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23 March 2012

'Brutus' by Holinshed, Camden & Enderbie

By The National CV Group

This article comprises material on Brutus the Trojan from *Holinshed's Chronicles*, from the 16th century, and Percy Enderbie's *Cambria Triumphans or Brittain in its Perfect Lustre*, from the 17th century. A comparison may be made with the account in the *Tysilio Chronicle* [see More 18, pages 8-16].

To inject a sceptical note, by way of contrast, consider William Camden's *Britannia* of 1586 (where 'f' is often to be read as 's'). Camden notes the lack of early records in Britain and other nations then goes on 'But in the following...'

The First Inhabitants.

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Ages, there arose, in many Nations, a sort of Men, who endeavour'd to supply these defects out of their own conceits, which many Persons quickly embrac'd, and being taken with the pleasure of the Fables, easily believed. To omit others, one *Geoffry of Monmouth*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* publish'd an History of *Britain*, translated, as he pretends, out of the British Tongue; wherein he tells us of one *Brutus*, a Trojan by descent, the Son of *Silvius*, Grandchild to *Ascanius*, and Great-grandchild to the famous *Aeneas*; that the Birth of this *Brutus* cost his Mother her Life, and having Kill'd his Father by Chance, that he flew into *Egypt*, and there deliver'd from Slavery the Progeny of *Helenus*, Son of *Priam*; and having Conquer'd King *Pandrasus*, Marry'd his Daughter, put to Sea with the remainder of his Trojans, and, being advis'd by the Oracle of *Diana*, steer'd his Course to this our Western Island; accordingly that he Sail'd through the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and arriv'd in *Aquitain*, where he overcame *Golfarins Pieltus*, King of *Aquitain*, and Built the City of *Tours*; and having overrun *Gaul*, he cross'd over into this Island, then Inhabited by Giants; and having overcome them, together with *Gogmagog* the greatest of them, he gave this Island the Name of *Britain* from his own Name, in the Year of the World 2855, and before Christ 1108. Thus far *Geoffry*: But others there are who bring other Reasons for the Name of *Britain*; Sir *Tho. Elliot*,

[Etc]

Of Camden's views on Brutus, Enderbie has this to say:

4	The Ancient and Modern	Lib.I.
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[So that it is...]

Lamb. 1.d. pri- manifest Mr. *Camden*, naming no other principal Commander or Guide of that people, who
seis legi. fol. 36. first Colonized and Inhabited this Land, doth not altogether deny *Brute*, but leaves it to the
Gildas apud Counsell, Consent and Decree of the Learned Parliament and Senaté of Antiquaries. Let
Galf. l. i. c. 17.

As with so many British historians, Camden eventually arrives with all too evident relief at the Romans:

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riod are related by true Historians. Left therefore I lay a bad Foundation, and the rest prove accordingly; since it is both requisite in this place, and may give great light to that which is to follow, I will here begin the History of the *Romans* in *Britain*, collected not from Fables, which would argue the Author's Vanity in Writing, as well as his Folly in Believing; but from the uncorrupted Monuments of Antiquity.

Note, though, that Camden had previously said this:

blish a Truth. But if we could be once satisfy'd that this Story of *Brutus* was true, it wou'd put an end to any further search after the British Original. Since therefore there are so many diffe-

The verity of the Brutus story has been urged in the modern era by the scholar L A Waddell [see More 21] and the author E O Gordon (*Prehistoric London*, 1914), amongst others.

Section I

This section gives the account of Brutus the Trojan from *Holinshed's Chronicles*, the 1587 edition, as reprinted in 1807.

HOLINSHED'S
CHRONICLES
OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
AND
IRELAND.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. I.
ENGLAND.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON; F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON; T. PAYNE; WILKIE
AND ROBINSON; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME;
CADELL AND DAVIES; AND J. MAWMAN.

1807.

THE SECOND BOOKE

OF THE

HISTORIE OF ENGLAND.

Of Brute and his descent, how he slue his father in hunting, his banishment, his letter to king Pandrasus, against whom he wageth battell, taketh him prisoner, and concludeth peace vpon conditions.

THE FIRST CHAPTER.

HITHERTO haue we spoken of the inhabitants of this Ile before the comming of Brute, although some will needs haue it, that he was the first which inhabited the same with his people descended of the Troians, some few giants onelie excepted whom he vtterlie destroied; and left not one of them alieue through the whole Ile. But as we shall not doubt of Brutes comming hither, so may we assuredly thinke, that he found the Ile peopled either with the generation of those which Albion the giant had placed here, or some other kind of people whom he did subdue, and so reigned as well ouer them as ouer those which he brought with him.

This Brutus, or Brytus [for this letter (Y) hath of ancient time had the sounds both of V and I] (as the author of the booke which Geffrey of Monmouth translated dooth affirme) was the sonne of Siluius, the sonne of Ascanius, the sonne of Aeneas the Troian, begotten of his wife Creusa, & borne in Troie, before the citie was destroied. But as other doo take it, the author of that booke (whatsoever he was) and such other as follow him, are deceived onelie in this point, mistaking the matter, in that Posthumus the sonne of Aeneas (begotten of his wife Lauinia, and borne after his fathers deceasse in Italie) was called Ascanius, who had issue a sonne named Iulius, who (as these other doo coniecture) was the father of Brute, that noble chieftaine and aduenturous leader of those people, which being descended (for the more part in the fourth generation) from those Troians that escaped with life, when that roiall citie was destroied by the Gréeke, got possession of this woorthie and most famous Ile.

Humfr. Lhoyd.

*Harding.
Alex. Neuil.
W. Har.*

To this opinion Giouan Villani a Florentine in his vniuersall historie, speaking of Aeneas and his ofspring kings in Italie, seemeth to agré, where he saith: "Siluius (the sonne of Aeneas by his wife Lauinia) fell in loue with a néece of his mother Lauinia, and by hir had a sonne, of whom she died in trauell, and therefore was called Brutus, who after as he grew in some stature, and hunting in a forrest slue his father vnwares, and therevpon for feare of his grandfather Siluius Posthumus he fled the countrie, and with a retinue of such as followed him, passing through diuers seas, at length he arriued in the Ile of Britaine."

Concerning therefore our Brute, whether his father Iulius was sonne to Ascanius the sonne of Aeneas by his wife Creusa, or sonne to Posthumus called also Ascanius, and sonne to Aeneas by his wife Lauinia, we will not further stand. But this, we find, that when he came to the age of 15. yéeres, so that he was now able to ride abroad with his father into the forrests and chases, he fortunéd (either by mishap, or by Gods prouidence) to strike his father

Brute killeth
his father.

father with an arrow, in shooting at a déere, of which wound he also died. His grandfather (whether the same was Posthumus, or his elder brother) hearing of this great misfortune that had chanced to his sonne Siluius, liued not long after, but died for verie greefe and sorow (as is supposed) which he conceiued thereof. And the yoong gentleman, immediatlie after he had slaine his father (in maner before alledged) was banished his cuntry, and therevpon got him into Grecia, where traueiling the cuntry, he lighted by chance among some of the Troian ofspring, and associating himselfe with them, grew by meanes of the linage (whereof he was descended) in proces of time into great reputation among them: chieflie by reason there were yet diuers of the Troian race, and that of great authoritie in that cuntry. For Pyrrhus the sonne of Achilles, hauing no issue by his wife Hermione, married Andromache, late wife vnto Hector: and by hir had thrée sonnes, Molossus, Pileus, and Pergamus, who in their time grew to be of great power in those places and countries, and their ofspring likewise: whereby Brutus or Brytus wanted no friendship. For euen at his first comming thither, diuers of the Troians that remained in seruitude, being desirous of libertie, by flocks resorted vnto him. And amongst other, Assaracus was one, whom Brute intertained, receiuing at his hands the possession of sundrie forts and places of defense, before that the king of those parties could haue vnderstanding or knowledge of any such thing. Herewith also such as were readie to make the aduenture with him, repaired to him on ech side, wherevpon he first placed garisons in those townes which had bene thus deliuered vnto him, and afterwards with Assaracus and the residue of the multitude he withdrew into the mountains néere adioining. And thus being made strong with such assistance, by consultation had with them that were of most authoritie about him, wrote vnto the king of that cuntry called Pandrasus, in forme as followeth.

