

Archæologia Cantiana.

KENT IN EARLY ROAD BOOKS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

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THIS paper is a study of three rare road books of the seventeenth century, so far as they relate to Kent. The three books are: (1) *England: An Intended Guyde, for English Travailers*, 1625, by John Norden, (2) *A Direction for the English Traviller*, 1635, and (3) *A Book of the Names of all Parishes, etc.*, 1657.¹

I have had reproduced for this paper from copies in the British Museum (by leave of the Trustees) the title-pages of the three books and the Table of Distances in Kent from each, together with the circular map of England and Wales from *A Direction for the English Traviller*, 1636.

These three books, which are each, in any edition, of extreme rarity today, contain tables of the distances between the principal towns in each county with tiny maps of the county, together with (in the last of the three books) a gazetteer or list in book form of the names of all the places in the county.

The tables of distances date from 1625, the maps, which are in two forms, from 1635 and 1643, and the gazetteer in book form from 1657 but as a list from 1611.

¹ There was I believe no later edition of Norden's *Guyde*, but *A Direction for the English Traviller* was re-issued in 1636, and in an altered form in 1643 and later, while *A Book of the Names* was re-issued in 1662, 1668 and 1677.

The circular map of England and Wales was only included in *A Direction for the English Traviller* in 1635 and 1636. In my copy of the issue of 1636 this map is coloured; as is the whole of my copy of the issue of 1643.



PLATE I.

THE TITLE-PAGE OF NORDEN'S ENGLAND: AN INTENDED
GUYDE FOR ENGLISH TRAVAILERS, 1625.
(reduced.)

The books of 1636 and 1643 also contain a table of highways, which in the case of Kent include the roads from Dover and Rye to London.¹

It will be recognised that the contents of the three books are of considerable interest to Kent.

THE TABLE OF DISTANCES. This was first published in *An Intended Guyde for English Travailers* in 1625, and the form of it was then new, being invented by the author of the book, the cartographer John Norden, though today it is in similar forms common in modern road books.

Norden died about 1625,² and ten years later, in 1635, Mathew Simons of "the Golden Lion in Ducke Laine" employed an engraver, Jacob van Langeren, to engrave Norden's tables and published them in a smaller form in a little quarto book he called *A Direction for the English Traviller*.

Norden's book, which is a larger slim quarto, is printed; but Simons's book is engraved throughout. This latter book contains, in my copy, in addition to the tiny circular map of England and Wales (which serves as a frontispiece): a title-page and two pages of directions as to the use of the tables; thirty-seven numbered tables of distances of the English counties, similar to the one of Kent reproduced; three folding tables of the distances of Yorkshire and Wales, and between the shire-towns of England and Wales; and a table of the highways.

The table of distances in Kent is the same in all three books, with slight alterations in the figures, except that in Norden's *Guyde* there is in the bottom corner a direction or note as to the use of the table, which note in the later books is replaced by a map of the county.

This in *A Direction for the English Traviller* of 1635 and 1636 is tiny and in outline only, with initial letters to indicate the names and positions of the towns.

¹ This table of highways is present in my copy of the edition of 1636, but is wanting in the British Museum copy. It is in their copy of 1643 and in mine. See Chubb, *Atlases of Great Britain*, 1927, pp. 53, 54.

² Chubb, *Atlases of Great Britain*, 1927, 443.

