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The ETYMOLOGY, DERIVATION, and DEFINITION,
of all the Hundreds and Parishes mentioned in the HISTORY
of KENT, as they are derived from some Saxon Radix.

BLACKHEATH is from a Saxon
radix. Bleach is turned into Bleke,
which suits with the high open and
cold situation of the heath, which
gives name to the hundred.

Bromley in old English from Brome and
Leah, which is pasture, now called Ley,
and is the same with Bromefield.

Lesnes, at present called Lezen, denoteth
meadow-pasture in old English.

Axtane suitable to the nature of soil, full
of loose stones, which yet is covered
with oaks, Ake in Saxon being an oak.

Rookesley, in old English, a pasture in
which rooks do breed, as here they do
frequently.

Codsheath, that is, the heath on the hang=
ing hill, commonly called Godsheath.

Westerham, that is, the town standing in
the western limits of the shire.

Somerden, that is, the fruitful green hill
in the valley.

Hoo, and sometimes written How, is of
Saxon derivation from their word Hou=
gen, which signifieth high, and sorteth
well with the situation of this hundred
that is mounted aloft, and proudly over=
looketh both the rivers of Thames and
Medway.

Shamell, written in Saxon, Scamell, is dedu=
ced from Schamell, in Saxon a stool, and
it is possible there was much fish and
flesh exposed here to sale on such seats.

Totlingtrough, written in Doomsday Book,
Toltentreu, derived from the Saxon word
Tealtrean to totter, and Treow a tree; the
many hills and vallies in this hundred
making it seem as if the trees tottered.

Chetham, in old English written Cetteham,
the dwelling, placed on a rising hill.

Wrotham, that is Wortham, so named from
the plenty of worts, that is, wholesome
herbs and plants growing there.

Larkfield in Saxon written Learchenfeud
that is, the Archersfield.

Twyford, from the situation within the
two rivers that nearly insulate the whole
hundred.

Watchlingstone, that is, from the plenty of
whetstone digged in this hundred.

Brenchley, that is, pastures full of well
branched hedge-rows in old writing

called Branchesley.

Marden in old time written Mireden; it deserved well that name, for it stands in a myry dirty den.

Eyhorne, formerly written Heihorne, and signifies the turning of water.

Maidston, in the Romans time was called in the Notitia, Medio vagum, in the Saxons Medwegston, from the river supposed to run through the midst of the province.

Milton, truly Midleton (so the Saxons rendered it, and truly too) because it lieth towards the midst of the county as it runs in longitude.

Tenham written anciently Teinham that is, the town within the inclosure; from Tein, Septum; & Ham, Vicus seu Oppidum.

Feversham, as unhealthy as Tenham, carries the very tokens of it in the name.

Boughton hath the radix of the woodiness of the down or hill under which it standeth; and this definition may suffice for all other of this name elsewhere in Kent.

Felborough gives name to an hundred; but where the place is cannot I yet discover; near to Chilham it must be, and if I should shew you my conceit of the place, you might haply descant as much on me, as I do on it. Yet in regard the barrow or grave where Julius Laberius, fieldmarshall to Julius Cæsar, is yet remaining in view there, it were no great torture to fetch it from thence; for Barrow is used for a grave or little hill where burials have been.

Chart-magna was anciently granted by a Saxon king to Christ-church in Canterbury; and as we call places held by such devise, Bocland; so came this to be called Chart, and Cert in Saxon.

Wye, so named from the water springing there and falling into Stour, a greater river.

Bircholt, that is, the birchen wood, Holt is the Saxon word for wood.

Calehill written Ceale hill from its naked and bleak situation; Ceale in Saxon signifying Callow.

Ashford, originally Eshetisford, implying the great plenty of ashen trees growing about the ford.

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Blackborne is of as easy definition as Blackwater, the colour of that element giveth addition to both.

Tenterden, see more of it in the parishes.

Berkley, that is, the pasture planted with trees yielding bark for tan, Teutonicks or Saxons call a tanner barker.

Branebroke so called from the frequent resort of cranes to the brook there.

Rolvinden the valley which rowls in and out.

