

PLACE NAMES IN KENT

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649754687

Place names in Kent by Canon J. W. Horsley

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

CANON J. W. HORSLEY

**PLACE
NAMES IN KENT**

81615.

PLACE NAMES IN KENT.

BY

CANON J. W. HORSLEY,

Late Vicar of Detling.

Price 3/6 Net.

MAIDSTONE:

"SOUTH EASTERN GAZETTE" NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
4, HIGH STREET.

1921.

DA
670
KRH

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Place-names of Celtic Origin	9
Roman Names in Kent	17
Teutonic (Jutish) Names in Kent	20
Saxon or Jutish Suffixes	26
Some Common Saxon Elements in Place-names ...	29
The Northmen in Kent	42
The Islands of Kent	46
Variations in the Spelling of Place-names	49
Ecclesiastical Place-names	52
Place-names from Persons	54
Absurdities in Derivation	57
Our "Tons" and "Stones"	60
Our "Hams"	63
Our "Soles," "Buryes" and "Hithes"	68
Our "Cold Harbours"	71
Anderida	74
Land Divisions of Kent	78

505703
ENGLISH LOCAL

INTRODUCTION.

WHEN I was a school boy at Canterbury, in the fifties and sixties, my first interest in philology was evoked by Trench on *The Study of Words*, and by the more elaborate pioneer work, Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*, while oral instruction was afforded by the lectures of Dean Alford and the class teaching of my Headmaster, Mitchinson. All four of these leaders having been clergymen, it is perhaps fitting that, at a considerable distance, both of time and of ability, another cleric should attempt to localize some of their general teaching.

Becoming aware in 1920 that there was no book dealing with the *Place Names of Kent*, such as has been produced by individuals or small committees in the case of some other counties, twenty in number; finding also by correspondence that McClure, the author of *British Place Names in Their Historical Setting*, says "Kent is one of the most difficult regions in England to trace its topographical history," I set to work to read all I could that bore upon the subject. Especially when laid up by an ailment, I read through twenty-six volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and found therein a productive quarry. Then, to facilitate the future labours of those more competent to deal fully with the subject, I wrote a series of weekly articles in the *South Eastern Gazette* last winter, which were found

Introduction.

of interest, Mr. E. Salter Davies asking me to write something for the *Kent Education Gazette* to enlist the co-operation of school teachers, and to remind them of the educational benefit to their pupils of a study of local names.

In some parts of England and Wales this study of local place names has been taken up with enthusiasm by teachers and scholars, and in this connexion it should be noted that the names of every lane, house, and field and wood, should be ascertained and recorded, even if no meaning can be found. Names of this kind change, and the old folk who could say why a name was given will not be always with us. "Terriers" and Tithe Maps, which can be consulted, if not borrowed, will give more names than ordinary maps.

To such enquiries we may be stimulated by shame when we know that Kent is one of the counties without a work on its place names, and even more by the fact that Norway has been at work in this direction since 1896—the Church and the State collaborating and a State grant helping in the production of the nineteen volumes already published. So too, in Sweden, a committee was appointed by Royal authority in 1901, and one province has already been dealt with exhaustively. Denmark also from 1910, under the Ministry of Education, and with State grants, thus recognised the linguistic and historico-archæological importance of such studies.

And yet none of these enlightened and progressive kingdoms have anything like the advantage that England possesses in its Saxon Charters and its Domesday Book. More honour to them, more shame to us!

Introduction.

Let it be clearly understood, however, from the first that I am not writing as an expert on these matters, nor as having a direct knowledge of Celtic or of Saxon. All I have attempted has been simply to collect, for the benefit of those who shall be attracted to the study of our place-names as elucidating the ancient history of the County, information from many sources which will save them the time and labour of finding out for themselves whether a particular name is old enough to be found in Domesday Book, or in later Saxon charters and wills; and especially there has been in my mind the hope that a committee may be appointed to deal as well with Kent as other Counties have been, especially by the great Anglo-Saxon scholars, Professor Skeats, Professor Craigie, of Oxford, and Professor Mawer, of Newcastle. For such literary artizans and architects as I hope may shortly arise, I am more than content to have been but a day labourer, a collector of material which others may find worthy of scrutiny and perhaps of use.

