

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Bridge village is situated in the Nailbourne Valley in an attractive rural setting on the old Roman Watling Street, formerly the main road between London and Dover. The village is the main settlement in the Parish of Bridge and lies 2.5 miles south east of Canterbury and 12 miles from Dover.

It is likely that the parish took its name from "Bregge" a bridge which crossed the Little Stour, a tributary of the Stour itself. *lit Newen 1086*

The village is linear in form having grown northwards and eastwards along Watling Street and away from the River Nailbourne which floods periodically. The older part of the village is built on fairly level alluvial and head deposits, the height of the land varying between 25m. and 50m. above sea level. In the early 1960's a significant amount of residential building took place to the south of the centre of the village at Bridge Down. This development is situated on north west facing chalkland between 50m. and 75m. above sea level.

As a result of the 1986 parish boundary changes Bridge village now lies slightly offcentre in a parish reduced in size. Although land to the north west, north east and south east was gained from Patixbourne and Bishopsbourne, more to the south west was lost to Lower Hardres, Upper Hardres and Bishopsbourne.

Bridge, like other similar villages in the locality is a popular residential area for people working in Canterbury and other nearby towns.

A SHORT HISTORY

The village of Bridge, straddling the main road from Dover to Canterbury has been an important village since the Roman occupation of England.

There was probably a Roman bridge across the river (Cf. Bruges which has a similar site and name) . The village is situated on the old coaching route from Dover to London, known as Watling Street. In the parish records there are detailed many marriages between passing travellers and local villagers.

Near by on the Barham Downs the armies used to assemble for campaigns abroad such as "The Field of the Cloth of Gold", the Seven Years War and also India in the mid 19th Century.

The church in characteristic Kentish flint was restored with money given by Mrs. Gregory in 1852. It is a feature of the village as you come down the hill from Canterbury and is even more exposed since the great storm in October, 1987.

A characteristic of Bridge are the large manor houses near the village:

- Bridge Place was the home of the Braemes family (Sir Arnold Braemes was the first manager of the Dover Harbour Board),

- Higham House, now known as Highland Court was one of the largest country houses in East Kent in the 17th Century, Count Zebrowsky of Chitty, Chitty Chitty Bang Bang fame lived in the house earlier this century.
- Bridge Hill House was the former home of the grandson of the French philosopher Montesquieu,
- East Bridge House,

to mention but a few. A little further away is Bourne Park where Mozart stayed once to attend the horse races on the Barham Downs!

There are three pubs of great antiquity. In The White Horse a famous brawl took place which is recorded in the Church Archives of Christopher Applegate, a contemporary of Marlowe.

The Post Office is a great centre of the village and was used by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, then living at Broome Park, to send his first despatch in 1914.

One of the first work houses in Kent was built in 1837 in Union Road and the Record Book gives the names of many inmates who, often forced by poverty, took up residence there.

There are not many villages that can boast such varied architecture from Tudor to Victorian. The centre of village is a Designated Conservation Area but constant vigilance is needed to see that a high standard is maintained.

Bridge which has survived two wars mercifully undamaged, has grown since the war and with this growth has come social change and mobility. The population of Bridge was 1,297 at the 1981 Census. New houses have been built at Bridge Down and Western Avenue in the 1950's and 1960's. Riverside Close was developed in the 1970's and 1980's and the most recent addition is Mansfield Court.

One of the surgeons returning from the Battle of Waterloo, Dr. James wrote that "he was much impressed by the happiness and jollity of the inhabitants" of Bridge!

from the same stem as MHG *wimelen*, ModG *wimmeln*, Swed *vimla*, Du *wemelen* "to swarm, crowd", Norw *vimla* "to tumble", Engl dial. *wimble* "active, nimble". There is no stream here. We may perhaps assume that the base of this name was a common noun OE **wim(e)la* "the active one" or the like. Or the early inhabitants may have been nicknamed the **Wim(e)lingas* "the active, swarming men" or the like, Womenswold being the *weald* "forest" belonging to these men.