Selbrittonden, that is, the Britons woody den

East and West Bernfield may either seem to be derived from Barren, which in Eng. signifies likewise barren, contracted into Bern; or else from Beorn, which in Saxon signifies a nobleman; and it is possible the custody of these two hundreds was committed to one of that rank.

Newynden, that is, the new town in the den. It being risen forth of the ashes of Anderida a Roman city thereby called by the Saxons Andredswald.

Ringesloe corruptly for Kingesloe the Kings-hill.

Blenegate, that is, the way to the blene or common of herbage.

Whetestable, that is a stedfast place for wheat.

Westgate, that is the West gate of the city of Canterbury.

Downhamford, that is, a ham upon a descent of an hill by a ford.

Preston, that is the priest town.

Bridge, that is, the town where there is a bridge.

Kinghamford, that is, now called Kingston, near Berham down that belonged to the king, and all about it to the archbishop and church.

Sea-Salter from its situation on the salt sea.

Wingham from its position between two rivulets that incompass the eastern part of it like wings.

Corniloe, that is, the corney hill, loe, that is, Cumulus.

Bewsborough, now called Bewfield, and Whitfield, from the French word Beau for white and fair.

Longport, that is, Long Town by Canterbury toward Sandwich.

Folkestone, that is, a town populous and full of folk, so was this, for in it there were four churches, a monastery, and some out-chapels.

Lovingboroe, however different in orthography, this name be now from Lyminge it must be found there or no where else. And because opinion without proof is but discourse and descant; harken to the evidence at Lyminge, which Edmerus a monk of Christ church in

Canterbury calls Lovingborough and the records of that church. Nonnesborough was the first house of veiled virgins in England called Nuns; and though the name of Lyminge was forlet and forlorn, and Nuneborough passed currant; and in short space, one liquid being changed into another, N. into L. Lone=

burgh and that by a second mutation in Lovingborough you have the disquisition and true result.

Stowting so called from some old fortresses and Roman rampers there.

Heane in British signifieth old.

Bircholt franchise or barony is by that addition known from a former hundred, where the name is etymologized.

Street, that is, a place where the Romans Prætorian way lay from Lyme to Cant. now called Sonestrees, began; in place of which we call the via regia.

Worth signifies a place made strong and teneable by fortifying.

Ham, that is, home, Capitale Messuagium.

Langport ut ante.

St. Martine, a place of account heretofore by Romney.

New Church, that is of later foundation.

Aloebridge written anciently Alulphs bridge, that is, the bridge of Alulphus, some Saxon.

Oxney the oxens water.

Ackridg, that is, the ridge of oaks which in old English are called akes.

Addesham from the old English aud, that is, the old ham, and so is this in records.

Addington of like radix; only ham implies an open place, as ton an inclosed one, from tinan the Saxon word to hedge & environ.

Alkham written Healkham, the town in a corner, from Healk, in Saxon a corner.

Allington is derived from the river Aigle, contracted in Ayl.

Aldington, here antiquity gives the name, for Aud we say Ald, and now call it Allington.

Allhallows, from the churches dedication which some call All Saints; but the first is in the hundred of Hoo, the second in Shepey.

Apuldore, written in Saxon records Apul=dre, that is, the town fruitful in apples.

Ash from that kind of tree.

Ashhurst, a wood of ashes

Aylesford, from the Ayl river so called after past Maidstone which imparteth its name to Aynesford, originally written Angles=ford, the Englishmens ford.

Badelesmere, that is in old English the circuit of bad unfertile pasture.

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Badchild, written in Saxon Bekenceld, the chill or unhealthy water.

Bapchild, in Saxon Beckchill, the unhealthy chill water, a small stream they called a beck, and chill implieth cold and aguish.

Berfreiston, the friers court-town.

Bereham, derived from Bere, a court, and Ham, a village.

Barming, woody pasture, or rather Berme-

ing, the moist pasture, berme importing moisture.

Beeksbourne, for distinction from the other Bornes, taking its name from the family of Beke that held part, and sometime called Livingebourn from archbishop Livinus, that built a palace here for himself and his successors.

Beausfield, from the fair open prospect which it hath to sea and land.

Bekenham, from the beke or small stream there.