Kent.	Caversbury.	Sandwich.	Douer.	Hythe.	Elham.	Ashforde.	Rumney.	Feuerham.	Sittingbourne.	Midleron.	Rochester.	Maydstone.	Wrotham.	Seuenocke.	Crambrooke.	Lenham.	Dartforde.	Bromley.	St. Mary Cray.	Tunbridge.	Appledore.	Grauefend.	Greenewich.	Lydde.	Wye.	Maling.
Leedes Castle.	15	23	23	18	16	10	16	10	6	8	9	4	11	15	10	3	18	23	19	13	13	15	26	19	10	8
Maling.	21	30	30	24	23	17	24	16	10	11	7	4	4	8	12	10	12	16	12	7	19	9	19	25	18	
Wye.	7	14	12	8	5	3	11	9	12	13	18	13	21	25	15	8	28	33	30	22	10	24	36	14		
Lidde.	20	24	17	10	14	12	2	23	23	24	28	22	28	29	15	17	36	39	35	25	7	14	43			
Greenewich.	38	45	47	42	40	35	42	30	27	26	18	22	15	15	28	28	6	5	8	19	36	13				
Grauefend.	25	32	36	32	29	25	32	18	13	13	6	12	8	12	21	17	5	12	8	15	28					
Appledore.	17	12	10	10	13	7	6	17	17	18	21	16	21	24	9	12	30	33	29	18						
Tunbridge.	27	36	33	27	26	20	24	22	17	18	13	10	6	5	10	14	14	16	12							
St. Mar. Cray.	31	40	42	36	34	28	35	25	20	21	13	15	8	7	21	21	5	4								
Bromley.	35	43	44	40	38	31	39	29	24	24	17	19	12	10	25	25	7									
Dartforde.	30	37	39	35	32	27	35	23	18	17	11	14	9	10	22	20										
Lenham.	12	19	20	15	13	7	16	8	6	7	10	7	13	17	10											
Crambrooke.	21	28	25	18	19	12	15	18	16	17	17	10	14	15												
Seuenocke.	29	36	36	30	30	22	29	24	18	19	13	11	5													
Wrotham.	24	32	33	28	26	20	27	19	13	14	8	7														
Maydstone.	17	26	24	20	19	13	21	23	18	19	6															
Rochester.	20	27	29	21	22	18	26	22	7	7																
Midleron.	12	19	23	20	16	14	22	6	11																	
Sittingbourne.	12	19	22	19	16	12	21	5																		
Feuerham.	6	14	17	16	11	10	19																			
Rumney.	17	20	14	7	11	9																				
Ashforde.	20	16	14	8	8																					
Elham.	7	10	7	6																						
Hythe.	12	14	7																							
Douer.	12	9																								
Sandwich.	8																									

The use of this Table.

THe Townes or places betweene which you desire to know, the distance you may finde in the names of the Townes in the upper part and in the side, and bring them in a square as the lines will guide you: and in the square you shall finde the figures which declare the distance of the miles.

And if you finde any place in the side which will not extend to make a square with that above, then looking that about which will not extend to make a square, and see that in the upper, and the other in the side, and it will shewe you the distance. It is familiar and easie.

Beware with defectes, the use is necessarie.

Inuented by JOHN NORDEN.

PLATE II.

THE TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR KENT FROM NORDEN'S AN INTENDED GUYDE FOR ENGLISH TRAVAILERS, 1625. (reduced.)

Seven years after 1636, in 1643, in the middle of the Civil War, another publisher, Thomas Jenner "at the South Entrance of the Exchange", re-issued van Langeren's engraved plates in a new edition of *A Direction for the English Traveller*.¹

In this, the tiny outline map in which towns are indicated by their initial letters only is replaced by a triangular map which fills the corner; this though larger, is still very small, but has the names of the towns in full.

After the end of the Civil War, in 1657, Thomas Jenner, who was still "at the South Entrance of the Royal Exchange", again re-issued van Langeren's engraved tables of distances with the larger map as in *A Direction for the English Traveller* of 1643, but in a different and larger form, under the new title of *A Book of the Names of all Parishes, Market Towns, etc.*²

This new book, except for the tables, which were partly engraved, was all printed, as was its new title page, and contained a full gazetteer of Kent with the names of the lathes and the hundreds contained in them and an exhaustive list of cities, market towns, villages, rivers, bridges, bays, piers, etc., with in every case the name of the hundred in which they then were, all in strict alphabetical order.

This gazetteer or book of names was copied by Thomas Jenner from the back of the map of Kent in John Speed's *Theatre of Great Britain*.³ Speed's folio atlas of county maps was first published in 1611, though there were many later editions, but the map of Kent is not dated in any edition.

THE TOWNS IN THE TABLE. The table of distances in Kent has the names of twenty-seven towns with the distances in miles between each of the twenty-seven and each and

¹ I have not had an illustration reproduced from the edition of 1643 as the title page is the same as that of the 1636 edition, while the table of distances with a larger map is the same as in *A Book of the Names, etc.*, which I have had reproduced.

