 91. 93. 97.

/h Tanner, 215.

/i Horsl. 416. G.

/25 G.

/26 G. See before.

/l Index locor. ad fin. Sax. Chron.

/m Lel. It. VII. 142.

/n Tanner, 223.

248a

the entrance of the town is a double barrow and three single ones, which some take for beacon hills. Dr. Harris derives the name of Romney from the Saxon Ruman or Ryman to open, *cedere*, *evacuare*; Lambarde, from Rumen ea, the large watry marsh /o. Rom=

ney gave title of earl to Henry Sidney youngest son of Robert earl of Leicester, who died unmarried. The title of baron Romney was conferred 1706 on sir Robert Marsham, grandson of the learned sir John Marsham, whose son and namesake is the second and present lord.

Bilsington. At Bilsington near Rumney was a priory of Black canons founded 1253, valued at £.81. per annum /p.

Lymme. 'Lymme hill or Lyme, was sumtyme a famose haven and good for shyppes that might come to the foot of the hille. The place ys cawled Shipwey and Old haven. Farther, at this day the lord of the v ports kepeth his principal court a lytil by est from Lymmehill. Ther remainith at this day the ruines of a stronge fortresse of the Britons hanging on the hill and comyng down to the very fote; the cumpasse semeth to be 10 acres, and be lykelyhod that had sum walle beside that strecchid up to the very top of the hille, wher now ys the paroch chirche and the archidiacon's house of Cantorbury. The old walls are made of Britons brikes, very large and great flynt set together almost indissolubely with mortar made of smaule pybble. The walles be very thikke, and yn the west end of the castel appereth the base of an old towre. About this castel yn tyme of mind were fownd antiquites of mony of the Romaynes. Ther as the chirch is now was sumtyme without fayle an abbay; the lodgings be now converted into the archidiacon's howse, the which is made like a castle embatelyd. Ther went from Lymme to Cantorbyri a streate fayr paved, whereof at thys day it is cawled Stonystreet. Yt is the straytest that ever I saw, and toward Cantorbury ward the pavement continually appereth a iiii or v miles. Ther cummith at thys day thorough Lymme castel a litle rylle, and other prety waters resort to the places about Lymmehill: but where the ryver Limene should be I cannot tell, except it should be that that cummeth above Appledor iii miles of, and that yts cows ys now chaunged, and renneth a nerer way ynto the se by the encresing of Rumeneys marsch that was sumtyme al se. Billirica is about a mile from Lymme hill, and at this day is a membre of Lymme parochie. Howbeyt ther ys a chapel for the howses ther that now remain, and this is comunly cawled our lady of Court-up-streate, wher the nunne of Cantorbiry wrought al her fals miracles. Hard by this chapel apere the old ruines of a castelet, wherbi yt may be thouthe that the place and the towne ther was cawled Bellirica, as who should say yn Latyne Bellocastrum, and that the new name of Court-up-street began by reason of the place, or court, that the lord of the soyle kept there. The commune voyce is ther that the towne hath bene large, and they shoe now they signa pretoriana, that is to say, a horne garnished with brasse and a mace. But the lykelyhood is that they longid to Lymme sumtyme a notable town and haven /q.' The old castellated mansion of the archdeacon's, built as Lambard and others conjecture out of the ruins of Stutfalle, is now a

- Liming. farm house /r. At Liming Ethelburgh, daughter of king Ethelbert, after the death of her husband Edwin king of Kent 633, founded a nunnery, afterwards a monastery, till suffering by the Danes it came to the archbishop or church of Canterbury /s.
- Bromehill. Most part of Bromehill or Bromhill with the church is in Sussex. It was drowned by the sea t. Edward I. and above 2004 acres were overflowed here 1627 /t.
- Old Romney. Old Romney now two miles inland from the sea, bears very few marks of its antient state.
- Romney marsh. 'Rumeney marsch ys from Lymmehill upwards x myles in lenght, and where yt ys most abowt v myles in bredeth, and that as I suppose now is abowt the towne of Rumeney. The marsch en= cresith dayly yn breede. It is a mervelus rank grownd for fedyng of catel, by the reason that the gresse groweth so plentefully apou the wose sum= tyme cast up ther by the se. The very towne of Rumeney and a ii myles abowt yt was alway by lykelyhod dry land, and ons, as yt is supposed, the se cam abowte yt or at the lest abowt the greatest part of it /u.' This tract being unhealthy and agu= ish, and as Lambarde describes it, *locus hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus*, is very thinly peopled. Here and there one sees a good brick house, inha= bited by the lookers as they are called, who have the charge of the many herds of cattle and sheep fatten= ing here. The lands let for 20s. an acre, besides which tenants pay a rate of 5s. in the pound for keeping up the banks that separate the estates, keep out the sea, and serve as roads. They are kept in excellent repair, and the fields ditcht all round. Some few produce corn and beans, some hay, but the principal part is fed.
- Lydde. 'Lydde is countid as a part of Rumeney, and is a market town, of a prety quantite, and contained in one paroche, but that is very large. In the mydde way or therabout between Rumney town and Lyd the marsch land beginnith to nesse and arme yn to the se, and conynueth a praty way beyond Lyd and runnyng into a point yt standeth as an arme, a foreland, or a nesse. Ther is a place beyond Lydde wher as a great number of holme trees gro= ueth upon a bank of baches thrown up by the se /x.'
- Mr. Gale /y once inclined to place ANDERIDA, the Anderesio of Ravennas according to Ward /z, at Chichester, but found Henry of Huntingdon's de= scription of its ruined state against him. Dr. Tabor, having given a good account of some Roman towns and camps in Sussex, rejects Mr. Camden's opinion about Anderida being at Newenden, and pitches out a place near East Bourn, where a bath, bricks, and pavements, have been discovered, and large founda= tions of considerable extent, which he thinks suf= ficiently prove a Roman settlement here, to which Mr. Ward agrees /a. Somner placed it at Hastings or Pevensey, founding his opinion on what Gildas says, that the forts built by the Romans were *in lit= tore Oceani ad Meridiem*. But bishop Gibson sup= poses this ought to be understood in a larger sense,