Belsington, the fair prospect, or rather the town by the watry pasture, from Elye in Saxon importing watry.

Benenden from the Saxon word Binan, with= in or two-fold. The parish hath several dens in it.

Bethersden, written anciently Beatrixden, that is, Beatrix's valley

Betshanger, originally Vitalshanger, from one Vitalis owner of it near the conquest; hanger, because seated on the hanging hill.

Berested I find it near the conquest to be of the possession of the Crevequers of Leeds and I might deduce it from Bury or Bere, old English for the lords court or dwelling, and then it signifies the place where the court is, as Berewick is the way to the court; if you consider the soil, you may call it Barren Sted.

Bexley, contracted from Bekesley, beke sig= nifies a stream, and ley pasture.

Bicnor, and Bicknore, from becn and nor; becn signifies a sign or symbol, and nor the north, from whence the Saxon word beacnan to beckon or give some sign. Becn signum seu symbolum becanan signum dare.

Bidborough, that is, by the borough of Tun= bridge, called Southborough, the Saxon th being turned into d.

Biddenden, in old English Bithanden, by the Dens, for so is the situation of it in the weld of Kent.

Birchington, the town where the birch grew.

Berling, that is, the court lying on the pasture

Bishopborne, the borne belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Blackmanstone, written Bleachmanstone, that is, man's bleak town.

Bobbing, it is probable is deduced from an old Dutch word called boban, which signifies to extend or stretch itself out, and ing a meadow.

Bocton, that is, the town held by book or charter. (Boughton and Malherbe) ill pasturage.

Bocton (that is, Boughton) Aloulph from Alulphus, a Saxon owner of it.

Bonnington, the town bounded with the lands, from the Saxon word bonna im=

porting the bound.
 Borden, from the breed of wild boars on
 the chesnut hills thereby.
 Burham, the ham by or in the borough.
 Burmarsh, written anciently Burghmersh the
 marsh by the borough.
 Borefield, the boars field.
 Boughton Montchensey, from Montchensey,
 the old lord of Swanscomb was lord of
 this place also.
 Boxley, that is, the pastures full of box
 trees.
 Brabourne, from Bradebourne, East and
 West, the broad bourne.
 Bradhurst, that is, the broad wood.
 Bradsted, vel locus latus.
 Bredgare, the broad way.
 Brenset, from the brakish and brinish water.
 Brooke, from its being seated near some
 brook.
 Brookeland, that is, land by the brook or
 water course.
 Bromefield where the fields are troubled
 with broom.
 Buckland, that is, Bockland; Boc is a book
 or charter by which land was granted.
 Canterbury, witten Canterberig. The Ken=
 tish-men's berg or fortress.
 Capell, that is, de Capello.
 Chartham, that is, the town held by charter.
 Chart, (great and little) written anciently
 Cert, which in Saxon signifies a charter.
 Chalk, de Calce.
 Challope, that is, de Quercis Nudatis.
 Charleton, that is, Ceorlton in Saxon, the
 grange or lusty husbandman's town;
 from this radix, Churle cometh.
 Charing, written anciently Cering, extracted
 from the Saxon word Cerran to turn,
 there being divers wents and wandrings
 at this place.
 Chellesfield, the chill and cold place.
 Chepsted, that is, the market place locus
 nundinarius.
 Cheriton, that is, from the growth of
 cherries there.
 Chevening, from its lying under that great
 hill which runneth to Guildford in
 Surry, which our ancestors called Che=
 vins.

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Chiddingstone in Saxon Cedingston, that is,
 the town on the brow of the land; Ced
 in Saxon importing the brow or de=
 scent; or, it is possible from Cedwine,
 some Saxon owner.
 Chilham; some have distilled something of
 Julius Cæsar's name, conjecturing it to
 have been called Juliham for Julius-ham.
 Indeed there he lost Julius Laberius Du=
 rus camp master, or field marshal.
 Chillenden, so called from the cold place