² See Plates VI and VII.

³ *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine . . . divided and described by John Speed, 1611, folio.*

every one of the other twenty-six, so that in all the table contains more than four hundred separate distances. It therefore gives much more information about the distances between Kent towns than any earlier road book.

Earlier books give the distances between the towns which are the stages on the road from London to Dover or from London to Rye, six on the Dover road and three on the Rye road, but they do not give any distances between towns on the one road and towns on the other, nor between these nine towns and any other towns in Kent. But Norden's table gives all that the earlier books give and much additional information as the illustrations of the tables show.

Of the twenty-seven towns in his table, eight were, in 1625, on the Dover road, seven on the Hythe road and three on the Rye road, the remainder being on minor or cross roads.

John Leland in his *Itinerary*,¹ in which he describes his rides about Kent between the years 1535 and 1543 when he was surveying England and Wales for Henry VIII, gives more details of distances than any other road book of that century, but whereas Norden's table for Kent has about four hundred separate distances, Leland's *Itinerary* has only about forty-five, more than half of which relate to places which are not in Norden's table.

THE MARKET TOWNS IN THE TABLES. *A Direction for the English Traveller* has a note as to "the use of all the insueing tables", in which it is said that the market towns are distinguished from the rest "by greate letters". Three of the twenty-seven towns in the table for Kent are in italics, namely Leedes Castle, Lidde, and Greenwich, so in Simons's estimation these were not market towns. The market towns in the table were therefore twenty-four. William Smith in his *Description of England*,² written about 1588, has a list of

¹ *The Itinerary of John Leland*, in or about the years 1535-1543. Edited by L. T. Smith, 1909, vol. iv, 37-71.

² *The Particular Description of England*, by William Smith, 1879, from a MS. of 1588.

A DIRECTION FOR
the English
TRAVILLER

By which he Shal be inabled to Coast
about all England and Wales.

And also to know how farre any Market or notable
Towne in any Shire lyeth one from an other, and Whether
the same be East, West North, or South from y^e Shire Towne
As also the distance betweene London and any other Shire or
great towne: with the situation thereof East, West, North, or South
from London.

By the help also of this worke one may know (in what
Parish, Village, or Mansion house, soever he be in)
What Shires, he is to passe through &
which way he is to trauell,
till he come to his
Journies
End.

Infelix cuius nulli Sapiencia prodest.
Are to be Sold by Matthew Simons at
the golden Lion in Ducke lane, A^o 1636.

Jacob van Langeren sculp:

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PLATE III.

TITLE-PAGE OF *A DIRECTION FOR THE ENGLISH TRAVILLER*, 1636.
(actual size.)



PLATE IV.

THE CIRCULAR MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES
 FROM A DIRECTION FOR THE ENGLISH TRAVELLER, 1636.
 (actual size.)

two cities and eighteen market towns, omitting St. Mary's Cray, Bromley, Sittingbourne and Elham, all of which are in Norden's table.

Speed, in his *England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland Described and Abridged*,¹ says in the edition of 1627 that Kent has two cities and twenty-four towns, while *England's Remarques* of 1678² claims twenty-nine market towns for Kent, including in the number Eltham, Westram, Gouldhurst, Folkestone, Tenterden, Smarden and Woolwich, none of which are in Norden's table.

Norden's table also omits places which were, it might be thought, of some importance in 1625, for instance Otford, Deal and Folkestone, and also Margate and Ramsgate. But Leland,³ who wrote before Norden, does not mention Otford, and calls Deal "a fischer village", and Margate only "a peere for shyppes but now decayed", but has a long description of Folkestone.

About one hundred years after Norden, John Macky, in his *Journey through England*,⁴ which perhaps is less well known than Defoe's famous *Tour through Great Britain*,⁵ calls Folkestone "a miserable fishing town, miserable in its appearance", and Margate "a pitiful place", but Ramsgate was "something better" while Deal (he said) "makes a pretty good picture".