Pausanias.

A letter of Brute to Pandrasus, as I find it set downe in Galfride Monumetensis.

“BRUTE leader of the remnant of the Troian people, to Pandrasus king of the Greekes, sendeth greeting. Bicause it hath beene thought a thing vnworthie, that the people descended of the noble linage of Dardanus should be otherwise dealt with than the honour of their nobilitie dooth require: they haue withdrawne themselues within the close couert of the woods. For they haue chosen rather (after the maner of wild beasts) to liue on flesh and herbs in libertie, than furnished with all the riches in the world to continue vnder the yoke of seruile thralldome. But if this their dooing offend thy mightie highnesse, they are not to be blamed, but rather in this behalfe to be pardoned, sith euerie captiue prisoner is desirous to be restored vnto his former estate and dignitie. You therefore pitieng their case, vouchsafe to grant them their abridged libertie, and suffer them to remaine in quiet within these woods which they haue got into their possession: if not so, yet giue them licence to depart forth of this cuntry into some other parts.”

Pandrasus pre-
pareth an armie
to suppress
the Troian of-
spring.
Sparatinum.

Peraduenture
Achelous.

Antigonus, the
brother of Pan-
drasus.

The sight of these letters, and request in them contained, made Pandrasus at the first somewhat amazed, howbeit deliberating further of the matter, and considering their small number, he made no great account of them, but determined out of hand to suppress them by force, before they should grow to a greater multitude. And to bring his intention the better to passe, he passed by a towne called Sparatinum, & marching toward the woods where he thought to haue found his enimies, he was suddenlie assalted by Brute, who with three thousand men came foorth of the woods, and fiercelie setting vpon his enimies, made great slaughter of them, so that they were vtterlie discomfited, & sought by flight to saue themselves in passing a riuier néere hand called Akalon. Brute with his men following fast vpon the aduersaries, caused them to plunge into the water at aduenture, so that manie of them were drowned. Howbeit Antigonus the brother of Pandrasus did what he could to stay the Grecians from fléeing, and calling them backe againe did get some of them together, placed them in order, and began a new field: but it nothing auailed, for the Troians, preas-
ing

called Britaine.

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ing vpon him, tooke him prisoner, slue and scatted his companie, and ceased not till they had rid the fields of all their aduersaries.

This doone, Brute entering the towne, furnished it with six hundred able souldiours, and afterwards went backe to the residue of his people that were incamped in the woods, where he was receiued with vnspeakeable ioy for this prosperous atchiued enterprise. But although this euill successe at the first beginning sore troubled Pandrasus, as well for the losse of the field, as for the taking of his brother, yet was he rather kindled in desire to seeke reuenge, than otherwise discouraged. And therefore assembling his people againe together that were scattered here and there, he came the next day before the towne of Sparatinum, where he thought to haue found Brute inclosed together with the prisoners, and therefore he shewed his whole endeouour by hard siege and fierce assaults to force them within to yeeld.

Brute entred into Sparatinum.

To conclude, so long he continued the siege, till victuals began to waxe scant within, so that there was no way but to yeeld, if present succour came not to remoue the siege: wherevpon they signified their necessitie vnto Brute, who for that he had not power sufficient to fight with the enimies in open field, he ment to giue them a camisado in the night season, and so ordered his businesse, that inforcing a prisoner (named Anacletus whome he had taken in the last battell) to serue his turne, by constreining him to take an oth (which he durst not for conscience sake breake) he found means to encounter with his enimies vpon the aduantage, that he did not onelie ouerthrowe their whole power, but also tooke Pandrasus prisoner, whereby all the trouble was ended: and shortlie after a perfect peace concluded, vpon these conditions following.

Pandrasus taken prisoner.

First, that Pandrasus should giue his daughter Innogen vnto Brute in mariage, with a competent summe of gold and siluer for hir dowrie.

The conditions of the agreement betwixt Brute & Pandrasus.

Secondlie, to furnish him and his people with a nauie of ships, and to store the same with victuals and all other necessities.

Thirdlie, that Brute with his people should haue licence to depart the countrie, to seeke aduentures whither so euer it should please them to direct their course, without let, impeachment, or trouble to be offered anie waies by the Græeks.

To all these conditions (bicause they touched not the prerogatiue of his kingdome) Pandrasus did willinglie agréee, and likewise performed.

Brute and his wife Innogen arriue in Leogitia, they aske counsell of an oracle where they shall inhabit, he meeteth with a remnant of Troians on the coasts neere the shooting downe of the Pyrenine hills into the sea.

THE SECOND CHAPTER.

AL things being thus brought to passe according to Brutes desire, wind also and wether seruing the purpose, he with his wife Innogen and his people imbarcked, and hoising vp sailes departed from the coasts of Grecia. Now after two daies and a nights sailing, they arriued at Leogitia (in some old written bookes of the British historie noted downe Lergetia) an Iland, where they consulted with an oracle. Brute himselve kneeling before the idoll, and holding in his right hand a boll prepared for sacrifice full of wine, and the blood of a white hinde, spake in this maner as here followeth:

Diua potens nemorum, terror syluestribus apris,
Cui licet anfractus ire per æthereos,
Infernâsq; domos, terrestria iura resolue,
Et dic quas terras nos habitare velis:
Dic certam sedem qua te venerabor in æuum,
Qua tibi virgineis templa dicabo choris.

These.

These verses (as Ponticus Virumnus and others also doo gesse) were written by Gildas Cambrius in his booke intituled *Cambreidos*, and may thus be Englished :

Thou goddesse that doost rule
the woods and forrests greene,
And chasest foming boares
that flee thine awfull sight,
Thou that maist passe aloft
in airie skies so sheene,
And walke eke vnder earth
in places void of light,
Discouer earthlie states,
direct our course aright,
And shew where we shall dwell,
according to thy will,
In seates of sure abode,
where temples we may dight
For virgins that shall sound
thy laud with voices shrill.

After this praier and ceremonie done, according to the pagane rite and custome, Brute abiding his answer, fell asléepe : in which sléepe appeared to him the said goddesse vttering this answer in the verses following expressed.

Brute, sub occasum solis trans Gallica regna,
Insula in oceano est, vndiq; clausa mari,
Insula in oceano est, habitata gigantibus olim,
Nunc deserta quidè, gentibus apta tuis :
Hanc pete, námq; tibi sedes erit illa perennis,
Hic fiet natis altera Troia tuis :
Hic de prole tua reges nascentur, & ipsis
Totius terræ subditus orbis erit.