Denne Hill 117 H 4: *de Denne* 1226, 1240, 1254, 1278, 1313 Ass; 1327 Subs. — OE *denn* "pasture".

Finnis Wood (6"). Cf. perhaps Joh. *ffynet* 1292 Ass; *de ffynews* 1346 Subs; *de ffynaws* 1347 Subs (all s. Wingh. hd). — A manorial name.

Nethersole Fm (6"). See KPN, p. 161.

Wollage Green, Woolwich Wood 117 H 4: *de Wulceth'* 1254 Ass; *Enwuluth'* 1265 FF; *de Wulfethe* 1270 Ass; *Wolshethe* 1282 Peck; *Wolueche* 1292 Ass; *Wolseth'*, *Wolueche*, *Woluech'* 1304 Ass; *de Wolfec'h'*, *de Wulfhecch'* 1313 Ass; *de Wolueth'* 1327 Subs; *Wolueth* (p.) 1348 Subs; *Wollwychwod* 1535 Val. — The first el. is evidently OE *wulf* "wolf". The second el. seems to be OE *hæcc* "hatch" (*hæcce* "fence of rails"). Cf. especially the 1313 form *Wulfhecch'*. The ME *th* forms are easily understood as scribal errors or misreadings for *ch*. The meaning of OE *wulfhæcc* was probably "wolf-pit, wolf-trap" or the like. As for the meaning "trap" of the latter el. cf. *hatch* in NED. — The form *Woolwich* is no doubt due to influence from the K pl-n *Woolwich supra*.

Wick Lane, Wood (6"): *Wike* 1210-12 RBE; *Vike* 1282 Peck; *de Wyk'* 1293 FF; *de Wyke* 1318 FF; *de Wike* 1319 Pat. — OE *wic* "dwelling-place".

Parish of Bokesbourne¹

Bokesbourne 117 F 3: *Burnes* 1086 DB; 1087 (13th c.) Inq Aug; c. 1100 Dom Mon; 1198 Fees; 1200, 1201 Cur; *Livingeburn'*, *Livingeborn'* 1201 Cur; *Limingburne* 1201 Abbr; *Limingeburn'* 1202 Abbr; *Liuingelburn(e)* 1203 FF; *Livinge-*, *Lithingeburn'*

¹ The parish is now in Bridge hd.

1203 Cur; *Liuinge(s)burn* 1206 FF; *Leuingesburn* 1211-2 FF; *Liuinge'ne* 1226 Ass; *Lyuingeburn'* 1227 FF; *Livingeburn* 1238 Pap; *Lithinge-*, *Lyuinge-*, *Liuyngeburn'* 1240 Ass; *Lyuingeburne* 1245 FF; *Burne* 1250 Fees; *Lyuing(e)bourne* 1253-4 FeesKn; *Burn'* 1254 Ass; *Lyuingesbur'* 1258 FF; *Bekesburn'* 1270 Ass; *Lyuingburn'* 1270 Ass; *Limiges-*, *Liuges-*, *Leuing-*, *Lymig-*, *Liuingesburn'* 1278 Ass; *Bekesbourn'* 1292 Ass; *Langesbourn'*, *Lythgygesburn'* 1292 Ass, etc. In later times *Bekesbourne* becomes more usual, but the older name is retained for a long time (latest instance found is *Lyvymgisbourn* 1541 BM I). The older form contains the name of *Levine* (OE *Lēofwine*), tenant TRE of this place. The modern form commemorates the fact that from 1198 Willelmus *de Beche* (v. 1198 Fees, p. 13) held this manor. Other forms of this name are *de(l) Bec*, *de Becco*, *de Bek(e)*. — The second el. is OE *burna* "stream".

Cobham Court (6"): *Borne Cobham* 1385-6 BM I. — Members of the eminent family of *Cobham*, of Cobham, possessed this place from the beginning of the reign of Edward III (v. Hasted, III, 716).

Howletts 117 F 3: John Isaac, of *Howlets* in B., sheriff 1461, v. Hasted, I, LXXXVIII; *Howlets* 1690 Ind Vill. — No doubt a manorial name.