THE SOURCE OF THE DISTANCES IN NORDEN'S TABLE. Norden in his Preface to his *An Intended Guyde* describes how he endeavoured to find "the certaine distances of Townes which if they could be certainly collected without dimensuration . . . they might by this rule be reduced to certainty without error. But for want of perticall dimensuration, I have been enforced, to borrow the helpe, as well

¹ *England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland described and abridged . . . from a farr Larger Vouluume, done by John Speed, 1627, p. 23.*

² *England's Remarques, giving an exact account of the severall shires, countiees, and islands in England and Wales, 1678.*

³ Leland, *loc. cit.*

⁴ [Macky], *A Journey through England, 1714, i, 54.*

⁵ [Defoe], *A Tour through Great Britain, 1724, i, 24.*

of mine own Maps which I haue made, by trauail of diuers Shires : now totally finished by the laborious trauailes of Mr. Speede, whose maps together with Mr. Saxton's and mine owne, haue been the principall direction in this tedious worke."

He goes on to say that "it is not possible . . . to deliniate so great . . . countrey, and the perticular Townes, and their seuerall distances . . . , but that some errours of necessitee will be committed, especially by reason of hills, dales, and woods, and other impediments, which intercept the view from station to station. So that the lines of opposition cannot be exactly directed, as upon a plaine and open horizon. But were the distances neuer so truly taken, by the intersection of right lines, yet in riding or going, they may seeme uncertaine, by reason of the curuing crookedness, and other difficulties of the ways. Beare therefore with such defects, as could not be auoyded. For if the distances betweene Townes could certainly be discouered, these Tables might be made most certaine."

It would seem from this Preface that Norden did not have his distances between Kent towns measured along the roads as Ogilby did fifty years later, but calculated them by some method from his own map of Kent, which was published many years before in William Camden's *Britannia*¹; possibly, with some help from the maps of his brother cartographers, Christopher Saxton and John Speed, and from his and their surveys of the county.

Norden's map of Kent bears the indorsement "Johannes Norden delinauit", though his name does not appear on the maps of Saxton and Speed. Saxton's map of Kent (with Surrey, Sussex, and Middlesex) which is dated 1575, was published with other maps of the counties in his Atlas of 1579, while Speed's map of Kent (which is undated) was published in 1611 in the latter's *Theatre of Great Britain*. Neither map has any roads.

I find that measuring the distances from town to town in a straight line on Norden's map of Kent and having

¹ William Camden, *Britannia* . . . *descriptio*, etc., 1607, fol.

regard to the scale of miles on the map, the distances in miles agree approximately with those given in his table. Sometimes they agree exactly, sometimes they differ, but only by a mile or less. This is true also when the distances are measured on the first issue of Lambarde's *Carde of this Shyre*.¹ Neither Norden's map nor Lambarde's *Carde* have roads, therefore, so far as they are concerned, roads did not enter into the calculation.

Variations in these calculations were at this date common. Even there are inconsistencies in the figures in Norden's own table. Greenwich to Dover according to it is forty-seven miles, but the intermediate stages on the Dover Road given in his table, if added together, amount to fifty miles, and so in other cases.

There are, of course, roads in maps of Kent published before the date of Norden's table. Symonson² has roads in his map dated 1596 (or 1576) and so also has the third issue of Lambarde's *Carde* to which roads were added.³ I suggested some years ago a date between 1588 and 1596 for this third issue.

But Norden would have found little help in either of these maps. They both mark the three Great Roads to Dover, Hythe, and Rye, but few other roads; there are only fifteen cross roads in Symonson and ten in Lambarde. Possibly a better map of Kent with roads now lost was drawn by Norden himself like his maps of Essex and Surrey. His map of Essex, which has a network of roads, was published in 1840 as part of his *Description of Essex*, while the unpublished map of Surrey, which also has roads, was in the possession of a London bookseller some years ago.

His *Description of Essex* (with the map) was published by the Camden Society⁴ with an introduction by Sir Henry Ellis, who refers to a Survey of Kent by Norden and gives a reference to Gough's *British Topography*⁴:

¹ *Arch. Cant.*, XXXVIII, 89.

² *Arch. Cant.*, XXX, 87.

³ *Arch. Cant.*, XXXIX, 141.

⁴ Camden Society, 1840, xxii; Gough's *British Topography*, 1780, i, 441.

“Norden made a Survey of this county (that is, Kent) still in MS.” It is not clear whether the Survey included a map.