extending the term sea to every stream to which the vessels of that time could come, in which sense Newenden might be accounted a sea-port town, and equally exposed to pirates with Pevensea and Hastings. Mr. Camden seems to mistake Hasting's building a castle at Apeldore. The Saxon chronicle /b says a Da=

/o Rumen, spacious. Lye. /p Tanner, 223. /q Lel. It. VII. 141, 142.
 /r Grose's account under his view of Lyme castle. /s Tan. 206. /t Harris. /u Lel. lb.
 /x Lel. VII. 142. /y Comm. on the Chichester inscription. Phil. Trans. 479. Horsl. 336.
 /z Horsl. 492. /a lb. 488. See before in Sussex, p. 301. /b P. 91.

249a

nish army landed at Limene muth, and drawing their ships cross that river to the wood four miles from the exterior part of the mouth (from þ'am muðan ute=weordun) took a half-finished fortress in the marsh, defended by a few peasants. Soon after came Has=ten with a fleet to the Thames mouth, and built himself a fort at Middletun (Milton) and se op'er here at Apuldre, the other army at Apuldre, i. e. either built a fort or took up their quarters at Apul=dre: and the next year we find both armies united at Bemfleet /c. Admitting this correction of Camden, bishop Gibson had better authority for placing An=dredsceaster at Hastings or Hastings ceaster, as if Hastings was the builder of it /d. At Losenham in Newenden parish sir Thomas Aucher, knt, founded an house of Carmelites /e, 1241. Newenden is a mean village, with a poor church, and a wooden bridge to no great purpose, for a ferry is in most use since the river Rother not containing itself in its channel has overlaid and is like to endanger and surround the level of rich lands thereby. Whereupon the inha=bitants of Rhye complain that their haven is not scoured by the stream of Rother as heretofore, and the owners here suffer great loss, which their neigh=bours in Oxeney fear if it were remedied would fall on them. This is a river isle ten miles about, en=compassed with the river Rother dividing his streams and now brackish, having his name of mire which our ancestors called Hox, or of oxen which it feedeth plentifully with rank grass /f.

Newenden.

Oxeney.

Appledor.

'Appledor of sum is countid as a membre of Rumeney, is a market town, and hath a goodly chirch yn Kent and our lady of Ebery in Oxen=nye towards a x mile by cumpace, and cumpassed about with salt water except where it is divided by the fresh water from the continent, part in Kent, part in Sussex /g.'

Cranbrook.

'Cranbrook yn the myddes of the weld of Kent /h.' It has been long famous for good and broad cloths /i; but now the clothing trade is much decayed in Kent /27.

Tenterden.

'Tenterden ys a market town /k.' The steeple is pretended to have occasioned the Godwin sands from the neglect of an abbot of Canterbury to keep up the sea walls, applying the money appropriated to that purpose to build this steeple. Harris has refuted this tradition by proving neither the sand nor the steeple to be of so antient date as asserted /l.

Benenden.

Benenden steeple stands at some distance from the church, and is remarkable for its curious workmanship on the inside.

Cumbwell.

At Cumbwell near Goudhurst was an Austin priory founded by Robert de Thornham t. Henry II. va=

lued at £.80. 17s. 5d. /m

Sissinghurst. At Sissinghurst was born 1568, sir Richard Baker the Chronicler, who died in gaol for debt 1645: the old mansion of his family was till lately remaining. Holland calls it a fair house of the family of Bakers, advanced by sir John Baker, not long since chancellor of the exchequer, and his marriage with a daughter and heir of Dingley.

Bengebury. Bengebury was an habitation of the antient family of Colepeper; and near adjoining Hensted, a mansion of the Guilfords, an old family, but most eminent since sir John Guilford was comptroller of the house of Edward IV: for his son and heir sir Richard Guilford was by Henry VII. made knight of the garter.

