

II. *The rest of the Treatise of that Learned Antiquary Dr. John Tabor of Lewes (whereof the First Part is publish'd in N<sup>o</sup> 351. of these Transactions) concerning the Site of the ancient City of Anderida, and other Remains of Antiquity in the County of Suffex.*

**T**HE former-Part of this curious Treatise having found a just Esteem among several worthy Members of the Royal Society, who are Lovers of Antiquity, at Their instance we have adventur'd to insert here the Remainder thereof; entreating our Philosophical and Mathematical Reader, to indulge the Liberty we now take, of breaking in upon the usual Subject of these Papers.

Where *Tacitus* speaks of Britain and its Affairs, his Descriptions are so lively deliver'd, that one would think himself had been here, with his Wife's Father *Agricola*; and where he mentions the *Irish* <sup>1</sup> Prince, the Expression by him us'd seems to give Strength to such a Supposition.

The gaining the Southern part of this Island, was the greatest, if not the only Acquisition, made to the *Roman Empire*, from the Death of *Tiberius* to the Sixth Year of *Claudius*; which we may well suppose was not pass'd over in silence by that excellent Historian *Tacitus*: But his Four Books of Annals, which contain'd the Transactions of those Nine Years, we have reason enough to fear, are irretrievably lost. From the mention *Suetonius* makes of *Claudius* his Expedition hither; 'tis

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<sup>1</sup> Tac. Agric. cap. XXIV.

commonly insinuated his Conquest here <sup>2</sup> cost no Blood. Our Countryman *Bede*, we may see, was of that opinion; because, in the Account given by him of *Claudius*, the Words of *Suetonius* <sup>3</sup> are copied. But *Dio Cassius*, from whom we have the most particular Information of that War, gives a quite different Relation of the Matter: He takes notice of at least Four Battels, fought with the *Britons* ( before *Claudius* came over ) by *Anlus Plantius*; who had *Flavius Vespasianus*, *Flavius Sabinus*, and *Hofidius Geta*, that commanded under him: In the first Conflict, *Cataratacus* was defeated; in the second, *Togodumnus*, and, as may be inferr'd from his Words afterwards, slain. From the manner of his delivering the Story, all those Battels seem to have been fought, South of the River *Thames*, and North of the *Sylva Anderida*, except the last; and that in the first Campaign the Conquests of *Plantius* could not have extended beyond *Kent* and *Surry*: For it's likely <sup>4</sup> that the Two first Actions happen'd about the Skirts of the *Sylva Anderida*, Eastward of the River *Medway*; and the Third, which held Two Days, on the Banks of that River; because, from the River, where they were routed Two Days successively, the *Britons* retiring, assembled <sup>5</sup> their Strength again before their Fourth Overthrow,

<sup>2</sup> Suet. Claud. cap. 17. *Ac sine ullo pralio aut sanguine, intra paucissimos dies parte insula in deditiōnem recepta, sexto quam profectus erat mensē Romam rediit* <sup>3</sup> Beda Eccles. Hist. Gent. Angl. Lib. I. cap. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Dionis Cassii Hist. Rom. Lib. LX. Claud. V. p. 768. A. Οἱ γὰρ Βρεττανοὶ μὴ προσδοκῆσαι αὐτὸς δι' ἅπερ ἐπισηθάνοντο ἤζεν. ἢ προσωμελέυσαν, ἢ μὴ ἐδὲ τότε ἐς γέρας αὐτοῖς ἦλθον, ἀλλ' ἐς τε τὰ ἔλη καὶ ἐς τὰς ὕλας κατέσθον. ἐλπώσας σφῶς ἀλλὰ κήλαται φεν. ἀδ' ὅπερ ὅτι τῷ καισας τῷ ἑλίῳ ἐργῶντι, διακνήσας αὐτὸς ἀναπέδουσι. ὅσω (Πλαύτιο) πολλὰ μὴ προσάγασα ἀνακνήσας σφῶς. ἔργον, ἐπειδὴ εὐρεσ ποτὲ ἀρῶτον μὴ καθ' ἐπίτακον. ἐπειδὴ Τογόδουμον Κνωσελλίνου παῖδας ἐπέκισεν. — Τυρόνων ἢ ἐκείνων — ἀρῶτον ἢ. ὡς δ' ὅτι πύλαμψον πνὶ ἐρόνοντο. <sup>5</sup> Pag. 678. D. Ἀναρχωσῆσάντων δ' ἐντεδῶν ἐπὶ Βρεττανῶν. ὅτι τὸν Ταμίεσαν πύλαμψον, καὶ δ' ὅ ἐς τε τὸν ὠκεανὸν ἐκβέλλεσ, ἀνιμύεστος τε αὐτῷ Νιμάξες.

throw, in that part of *Kent* which borders on the *Thames*, not far from its entrance into the Sea; and having pass'd it, were follow'd by *Plautius* his *Germans*, and on the other side put to flight; which was the Fourth Action mention'd by *Dio. Claudius* having been sent for, comes the Second Year with powerful Succours to the Assistance of *Plautius*; who with his Forces waited his Arrival near the *Thames*, not unlikely still where he quarter'd in the Winter; which perhaps was in that large strong Camp, as yet to be seen <sup>6</sup> not far from *Bromly* in *Kent*, on the River *Ravensbourn*. The Emperour joining him <sup>7</sup>, immediately cross'd the *Thames*; overthrew the *Britons* posted on the other side to resist him; advanced to *Cynobelin's* chief Residence *Camalodunum*, and took it: Then receiving Homage of some States, return'd to *Rome*.

