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

Blackheath is from a Saxon Radix.

Bleach is turned into Bleke, which  
suites with the high open and cold  
situation of the Heath, which gives name  
to the Hundred.

- v 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 Soyl, full  
of loose Stones, which yet is covered  
with Okes, Ake in Saxon being an Oke.

Rookesley, in old Eng. a Pasture in w/ch 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 fruitfull 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.

Toltingtrough, written in Dooms-day Book,  
Toltentreu, derived from the Saxon word  
Tealtrean to Totter, and Treow a Tree:  
the many Hills and Vallies in this Hun=  
dred 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, Holsome  
hearbs and plants growing there.

Lark-field, in Saxon written Learchenfeud,  
that is, the Archersfield.

Twyford, from the Situation within the  
two Rivers that insulate the whole Hun=  
dred well-neer.

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Watchlingstone, that is, from the plenty of

whetstone digged in this Hundred.  
 Brenchley, that is, Pastures full of well  
 branched Hedg-rows in old writing  
 called Branchesley.  
 Marden in old time written Mireden: it  
 broke 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 ren=  
 dered 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 Oppi=  
 dum.  
 Feversham, as unhealthy as Tenham, carries  
 the very Tokens of it in the name.  
 Boughton hath the Radix of the wooddiness  
 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 conceipt 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, Fieldmar=  
 shall 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 Canter=  
 bury: 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.

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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 sig=  
 nifying Callow.  
 Ashford, Originally Eshetisford implying  
 the great plenty of Ashen Trees grow=  
 ing about the Forde.  
 Blackborne is of as easie definition as Black=  
 water, the colour of that Element gi=  
 veth Addition to both.  
 Tenderden; see more of it in the Parishes.  
 Berkley, that is, the Pasture planted with

Trees yielding Bark for Tanne, the Teutonicks or Saxons call a Tanner, Barker. Cranebroke so called from the frequent resort of Cranes to the Brook there.

Rolvinden the Valley which rowls in and out.

Selbrittonden, that is, the Brittons woddy Den.

East and West Bernfield may either seem to be derived from Barren, which in English signifies likewise Barren, contracted into Bern; or else from Beorn, which in Saxon signifies a Noble man: 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 Kingshill.

Blenegate, that is, the way to the Blene or Common of Hearbage.

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 Forde.

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 Arch-Bishop and Church.

Sea-Salter from its situation on the Salt Sea.

Wingham from its position between two Rivolets 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.

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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-Chappels.

Lovingboroe however different in Orthography. This name be now from Lyminge it must be found there or nowhere 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 vailed Vir-

gins in England called Nunnes; and though the name of Lyminge was forlet and forlorn, and Nuneborough passed current; and in short space, one liquid being changed into another, N. into L. Loneborough 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 Sonestreeets 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 Romeney.

New Church, that is, of later foundation.

Aloe bridge written antiently Alulphs bridg, that is, the Bridge of Alulphus some Saxon.

Oxney the Oxens water.

Ackridg, that is, The Ridg of Okes 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; onely Ham implies an open place, as Ton an inclosed one, from Tinan the Saxon word to hedg and inviron.

Alkham written Healkham, the Town in a Corner, from Healk in Saxon a Corner.

Allington is derived from the River Aigle, contracted into Ayl.

Aldington: here antiquity gives the Name,

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for Aud we say Ald, and now call it 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 Apuldre, 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 Anglesford, The English mens Ford.

Badelesmere, that is in old Eng. the Circuite of Bad unfertile Pasture.

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, & sometime call'd Livingebourn from Arch-Bishop Livinus, that built a Pallace 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 arising there.

Belsington, The fair Prospect, or rather, the Town by the watry pasture, from Eyle in Saxon importing watry.

Benenden from the Saxon word Binan with= in or two-fold. The Parish hath several Dennes 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.

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Bexley, contracted from Bekesley, Beke signifies 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 Becnan 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 Dennes, 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.

Bishop borne, the Borne belonging to the Arch-Bishop 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 it self 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.

Bonington, the Town bounded with the Lawnds, from the Saxon word Bonna importing the Bound.

Borden, from the Breed of wild Bores on the Chesnut hills thereby.

Burham, the Ham by or in the Borough.