249b

Of his sons again sir Edward Guilford was marshal of Calais, lord warden of the cinque ports, and master of the ordnance, father to Jane dutchess of Northumberland, wife to sir J. Dudley duke of Northumberland, mother to the late earls of Warwick and Leicester; and sir Henry was chosen knight of the garter by Henry VIII. and had his arms enobled with a canton of Granada by Ferdinand king of Spain for his worthy service in that kingdom when it was recovered from the Moors; and Edward lived in great esteem at home. From the said sir John are issued by females immediately the Darells of Calehill, the Gages, Browns of Betchworth, Walsingham, Cromers, Isaacs, and Iseleies, families of prime and principal note in these parts /n.

Thus much of Kent; which to conclude summarily hath this part last spoken of for drapery, the isle of Tanet and the east parts for the granary, the Weald for the wood, Romney marsh for the meadow plot, the North downs towards the Thames for the cony-garthe, Tenham, and thereabouts for an orchard, and head corn for the brood and poultry, and fat, big, and commended capons /o.

Earls of Kent. The first earl of Kent mentioned in our history was Ealhere, who assisted king Ethelstan to gain a complete victory over the Danes at Sandwich 852, and two years after lost his life bravely fighting them in Shepey /p. Alfred gave this title to Ceolmund /q 897, and it was held under Canute by Godwyn, who after that king's death surprised Alfred the lawful heir to the crown, and betrayed him to Harold, who put out his eyes. From his death he afterwards cleared himself to his brother Edward the Confessor, who married Godwin's daughter. He behaved with great insolence and turbulency in that mild reign, and died suddenly imprecating the divine vengeance on himself 1053 /r. His eldest son by his second wife was Harold, sometime king of England, slain at Hastings. Ailred Rieval /s, gives this character of Godwin, that he was the most powerful of the English nobles, possessed of great wealth and extraordinary cunning; a traitor to his king and country, deep versed in the arts of treachery and dissimulation, and capable of seducing the people to any side he pleased. Henry Grey, the last earl of Kent mentioned by Mr. Camden, died 1625, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, who by his wife Susan, daughter of sir Ri=

chard Cotton of Hampshire, had issue Henry, who dying without issue 1639, the honour being entailed on the heir male descended to Anthony Grey rector of Burbach c. Leicester, son of George, son of Anthony Grey of Brancepeth, third son of George second earl of Kent. Anthony by Magdalen his wife, daughter of William Purefoy, esq. of Caldicot c. Warwick, had five sons and four daughters; Henry the eldest son succeeded to the honour and had issue Henry, who died young and Anthony earl of Kent, to whom succeeded Henry his son, who was honoured with divers high offices in the court, advanced to the title of viscount Goodrich, earl of Harold and marquis of Kent, and afterwards to that of duke of Kent /t. He died 1740, leaving a daughter Amabel married to John earl of Breadalbin, by whom she had a daughter Jemima who was in right of her grandfather marchioness Grey, and married to Philip present earl of Hardwicke.

/c Ib. p. 93.	/d Ind. loc. ad Sax. Chron.	/e Tanner, 223.	/f Holland.		
/g Lel. VII. 142.	/h Ib. 139.	/i Harris.	/k Leland ib.	/27 G.	/l P. 311.
/m Tan. 216.	/n Holland.	/o Ib.	/p Asser. Sim. Dun. et Hunt. ap. Dugd. I. 12.		
/q Math. Westm. ib.	/r Ib. et aut. ibi cit.	/s 377.	/t Dugd. I. 719.		

<Richard Gough's edition of the 'Britannia' was published in three folio volumes in 1789. The design of it was modelled very closely on Edmund Gibson's 1695 edition – not the revised version of 1722, disapproved of by Gough as previously by Stukeley. Like Gibson, Gough regarded the Latin edition of 1607 as the definitive text, and the body of his book is a new translation of that. As in Gibson's edition, some comments appear as footnotes to Camden's text, but the larger comments are strung together to make a sequence of 'Additions' at the end of each county. These comments include many quotations from Leland (for the benefit of readers who might wish to know how much Camden had borrowed from him); they also incorporate most of Gibson's additions, marked 'G.', and some of Camden's 1610 additions, marked 'Holland'. (Apparently Gough was willing to believe that Philemon Holland had carried out his own fieldwork and archival research – and had then taken the liberty of inserting his results into his translation of Camden's book.) As far as Camden's description of Kent is concerned, Gough's translation was reprinted by Gordon Copley in 1977, with much additional commentary, and anyone who wants to read it should get hold of a copy of that book. Gough's 'Additions' were not reprinted (except for some which were quoted in Copley's comments); so I make them available here. The illustrations of antiquities from Kent occupy the whole of plate XIII (figs. 1–28) and part of plate XIV (figs. 1–5), both engraved by Francis Cary. A new map of Kent was made for the occasion, drawn by Edward Noble and engraved by John Cary (Francis's elder brother). – C.F. September 2011.>