Considering therefore that *Claudius* staid but Sixteen Days <sup>8</sup> in this Island, we must conclude his Dispatch was great; and that his Progress could not have been through more Parts than *Kent*, *Essex*, *Hertfordshire*, *Middlesex*, and *Surry*. As to what else relates to the *British War* in the time of *Claudius*, save that Three Years after *Titus* rescued his Father *Vespasian* when in great danger, we have no Account from *Dio*. But where *Suetonius* <sup>9</sup> treats of *Vespasian's* Life; we are told, when that Emperour commanded in *Britain* for *Claudius*; that he fought Thirty Battels, subdu'd Two of the

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most

<sup>6</sup> Camden Brit. Edit. 1695. Col. 213. c. <sup>7</sup> Dion. Cassii. Hist. Rom. Lib. LX. pag. 677. B. Κἀν τεύθεν τὰ μὲρ περὶ, τὰ δ' ἡ καὶ διὰ τῶν ποταμῶν πορεύμενοι, ὡς τε τὸν Ὀκεανὸν ἀφίκετο καὶ περιωδεῖς ἐς τὴν περὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας, σωμένους τὴν στρατιάν: ὡς τε τὸ Ταύριον ἀναμύκων αὐτὸν καὶ ὡς λαθὼν σφᾶς, ἐπιόντων τε ἐπιδήσει, καὶ τὴν βαρβαρίαν ὡς τὴν ἑσπερίαν σωμένους ἐς χεῖρας ἑλθὼν, μάχῃ τε ἐπέκτισε

<sup>8</sup> Dion. Lib. LX. pag. 677. B. Ἡ δὲ τε ἐς τὴν Ρώμην ὁ Κλαύδιος, ἔξ ἡμέρας ἑξήντα (ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκείθεν μόνος ἐν τῇ Βρετανίᾳ ἡμέρας ἐπέκτισε.) <sup>9</sup> Suet. Vespasian. cap. 2.

most powerful Nations, won Twenty Towns, and brought the Isle of *Wight* under the *Roman* Obedience. Of which Actions, besides what might have been said in the lost Books of Annals; *Tacitus*, in other Pieces of his, largely <sup>1</sup> hints, that when *Claudius* rul'd, *Vespasian's* Behaviour and Success in this Island, shew'd to the World his Conduct and Courage in the Affairs of War: The same is also taken notice of <sup>2</sup> by *Dio*. From his Conquest of the Isle of *Wight*, it may be imply'd, the Stage of his Actions here, was in those Countries which border on the South Channel rather than in the North: Since therefore the Clime, the Soil, and the more ready Conveniencies for foreign Trade and Correspondence, might entitle this Part of the Land, to sustain as numerous, as stout, and as experienc'd a People as any other (because *Caesar* <sup>3</sup> takes notice they not only lent Aids to the *Veneti* in their Revolt, but were wont to assist the *Gauls* in most of their Wars against <sup>4</sup> the *Romans* : ) And whereas no Historian afterwards mentions any Disturbance given to the *Romans* from the Southern Parts; we may conclude, *Vespasian* entirely subdu'd them; and that before he left the Island, the Methods he establish'd for securing Peace, were no way inferior to those he had shewn in making War.

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<sup>1</sup> Tacit. Agric. cap. xiii. Divus Claudius auctor operis transvectis legionibus auxiliisque, & assumpto in partem rerum Vespasiano; quod initium venturae mox fortuna fuit, domita gentes, capti Reges, & monstratus satis Vespasianus. Tacit. Hist. Lib. III. cap. xlv. Et Britanniam inclius erga Vespasianum favor, quod illic secunda Legioni à Claudio praepositus, & bello clarus egerat, non sine motu adjunxit ceterarum.

<sup>2</sup> Dion Cass. Hist. Rom. Lib. LXV. p. 736. C. ἢ τῶν ἀνθρώπων εὐνοία πολλὴ τῷ αὐτῷ — ἢ ἐν τῇ Βρετανίᾳ δεξιά ἢ ἐν τῇ ἐν γαστρὶ πλάτῃ εὐλαεία.

<sup>3</sup> De Bello Gal. Lib. III. socios sibi ad id Bellum Offisius, Lexobios, &c. auxilia ex Britannia, quae contra eas Regiones posita est, accersunt.