Burmarsh, written anciently Burghmersh, the Marsh by the Borough.

Borefield, The Bores field.

Boughton Montchelsey, from Montchensy, 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 Broome.

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Buckland, that is, Bockland: Boc is a Book or Charter by which Land was granted.

Canterbury, written Canterberig. The Kentish-Men's Berg or Fortress.

Capell, that is, de Capello.

Chart-ham, that is, the Town held by Charter.

Great and Little Chart, written anciently Cert, which in Saxon signifies a Charter.

Chalk de Calce.

Challoke, that is, de Quercis Nudatis.

Charleton, that is, Ceorlton in Saxon, The Grange or lusty Husband-mans 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 Guldeford in Sur-

rey which our Ancestors called Chevins.  
 Chiddingstone in Sax. Ced-ingston, that is, the  
 Town on the Brow of the Lawnd: 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 Cliffe in  
 the Hundred of Hoo, famous for a Synod  
 held there.  
 Cobeham Hall and Cobeham Town anciently  
 Copham, that is, the Head-Village:  
 from the Saxon Copt an Head.  
 Coldred a village that standeth high and  
 Bleak in East Kent and may brooke 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 Keyne.  
 Coudham, The Cold-ham, near Baston & Down.

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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 Con=  
 queror's time.)  
 Cucston, in Doomsday Book written Cocles=  
 ton.  
 Coclecoe is an old priviledge to be free  
 from answering in a place, forrain to  
 where he inhabits.  
 Crundall The Dale under a high-Crown'd  
 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 si=  
 tuation 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 Lawnd 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 Easterne standing in the Marsh.  
East-Church in Shepey, from the like Situation.  
Eastwell from the low situation in a botome. 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 & sharply situated.  
Eigtham called so from the eight Hams or Boroughs contained within it. pag. 140.  
Elmesley, The Elmey pasture.  
Elmested, denominatd from Elmested, locus.  
Elmeston, The Town among Elmes.  
Elham or Helham, quia inter Colles locatur.

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Eltham, Eldham, the old Town.  
Eseling, quia in Orienti parte jacet Estling.  
Ewell, the watery bottome.  
Eythorne, olim scribitur Eigthorne, The eighth Thorn.  
Fairefield, in the Marsh de bello Campo.  
East and West Farleigh were written Ferneleigh from Ferne Ferne, and leigh a Shelter or Covert.  
Farneburgh, from the Soil about it yielding Fearn 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, Freons-sted the Freemans place.  
Frittenden, derived from Frith, a Chace; and Den, a valley.  
Frensbery anciently Freons-Berig the Freeman's Court.  
Gillingham, derived from some Gill or Rivulet passing through it, and emptying it self into the Medway.  
Godmersham Land given to God, and that Church, bounded by Meres.  
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 & Greyn so called.  
Greenwich the turning of the River through  
the Green Meadows.  
Grome, the Bridge over a small stream cal=  
led Grome, and by it a Mansion house so  
called.  
Guston, that is, Goston, where Goss and  
Furres did grow.  
Hadlow from Heafod, contracted into Head  
and Low, importing the small Head or  
knob, Cumulus in Latin.  
Hakington now called St. Stephens, the land  
proportioned into Hages. Haga in Saxon  
denoting a Circle.  
High Halden written anciently Healden,  
that is, the Healthful Valley.  
Halling written Healling Healthful Mea=  
dow.  
Halsted, that is, Hail or Healthy place.  
Halstow written Haly stow, Holy place.

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High Halistow, Holy place given to pro=  
vide Service Books for Christ-Church, in  
the Saxons time.  
Ham by Sandwich ) Signifie 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 Rils  
or Brooks.  
Haretsham written Heretsham, the Lords  
Town.  
Hartie Island lying in the form of a Hart  
Insula Cordis vel Cordialis: or rather from  
Herets-Ey, in Saxon the Lords water.  
Hartley, Herets-ley, the Lords pasture.  
Hartlip, Labium Cordis,  
Hastingleigh is derived from two Saxon  
words, Heastan which signifies the High=  
est, and Leah, campus or Locus.  
Hawkhurst, that is, Hawkeswodd where  
Hawkes 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 Durty Town; from Hore  
 which imports any Filth.  
 Hoathfield, that is, Heathfield.  
 Hougham, The high Town.  
 Hucking anciently Houge-Ing, the high  
 Lawnd.  
 Hunton or Huntington, The Town to hunt  
 in from the Saxon word Huntan.  
 Ifield written Eyfeld, that is, the watry  
 Field  
 Ightham, See Eigtham.  
 Ickham, anciently Yeockham, the Town of