Brute, farre by-west beyond the Gal-
like land is found,
An Ile which with the ocean seas
inclosed is about,
Where giants dwelt sometime,
but now is desart ground,
Most meet where thou maist plant
thy selfe with all thy rout :
Make thitherwards with speed,
for there thou shalt find out
An euerduring seat,
and Troie shall rise anew,
Vnto thy race, of whom
shall kings be borne no dout,
That with their mightie power
the world shall whole subdew.

After he awaked out of sléepe, and had called his dreame to remembrance, he first doubted whether it were a verie dreame, or a true vision, the goddess hauing spoken to him with liuelie voice. Wherevpon calling such of his companie vnto him as he thought requisite in such a case, he declared vnto them the whole matter with the circumstances, whereat they greatlie reioising, caused mightie bonfires to be made, in the which they cast wine, milke, and other liquors,

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liquors, with diuers gums and spices of most sweet smell and sauour, as in the pagan religion was accustomed. Which obseruances and ceremonies performed and brought to end, they returned streightwaies to their ships, and as soone as the wind serued, passed forward on their iourne with great ioy and gladnesse, as men put in comfort to find out the wished seats for their firme and sure habitations. From hence therefore they cast about, and making westward, first arriued in Affrica, and after kéeping on their course, they passed the straits of Gibraltar, and coasting alongst the shore on the right hand, they found another companie that were likewise descended of the Troian progenie, on the coasts nere where the Pyrenine hills shoot downe to the sea, whereof the same sea by good reason (as some suppose) was named in those daies *Mare Pyrenæum*, although hitherto by fault of writers & copiers of the British historie receiued, in this place *Mare Tyrrhenum*, was slightlie put downe in stead of *Pyrenæum*.

Brute with his companie landed in Affrike.

The mistaking of those that haue copied the British historie putting *Mare Tyrrhenum*, for *Pyrenæum*.

The ofspring of those Troians, with whom Brute and his companie thus did méet, were a remnant of them that came away with Antenor. Their capteine hight Corineus, a man of great modestie and approoued wisdom, and thereto of incomparable strength and boldnesse.

Brute and the said Troians with their capteine Corineus doo associat, they take landing within the dominion of king Goffarus, he raiseth an armie against Brute and his power, but is discomfited: of the citie of Tours: Brutes arriual in this Iland with his companie.

THE THIRD CHAPTER.

AFTER that Brute and the said Troians, by conference interchangeablie had, vnderstood one anothers estates, and how they were descended from one countrie and progenie, they vinited themselues together, greatlie reioising that they were so fortunatlie met: and hoising vp their sailes, directed their course forward still, till they arriued within the mouth of the riuer of Loire, which diuideth Aquitaine from Gall Celtike, where they tooke land within the dominion of a king called Goffarius, surnamed Pictus, by reason he was descended of the people Agathyrsi, otherwise named Picts, bicause they vsed to paint their faces and bodies, insomuch that the richer a man was amongst them, the more cost he bestowed in painting himselfe; and commonlie the haire of their head was red, or (as probable writers say) of skie colour. Herodotus calleth them *χρυσόφρονες*, bicause they did weare much gold about them. They vsed their wiues in common, and bicause they are all supposed to be brethren, there is no strife nor discord among them. Of these Agathyrsi, it is recorded by the said Herodotus, that they refused to succour the Scythians against Darius, giuing this reason of their refusall; bicause they would not make warre against him who had doone them no wrong. And of this people dooth the poet make mention, saiong,

Brute and Corineus ioin their companie together.

They arriue on the coasts of Gallia, now called France. Goffarius surnamed Pictus. *Les annales d'Aquitaine.* Agathyrsi, otherwise called Picts, of painting their bodies. *Marcellus.* *Plinie.* *Herodotus li. 4.*

Virg. Aeneid. 4.

Cretésq; Dryopésq; fremunt pictiq; Agathyrsi.

Cæsar com. li. 5.

To paint their faces not for amiableness, but for terribleness, the Britons in old time vsed, and that with a kind of herbe like vnto plantine. In which respect I see no reason why they also should not be called Picts, as well as the Agathyrsi; séeing the denomination sprang of a vaine custome in them both. And here by the way, sithens we haue touched this follie in two seuerall people, let it not séeme tedious to read this one tricke of the Indians, among whom there is great plentie of pretious stones, wherewith they adorne themselues in this maner; namelie, in certein hollow places which they make in their flesh, they inclose and riuert in pretious stones, and that as well in their foreheades as their chéekes, to none other purpose, than the Agathyrsi in the vse of their painting.

P. Mart. com. part 2. sect. 60.

The countrie of Poictou (as some hold) where the said Goffarius reigned, tooke name of this people: & likewise a part of this our Ile of Britaine now contained within Scotland,

vol. 1.

3 L

which

Pightland or
Pictland.

Goffarius send-
eth vnto Brute.

Corineus an-
swereth the
messengers.
Imbert.
Imbert is slaine
by Corineus.

Goffarius rai-
seth an armie.

Goffarius is dis-
comfited.

Goffarius seek-
eth aid against
Brute.

Brute spoileth
the countrie.

Turonium or
Tours built by
Brute.

Goffarius hau-
ing renewed
his forces,
fighteth ef-
freesones with
Brute.

Theuet.

3374.

Brute in dout
what to doo.

which in ancient time was called Pightland or Pictland, as elsewhere both in this historie of England, and also of Scotland may further appeare. But to our purpose.

When Goffarius the king of Poictou was aduertised of the landing of these strangers within his countrie, he sent first certeine of his people to vnderstand what they ment by their comming a land within his dominion, without licence or leaue of him obtained. They that were thus sent, came by chance to a place where Corineus with two hundred of the companie were come from the ships into a forrest néere the sea side, to kill some veneson for their sustenance: and being rebuked with some disdainfull speach of those Poictouins, he shaped them a round answer: insomuch that one of them whose name was Imbert, let driue an arrow at Corineus: but he auoiding the danger thereof, shot againe at Imbert, in reuenge of that iniurie offered, and claue his head in sunder. The rest of the Poictouins fled therevpon, and brought word to Goffarius what had happened: who immediatlie with a mightie armie made forward to encounter with the Troians, and comming to ioine with them in battell, after a sharpe and sore conflict, in the end Brute with his armie obtained a triumphant victorie, speciallie through the noble prowess of Corineus.

Goffarius escaping from the field, fled into the inner parts of Gallia, making sute for assistance vnto such kings as in those daies reigned in diuers prouinces of that land, who promised to aid him with all their forces, and to expell out of the coasts of Aquitaine, such strangers as without his licence were thus entred the countrie. But Brute in the meane time passed forward, and with fire and sword made hauocke in places where he came: and gathering great spoiles, fraught his ships with plentie of riches. At length he came to the place, where afterwards he built a citie named Turonium, that is, Tours.