Bridge and Petham Hundred

This hundred was originally two separate hundreds, the meeting-places of which were Bridge and Petham respectively, v. *infra*.

Bridge

Bridge 117 G 3: *Brige* 1086 DB; *Brugges* 1087 (13th c.) Inq Aug; *Brygge* c. 1100 Dom Mon; *Bruge* 1187-8 P; *Brugg'* 1219 Fees; *Brugg'*, *Bregge* 1226 Ass; *Brigge* 1235 Cl; *Brug(g)e*, *Bregg'* 1240 Ass, etc. — OE *brycg* "bridge". — Bridge is situated where the Nail Bourne crosses Watling Street.

Baracer (lost): *Berekere* 1253-4 FeesKn; 1292, 1304 Ass; *de Beracre* 1270 Ass; 1317 Cl; *Berakere* 1291 FF; *Beracre* 1293 Inq;

de Beracro 1313-4 Seld 24; *Beracre* 1346 FA, etc. — OE *berc* "barley" + *æcer* "cultivated piece of land".

Blackmansbury (lost), al. **Bridge**: *Blakemannesbyrie* 1253-4 FeesKn; *Blakemannesbery* 1266 BM I; *Blakemannesbir'* 1271 FF; *Blakemannesber'* 1275 RH; *Blakemansbir'* 1278 Ass; *Blakeman(n)esbur'*, *Blakemannesbury* 1292 Ass, etc. — OE *Blæcman*, pers. n. + *burh* "borough". — Blackinborough in Preston is a doublet of this name, v. *supra*.

Kenewesborne (lost): *Borne* 1086 DB; *Burna* c. 1100 Dom Mon; *Kenewisborne* 1249-50 BlackBk; *Kenewygbourne* 1253-4 FeesKn; *de Kenewysburn'* 1261 FF; *Kenewesburn'*, *de Kenewynburne in Bisopeburne*, *de Kenewynburn'* 1270 Ass; *Kynesburn'* 1271 FF; *Kenwysesburn'*, *de Kenewyesburn'* 1278 Ass; *Kenewis*-, *Kenes*-, *Kine*-, *Kinnesburne* 13th c. BlackBk, etc. Possibly the place was, at least partly, in the adjacent parish of Bishopsbourne. — OE *Cynewig*, pers. n. + *burna*. Like the adjacent Bishopsbourne, Patrixbourne and Bekesbourne, the name is no doubt an early ME formation.

Pett Fm 117 G 2: *Pitte* 1271 FF; *de Pette* 1313-4 Seld 24, 204; *ate Pette* 1348 Subs. — Cf. perhaps also *Hondepytt* 1538 Abstract of Roll (Dugd., Mon., I, 150), mentioned together with *Blakemansbury supra*. — (OE *hund* "dog" + *pytt* "pit").

Well Ho. (6"). Cf. that Sir Henry Palmer, by will in 1611, gave 10 s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of *Well-court* in this parish (v. Hasted, III, 725).

Upper Hardres¹

Upper Hardres 117 H 2. See KPN, p. 67.

Bossingham 117 H 2. See KPN, p. 173. This name (*de Bossingcamp* 1226 Ass; *Bosingkomp* 1264 Pat, etc.) is probably an -ing-derivative of OE *Bōsa*, pers. n. + *camp* "campus". Cf. Bossenden Fm in Dunkirk and Bossington in Adisham, v. *supra*.

Broxhall Fm (6"): *de Brockyshole* 1304 Ass; *de Brokkeshole* 1338 Subs; *de Brokkishole* 1346 Subs. — OE *brocc* "badger" + *hol* "hole, hollow".

Dane Fm 117 H 1: *de La Dene*, *de Estdene* 1240 Ass; *de la Dane*, *Dene* 1278 Ass; *de Dene* 1295 FF; *ate dane* 1304 Ass; *atte Dane* 1313 Ass; *de la Dane* 1327, 1332 Subs. — OE *denu* "valley".

¹ Part of this parish is in Loningborough hd.

Lynsore Court, Bottom 117 H 2. See KPN, p. 273.