THE USE OF NORDEN'S TABLE. The short note in the corner of Norden's table for Kent explains how the table should be used. This note was repeated in the two engraved pages of directions in *A Direction for the English Traveller* with further directions how the traveller by the use of the circular map of England and Wales and the tiny outline maps of the counties could, as the title-page declares, “coast about all England and Wales”.

If the traveller starting from London wanted to go to Canterbury he was advised to look at the circular map¹ and see whether Canterbury was “east, west, south or north” of London, and through what counties he must pass to get there and whether through “the middle or the skirts” of those counties.

Then the traveller was advised to turn to the tables of distances for Surrey and Kent, and examine the tiny maps of those counties and see what were the towns in their middle or “skirts”, as the case might be, that it was necessary to pass by. Next, the traveller had to identify those towns by their initial letters, for the maps in the editions of *A Direction for the English Traveller* of 1635 and 1636 have no names in full.²

Today it is easy, with or without personal knowledge of Kent, by the aid of a map to identify with some certainty the towns indicated by these initial letters only, but it would have been difficult in the early seventeenth century. The rivers marked in the tiny map, though unnamed, supply clues to the identity of some of the towns which are on or near their banks, but the two Gs on the Thames and the four Ss on the “German Sea” may have been less easily identified by strangers to Kent or its early maps.

Yet the rarity of these road books, more especially those of 1635 and 1636, may be thought to be evidence

¹ See Plate IV.

² See Plate V.

Kent	Canterbury	Sandwich	Douer	Hythe	Elham	Alhford	Rumney	Feuerham	Sittingbourne	Middleton	Rochester	Maydstone	Wrotham	Seuenecke	Crambrooke	Lenham	Dartford	Bromley	St. Mary Cray	Tunbridge	Appledore	Graucind	Greenwich	Lyde	Wye	Maling	
Leeds Castl S.W.	55	52	52	18	58	12	18	12	8	8	8	8	11	16	11	11	18	22	19	13	13	13	26	26	26	26	26
Maling W.	21	30	31	22	22	27	22	18	11	7	4	4	8	12	12	12	18	22	19	13	13	26	26	26	26	26	
Wye S.W.	7	12	12	8	5	3	11	9	12	13	18	13	21	22	25	8	26	33	31	18	22	18	36	36	36	36	
Lyde S.	20	24	17	12	14	12	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	25	17	36	39	37	25	22	36	36	36	36	36	
Greenwich N.W.	37	42	47	42	40	35	32	32	27	26	18	22	25	25	28	3	5	8	19	16	13						
Graucind N.W.	25	32	36	32	29	25	22	22	13	13	6	12	8	12	11	17	5	12	8	15	28						
Appledore S.W.	17	12	10	10	13	7	8	17	17	18	21	18	21	22	22	10	13	13	16	18							
Tunbridge S.W.	27	36	33	27	25	22	22	22	17	18	13	10	6	5	11	2	4	16	13								
St. Mar. Cray W.	31	40	42	36	34	28	25	25	21	12	15	8	7	2	2	5	4										
Bromley W.	19	23	24	20	18	11	19	22	22	17	12	10	2	2	2	7											
Dartford N.W.	29	37	39	35	32	27	25	23	18	17	11	14	9	10	22	20											
Lenham S.W.	12	19	20	15	13	7	16	8	8	7	10	7	13	17	10												
Crambrooke S.W.	12	18	19	18	19	12	12	18	16	17	17	17	17	17	17												
Seuenecke S.W.	29	36	36	30	30	23	29	24	18	19	13	11	9														
Wrotham W.	24	32	32	26	26	27	19	13	12	8	7																
Maydstone S.W.	17	26	24	20	19	13	21	23	18	19	6																
Rochester N.W.	20	27	29	21	22	18	26	12	7	7																	
Middleton N.W.	12	19	23	21	16	14	22	6	14																		
Sittingbourne N.W.	12	19	22	19	10	12	21	5																			
Feuerham N.W.	6	14	17	16	11	10	19																				
Rumney S.	17	20	14	7	11	9																					
Alhford S.W.	10	16	14	8	8																						
Elham S.	7	12	7	6																							
Hythe S.	12	14	7																								
Douer S.E.	12	9																									
Sandwich E.	8																										



PLATE V.
 THE TABLE FOR KENT
 FROM A DIRECTION FOR THE ENGLISH TRAVILLER, 1636.
 (actual size.)

that in the seventeenth century they were in constant use.¹

The map of Kent in those two editions must be, I think, the smallest ever published. A penny piece nearly covers it. The larger triangular map of the edition of 1643 is about half the size of one of Kent by Robert Morden published in his Atlas of 1680 which perhaps comes next in point of size.