it stands in.
Chiselhurst, from the growth of wood so called.
Chistelet in the infancy of christianity was given to the church of Canterbury by the name of Cistelet, that is, the chosen lot or portion.
Cliffe from the situation upon the cliff in the hundred of Hoo, famous for a synod held there.
Cobeham hall and Cobeham town anciently Coptham, that is, the head village; from the Saxon Copt an head
Coldred, a village that standeth high and bleak in East Kent, and may brook the name of Cold-rode.
Cosmus Bleane, the churches dedication is to St. Cosmus and Damian.
Cowden from that sort of beast called cows which are in other places called kine.
Coudham, the Cold-ham, near Baston and Down.
Cowling the cow's pasture.
Crayford in old deeds Crecanford from the ford or river Crecan, which gives name to St. Mary Crey.
Pauls Crey, North Crey (and Footes Crey, from one Votes that held it in the Conqueror's time.)
Cucston, in Domesday Book written Cocles-ton.
Coclecoe is an old privilege to be free from answering in a place foreign to where he inhabits.
Crundall the dale under a high crowned hill.
Darent named so from the river on which it stands.
Dartford contracted from Darentford on which it standeth.
Davington or Devington, extracted from Dew which imports dew or moisture, Ing a meadow, and Ton a town.
Deale sometime written Dale, shews the situation to be in a plain valley.
Denton the town in a descending place.
Deptford, that is, the deep ford.
Detling, that is, lying deep under a high hill.
Dimchurch, written anciently Demchurch, that is, the church upon the dam.
Ditton from Dike, which in old time was written Dyghton, and from thence the contract Ditton.
Dodington, the town on the sedgy land, from Dod that signifies the sedge on the bank of a river; or rather from Duda some Saxon owner.
Dover; by the Romans called Dubris, from the British word Dufir, which signifies steep.
Downe a small town high situated.
Eastbridge, that is from its Eastern standing in the marsh.

East-church in Shepey, from the like situation.

Eastwell from the low situation in a bottom pag. 354

Edenbridge, that is, from the bridge and river Eden.

Eden, so called quasi aqua, i. e. Ey Saxonice, & vallis i. e. Den, the river or water in the den or valley.

Egarton, a parish bleakly and sharply situated.

Eigtham called so from the eight hams or boroughs contained within it, pag. 140.

Elmesley, the elmy pasture.

Elmested, denominatd from Elmested, locus.

Elmeston, the town among elms.

Elham or Helham, quia inter Colles locatur.

Eltham, Eldham, the old town.

Eseling, quia in Orienti parte jacet Estling.

Ewell, the watry bottom.

Eythorne, olim scribitur Eigthorne, the eighth thorn.

Fairefield, in the marsh de bello Campo.

East and West Farleigh were written Ferneleigh from Ferne Leigh, and leigh a shelter or covert.

Farneburgh, from the soil about it yielded in Fearne and Brakes.

Farmyngham, the ancient name is Fremingham from the stream running through it, as Fremington in Devon, from a small stream running through it into Tawe.

Faulkeham and Falkeham villa populi.

Fleet both North and South, that is, from the Thames that sometime came up.

Fordwich, that is, the crooked turning river.

Frensted, and vulgarly Wrensted, Freonssted the freeman's place.

Frittenden, derived from Frith, a chace, and den, a vally.

Frensbery anciently Freons-Berig the freeman's court.

Gillingham derived from some gill or rivulet passing through it, and emptying itself into the Medway.

Godmersham land given to God, and that church, bounded by Meres.

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Goodneston, that is, a good fertile town and country.

Gowdhurst, anciently and properly written Goodhurst, the good wood.

Graveney, expounded by the ensuing town.

Gravesend, quasi Grevesend the limits of the liberty. The other, expressing a moist and watery place of like liberty.

Grainey Isle, from corn and grain so called.

Greenwich the turning of the river through the green meadows.

Grome, the bridge over a small stream called Grome, and by it a mansion house so call'd.