Great Palmstead Fm, Little P. 117 J 2. See KPN, p. 41. — A comparison with this name (*Perhamstede* 747 BCS 176, etc. and in ME sources *Permestede*, but also *Pernested'* 1270 Ass; *Pnstede* 1278 Ass) may give a clue to the interpretation of the mysterious Prinsted, Sx (*Pernested(e)* 1151, 1253, etc.), left unexplained in EPNS VI, 56. From OE *peru* "pear" + *hāmstede*. *Perme*-, *Pernestede* is a phonetical development of *Perhamstede*.

Lower Hardres

Lower Hardres 117 G 2. See preceding parish name.

Catt's Fm 117 H 1. Cf. *Joh. le Kat*, *le Cat* 1278, 1292 Ass; *Warin. le Cat* 1313 Ass; *Werin. le Cat'* 1327 Subs; *War. Cat* 1332 Subs; *War. le Cat* 1346 Subs (all s. Bridge hd). — A manorial name.

Cook's Fm 117 H 2. Cf. *Luc. Cocus* 1292 Ass; *Joh. Cok'* 1327, 1348 Subs (all s. Bridge hd). — A manorial name.

Li. Eaton Fm (6"): *de Eyton'* 1327 Subs; *de Eytone* 1332 Subs. — OE *ēg* "island" + *tūn*.

Granville (P. H.) (6"). Cf. *Rad. de Glaunuyle* p. in L. H. 1235 FF; *Joh. de Glanuille* ten. in L. H. 1253-4 FeesKn. — The inn is perhaps named after this family.

Greenway Cottages (6"). The following forms possibly belong here: *de Greneweye* 1240 Ass; *de Greneweie*, *-weye* 1242-3 Fees; *Greneweye* 1270-1 BM I; *de Grenewey* 1278 Ass. — OE *grēne* "green" + *weg* "way".

Harmansole Fm 117 G 1: *de Hermodeshole* 1240 Ass; 1340 FF; *de Heremodesole* 13th c. BlackBk; *de Heremodsol'*, *de Ermodesole*, *de Heremodeshole* 1278 Ass; *de Hermodeshole* 1313-4 Seld 24, 204; 1327, 1332, 1334, 1338 Subs. — OE *Heremod*, pers. n. + *hol* "hole" or *sol* "miry pool".

Stockfield Wood (6"). Cf. perhaps *Henry de Stoke* 1315 FF (ArchC 13, 308), plt. in H.; *Th. atte ffelde*, q. in L. H. 1343 FF.

Street End 117 G 1: *de Strethende*, *-hend'* 1292 Ass; *de Stret-hende* 1327 Subs; *de Streteende* 1332 Subs; *de Stretend* 1334 Subs; *ate Strethende* 1338 Subs.

Young's Fm 117 H 1. Cf. perhaps *Hen. Juuenis* in H. 1240 FF.

Nackington

Nackington 117 G 2. See KPN, p. 348. This name (*Natin(c)g-*, *Natyngdune* 993 Lib. de Hyda, etc.) Karlström, p. 104, suggests may be a toponymic and derives it either from OE **net* "wet", corresponding to OHG *naz*, OS *nat* or from a word that is a cognate of OHG *nazza* "nettle". Of these two alternatives the former seems the more likely one. But the problem may be still more complicated. There is no stream here; even if the Nackington district may once have been wet, no conclusions as to this can be drawn from its present condition. In a discussion of pl-ns that may be related, v. EPNS IV, 188, s. Nafford, Wo, Mawer and Stenton have suggested the existence of a pers. n. OE **Nata*, a cognate of OHG *Nat(o)*, *Nazo*. They suggest that these names may be formed from the same stem as OE *nett* "net" (**nāt-*). Possibly Nackington may be explained on similar lines. It may also be suggested that a common noun OE **nata* "a person who is wet, perhaps one who wets his bed (? a child)", a word formed from the base OE **net* "wet", may once have existed and perhaps also have been used as a nickname. It may accordingly be alternatively suggested that the name of Nackington may contain an *-ing*-derivative of a nickname OE **Nata*. The fact that this is a name in *-dūn* "down" does not exclude the possibility of the first el. being a derivation of a pers. name. Cf. Harbledown in the close vicinity, v. *supra*.