A COMPARISON OF DISTANCES IN KENT, COMPUTED AND MEASURED. The following table compares the distances between some towns in Kent in Norden's table of 1625 with Leland's distances of nearly one hundred years earlier and Ogilby's *Britannia* of fifty years later.

	Leland 1535c.	Norden <i>Guyde</i> , 1625.	Ogilby <i>Britannia</i> .	
			com- puted.	meas- ured.
Rochester to Sittingbourne ..	8	7	8	11½
Sittingbourne to Canterbury ..	12	12	12	15¼
Canterbury to Dover	12	12	12	15¾
Wrotham to Maidstone	—	7	8	10¾
Maidstone to Ashford	—	13	14	21
Ashford to Hythe	—	8	8	12¼
Bromley to Sevenoaks	—	10	9	13¼
Sevenoaks to Tunbridge	—	5	5	6½
Romney to Hythe	7	7	—	—
Romney to Lydd	2	3	—	—
Lydd to Appledore	7	7	—	—

¹ These three road books are very rare. Of the great Libraries the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Cambridge University Library have copies of Norden's *Guyde*, the British Museum has copies of *A Direction for the English Traveller* for 1635, 1636 and 1643, but all three, I think, imperfect. The Bodleian has 1636 but not 1635. The Cambridge Library has 1635 but not 1636. I myself have a copy of the *Guyde* and of 1636 and 1643, all perfect, and another imperfect copy of 1636. I have also *A Book of the Names*, 1668 (imperfect) and 1677 (perfect). The British Museum copy of the latter is imperfect.

The distances in *Britannia* are calculated by Ogilby both in computed miles and in miles measured by the wheel.

The table shows that the distances in Leland's *Itinerary* and Norden's *Guyde* are the same or nearly the same as the computed distances of Ogilby. That is, that they were both computed. The measured miles of Ogilby were measured on the roads by a wheel or perambulator, the mile being a modern mile of 1,760 yards.

The computed mile was a much longer mile, which the late Sir George Fordham said was 2,428 yards.¹

It is, I believe, not agreed how computed miles were calculated, but the measurement is old. Norden gives the distance from Canterbury to Appledore seventeen miles, so does a map of about 1330 in the Bodleian Library which is thought to be of the time of Edward III.²

There were variously named miles in use formerly: computed, customary, and common miles.³ Ogilby in *Britannia* heads each separate road mapped by him with its total number of miles calculated by three methods, as in the following table.

	Dover.	Hythe.	Rye.
Direct Horizontal distance	62	54	64
Vulgar computation ..	55	49	51
Dimensuration	71	69	70
Post-Miles	70	—	60

How the direct horizontal distance was calculated is not explained, nor is the method of vulgar computation, but the dimensuration was the distance measured on the road by a mile of 1,760 yards, while post-miles were the miles recognised by the postal authorities for post-horses and guides.

¹ *The Library*, 1925, vi, 157, article on John Ogilby. See also *Knight's English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences*, 1856, vol. v, article "The Mile", and Seebohm *Customary acres* 1914, 40. Ogilby measured his miles with a wheel dimensurator. There are drawings of a man wheeling the "wheel-dimensurator" in the title-page of *Britannia* and in the headings of some of his strip-maps.

² See Gough, *British Topography*, 1780, i, 76.

³ *The Geographical Journal* (vols. 76 and 77) has two recent articles on the old English mile.

A BOOK *by Long*
OF THE
NAMES

OF ALL
Parishes, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets,
and smallest Places, In
ENGLAND and WALES.

Alphabetically set down, as they be in every Shire.
With the Names of the Hundreds in which they are,
and how many Towns there are in
every Hundred.