<sup>4</sup> Idem Lib. IV. Tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod, omnibus fere Gallis Bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat.

The *Romans* well knew, that those who were Strangers to Civility, could not without great Difficulty be kept in Obedience: As soon therefore as the Countries they had conquer'd, were reduced to some degree of Quiet; they endeavour'd to make the People in love with their Government, by introducing their Arts and Customs among them: From that inconsiderable Instance recorded <sup>5</sup> by *Pliny*, we may see, how ready the *Romans* were, to oblige the People under their Power, with any Curiosity that might entertain their Sences, in order to endear them to the Authority they had over them. ( He tells us, Cherries were not known in *Italy*, till the 680th Year of *Rome*, when *L. Lucullus* first brought them thither from *Pontus*; and that in a Hundred and Twenty Years, they were so increas'd, that not only many other Countries, but *Britain* also was supply'd with them; which must have been about Three Years after *Claudius* himself had been here. The usual Landing from *Rome* being then in the County of *Kent*; that Fruit without question was there first planted; and the Soil well agreeing with it, may be the reason that the best and greatest Quantity of it is yet there to be had.)

*Agricola*, in the Second Year of his Lieutenantcy here, when in Winter-Quarters, pursu'd the same Maxims ( which *Tacitus* terms *Saluberrima Consilia*; and, as it may be inferr'd from an Expression of <sup>6</sup> *Cesar* conducive to the same End ) to gain the *Britons*, by making them acquainted with the *Roman* Manners: He not only in private perswaded, but publickly help'd  
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<sup>5</sup> *Plin. Lib. XV cap xxv.*      <sup>6</sup> *De Bell. Gallic. Lib. I. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae: Propterea quod à cultu atque humanitate Provincia longissimè absunt, minimeque ad eos Mercatores sepe commeant, atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important.*

and encourag'd them to build Temples, Places for common Assemblies, and private Houses after the *Roman* Mode : He took care to have the principal Youth instructed in the Liberal Arts : He allur'd them to affect the Habit of the *Romans* : And last of all, to engage them the more firmly, help'd them to a Taste of the *Roman* Luxury and Goodfellowship, by introducing the Use of shady Piazzas and Baths<sup>7</sup>, and their way of Banqueting. But here, *Tacitus* may be understood to speak of what was done in order to civilize the Northern Parts of this Nation, where *Agricola's* Presence was required : The Southern was, we may suppose, softened and quieted by the same Methods near Forty Years before, when reduced by *Vespasian*.

From hence it may be inferr'd ; that should never any other Tokens of the Antiquity of these Works be found ; yet would the Bath denote the Age of the Pavement, and set it near as high as the most early Time, that the *Romans* had any real Authority in this Island.

As by the Loss of some of the Annals of *Tacitus*, we may have been depriv'd of the most early History of this County ; so likewise, for want of antient Religious Houses ; there has been little or no Accounts left of its Circumstances, in the Times next after the *Roman* Authority expired here. *Malsbury*<sup>8</sup> says, that in his Time, there were here only the Abbies of *Battell* and *Lewes*, and those not long erected. The earliest Mention made of it, is by<sup>9</sup> *Bede*, who informs us, that Bishop *Wilfrid*, in the Year 678. being thrust out of his Province of *Northumbria* by King *Ecgfrid*, settled at *Selsey* in 680. and staid Five Years, labouring  
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<sup>7</sup> Tacit. Agricol. cap. xxi.  
Angl. Lib. II.

<sup>8</sup> Gul. Malsb. de gestis Pontific.

<sup>9</sup> Bedæ Hist. Eccles. Lib. IV. cap. xlii.

in the Conversion of the neighbouring Parts; but of what else relates to the County, save the miserable Ignorance of the Inhabitants, and the Number of Families, he has left no Account. *Bede* spent most of his Time in the Monasteries of *Wiremouth* and *Farrow*, and travel'd little; so, that considering the Distance from thence to this County, and the different Governments and Interests that lay between, he may well be excus'd for the few Particulars he has left us of it.

The next Records we have to view are those of *Ethelwerd*, the *Chronicon Saxonicum*, and *Henry* Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*. But that you may the more clearly apprehend the antient State of this County; look into the best Map of it you can get. At the West End, you will find *West-Harling* and *Stansted*, distant from each other Six or Seven Miles; imagin a streight Line to be drawn from *Harling* to *Bourne* near *Pevensey*, and another to be drawn from a Point which must be little South of *Stanstead* to *Brighthelmstone*; What lies North of these Lines is the Weald or Lowlands, formerly the *Sylva Anderida*; that which is comprehended between these Lines, and bounded by the Sea, from *Brighthelmstone* to *Bourne*, is the *Downs*, so famous for their pleasant Situation and Fruitfulness. The Part South of these Lines, is a flat champain Ground, ending like a Wedge at *Brighthelmstone*. These two last Parts were those only that were inhabited in *Bede's* Time; they contain not more than Two Fifths of the whole County; which must be the reason why *Bede* said, *Suffex* <sup>1</sup> consisted not of more than 7000 Families or Farms; whereas in another place he computes *Kent* to have 15000 Families.