Guston, that is, Goston, where goss and furs did grow.
Hadlow from Heafod, contracted into head and Low, importing the small head or knob, Cumulus in Latin.
Hackington now called St. Stephens, the land proportioned in Hages. Haga in Saxon denoting a circle.
High Halden written anciently Healden, that is, the healthful valley.
Halling written Healling, healthful meadow.
Halsted, that is, hail or healthy place.
Halstow written Haly stow, holy place.
High Halistow, holy place given to provide service books for Christ-church, in the Saxons time.
Ham by Sandwich) Signify small homes
Ham by Warhorne) or dwellings.
Harbledown, that is, the hill of pasture and herbage.
Upper and Nether Hardres are derived from Erd the earth, and Reys, little rills or brooks.
Haretsham written Heretsham, the Ids. town.
Hartie Island lying in the form of a hart; Insula Cordis vel Cordialis, or rather from Herets-Ey, in Saxon the Lord's water.
Hartley, Herets ley, the Lord's pasture.
Hartlip, Labium Cordis.
Hastingleigh is derived from two Saxon words, Heastan which signifies the highest, and Leah, campus or locus.
Hawkhurst, that is, Hawkeswodd, where hawks had eyeries.
Hawking, that is, hawks meadow.
Hawtes Bourne, the Hawtes after Shelving owed Bourne.
Hearne, so called from the breeding of hernes there. Bede translates herne by casa, as if herne signified a house.
Hearnehill distinguished from the former by the situation under Boughton hill.
Hedcorne famous for the best and chief corn and biggest poultry.
Heys, yielding plenty of hay.
Hever deduced from two Saxon words, hey water, and over signifying some passage over the water.
Higham, that is, highly seated.
Hinxell, that is Hynds-hill.
Hythe, that is, Portus, a haven for ships to arrive in.
Hollingbourne, the bourn rising in the hole.
Hoo from Hough, in Saxon high.
Hope in Romney marsh ecclesia spei.
Horsmanden, the horsmans valley.
Horton Kirkby, that is, by the church.
Horton by Chartham.
Horton Monkes, the dirty town, from Hore which imports any filth.
Hoathfield, that is, Heathfield.
Hougham, the high town.
Hucking anciently Hough Ing, the high land.

Hunton, or Huntington, the town to hunt
in, from the Saxon word Huntan.
Ifield written Eyfield, that is, the watry field.
Ightham, see Eigtham.
Ickham, anciently Yeockham, the town of
arable land, from Yeock an acre of land.
Ivychurch, written anciently Eyvey Church,
that is, the church by the water.
Iwade vulgarly originally Eywade, the pas=
sage over the water.
Kempsing, from some camp or fortress.
Kenardington, from Kein-Erd-ington, no
earth in the town, from the moorish
situation. It is probable likewise it
might derive its name from one Cyne=
ward a Saxon owner.
Kennington from Cynningston, the king's town.
Keston, Keyzers town by Baston the old
Roman colony.
Kingsdown by Farningham.
Kingsdowne by Milsted, the king's hill.
Kingston by Barham, the king's town.
Kingsnoth, the king's portion, from Snoth
or Sneath, which in Sax. signifies portion.
Knolton, the town on the knoll of an hill.
Lamberhurst, the wood of Lambert.
Langdon East & West, the long down or hill.
Langley, the long pasture.
Lang Port, long town or port.
Laybourne, the pasture bourn, aqua in palude.
Lee, i. e. Leigh, in old English, Lega in
Latin, a sheltry place.
Leeds, written Leods castle; the people's
castle, that is, something belonging to
the people.
Lenham, a station called by the Romans
Duro Lenum, the water of Lenum.
Leigh by Tunbridge, under the hill.
Leigh by Greenwich, under the shelter.
Leisdown, the pasture down.
Leveland, written in Saxon Leofland, that
is Terra Dilecta.
Lewisham, the watry town.
Lidden, which signifies the valley near
the shore: Lida in Saxon signifies Littus,
and Den a valley.
Lydd, from the Saxon Lida, denoting the
shore.