So that naming any Town or place in *England* and *Wales*, you
may presently in the Alphabet find it, and know in what
Shire and Hundred it is, and so know the distance from it to
the Shire Town, and in the large Table for Shires in *England*,
how far to *London*, or from it, to any other Town in *England*.

A work very necessary

For Travellers, Quartermasters, Gatherers of Breefs, Stran-
gers, Carriers, and Messengers with Letters, and all others
that know the name of the place, but can neither tell where
it is, nor how to goe unto it.

If you would find out any Shire, note that the Shires lie
Alphabetically, beginning with *Bark-shire*, and so
following accordingly.

Summa cuique virtus pulcherrima merces.

LONDON, Printed by M. S. for Tho. Jenner, at the
South-entrance of the Royall Exchange. 1668.

Kent.		Canterbury	Sandwich.	Doner.	Hythe.	Elham.	Alhforde.	Rumney.	Feuertham.	Sittingburue.	Middleton.	Rochester.	Maydlone.	Wrotham.	Seuchocke.	Crambrooke.	Leuham.	Dartforde.	Bromley.	St. Mary. Cray.	Timbridge.	Appledore.	Gravelend.	Greenwich.	Lydd.	Wye.	Maling.
Leedes	Call S W	15	21	27	13	10	16	12	8	8	9	2	10	20	20	2	2	12	12	10	17	21	25	28	29	10	27
Maling.	W.	21	10	23	23	17	22	18	11	7	4	4	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	27
Wye.	S W.	7	14	12	8	5	3	11	9	12	13	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24
Lydd.	S.	20	27	10	14	12	3	21	23	24	23	22	23	22	23	23	17	16	15	15	25	27	14	21	24	24	24
Greenwich.	N W.	17	24	27	22	20	15	22	20	27	26	28	22	15	25	22	23	5	8	19	16	15	20	20	20	20	27
Gravelend.	N W.	25	12	16	12	29	25	12	28	21	21	8	12	3	12	21	17	5	2	8	15	22	22	22	22	22	27
Appledore.	S W.	17	12	10	10	13	7	8	17	17	18	22	26	21	24	8	12	20	12	20	27	27	21	21	21	21	27
Timbridge.	S W.	27	16	13	27	25	22	22	22	17	15	11	10	6	5	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	27
St. Mar. Cray.	E.	11	40	24	16	22	28	15	25	22	22	17	15	8	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Bromley.	W.	15	9	22	22	28	18	11	22	22	22	17	19	12	10	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Dartforde.	N W.	29	17	10	15	12	27	15	23	28	17	11	14	9	10	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Wrotham.	S W.	22	19	20	15	11	7	18	8	8	7	10	7	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	27
Crambrooke.	S W.	22	28	25	18	19	12	12	18	16	17	17	10	14	15	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Seuchocke.	S W.	29	16	16	10	10	23	29	22	28	18	10	11	11	5	2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Wrotham.	W.	22	22	21	25	26	22	27	19	11	14	8	7	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Maydlone.	S W.	17	22	22	22	19	17	21	21	19	19	8	7	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Rochester.	N W.	20	27	29	21	22	18	26	12	7	7	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Middleton.	N W.	12	19	21	22	16	14	22	6	14	14	7	7	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Sittingburue.	N W.	12	19	22	19	16	12	22	5	12	12	7	7	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27
Feuertham.	N W.	6	14	17	16	11	10	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27
Rumney.	S.	17	22	14	7	11	9	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27
Alhforde.	S W.	10	16	14	8	8	14	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27
Elham.	S.	7	12	7	6	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27
Hythe.	S.	12	12	7	6	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27
Doner.	S E.	12	9	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27
Sandwich.	E.	12	9	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27

Chilenden, August.
 Chilton, August.
 Chitcheh, Sutton.
 Chisleter, August.
 Choten marth, Seray.
 S. Clement, shop.
 S. Cleres, Aylef.
 Cleave, August.
 Clobeiden gate, Shop.
 Cliffe, Aylef.
 Glyffe well, August.
 Gobham, Aylef.