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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.  
 Kemping, 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 Cinningston, the Kings  
 Town.  
 Keston, Keyzers Town by Baston the old  
 Roman Colonie.  
 Kingsdown by Farningham.  
 Kingsdowne by Milsted, The Kings Hill.  
 Kingston by Barham, The Kings Town.  
 Kingsnoth, the Kings portion, from Snoth  
 or Sneath, which in Saxon signifies por=  
 tion.  
 Knolton, the Town on the Knoll of an Hill.  
 Lamberhurst, The wood of Lambert.  
 Langdon East and West, the long down or  
 hill.  
 Langley, the long pasture.  
 Lang Port, long Town or Port.  
 Laybourne, the Pasture Bourn, Aqua in Pa=  
 lude.  
 Lee, i. e. Leigh, in old English, Lega in old  
 Lat. a sheltry place.  
 Leeds, written Leods castle: The Peoples  
 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 watery Town.  
Lydd, from the Saxon Lida, denoting the  
Shore.  
Lyme, called by the Romans Limen, that is,  
Portus, for they landed here at there se=  
cond 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 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

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Donation to the Priory of Christ-church.  
Luddenham, written anciently Loudenham.  
Luddesdown, anciently Leodsdown, the peo=  
ples 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. Marey, On Crey River.  
St. Maries, in the Hundred of How.  
Marsham the Town in the way to the Mersh.  
St. Martines 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.  
Mershams the same as Marshams.  
Mers-ton, an Obscure place above Friends=  
bury, the Name is taken from its near=  
ness to the Mersh.  
Midley, that is, in the middle of the pa=  
sture 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 Mannors 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 Ashen 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 Saxon Proud or lofty.

Nackington or Nattington, the Town on the Neck of the Lawnd.

Nettlested, that is, the place where Nettles grow.

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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 Romans Colony and Station near Key-Coll-hill, that is, Cæ=sar'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 Cliffe, Roman Coine hath been found, saith Leland.

Nokeholt, that is, a Corner in the wood, in old English Noke is a Corner.

Nonington, 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 K. Offa.

Orgars wick in Romney Marsh: Wicke signifies in old English a way, and sometimes vicus, and Orgarus some Saxon Owner.

Orlanston sive Orlaston, from Over contra=cted into Orelanston, that is, the Town above the Mersh.

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 Strangfords house, so called from the Eastern situation: Oast

is East, and hanger represented a hill of easie ascent.  
 Ottenham, from the growth of Oates there.  
 Otford, that is, the River where Otters Breed.  
 Ottringdun, The hill and pasture fit for the sowing of Oates.  
 Oure by Davington, so named from its situation over the Brook betwixt it and Faversham, contracted into Ore.  
 Oxney, The Oxens Island.  
 Padlesworth, The Court seated in a Ground infested with Frogs, from Padle in Saxon a Frog.  
 Pauls Crey, from the Churches Dedication, and the River Crey on which it stands.

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Patricks Bourne, from the Churches 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 plums grew.  
 Preston juxta Wingham, the Priest-Town.  
 Preston in Aylesford, a Mansion of the Friars.  
 Queenborough, A Town incorporated and a Castel builded by King Edward the third, for Queen Philippa Daughter to the Earl of Henault.  
 Radigunds Abbey alias Broadsole, a Monastery founded near a broad soal or pond.  
 Rayneham, the Town over the Reys or Water-tydes, 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 Kingdome Borough, from Rick a Kingdome, and Burgh a Borough or fenced place in Saxon.  
 Rydlingswould, 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 into Romden, and  
Rounden, so named from the rowling  
Valley.

Romeney, the Romans water, that before the  
inclosure of Romney Marsh was Naviga=  
ble 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  
Soyle.

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Sandwiche, Wiche is a turning River in a  
Sandy soile.