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Lyme, called by the Romans Limen, that is,
Portus, for they landed here at their
second attempt.
Lyminge, written Limening, the pasture
by Limen.
Lingsted, the place where fern grows,
Ling in Saxon denoting fern.
Linton or Lington the ferny town.
Little Bourne, to distinguish it from Beaks-
Bourne, and the other towns of that
termination upon the bourn.
Longfield, from the long extent of it.
Lose, written in ancient Saxon Hlose, which

signifies lot, being indeed allotted by donation to the priory of Christ-church.
Luddenham, written anciently Loudenham.
Luddesdown, anciently Leodsdown, the people's hill, from the Leod the people.
Lillingston, written Lollingston, from the purling stream running by it.
Maidston, written anciently Medwegston, that is Medways town.
Malling, defined by Mr. Lambert to come from the rising of water springs there, called Meolling.
Maplescombe, that is, the valley of maple trees.
Marden, vide ante inter hundredor. nomina.
Margate in Thanet, written Meregate, that is the way to the sea, from mere the sea, and gate a way or passage.
St. Margarets near Dartford.
St. Margarets near Rochester.
St. Margaret's Atte Cliffe, near Dover.
St. Mary, on Crey river.
St. Mary's, in the hundred of How.
Marsham the town in the way to the marsh.
St. Martin's by Canterbury.
Mepeham, written in Saxon Meopen-ham, that is, the solitary village.
Mereworth, the fortified place, derived from Worth, a fortress, and Mere a fence or boundary.
Mersham the same as Marsham.
Mers-ton, an obscure place above Frensbury, the name is taken from its nearness to the marsh.
Midley, that is, in the middle of the pasture, a parish and church decayed and now sine cura.
Milsted, the place near some mill.
Milton quasi Middleton, the town near the mid county.
Milton juxta Gravesend, in the mid way between the two manors of Parock and Gravesend.
Milton by Canterbury, that is, from a mill there placed.
Minster both in Shepey and Thanet have their names from the monasteries that were there.
Moldash, a mould on which ash trees take growth.
Mongeham magna & parva, i. e. monks ham.
Monkton in Thanet, the monks town.
Moreston, that is, the town by the moor.
Mottingham, the town proudly seated, it is derived from Mod in Sax. proud or lofty.
Nackington or Nattington, the town on the neck of the land.
Nettled, that is, the place where nettles grow.
Newenham in the way between Ospringe and Hollingborne, so called in respect of some old station thereby, it may be now

not known.
 Newchurch in Romney marsh, later built then the neighbour churches.
 Newenden, a new planted town by Ande=rida, an old Roman station and city.
 Newington by Sittingborne, so called because risen up since the Roman colony and station near Key-Coll-hill, that is, Cæsar's colony in this parish.
 Newington near Hyth in like respect as the former, because of some old station of the Romans at Castel-hill, where and near the shorn cliff, Roman coin hath been found, saith Leland.
 Nokeholt, that is, a corner in the wood, old English Noke is a corner.
 Nonnington, belonging to Nuns.
 North-Bourne, that is, the North brook.
 Norton, in respect of situation in opposition to Sutton, that is, Southton.
 Nutsted, that is, Nucum locus, the nut country.
 Offaham, as derived from some donation of king Offa.
 Orgars-wick in Romney marsh; wicke signifies in old English away, and sometimes vicus, and Orgarus some Saxon owner.
 Orlanston sive Orlaston, from Over contracted into Orelanston, that is, the town above the marsh.
 Orpinton, is much changed in the present orthography; for Dorpendun was the old name partly British and Saxon, signifying the head of the water rising under the hill there.
 Ospringe, so called from that small ouse or brook springing there.
 Ostenhanger, the viscount Strangford's house, so called from the eastern situation; Oast is East, and hanger represented a hill of easy ascent.
 Ottenham, from the growth of oats there.
 Otford, that is, the river where otters breed.
 Ottringdun, the hill and pasture fit for the sowing of oats.
 Oure by Davington, so named from its situation over the brook betwixt it and Feversham, contracted into Ore.

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Oxney, the oxen's island.
 Padlesworth, the court seated in a ground infested with frogs, from padle, in Saxon a frog.
 Pauls Crey, from the church's dedication, and the river Crey on which it stands.
 Patricks Bourne, from the church's dedication.
 Peckham East and West, written Pekenham, that is, the town on the peak or top of the hill.
 Peshurst, the head of the wood, Brit. & Sax.
 Pepenbury, commonly Penbury, from its