Here Goffarius with such Galles as were assembled to his aid, gaue battell againe vnto the Troians that were incamped to abide his comming. Where after they had fought a long time with singular manhood on both parties: the Troians in fine oppressed with multitudes of aduersaries (euen thirtie times as manie mo as the Troians) were constrained to retire into their campe, within the which the Galles kept them as besieged, lodging round about them, and purposing by famine to compell them to yeeld themselues vnto their mercie. But Corineus taking counsell with Brute, deuised to depart in the darke of the night out of the campe, to lodge himselfe with thrée thousand chosen souldiers secretlie in a wood, and there to remaine in couert till the morning that Brute should come forth and giue a charge vpon the enimies, wherewith Corineus should breake forth and assaile the Galles on the backes.

This policie was put in practise, and tooke such effect as the deuisers themselves wished: for the Galles being sharplie assailed on the front by Brute and his companie, were now with the sudden comming of Corineus (who set vpon them behind on their backes) brought into such a feare, that incontinentlie they tooke them to flight, whom the Troians egerlie pursued, making no small slaughter of them as they did ouertake them. In this battell Brute lost manie of his men, and amongst other one of his nephues named Turinus, after he had shewed maruellous prooffe of his manhood. Of him (as some haue written) the foresaid citie of Tours tooke the name, and was called *Turonium*, bicause the said Turinus was there buried.

Andrew Theuet affirmeth the contrarie, and mainteineth that one Taurus the nephue of Haniball was the first that inclosed it about with a pale of wood (as the maner of those daies was of fensing their townes) in the yeare of the world 3374. and before the birth of our sauour 197.

But to our matter concerning Brute, who after he had obtained so famous a victorie, albeit there was good cause for him to reioise, yet it sore troubled him to consider that his numbers dailie decayed, and his enimies still increased, and grew stronger: wherevpon resting doubtfull what to doo, whether to procéed against the Galles, or returne to his ships to seeke the Ile that was appointed him by oracle, at length he chose the surest and best way, as he tooke it, and as it proved. For whilst the greater part of his armie was yet left aliue, and that the victorie remained on his side, he drew to his nauie, and lading his ships with excéeding great

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great store of riches which his people had got abroad in the countrie, he tooke the seas againe. After a few daies sailing they landed at the haven now called Totnesse, the yeare of the world 2850, after the destruction of Troy 66, after the deliuerance of the Israelites from the captiuitie of Babylon 397, almost ended; in the 18 yeare of the reigne of Tineas king of Babylon, 13 of Melanthus king of Athens, before the building of Rome 968, which was before the natiuitie of our Sauior Christ 1116, almost ended, and before the reigne of Alexander the great 783.

Brute with his remnant of Troians arriue in this Ile.
Anno mundi.
2850.

1116.

Brute discovereth the commodities of this Iland, mightie giants withstand him, Gogmagog and Corineus wrestle together at a place beside Douer: he buildeth the citie of Trinouant now termed London, calleth this Iland by the name of Britaine, and diuideth it into three parts among his three sonnes.

THE FOURTH CHAPTER.

WHEN Brute had entred this land, immediatlie after his arriuall (as writers doo record) he searched the countrie from side to side, and from end to end, finding it in most places verie fertile and plentious of wood and grasse, and full of pleasant springs and faire riuers. As he thus trauelled to discouer the state and commodities of the Iland, he was encountred by diuers strong and mightie giants, whome he destroied and slue, or rather subdued, with all such other people as he found in the Iland, which were more in number than by report of some authors it should appeare there were. Among these giants (as Geffrey of Monmouth writeth) there was one of passing strength and great estimation, named Gogmagog, with whome Brute caused Corineus to wrestle at a place beside Douer, where it chanced that the giant brake a rib in the side of Corineus while they stroue to claspe, and the one to overthrow the other: wherewith Corineus being sore chafed and stirred to wrath, did so double his force that he got the vpper hand of the giant, and cast him downe headlong from one of the rocks there, not farre from Douer, and so dispatched him: by reason whereof the place was named long after, *The fall or leape of Gogmagog*, but afterward it was called *The fall of Douer*. For this valiant deed, and other the like seruices first and last atchiued, Brute gaue vnto Corineus the whole countrie of Cornwall. To be brieffe, after that Brute had destroied such as stood against him, and brought such people vnder his subiection as he found in the Ile, and searched the land from the one end to the other: he was desirous to build a citie, that the same might be the seate roiall of his empire or kingdome. Wherevpon he chose a plot of ground lieng on the north side of the riuier of Thames, which by good consideration seemed to be most pleasant and conuenient for any great multitude of inhabitants, aswell for holsomnesse of aire, goodnesse of soile, plentie of woods, and commoditie of the riuier, serueng as well to bring in as to carrie out all kinds of merchandize and things necessarie for the gaine, store, and vse of them that there should inhabit.

Brute encountred by the giant.

Corineus wrestleth with Gogmagog.

Gogmagog is slaine.

Cornwall giuen to Corineus.

Here therefore he began to build and lay the foundation of a citie, in the tenth or (as other thinke) in the second yeare after his arriuall, which he named (saith Gal. Mon.) Troinouant, or (as Hum. Llhoyd saith) Troinewith, that is, new Troy, in remembrance of that noble citie of Troy from whence he and his people were for the greater part descended.

When Brutus had builded this citie, and brought the Iland fullie vnder his subiection, he by the aduise of his nobles commanded this Ile (which before hight Albion) to be called Britaine, and the inhabitants Britons after his name, for a perpetuall memorie that he was the first bringer of them into the land. In this meane while also he had by his wife. iii. sonnes, the first named Locrinus or Locrine, the second Cambris or Camber, and the third Albanactus or Albanact. Now when the time of his death drew néere, to the first he betooke the gouernment of that part of the land now knowne by the name of England: so that the same was long after called Loegria, or Logiers, of the said Locrinus. To the second he

3 L 2

appointed

In the daies of
this our Brute
Saule and Sa-
muell gouerned
Israell.