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In the three Accounts <sup>1</sup> above-mention'd 'tis agreed, that in the Year 477. *Elle*, with his Three Sons *Cymen*, *Wlencing*, and *Cissa*, landed his Forces at *Cymenes-Ora* ( which from a Charter of King *Cedwallas* to the Church of *Selsey* the learned <sup>2</sup> *Camden* proves to be about *Wittering* near *Selsey*; ) not far from which he routed the *Britons*, and drove them into the *Weald* ( *Andredesleige* ): Their farther Progress is most distinctly and naturally deliver'd by the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, in these Words; *Saxones autem occuparunt littora Maris in Sudsexe, magis magisque sibi regionis spatia capessentes, usque ad nonum annum adventus eorum. Tunc vero cum audacius regionem in longinquum capesserent; convenerunt Reges & Tyranni Brittonum apud Dercresdesburne, & pugnaverunt contra Elle & filios suos, & fere dubia fuit victoria. Uterque enim Exercitus valde lesus & minoratus, alterius congressum devovens, ad propria remearunt. Misit igitur Elle ad compatriotas suos auxilium flagitans.*

This County having been invaded in the most Western part of it by the *Saxons*; if what they did afterwards, was to possess themselves of it; their Progress must have been from West to East. And so much *Henr. Huntingdon's* Words plainly imply. He says farther, they were Eight Years about it; which, if we consider the Circumstances of the Country, 'twill be no great wonder it should take up so much Time; unless their Forces had been very great, which we have no warrant from any History to suppose: For the *Weald* then uncultivated, must have been most difficult to pass, even in the driest Summers. The *Downs*, like a Wall ( with a *Terras-Walk* on the top ) have a very steep  
Descent

<sup>1</sup> Ethelward Hist. Lib. I. Cap. 5.  
Hen. Hunt. Hist. Lib. II.

Chronic. Saxon. Ann. CCCCLXXVII.

<sup>2</sup> Camden Brit. Suffex.



Descent into it, their whole Length; excepting, that every Ten Miles, or thereabouts, they have deep Channels through them to afford Passage for the Rivers into the Sea: Therefore, what was then habitable, being thus canton'd out into so many Parcels by the Rivers; nothing could be more difficult to gain, than those Cantonments; were there any Forces to defend the Passes that should have been attempted; the Rivers being deep and muddy, and the Morasses on each side broad and boggy: Hence we may conceive, 'twas no very difficult Task for the *Britons* to defend, nor an easy one, for the *Saxons* to gain the Country. And indeed, the many old Camps, still to be seen on the *Downs*, are an Evidence that scarce any part escaped being a Scene of War. Mr. *Camden* mentions but two, *Cisbury* and *Chenkbury*. In the new Edition of his Works Dr. *Harris* has added Three more; a *Roman* Camp at the *Brile* near *Chichester*, *St. Rooks-hill*, and *Gons-hill* near the West Limits of the County. It may not be improper here to insert an Account of the rest; in which, I shall first take notice of those that are on the North Edge of the *Downs*, and overlook the *Weald*.

First, *Chenkbury*, mention'd by Mr. *Camden*, Two Miles West of *Steyning*, and about Three Miles North of *Cisbury*; 'tis circular; its Circumference about two Furlongs. From *Chenkbury* Eight Miles East, over *Poynings*, is a very large one, an Oval, not less than a Mile round; accessible at one narrow Neck only, and that fortify'd, with a deep broad Ditch, and a very high Bank: I could never learn any other Name it has gone by, than *Poor-Mans Wall*; perhaps from its having been a Security to the distressed *Britons*. About Three Miles East from thence, is *Wolfenbury*, on a Hill, projected beyond the rest of the *Downs*, like a Bastion; it comes near a Circle in shape; its Diameter a little

more than a Furlong. Near Three Miles East of *Wolsenbury*, on the highest part of the *Downs* in that Quarter, is a Camp, near square, about 60 Rods long, and 50 broad; much like a *Roman Camp*; the side next the North is secur'd by the Precipice of the Hill, which is both very deep and steep; the other Three Sides have each their *Portæ* after the *Roman* manner still very visible; the Ditch seems to have been not less than Eleven Foot broad; but the Ground having been plough'd, the Bank is but low: This is call'd *Ditchling*, as is the old Town under it. Near Seven Miles farther East, and a Mile and half East of *Lewes*, is the last on the North Edge of the *Downs*; it goes by the Name of *Caburn*; which perhaps is but a Corruption of the *British* Word *Cadir*; the Parish below it still retains its *British* Name *Glynd*: This is a round Camp, scarce Three Furlongs in Circuit; its Ditch very broad and deep, and the Rampart within very high; the Places where the Tents were pitch'd are yet visible; which, from the Strength of the Out-Works, intimates that those within held it no small time. Near a Quarter of a Mile West of it, there is a strong Work much larger, but not so perfect; yet enough to shew, it was made to secure a Power, that might lie there to bridle those in the strong Camp, and prevent their making Excursions towards *Lewes*.