position, being the head of the bury.
Petham, the town lying low in a pet or pit.
Pluckley, the pasture made by grubbing up
the wood.
Plumsted, the place where plenty of
plumbs grew.
Preston juxta Wingham, the priest-town.
Preston in Aylesford, a mansion of the friers.
Queenborough, a town incorporated and a
castle built by king Edward the third,
for queen Phillipa daughter to the earl
of Henault.
Radigunds abby alias Broadsole, a mona=
stery founded near a broad soal or pond.
Rayneham, the town over the reys or water
tides, and inlets for passage, as St.
Mary Over Rey in Southwark.
Reculver, is that Regulbium mentioned by
Pancirollus in his Notitia Provinciarum:
one of the stations of the count of the
Saxon shore.
River in the valley near Dover, so called
of the river.
Richborough, called Ricksborough in old
deeds, that is, the kingdom's borough,
from Rick a kingdom, and Burgh a
borough or fenced place in Saxon.
Rydlingwould, the down where there was
pasture for horse.
Ridley, the horse pasture.
Reyesh, the ashen water, Rey is a little rill.
Rippeley, the pasture bank.
River-hill by Sevenoke, full of ripes and
springs.
Rochester, Roffanceaster, in the Romans time
built by one Roffe saith Bede.
Rodemarsham, the roadway into the marsh.
Rokeing, the pasture frequented with rooks.
Rolvenden, contracted in Romden, and Roun=
den, so named from the rowling valley.
Romeney, the Romans water, that before
the inclosure of Romney marsh was na=
vigable up to the foot of Limen hill
and Stutfall castle.
Saltwood, so called of its bordering on the
salt sea.
Sandhurst, that is, the wood on the sandy soil.
Sandwiche, Wiche is a turning river in a
sandy soil.
Seale written Zeal, and Dela Zeal; because
the pilgrims used here to lodge, who
went to visit St. Thomas Becket's shrine
at Canterbury.
Selling, from Sel, which signifies timber,
and lng a meadow or low ground, as
Ingulphus useth it.
Selling juxta Feversham the same.
Sevenoke, that is, from seven great oaks
that grew there.
Sevington, that is, the town with sewing
ponds.
Shadoxhurst, that is, the hurst of shady oaks.
Shelvich, from its being seated or standing

on the Shelvingwich, which signifies
 some turning brook or river.
 Shepey Island, so named from the breeding
 and feeding sheep.
 Sholeden, the hill upon the shole or shore.
 Shorne, in old English sorne, made shorne
 or naked.
 Shoreham, not derived from the sea shore
 as that in Sussex; but from, sore bare.
 Siberts would, Siberts sheep walk.
 Sittingbourne, that is, from a bubbling and
 boiling-like bourne arising there.
 Smerdene, the fat valley.
 Smede and Smeth, in old English, a smooth
 plain field.
 Snave, a trench or bank artificially cut.
 Snargate, Snare-Gate, the way cut, from the
 Saxon word, snere, cut.
 Snothland, vulgarly Snodland, lying with
 a spout into Medway.
 Spelehurst, the learned wood.
 Stalesfield, the field on the bank from Stey,
 in Saxon a bank.
 Stanford, that is, stony brook.
 Stanstead, that is, stony place.
 Staplehurst, staple signifies firm, sure and
 certain, and Hurst a wood.
 Steling, from Steal-Ing, the stall on the lands.
 St. Stephens by Canterbury.
 Stoake in Hoo, is Locus in Latin as Sted,
 and gives termination to many places.
 Stodemersh, the marsh devoted to the breed=
 ing of mares, Stode in Saxon being a mare.
 Stockbery, that is, the woody bery, or for=
 tress in the woody place; for here was
 a Castlelet of the Criols heretofore.
 Stone, Ad lapidem, here was an ancient castle
 of the Northwoods in a stony country.
 Stone by Ospringe, is so derived from the soil.
 Stoner more aptly Stonoore, an ancient place
 on the North-side of Sandwich haven
 where a town had been. Nore, i. e. North.
 Stowting, a town where the Romans made
 some place of strength near the forced
 way from Lyme to Canterbury.
 Stourmouth, that is, Ostium fluvii de Stour.
 Stroud, the same with Strand, that is, the
 bank of Medway against Rochester.