Gobham Hall, Aylef.
 Cockex heath, Aylef.
 Cochlifcombe, Seray.
 Cockrell bridge, shop.
 Colred, August.
 Cornall, Seray.
 Cokening, August.
 Comber west, Sutton.
 Combe well, Seray.
 Combdens hill, Seray.
 Comford, Aylef.
 Comherst, Aylef.

Cosinus bleane, August.
 Cossenton, Aylef.
 Cowden, Sutton.
 Courseburn, Seray.
 Court Lodge, Seray.
 Cowdham, Sutton.
 Cowling, Aylef.
 Cowling Park, Aylef.
 Chrifchurche, August.
 Craford, Sutton.
 Cray north, Sutton.
 Cray fu.

CRAN.

PLATE VII.

TABLE FOR KENT FROM A BOOK OF THE NAMES, etc., 1668.
 (actual size.)

To these various sorts of miles may be added in Kent, Leland's long, little, and good miles—"8 long miles Sidingbourne to Rochester", "4 little myles Hythe to Folchestan", "2 good miles Tenterden to Appledore". Also the great, middle, and small miles of the scales of miles in Robert Morden's map of Kent in the 1695 edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

Ogilby does not explain his methods of calculation except the measurement by a wheel, and the three methods in *Britannia* do not in all cases have the uniform results they had in the case of his calculations of Kent roads. In other parts of England the direct horizontal distance and the vulgar computation sometimes agree.

Computed miles were in use long after Ogilby's own death and are given in *Ogilby and Morgan's Pocket Book of the Roads* up to the edition of 1745. They are omitted in the edition of 1758; I have not got the edition of 1752 which is recorded by Sir George Fordham.¹ On the other hand a mile of 1,760 yards is given in a table of lineal measures in a rare book called *The Cosmographical Glasse* by William Cunningham, published in 1559,² and also in an earlier Act of Queen Elizabeth.

"HIGHWAYES AND RODES." One of four folding tables in *A Direction for the English Traveller* of 1636 is a table of "The Highwayes and Rodes from any Shire Towne to London", which includes the roads from Dover to London and from Rye to London.³ The stages on these two roads are the same as in *A Chronycle of yeres* of 1541 which I copied in a former paper.⁴ The distances also from stage to stage are the same except that the distance from Plimwell (Flimwell) to Tunbridge is a mile more in the book of 1636 and

¹ *The Road Books and Itineraries of Great Britain*, 1924, 13.

² I am indebted to the Hon. Henry Hannen for a reference to this book, the fuller title of which is *The Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie and Navigation*.

³ The British Museum copy of the edition of 1636 has not got this table but it is in my copy, and it is in the British Museum copy of the edition of 1643 and also in mine. See Chubb, *Atlases*, 1927, pp. 53, 54.

⁴ *Arch. Cant.*, XLIII, 86.

from Cheap Stowe (Chipstead) to London two miles more, so that the total distance from Rye to London is fifty-one miles instead of forty-eight.

“ A true and plaine description of the Highwayes in England and Wales ” in Gallen’s Almanack of 1649 has the distances of these two roads as in the road books of 1636 and 1643. Perhaps the almanack copied the road book.

POSTSCRIPT : Since writing this paper I have discovered that the skeleton maps (including that of Kent) in *A Direction for the English Traveller* (1636) were copied with some alterations from a set of playing cards dated 1590. The sole copy known of these cards was lately acquired by the Royal Geographical Society. Each card contains a skeleton map, and one is a map of Kent similar to that shown in Plate V, with the difference that it has representations of hills and woods which are omitted in the road-book.

On the playing cards below the maps (which are enclosed in an ornamental frame) are descriptions of the counties. Kent is described thus : “ Kente hath store of woods, iron & most comoditis. The chiefe for fruites and harbours for shippes. Hauinge the Germaie Sea East, Surrey West, the Thames & Essex North, & Sussex South.”

In the road-book the names of the adjoining counties are on the map itself. Names of towns are indicated as in Plate V by the initial letters only ; their use is explained on one of the playing cards.

These playing cards have lately been reproduced by the R.G.S. together with other rare early maps of the counties including the eastern half of Symonson’s Map of Kent (from the copy belonging to Canon Livett).

No road-book with maps is known earlier than 1635, but it is possible that there was an unknown book from which both the playing cards and *A Direction* copied their maps.