The Camps on the Southern Limits of the *Downs*, are *St. Rooks* near *Chichester*. *High-Down*, a small Square, Four Miles East of *Arundell*, and in the Parish of *Goring*. *Cisbury*, Four Miles South-West of *Steyning*. *Hollingbury* is the only one in the middle of the *Downs*, Two Miles North of *Brightelmstone*, and Three Miles South of *Ditchling*; 'tis a square; the *Portæ* still remaining; it contains about Five Acres. A Mile East of *Brightelmstone* on the top of a Hill, half a Mile from the  
Sea,

Sea, is a Camp, which has a triple Ditch and Bank ; this also is a Square, only the Corners are rounding ; the outmost Trench measures about three Quarters of a Mile. In the Parish of *Telscomb*, about Five Miles East of the last, are two, but both imperfect ; the Cliff is a South-Fence to One ; the Other is a Mile distant from it ; their West Sides are both finish'd with very able Works ; they were design'd for Squares, and to contain 12 or 15 Acres. At *Meeching* or *Newhaven*, on the Point of the Hill, which overlooks the Harbour's Mouth from the West, is a Fortification which they call *the Castle* ; its Banks are very high, the Shape near half oval, containing about Six Acres ; formerly it might be much more, because the Cliff, which forms the Diameter, every Year more or less moulders away, and falls into the Sea. Near a Mile East of *Seaford* is another call'd also *the Castle*, bounded by the Cliff on the South ; its Figure almost semicircular, the Trench and Rampart large, inclosing Twelve Acres. Three Miles East of *Cukmere Haven* is the last, near a narrow Pass coming up from the Sea call'd *Burling-gap* ; it incloseth a Hill nam'd *Belltout* of a half oval Shape ; the Works have the same Figure, and measure about three Quarters of a Mile ; the Cliff here also makes the Diameter.

Though neither History nor Tradition, has handed to us any Relation, when either of these Works were made or by whom us'd (except *Cisbury* by *Cissa*) yet from this View we may conceive, the Calamity of War once rag'd in all these Parts : that the Ground was disputed inch by inch : that in the Attack, as well as Defence of it, the Pick-Axe and Spade, were as much made use of, as the Sword : and lastly, that, unless the Aggressors were very numerous, eight Years was no long time taken up, in dispossessing the Inhabitants of this fast Country.

Some may imagine, many of these Camps were made by the *Danes*; but by what may be observ'd from the History of those Times, that People seem'd not to be so formal an Enemy, as to prolong War by Encampments: Their Refuge was in their Fleets that always attended them; so that, when likely to be vigorously oppos'd, they betook themselves to their Ships, and suddenly invaded another Part where was less Opposition: and what they could not carry with them, consum'd with Fire and Sword. Thus continually harassing the Nation by their hasty and rapacious Visits, they exhausted it of its Riches and Strength, and as it were imitating the Quality of the Faulcon their Ensign, they flew the Prey to a Stand, and then seiz'd it.

The Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, in the Prologue or Dedication of his Annals, to *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, assures his Diocesan, that he compil'd his History from Chronicles reserv'd in ancient Libraries; no question therefore, when speaking of the *Saxons* here, he had good Authority to say ( as above cited ), *magis magisque sibi Regionis spatia capessentes*; and that no other Meaning could belong to it; than that they carried their Conquest from West to East, *in longinquum* lengthways. Had they entirely made themselves Masters of the Country, 'twould have been too late: But before they had wholly gain'd it, the *Britons* assembled against them; the *Saxon* Chronicle says *neab*, i. e. *propè*; *Ethelwerd*, *juxta*; or, as *Huntingdon* has it, *apud Mercere-Desburne*; where a Battle was so hard fought, that each Side had enough on't, and retir'd. The *Saxons* were so diminish'd, that *Ella* was oblig'd to send for more Forces. This Action was in the Ninth Year after *Ella's* first footing here, Three Years before *Hengist's* Death, *Ann. Dom.* 485. It so weaken'd *Ella*, that we hear no more of him till he receiv'd his Supplies.

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from *Germany*; which came not, according to *H. Huntingdon*, till the first Year of the Emperour *Anastafus*, Three Years after *Hengist's* Death, and Six Years after the hard Battel, *viz. An. Dom. 491.*

Being thus strengthened, *Ella* mov'd again, besieg'd *Anderida* ( in *Huntingdon's* Words, *Urbem munitissimam* ) at last forced the Place; and by reason of the stout Resistance the Defendants made, Savage like, left not a Soul alive, and raz'd the City, which in *Huntingdon's* Time remain'd desolate.