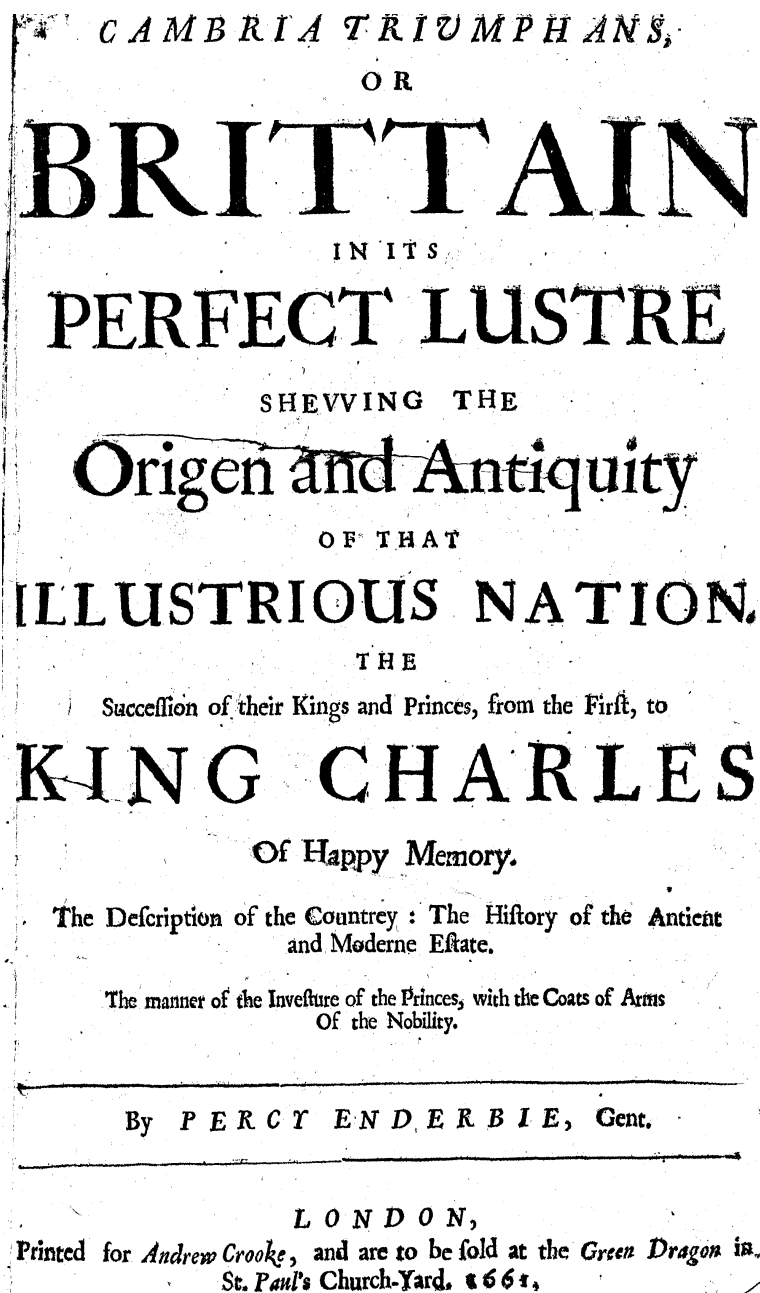
appointed the countrie of Wales, which of him was first named Cambria, diuided from Loegria by the riuer of Seuerne. To his third sonne Albanact he deliuered all the north part of the Ile, afterward called Albania, after the name of the said Albanact: which portion of the said Ile lieth beyond the Humber northward. Thus when Brutus had diuided the Ile of Britaine (as before is mentioned) into 3. parts, and had gouerned the same by the space of 15. yeares, he died in the 24 yeare after his arriual (as Harison noteth) and was buried at Troinouant or London: although the place of his said buriall there be now growne out of memorie.

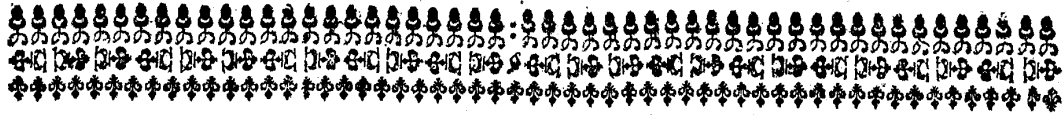
Of Loctrine the eldest sonne of Brute, of Albanact his yoongest sonne, and his death: of Madan, Mempricius, Ebranke, Brute Greenesheeld, Leill, Ludhurdibras, Baldud, and Leir, the nine rulers of Britaine successiuelie after Brute.

Section II

Percy Enderbie published a history of Britain in 1661. This was shortly after Charles II had taken the throne, following the Cromwellian republic. Enderbie's opus, *Cambria Triumphans or Brittain in its Perfect Lustre*, was dedicated to the new sovereign. In it is to be found a recounting of the Coming of Brute the Trojan to Albion and his renaming of the island after himself as 'Britain' and the founding of New Troy, later renamed 'London'.

This article comprises extracts from Enderbie's book. Note that 'f' is frequently to be read as 's'.





TO THE
Gentle Reader
VVhether
WELSH or ENGLISH,
P. E. wifheth all Happine fs.

To the Reader.

[...]

There was a People in *Italy*, in those places which we now call *Calabria* and *Naples*, called *Brutii* from the name of *Brutus*; whose nomenclation and language differed very little from that of the Ancient *Brittains*: this people after the destruction of *Troy* was brought into *Italy* by *Nestor*, where the *Pylians* built a City called *Metapontus*; the *Brutii* built another, naming it *Nova Troja*, after by the *Tarentines* call'd *Heraclea*. So our *Brittains* in this our Island built *Troy Novant* now *London*, both taking their name from *Brutus*, and both having the like affection to the memory of old *Troy*. As concerning *Brutus* his coming hither, (having more at large spoken of it, in the ensuing History) I will only here insert this out of our own records.

In the time of King *Edward I.* at *Lincolne*, where held a Parliament, after much diligent search of Antiquities and due examination, as the greatest matter of right of a Kingdom required: Apologetical letters were sent to the Pope of *Rome*, sealed with an hundred seals and witnesses thus. *Rex Angliæ ex deliberato concilio apud Lincolniam convocato pro jure suo declarando, literam hujus tenoris rescripsit centum sigillis signatam*: wherein is declared and justified that in the time of *Hely* and *Samuel* the Prophet, *Brutus* a Trojan landed here, and by his own name called the Country *Britannia*, before named *Albion*: *De nomine suo Britanniam sociosque suos Britones appellavit*: and having three Sons, *Locrinus Albanactus*, and *Camber*, at his death divided the Island into three parts or provinces. *Loegria* now *England*, (though *Welsh* keep the old name) was given to *Locrinus* the eldest Son; *Albania* Scotland, to *Albanactus* the second Son. *Cambria*, now mis-called *Wales* to *Camber* his third Son. *Locrino primogenito dedit illam partem quæ quondam Loegria, nunc vero Anglia nominatur*; *Albanacto filio Secundo dedit Albaniam, quæ nunc Scotia Vocitatur*; *Cambrio vero tertio filio dedit Cambriam, quæ wallia appellatur, reservata Locrino regia dignitate*; this conjecture may suffice for this business, it being testified by so many Domesticall and forrain, private and publick witnesses, that this his tripartite division was here from the beginning, and the first name of *Brittain* given by *Brutus*. Other re-

[...]

[...]

Brute descended of that ancient, noble, warlike off-spring of the so much admired *Trojans*, had to his Fore-father *Aeneas*, who had married *Greuſa* a legitimate daughter of *Priamus*, who descended from *Dardanus* second son of *Camboblaſcon*, and his wife *Electra* daughter of *Atlas*. *Italus* King of *Italy*, the eldeſt brother of this *Dardanus* was called *Jaſus Janigena*, who married *Cibeles*, and lived in ſuch happy condition, that now there wanted not any terrene, or earth-born delight or felicity, which might make this happy-ſeeming Potentate more fortunate, mighty or contentfull; but it is a common humour of Fortune, that amidſt the thickeſt and moſt abundance of her graces and favour, ſhe in ſome angry or fantaſtick imagination, ſuddenly ſnatcheth away her ſo liberally beſtowed gifts, and leaveth the late poſſeſſors thereof involved and wrapt in a world of the miſerableſt unhappineſs and foul vexations that may be invented as by the fatal Succels and end of this Kings life moſt plainly appeareth. For when *Dardanus* his younger brother; a man indeed of a proud heart, great courage and inward ambition, ſaw his brother *Jaſus* thus to float on the calmer Seas of proſperity, and to taſte of the ſweet cup of Nectar, he infinitely repined as living privately, and without command, as an inferior or ſome baſe born perſon or ſlave; whereupon he goes to his brother to demand leave and licence, that he might depart out of the Country to ſeek his better fortunes, which requeſt *Jaſus* reſuſed to condeſcend unto, and would by no means allow of his purpoſes. Whereupon *Dardanus* began ſecretly to enter into deadly hoſtility, and to gather many Factions and Parties to his ſide, which by reaſon that he was exceeding well beloved grew to a great number (this hapned much about the time, ſaith my Author, that *Sharan* King of *Egypt* perſecuted *Mofes* and the children of *Iſrael*.) The fire of diſcontent between the two brothers being now wholly ſet on flame, and divers attempts paſſed between them: it hapned that *Dardanus* received the worſt, and upon many encounters was ſtill put to his ſhifts, ſo that in the end he awaited a time when the King his brother went privately to a fountain to bathe himſelf, where *Dardanus* moſt unnaturally ſlew him, which done, terrified with his own conſcience, he preſently ſhips himſelf at the next Haven, and with all his Jewels, and what elſe riches portable, he could carry with him away, with many of his Friends, Followers and Servitors, he ſecretly ſet ſayl, and departed.