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Stoutfall castle, a work of the Romans un=
 der Lymehill, environing ten acres of
 ground, a strong piece in our ancestors
 opinion, which from thence and the in=
 closure, the name was imposed; stout
 strong, and faud turned into fauld a fold,
 contracted since into fall.
 Sondridg, so called from the ridge of sand
 lying there.
 Sutton, South town.
 Sutton Valence, because Valence, earl of
 Pembroke was lord of it.
 Swale Cliffe, so called because of its stand=

ing near the water Swale.
Swainscombe, a valley, into which the course
of the Thames came up, and Swaine of
Denmark wintered his fleet there.
Swinefield, the field where swine did fre-
quent; like Swinested, Swinesey, Swin-
broke, and Swineford.
Shinglewell by Northfleet, a low soil stony
and full of shingle; or else from the
use of wood instead of tyle which we
call shingle.
Tanington, written anciently Thanington,
that is, the Thanes or lords town on
the pasture.
Teinham, the inclosed village, from Tein,
septum.
Tenderden, or rather Thein-warden, the
Thanes guard in the valley.
Terston, from the town's being torn and
divided by the Medway.
Thurnham, Thurn in Saxon is a tower, ac-
cording to Ortelius, and here in this
parish stood Goodward-castle high upon
the top of Thurnham-hill.
Throwley, in Saxon a passing through
pasture grounds.
Tilmanston, a soil employed to tillage.
Tong, a parish,, and a decayed castle, of
old called Thong, as if ambuted by
lines which the Saxons called Thongs.
Trotscliffe, vulgo Troseley, it lieth under a
steep hill, and takes its termination
from trottes to vex, and cliff an hill.
Tudeley, & sometime Twidley, two pastures.
Tunbridge, from the many bridges in the
town, there being seven in the high
road through the town.
Tunstall, written Dunstall, that is, the place
upon the hill.
Ulcombe, and sometime I have seen it written
Welcombe; it is holden of the honour of
Augie, or Ew, and signifies the old valley.
Upchurch, near Rainham, so named from
the church's standing high upon the side
of an hill.
Upnore, a castle upon the Nore or North-
side of Medway, below Frensbury.
Warehorne, from Burne a corner, and Ware
a place.
Waldershire, that is, partaking of the
wald, that is, wood country.
Walmer, the wall against the sea.
Waltham, the ham in the wood.
St. Werburgh the dedication of Hoo church.
Weredon, the hill in Shepey by the sea Ware.
Watrinary, the court on the watry meadow.
West-Bere, the West court or bergh.
West-Cliffe, near Dover Castle, the West cliff.
West-Hith, the West port, Hith, is Portus.
Westerham, the farthest Western town in
Kent.
Westwell, the town of situation in a low
West place.

Whetstable, the staple place for wheat.
Wichling, that is, the crooked or winding
pasture.
Wickham, that is, Domus super vicum West.
Wickham East, the same from Wic the high
way.
Wickham-Breu, vulgo Brooks, is so called
from the liquidness of the place, and
the lord Breux of Brember, lord of it.
Willesborough, that is, the borough in a low
place.
Wilmington, so called, in Saxon Wells are
called bottoms.
Wemings Would, the sheperdesses woulds.
Wingham, so named of the two rivers
which in clasp it like two wings.
Witersham, that is, Waterisham in the isle
of Oxeney.
Wouldham, that is, the town under the
Would.
Wolwich, written anciently Woldwich, that
is the turning river under the Would.
Woodchurch, that is, the church in the
wood.
Winsborough, that is, Wodensborough, from
Woden the Saxons Mercury, to whose
worship they dedicated one day in the
week thence called Wednesday.
Wotton, quia Boscatus, Woddeton.
Werth, the court.
Wormshill, Mons virmium.
Wrotham secund. G. Lambert, the town of
worts.
Wye, so called from the water Wy, being
a name given to many places in respect
of some stream or brook, in British it
signifies Vaga or wandring.
Yalding, Ing saith Ingulphus signifies a mea=
dow or low ground, it is written anciently
Ealding, that is the ancient meadow.

ERRATA.

Page 113, line 38, read, great great grandchild. Line 57, read, and was purchased by John Lennard, Esquire, abovementioned.

<I include this file only for completeness: nobody need think of giving it a second glance. Use the first edition, not this one. – C.F. May 2011.>