As to the Field where the Battel was fought; the *Saxons* extending their Power Eastward, the Check that was given them, in all probability must have been where they push'd on their Victories; and it being near *Mercredesburn*, this *Bourne* near *Pevensey* may be the Place meant, since it sounds like the latter part of that Name ( for there not being a West *Bourne* that it relates to, the Name of it may rather be *Esbourne* than *East-Bourne* ; ) and likewise that *Anderida*, the *Britons* last Stake and Support, was not far from it. 'Tis probable therefore the Battel was fought on the *Downs*, between the Camp last mention'd at *Burling-Gap* and *East Bourne*; for there are no where on the *Downs*, that I have seen ( and there are few Parts of them that I have not often view'd ), Marks of a greater Battel than there; because, from the top of that very high Cliff, by the Inhabitants call'd *The Three Charles* ( and by Mariners *Beachy-Head* ) to *Willington Hill*, which is four Miles, the Ground is full of large *Tumuli* or Places of Burial; and in many parts within that Tract, where the Position of the Ground seems to offer, there are deep Trenches and Banks, which one would imagin were Breast-Works made to defend the Front of an Army; and the *Tumuli* on each side of them seem to shew, there was no small Struggle, in forcing as well as defending them. The:

The Learned and Judicious Mr. *Somner* <sup>1</sup> dislikes, that the Site of *Anderida* should be fix'd at *Newenden*, and is inclin'd to assign some Place in *Suffex* for it: But from a modest Deference to the Opinions of the Learned *Camden* and *Selden*, he drops the matter.

But let us see, what our more elder Historians say of it; *Henry* of *Huntindon's* Words are, *Et quia tot illi damna toleraverant Extramæ, ita Urbem destruxerunt, quod nunquam postea readificata est. Locus tantum, quasi nobilissima urbis, transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus. Mathew* of *Westminster* says, *Locus autem Civitatis usque hodie transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus. Mansit ergo ibidem Ella cum tribus Filiis suis, & Regionem illam, quæ usque hodie Anglicè Suthsex, Latinè autem Regio Australium Saxonum dicitur, colere cœpit.* From the Expressions above-cited, it may be suppos'd the Ground where that City stood was not quite forgot, in either of those Historian's Days. *Henry* of *Huntindon* being the elder by 100 Years ( had *Newenden* been the Place ), his Words might have been true, in saying it was desolate: But 'tis very improbable *Mathew* of *Westminster* should have said so likewise; or at least, not taken notice of the A& of Piety and Charity of Sir *Thomas Albuger*, who, in his Time, had newly erected a Monastery at *Newenden* <sup>2</sup> for the *Carmelites* who came from *Palestine*: But let that pass: what Authority Mr. *Camden* had for saying <sup>2</sup> *Hengist* sent for *Ella* out of *Germany*, to help him reduce *Anderida*, is not to be found. From the Accounts above stated, and others that might be produced, it is clear, that *Hengist* was dead Three Years before the Siege was laid to *Anderida*. In the Time of *Hengist's* Life, we find, for Eight Years

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<sup>1</sup> *Somner's Roman Ports and Forts in Kent*, p. 106. *Brit. Kent Edit.*, 1695. Col. 211.

<sup>2</sup> *Camd.*

Years *Ella* had enough to do in *Suffex*; and the Blow he had given him the Ninth Year at *Werredeburne*, oblig'd him to be quiet the other two Years of *Hengist*, and till his Succours ( as above-mention'd ) came to him from *Germany*. Besides, we have not the least Hint from any of our Historians, that *Anderida* was an Eye-fore, either to *Hengist* or his Son *Esk* after him; or that *Ella* assisted the *Kentish Saxons*, or the *Kentish Saxons Ella* in reducing it: Therefore this must be a Supposition-only of *Mr. Camden*, in order to give Strength to the Notion of *Anderida's* being at *Newenden*. Taking no notice therefore of that Supposition, we may consider *Newenden* is on the *Kent* side of the *Limen* ( for so is the River *Rother* call'd <sup>3</sup> in the *Saxon Annals*, and by *Mathew Westminster*; and the Mouth of it nam'd *Portus Limeneus*, and *Limene* by *Ethelwerd* <sup>4</sup> and *Henr. Huntindon*;) and that *Kent* having been subdued by *Hengist* and his *Saxons*, near Forty Years before; the Town at the Mouth of the *Limen*, and the rest, if any, up the Stream on the side of *Kent*, were also part of their Conquest.