After long travel *Dardanus* comes to *Altius* the younger, who was of the ſame blood and deſcent and in reſpect thereof willingly entertains him, and in fine, deſires of him (his Country being over peopled, and victuals ſcarce;) That ſince he muſt needs ſend forth ſuch people for the finding out of new places, that he would beſtow the Charge, Conduct, and leading of them upon him, and that he would joyn with them for the proviſions and neceſſaries needfull and convenient for the ſetling of themſelves in ſuch their new places of abode.

This

times conquer-
red.

The Travels
of Noe into Eu-
rope, tranſlated
by Rich. Lynch.

Rich. Lynch.
ut ſupra.

This thing King *Altius* very willingly entertained, especially for that *Dardanus* was of his own kindred and consanguinity.

By whom
Troy was first
built, and at
what time.
Noe his travels,
ut supra.

why Troy
called *Teucris*.

Dardania
from King *Tros*
is called *Troia*.

The Enquiry
of bearing of
Arms, and
badges of
honour.

This request of *Dardanus* thus obtained, he knew no other means to requite so great a favour, and to be occasion to draw on further kindness, but to offer unto *Altius*, and utterly to resign all his right, title, interest and claim in the Kingdom of *Italy* for one of his sons, unto which of them the Father was contented. This proffer of *Dardanus* being well considered, was thankfully accepted by *Altius*, in lieu and exchange whereof was allotted unto *Dardanus*, a certain quantity or piece of Land in *Phrygia* for him to erect and build a City upon: Thus *Dardanus* with his people and associates began to build in *Phrygia*, and in short space fully finished a City, which he called after his own name *Dardania*, which was before the Incarnation of the Son of God Christ Jesus 1487. and before the building of *Rome* by *Romulus*, 427. years, and before the City of *Paris* 70. years, as *Eusebius*, and most writers do affirm: In few years *Dardanus* began to grow unto great mightiness, riches and power, who had also a neighbour Prince of mighty puissance, wealthy and fortunate, whose name was *Teucrus*, whereupon many Authors call this place *Teucris*, and the Inhabitants *Teucris*, and this *Teucrus* was the son of *Scamander*, and *Idea*, and had also himself a beautiful and fair daughter, which he married shortly after unto *Dardanus*, which was called *Batea*, of whom *Dardanus* begot a son called *Erichonius*, who succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Phrygia*; this *Erichonius* in process of time arose up unto a wonderful greatness and large possessions, who (as many writers do affirm) was accounted to be one of the richest Kings in those days in that part of the World, who had at the least three thousand horses of his own continually feeding in his Pastures. This *Erichonius* begot a Son whom he named *Tros*, whom he left to succeed him, and from whom the people were after called *Trojans*. This *Tros* very much enlarged and beautified the City of *Dardania*, now called *Troia*, which name long time after it retained. This King had three Sons *Ilus*, *Affaricus*, and *Ganimedes*, all which he brought up in the knowledge of Arms, and Martial Discipline, unto which kinde of study he himself was much addicted, and had many years together maintained Wars with the King of *Crete*, named *Jupiter*, the fourth of that name there. In which Wars his Son *Ganimedes* was taken prisoner, even by the hands of *Jupiter* himself, who for that in his Ensign and Colours he gave an Eagle (being his arms) it should seem that Poets for that cause, have feigned that *Ganimede* as he was hunting was snatched up to heaven by *Jupiter*, then transformed unto an Eagle, and that he is now taken for one of the 12. Signs of the Zodiack called *Aquarius*. Some other Authors also write, that one *Tantalus* King of High *Phrygia* and *Paphlagonia*, a most miserable, covetous, and avaricious Prince had laid certain snares and private means to entrap *Ganimede*, and to take him prisoner, as he used to sport himself in Hunting, thinking by that devise to get a mighty ransom from *Tros*, for redeeming of him; and that this *Tantalus* sent him to *Jupiter*, for to secure him, and to have half the ransom that should be payed for his delivery; and hence it may be that the Poets feign that *Tantalus* is plagued and tormented in Hell standing up to the chin in water, and apples hanging down to his lips, and yet can neither touch the one, nor taste the other. *Tros* thus having lost his son, studied upon revenge and in the mean time comforted himself with his two other sons *Ilus* and *Affaracus*, and this *Ilus* called *Troy* afterward *Ilion*, who begot a son named *Laomedon*, the father of the renowned *Priamus*; and of *Affaracus* issued and came *Anchises* who was father to *Aeneas*, who as we said before married *Crensa*, a legitimate daughter of King *Priamus*; so that we see both by the Male and Female line in this marriage, our Warlike Brute, derives his lineal descent from *Dardanus*, and so from *Noe*.

Aeneas after the fatal destruction of *Troy*, gathered together the remnant and parcel of the War-shaken and distressed *Trojans*, with whom he embarked and hoysing sail, committed himself with the lives and fortunes of all his followers and fellow Adventurers to Fate, and the protection of the Supream and highest Providence; three years was he tossed, not only with the merciless billows of the ever-unconstant Ocean, but also by such Destinies as seemed no ways to favour his designs: at last smiling fortune waisted his weather beaten Navy unto the *Italian* Continent, where no sooner arrived (having scarce refreshed his over-toyled Troops) but *Mars* puts him upon pretent action. *Latinus* king of the Country endeavours to impeach his settling, and denies him admittance; from words they come to blows, *Bellona* seems to take no small pleasure to hear the groans of souls departing from their bodies, ready to forsake their long enjoyed habitations; many are the assaults, approaches, conflicts and combats, which daily pass betwixt the two enraged parties; the one labouring to encroach, the other to keep his own. *Venus* not willing to have *Mars* too long kept from her charming and soft embraces, contrives to set a period to those bloody broyles; a match must be concluded between the unparalleld *Trojan* Heroes, and the fair *Lavinia*, *Latinus*' daughter, and sole inheritrix of that vast Kingdom. *Lucina* favours the design, and from this new married Couple of Matchless Progenitors, in due time is born a son, from whose loyns, the worlds greatest Emperours, and *Britains* Warlike Kings deduce their Progenies: From this branch budded forth our *Brutus*: Some Writers will have him to descend from *Silvius Posthumus Policronica*, *Guido de Columna*, with others affirm, that *Ascanius* the first son of *Aeneas* by his first wife had a son named *Sylvius Aeneas*, who was Father to *Brutus*.