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 Ing a Meadow or low Ground as  
Ingulphus useth it.

Selling juxta Feversham, the same.

Sevenoke, that is, from seven great Oakes  
that grew there.

Sevington, that is, the Town with sewing  
ponds.

Shadoxhurst, that is, the hurst of shady Okes.

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.

Sholedon, 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 Sussey: but from Sore Bare.

Siberts would, Siberts Sheep walk.

Sittingbourne, that is, from a bubling and  
boyling 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  
snout 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 cer=  
tain, and Hurst a Wood.

Steling, from Steal-Ing, the Stall on the  
Lawnds.

St. Stephens, by Canterbury.

Stoake in Hoo, is Locus in Latin as Sted, and  
gives termination to many places.

Stodemersh, the Mersh devoted to the Breeding of Mares: Stode in Saxon being a Mare.

Stockbery, that is, the Woody Bery, or Forestress 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.

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Stoner, more aptly Stonoore, an ancient place on the North-side of Sandwich Haven where a Town had been. Nore, i. e. North.

Stowing, 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.

Stoutfall Castle, a work of the Romans under Lymehill, invironing ten Acres of ground, a strong piece in our Ancestors Opinion, which from thence and the inclosure the name was imposed; Stout strong, and Faud turned into Fauld a Fold, contracted since into Fall.

Sondridg, so called from the Ridg of Sand lying there.

Sutton, South-Town.

Sutton Valence, because Valence E. of Pembroke was Lord of it.

Swale Cliffe, so called because of its standing near the water Swale.

Swainscombe, a valley, into which the course of the Thames came up, and Swaine of Denmark wintred his Fleet there.

Swinefield, the Field where Swine did frequent; like Swinested, Swinesey, Swinbroke, 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, according 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.  
Trottescliffe, vulgo Troseley, it lieth under a  
steep hill, and takes its termination  
from Trottes to vex, and Cliff an hill.

Tudeley, and sometime Twidley, two pa=  
stures.

Tunbridg, from the many Bridges in the

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Town, there being seven in the high  
Roade through the Town.

Tunstall, written Dunstall, that is, the place  
upon the Hill.

Vlcombe, and sometime I have seen it writ=  
ten Welcombe, it is holden of the honour  
of Augie or Ew, and signifies the old val=  
ley.

Upchurch near Rainham, so named from the  
Churches standing high upon the side of  
an hill.

Upnore, a Castle upon the Nore or North=  
side of Medway, below Friendsbery.

Warehorne, from Hurne a Corner, and Ware  
a place.

Waldershire, that is, pertaking 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.

Watrinbury, the Court on the watry Meadow.

West-Bere, the West Court or Bergh.

West-Cliffe, near Dover Castle, the West Cliffe.

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.

Whetestable, 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.

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Wickham-Breus, 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.

Welmington, so called, in Saxon Wells are  
called Bottomes.

Wemings Would, the Sheperdesses Woulds.

Wingham, so named of the two Rivers  
which inclaspe 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 from 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 Meadow or low ground, it is written anciently Ealding, that is, the ancient Meadow.

In the Letter L, Lidden is omitted, which signifies the Valley near the Shore, Lida in Saxon signifies Littus, and Den a Valley.

FINIS.

<This toponymological essay was published as an appendix to Philipott's book. Apparently it is the piece referred to on the title page as the work of the author's father, John Philipott; but there it is said to comprise a list of sheriffs, not a list of place-names. It may well be that Thomas Philipott's list of sheriffs (pp. 18–35) was based on a list that had been compiled by his father. But the title page tells us to look for John Philipott's contribution at the back of the book, and what we find there is this appendix. It is hard to know what to make of all this; but there are some indications which might seem to confirm that the appendix is someone else's work. The style is less affected, and the spelling of some of the names is significantly different. (For example, Aylesford is 'Alresford' for Thomas Philipott but 'Aylesford' here; Swanscombe is 'Swanscamp' for him, 'Swainescombe' here; Whitstable is 'Whitstaple' for him, 'Whetestable' here.) Whoever wrote it, this essay is a feeble and somewhat dishonest piece of work. Etymology was a game without rules, but even so the author found ways to cheat. – C.F. August 2011.>