Furthermore, after it had cost *Ella* so much Time, and no doubt Pains too, in reducing the plain Ground of *Suffex*, 'tis not likely he should call more Forces out of *Germany*, that he might lead them Thirty Miles, through the Difficulties of the great Wood ( which he must have done if *Newenden* were the Place, ) to besiege a City, so far from his own, and within the *Kentish-Saxon* Limits, especially if there's any heed to be given to the Words of *Math. Westminster* before cited; who, after relating the sad Fate of the Inhabitants and  
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<sup>3</sup> Chron. Sax. A. Dom DCCCXCIII. Mat. Westm. Fl. Hist. A. Dom. DCCCXCII. <sup>4</sup> Ethelwerd. Lib. III. cap. iii. A. D. DCCCXCIII. Hen. Hunt. Hist. Lib. V. Alfr. Reg. an. 19.

City of *Anderida*, immediately subjoins, *Mansit ergo, &c.* *Ella and his Sons resided there* ( i. e. in that part of *Suffex* where *Anderida* was ), and began to cultivate and improve the Country.

In the last place, from the Use made of *Anderida* by the *Romans*, 'tis not likely ( as *Mr. Somner* <sup>5</sup> judiciously hints ) its Place was at *Newenden* ; for being one of the Stations, under the *Præfectus littoris Saxonici*, where Forces were quarter'd, to have a watchful Eye on the Sea, when ever the *Saxon* Pyrats came to infest the Coast : We may suppose it, like the rest of the Garisons under that Officer, conveniently situated for the same purpose ; as were *Branodunum* <sup>6</sup> *Brancafter* at the North Point of *Northfolk* ; *Gariannonum*, *North-Yarmouth*, or very near it ; *Othona*, *Ithanchester* in *Dengy Hundred*, in *Essex*, some Ages since swallowed up by the Sea ; *Regulbium*, *Reculver* in *Kent* ; *Eutupis*, *Richborow* ; *Dubris* *Dover* ; *Lemannis* ( which from the *Saxon Chronicle* <sup>7</sup> we must look for, Four Miles East of *Appledore* ) probably *New Romney*, all situate near the Sea, on Ground which had a full Prospect of the Sea : whereas *Newenden* lies low, at least Eight Miles within *Appledore*, on a turning of the River, where the Land Eastward must have cut off any Prospect of the Sea. To all this may be added, that the *Romans* having a *Numerus*, *Cohort.* or *Battalion* of the *Tur-nacenses*, in Garison at the *Portus Lemanis* on the Mouth of the Haven, we may suppose they knew how to husband their Strength to better purpose, than to place another

<sup>5</sup> Somner *Rom. Ports and Forts*, pag. 105.

<sup>6</sup> Not. Imperii à Pan-

cirol. cap. lxxiii. pag. 162.

<sup>7</sup> Chron. Sax. A. Dom. DCCCXCIII.

*Tum appulerunt* ( sc. Dani ) *in Limeni ostium, cum CCL. Navibus. Super eum Fluvium traxerunt suas Naves usque ad sylvam, quatuor millariis ab exteriori parte æstuarii; ibique expugnarunt quoddam munimentum* ( sc. *Apuldre.* )



another Garison to watch the Motions of the *Saxon* Rovers, Twelve Miles up the little River, quite out of sight of the Sea, where they could be of no Service.

Those who would have the Seat of *Anderida* to have been at *Hastings*; let them look on these Words of *Henr. Huntindon* <sup>1</sup> (*Haraldus rex Anglorum, eadem die reversus ad Coutrwic cum summa letitia, dum pranderet. audivit nuntium dicentem sibi, Willielmus dux Normannia littora Australia occupavit, & castellum construxit apud Hastings,*) and they will conclude *Hastings* was not a desolate place, in the Ages of the Historians, who affirm *Anderida* was: If at *Pevensey*; that Place was so far from being raz'd by *Ella*, that even after the *Norman* Conquest it remain'd a strong Castle, where *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayon* and his Forces sustain'd a Six Weeks Siege; and for want of Provision were oblig'd to surrender to *K. William II.* At this time there is so much of *Pevensey* standing, that perhaps 'tis the greatest and most entire Remain of *Roman* Building, any where to be seen in *Great Britain*.

From the Arguments on the foregoing Authorities, *Anderida* must have been somewhere in *Suffex*, not in the West but East part of it, and not far from the East End of the *Downs*, near the Sea. From the Bath, Pavement, Coins, and Bricks, 'tis sure the *Romans* had once an Abode, and not a short one, at this Place near *East-Bourne*: From the large Extent of Foundations about the Place where these were discover'd; that there was a large Town or City there: From the common Height those Foundations bare under the Surface of the Ground; that the Buildings they sustain'd were effectually levell'd or raz'd: And from the Coals dug up amongst the Rubbish, 'tis evident that Part was burnt; all which Circumstances

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<sup>1</sup> *Henr. Huntindon*, Hist. Lib. VI.

cumstances well enough agree with the Account given us of *Anderida*.