It

It is commonly held that the mother of *Brutus* died in Child-bed of this son, and that at his coming to the age of fifteen years casually (many and secret are the designs of the Cælestial Star-chamber) shooting at a wild and savage beast unfortunately, though not ungraciously, as being an act contrary to his will or intention, slew his own Father; for which Act (divine Providence having designed him for this our Island) by the common consent and decree of the Magistrates of *Latium*, he was adjudged to exile, and for ever to be banished from his Country: Necessity compels him to shift for himself; neither yet so distressed or ill beloved, but that he is followed by Troops of the noblest and most Heroick Spirits of his time, who partly attracted by that worth which they finde innate in him, and partly pushed forward with an ardent desire to purchase honour to their never dying fames, engage both lives and fortunes with him; being now sufficiently stored with all manner of Provisions, they put to Sea, shaking hands for ever with their beloved Country, Friends, and Parents, as having Spirits not confin'd to any one place. Their propitious stars bring them to a province of *Greece*, where they find encouragement, as finding there many scattered *Trojans*, so that of this unexpected aid, I may say with the Prince of Poets,

Quid minime veris Graia pandetur ab urbe.

The Prince or King of this place, according to some was called *Vandrasus*; other Writers call him *Vandarus*: *Geffery* of *Monmouth* proceedeth further, and tells us, that he was lineally descended from *Achilles*, that mortal enemy of the *Trojan* glory, and *Hectors* valour; but *Brute* gathering these dispersed, or it may be captived and enthralled *Trojans* which he found there, and old *Inicie* received from *Ulysses*, *Agamemnon*, and other Chieftains of *Greece*, sticking in their stomachs of the firing of old *Ilium*, and the *Dardanian* Towers, galls the almost closed fore; whets his memory to call to mind things past, and those once raked out of the embers of oblivion, gather new flames, and set all on fire with an unquenchable desire of Revenge, which is so sweet and tickles the souls of those male-contents, that nothing but fire and sword will serve their turn. *Pandrasus* is assaulted in his own Court, and so hardly put to't, that he is enforced to purchase his own peace by bestowing his daughter *Ignogen* upon *Brutus*, and such other conditions as the almost conquering strangers please to demand; the Solemnitie of these constrained Nuptials orderly finished, the *Trojans* mutually consent to leave that place, and put themselves upon new Adventures: Ships are provided, and questionless *Vandrasus* is not backward in the business, willing to be rid of such unruly Guests, who will take all things upon score, at their own price and rates; once more to Sea goes this gallant Chieftain, with his new espoused Consort; and *Post varios casus, & tot discrimina rerum*, the whole Fleet safely arrives at an Isle in *Africa* (as saith *Guido* and others) called *Lergesia* or *Leogetia*, in which the Superstitious and mis-believing *Pagans* many Ages past (but now ruinous) had erected a sumptuous Temple to *Dina Diana*. This when *Brute* understood, his zeal moving, and his particular devotion to that Goddess seconding it, thither attended with his whole Train, as an humble Suppliant and Votary he bends his course, and Religiously, according to the manner of those profane Rights and Ceremonies (if that may be religious, which is profane in the highest superlative) and there prostrates his Princely knees, and from a soul (as he imagines) full fraught with pleasing vows and gratefull Orasons, to his adored Goddess, he thus declares himself:

*Dina potens Nemorum, Terror silvestribus Apris
Cui licet Amfractus ne per æthereos
Infernasque Domos, terrestria jura resolve
Et dic quas terras, nos habitare velis
Dic certam sedem qua te venerabor in ævum
Qua tibi virginis Templum dicabo choris.*

These verses are translated in *Fabian*, and because they smell of Antiquity, I judge it better to leave them as they are, then to dress them in the garb, mode, and stile now in use in *England*, and therefore courteous Reader, be pleased to accept of them; as also the others which follow in answer, in the Language in which they were writ:

*Cæstial Goddess, the weldest Frith and Wood,
The wilde Bore and Beasts, thou fearest by thy might;
Guides of Shipmen, passing the Rageous flood,
The Infernal Houses for, and the Earth of right,
Behold and search, and shew where I shall light;
Tell the certain place where everlastingly
A Temple of Virgins I shall to thee edifie.*

These Ceremonies, Rights and Occasions ended, the Goddess pleased with the Sacrifice of his Devotions, sends *Morpheus* in a thick and drowfie Mist, who with his somniferous Rod lulls this humble Votary, locking up all his senses within the sable curtains of a most profound

found sleep, whilst the courteous Diety in a Vision or rather imaginary Fancy, distills and infuseth into his solicitous Soul this Oracle :

The Gyants
lay destroyed,
before Brutes
coming. The
Language
which he
brought must
needs be that
which we
now call Welsh.

Brute sub occasum solis, trans Gallica regna,
Insula in Oceano est, undiq; clausa mari.
Insule in Oceano est, habitata Gyantibus olim,
Nunc deserti quidem Gentibus apta tuis :
Hic de sobole tua Reges nascentur & ipsi;
Totius terre subditus Orbis erit :
Hanc ppe namq; tibi sedes erit illec perennis,
Hic fiet natis altera Troja tuis.

In ENGLISH thus :-

Brute for the West over the Land of France,
An Ile in Ocean, there is all closed with the Sea.
This Ile with Gyants whilome inhabit by chance,
Now being desert as apt for the people and thee.
In this of thy body Kings born shall be
And of this Isle thou shalt be Lord and King,
Search this for here a perpetuall Sea to thee
And here to thy Children a new Troy shall be.

When our Pilgrime awaked, the Vision had so fully possesst him, that deliberating with himself what was best to be done, he pitcht upon this Resolution, to call together and Assemble the Noblest and best able for Judgement, Wit, and Experience of all his Colonie; which done, he imparted the secret unto them which begat a general rejoycing in them all; and all Unanimously decree a Thanksgiving to be due unto the Goddesse, and therefore out of hand, the Flamen takes Milk, calls for divers Aromatick spices; and several Liquors, of which he composeth an offering of most sweet and precious Perfumes, to offer to the Diety; great Fires are made, and Wine cast into them according to the Pagan rights, and when things were performed in thankfulness to the Numen, in a joyful procession they hast towards the Ships not willing to admit of any delay. In an instant as it were, (so desirous was every one to see the event of this specious Oracle; and enjoy quiet (the object and end of all travel and labour) the Sayls are hoist, and the Canvas filled with such prosperous gales, that in a trice, the Navy is without ken of Land, bending their full endeavours for the West; Thus they sayled for the space of thirty dayes, passing by many adventures and dangers; as of Phileus, The Lake called Lacus-Salinarium, the place where Salt is made, as also the River Malea and Hercules Pillars; at length they enter the Turon or Tyrrhen Sea, where they met with a small Fleet, and those also Trojans, whereof Corineus Nephew to Brute was Admirall; great were the acclamations and expressions of joy for this so fortunate though accidental meeting, an happy omen of future successe; and being thus joyned together to sayl to a Province of Gallia called Guyan whose Prince was Groffarius, to whom was brought tiding of the approach of this unexpected Fleet, He wisely to prevent ensuing danger, musters his Souldiers and in a full body marcheth towards the Sea coast, there intending to fight his (as yet unknown) Enemy, before he should get any firm footing within his Territories; but the Trojans whose resolution was either to win or die, so behaved themselves that Groffarius with all his Knights had the worst and were put to flight, whilst the Trojan bravely maintain'd & kept the Field. No joy on earth so absolute and compleat, but it is intermingled with some sorrow or disaster; great questionlesse was the solace and mirth of the Trojan for this so fortunate a Victory; but when the dead bodies were viewed, amongst those who had ended their lives in the bed of honour, was found Turonus a Nephew to Valiant Brute, which caused a petty Eclipse to their Victory; but to eternize the Name and perpetuate the never dying honour of his deceased Nephew and courageous fellow-souldiers: Brute built that well known City in France, which to this very day is called Turon.

2828.
III c. lxxxii.
DCCCI.

After the atchievment of this Victory, and of the City Brute, which Corineus and the rest of the Trojans betook themselves again to the Seas, as yet not having attained to the Iland appointed by the propitious Goddesse, which hapned about iiiii M. lxx. before the building of Rome (saith Mr. Fabian) following the foresaid account iiiii C lxx, before the Incarnation of Christ xi. C. xxxvi. and before Alexander the Great conquered the world viii C. xi. also before any King reigned over the Frenchmen Monarchally, or that they were free from Tribute to Rome xv. C. lvi.

The Arrivall of Brute in Albion.

Brute having now past the pikes of many hazardous passages and exanclated dangers, arrives at last at the long hop'd for Haven of his fore-promised happinesse: the first thing he did, was to progresse the whole Iland to view and consider the comodiousnesse thereof which he found

no

no way to frustrate his hopes and longing expectation, he finds it fertile and well stored with Woods, garnished with pleasant and enamel'd Meadows, and embroidered with many goodly Rivers and purling Brooks and Rivulets (replenished with abundance of Fish) like so many veins and arteries running through the whole body of the Iland; these things could not but please, but yet they are not solely to be enjoyed without some danger; for as the Trojans passe from place to place to view the scituation and opportune places to inhabit, they are oft encountered with grisly creatures exceeding humane proportion, who give them but rude and savage welcome; and these were they whom the Goddesse meant, when she said, *habitata Gygantibus olim*; amongst these prodigious Caitiffs one exceeded all the rest in bulk and robustiounesse, who was called *Gogmagog*, with whom *Corineus* Nephew to *Brute* wrestled; who although he had a rib broken by this Monster, yet so foiled him that he cast him down from the Cliffs; for which cause the place afterwards was called, The Fall of *Gogmagog*, (I have heard some say that in *Glamorgan* there is a place which the Inhabitants in their own Mother tongue, call *Cwmp y Cawr*, which is as much as to say, The Gyants fall or overthrow,) but that Name being changed, it was afterwards called, The Fall of *Dever*. For this most valiant Act and speciall good Services *Brute* gave and allotted unto *Corineus*, the Province or Country now called *Cornwall*.

Brute having destroyed that race of *Gyants* formerly mentioned, after a perfect discovery of the whole Iland, passing by the River of *Thames* for his Recreation, and finding a place in all respects fit to build a City to make the Capital and prime habitation of his new achieved Kingdome; set Workmen, of all Arts and Callings to accomplish and finish this his Design; which being brought to perfection, to renew like a *Phenix* out of Ashes Old *Troy*, he caused it to be called *Troynovant* (i.) new *Troy* which name continued till *K. Lud* enjoyed the Scepter and rule in Great *Brittaine*, upon that time (saith my Author) of M. lxxviii. who then caused it to be called *Luds Town*, and now *London*. Fabian, fol. 16.

[...]

Thus much concerning this famous and renowned City of *London* not without cause called *Augusta*. *Brute* having finished this structure and given name to it to perpetuate the memory

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memory of that City of which the Poet saith, *Nunc seges est ubi Troja fuit*, gave a name to the whole Iland, calling it *Britania*, à *Bruto*; so did *Romulus* by *Rome*, *Alexander* by *Alexandria*, and *Cæsar* by *Cæsarea*; and so divers other great and eminent Commanders and Potentates, named both whole Kingdoms, Ilands and great Cities after their own names, that in them their Memories might live for ever. *Brute* having accomplished the thred of life allotted by the fatal Sisters, and having left Rules for his *Britons* to live in civil Amity and orderly Government; after a prosperous Reigne, and happy in a hopeful posterity, he be thinks himself of settling his Estate whereby to avoid all Contention and Discord betwixt his Sons, which were three, *Lochrine*, *Camber* and *Albanact*, betwixt these three he divides his new acquired Kingdom; to the eldest he gives *Troynovant*, with all the Countries adjacent which are now called *England*, containing East, West and South; but (as his Father had called the whole Iland *Britannia* and his Subjects *Britannos* or *Britones*,) so *Lochrinus* after his name called his Share *Loegria*, and at this very day the *Welsh* call *England* *Lloegre*; to his second Son *Camber*, he bequeathed that part which after the *Saxons* call *Wales*, which Nomenclation it yet keeps; and *Camber* imitating his Father and Brother, named his Moety from *Camber Cambria*: This partition or *Cambers* portion was formerly divided from that of *Loegria* by the River *Severne* in the East, and on the North side by the River *Dee*, and on the South by the River *Vaga* now called the River *Wye* at the Castle of *Stringlinge*, (a name which I find not elsewhere) or rather *Chepstow* Castle, but of this place what Mr. *Cumden* speaks, take these

Fabian, fol. 11.

[...]

To *Albanact* the third Son of *Brutus* was given the third part of great *Britain*, now called *Scotland*, which as it is now is called the second Kingdom of Great *Britain*, and the North part of this Iland hath on the East the *German* Ocean, on the North the *Orkneys* and *Deucalidon* Sea, the West affronted by *Ireland*, on the South it hath the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot* Hills and the adjacent Tract, reaching to the *Sulway* Sands whereby it is separated from *England*.

This Kingdome is spacious and from the South borders spreadeth it self wide into the East and West, till again it contracts it self narrower into the Northern Promontories, furnished with all things befitting a famous Kingdom, both for Air, Soil, Rivers, Wood, Mountains, Fish, Fowl,

Fowl, Cattle and Corn, so plenteous that it supplieth these with other Countries in their want; Their Nobility and Gentry are very studious of learning and all civil knowledge, for which end they not only frequent the three Universities of their own Kingdom (*St. Andrews*, *Glasgo*, and *Edenborough*, the Nurseries of their Muses, but also much addict themselves to travel into Forraign Countries, especially *France*; whose King hath a Guard of *Scots*, the double *Treschure florie* in the Arms of the Kingdome, makes manifest the *French* Interest in former time in that Nation. If it is desired to know more of *Scotland*, read their own Authors; it is enough for me to say that *Albanack* from his own name called it *Albania*. This Country is divided from *Loegria* or *England*, as saith Venreable *Bede*, by two arms of the Sea, but they meet not: The East arm of which beginneth about two Miles from the Minster of *Eburcuring* in the West side of *Penulton*, The West arm had some time a strong City named *Alclino*, which in the *Brittish* Tongue was called *Glincton* and stood upon the River *Clint*.

Thus *Brute* having divided *Britain* into three Parts, after he had ruled twenty two or four years after most Concordance of Writers, he died and was interred in *Troynovant* commonly called *London* or *Luds Town*.

[ENDS]