The Situation likewise of a Town here, gives reason enough to suppose, it was a Place of Importance, and whence it had its Name; no Part hereabouts being any way so convenient, for a secure Settlement; or for such a use as the *Romans* might have occasion to make of it. We are inform'd by *Cæsar*, that the Maritime Parts of *Britain* (speaking of what he saw, which was the South-East) were inhabited by People from *Belgium*; and that they call'd their Settlements by the Name of the Places from whence they came. It was the Opinion of *Tacitus* also, that <sup>2</sup> those who inhabited next to *Gaule*, came from *Gaule*. And *Bede* says, the Tradition in his Time was, that the Southern Part of the Isle was peopled <sup>3</sup> from *Bretaign*. In the Third and Seventh Books of *Cæsar's* Commentaries, mention is made of the *Andes*, a City and a People belonging to it among the *Celta*, inhabiting on the Sea Coast. Time varying the Names of Things, near Two Hundred Years after *Cæsar*, *Ptolemy* calls the City *Anderidum*: And near 250 Years after him, when the *Notitia Imperii*, now extant, was in use, the *Classis Anderetianorum* <sup>4</sup> is register'd; and the Residence of their Admiral fix'd at *Paris*. From whence 'tis to be inferr'd, that tho' the Capital of the *Andes* might have been *Angers* near the *Loyre*, yet their Country had on the North the *British* Channel; and on the East the *Seine* for its Bounds. The *British* Coast about *East Bourne* is the nearest of any to the Mouth of the *Seine*; Therefore,  
according

<sup>1</sup> De Bell. Gal. Lib. V. *Qui omnes, ferè iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt.* <sup>2</sup> Tac. Agric. cap. xi. *In univèrsam tamen æstimanti, Gallos vicinam solum occupasse credibile est.*

<sup>3</sup> Bedæ Hist. Eccl. Gent. Angl. Lib. I. cap. I. *In primis hæc Insula Britones solum, a quibus nomen accepit, incolas habuit; qui de tractu Armorico (ut fertur) Britanniam adveniti, Auferales sibi partes illius vindicarunt.* <sup>4</sup> Pancirol. Comm. in Notit. Imp. Cap. XC. pag. 79, 180.

according to the Usage before *Cæsar's* Time, the Name of *Anderida* there, is readily accounted for. Moreover, this Place seems most naturally seated, for giving an Appellation to the great Wood, to which it adjoin'd: For, as it self is on the Shoar, so also the *Sylva Anderida* here, came very near the Shore; and a large part of it might be seen from the Sea before it: Indeed, on the Sea off of *Romney*, it might be discover'd; but then the Distance was great: At all other parts of the Coast, the Sight of it from Sea, is hinder'd by Hills, or high Cliffs.

Setting aside the want of a navigable River, the Spot of Ground where this old Town stood, yields to none in the County for Importance and Pleasure: For here, like a Wedge, ends the firm Soil of the *Downs*; Nature has shap'd it like an Equilateral Triangle, having each side half a Mile in Length: Towards the Sea, on the Southern side, 'tis fenc'd by a low Cliff, of 12, 15, and in some Places 20 Foot high (in which Cliff is now to be seen a strong Foundation, that has acute Angles, which shews it to have been for a Fort rather than a Dwelling-House) On the Northern side is a Morass, with a large Rivulet of very good Water. Between the West side and the *Downs* lies a small Valley, by which Advantage, there was formerly a Harbour, capable of a small Fleet; the Banks on each side of it are an Evidence it was sunk by Industry; but by Weeds and Gravel from the Sea, and by Mould annually added, as is observable <sup>1</sup> in Valleys, it is now so rais'd, that 'tis never flow'd but at high Spring-Tydes, when a strong Wind forceth the Waves into it. This Harbour must have been a good Security to part of the West side; what other Works might have been to guard it, from

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the end of the Harbour to the Morais, cannot be said; by reason the Ground between has for many Ages been in Tillage. It is easy to imagin of what Importance a Town fortified at this Place must have been in those Ages, when the only Pass by Land from the West to the East End of the County was through it; for other there could not be, in many Miles North; unless the Lands in that Tract, which are still very owzy and tender, had been well drain'd.

As the Situation describ'd, render'd this Place strong; it is very pleasant withal; for the Ground is high enough for a good Prospect of the Low Lands adjoining, and the Country towards *Battell*; besides, it has a commanding View over that Bay, which is between *Beachy-Head* and *Hastings*. If the Use made of it by the *Romans*, was to guard the Coast, there was this Advantage belonging to it; that a Centinel on the top of *Beachy*, not Two Miles from it, in a clear Day, without turning his Body, might see the *Isle of Wight*, the Hills in *France* near *Bologn*, and the *Ness* in *Kent*; so that from the *Ness* to *Selsey* it must have been a small Sail that could escape his Eye. It was my purpose to have added a Description of *Pevensy*-Castle; together with an Account of some Remains of Antiquity, discover'd last Summer towards the West End of the County: But having been too tedious already, must defer that for the present, and subscribe my self,

*Your most humble Servant,*

*Lewes*, Jan. 26.  
1717.

JOHN TABOR.

III. *Tractatus;*