Heppington Ho. 117 G 1: *Hebbinton'* 1181-2, 1183-4 P; *Hebinton'* 1182-3 P; *Ebynton'* 1242-3 Fees; *de Hebindon'*, *-ton'* 1270 Ass; *Hebynton* 1346 FA; *Hepyngton* 1407 Pat; *Hepynton* 1431 FA; *Heppynden* 1484 Pat. — Judging by the early forms the original form of this name was OE **Heb(b)ingtūn*, the first el. perhaps being a pers. n. A pers. n. OE **Hebba* is not evidenced, but it is a likely formation, perhaps originally a common noun and a nickname, from the same base as OE *hebban* "to heave, raise; rise". Cf. OE *Hebeca*, pers. n. (v. Redin, p. 157). The possibility that a toponymic, the name of a hillock or the like, may be formed from the same stem should of course not be denied. Heppington Ho. is on the slope of a hillock reaching the rather considerable height of 351 feet. — Cf. also discussion of *Hebbinge* (lost) in Boughton Aluph.

Sextries Fm 117 G 2: *Sextrey* 1507, 1541, 1564 BM I; *Sextrye* 1572 BM I. — This manor belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury and was allotted to the use of their *sacristie*, whence it acquired its name (v. Hasted, III, 726). Cf. *sextry* "sacristy; the residence of a sacristan" (NED).

Staplegate (lost): *de Stable-*, *de Staplegate* 1270 Ass; *de Staplegate* 1343-4 Ass; *de Stablegate* 1348 Subs; 1351 FF; *Stablegate* 1399 (1388) Ch; *Staplegate* 1790 Hasted, III, 649, map; *ib.*, 727. — Probably OE *stapol* "post, pillar, staple" (less likely ME *stable* < OF *estable* "stable") + *geat*, *gate* "gate". — On the interchange of *staple* and *stable* see s. *Whitstable supra*.

Patricxbourne

Patricxbourne 117 F 3: *Borne* 1086 DB; *Burne* 1087 (13th c.) Inq Aug; *Burna* 1172-3, 1174-5 P (tra Willi *Patricii*); *Pat'keburū* 1207 FineR; *Patricburū* 1215 ClR; *Badricesburn'* 1219 Fees; *Pat'kesb'ne* 1226 Ass; *Patrikeburn'* 1227 FF; *Patrickeburn* 1228 Cl; *Patrickesburne*, *Patrichesburn'* 1242-3 Fees; *Patrik(k)esbourne* 1253-4 FeesKn; *Patrichesburn'* 1254 FF; *Paterykesburn'* 1256 FF, etc. — Patricxbourne is on the Nail Bourne. The modern name of Patricxbourne no doubt commemorates the name of William *Patricius*, a 12th c. owner of the manor (see above). John *de Pratellis* or *de Pratis*, an owner of the manor of Patricxbourne in the early 13th c. (v. Hasted, III, 720) has nothing to do with the name of Patricxbourne.

Bifrons 117 F 2: *Bifrons* 1690 Ind Vill. — This seat was so called from its double front (v. Hasted, III, 721, b). It was built ca. 1600.

Higham 117 E 3: *de Hecham* 1240, 1254 Ass; *Hegham* 1242-3 Fees; 1253-4 FeesKn; 1346 FA; *de Hegham* 1324 ArchC 21, 206, etc. — OE *hēah* "high" + *hām*. See also KPN, p. 51.

Hode Fm 117 F 2: *La Hothe* 1276-7, 1315 BM I; *Atte hothe*, *Atte Hode* 1278 Ass; *la hotthe* 1313 Ass; *atte Hothe* 1348 Subs. — OE **hāþ* "heath".

Renville 117 G 2: *de Trimfeld'* 1240 Ass; *de Trenfeld*, *-feld'* 1327 Subs; *de Thremfelde* 1332, 1338, 1348 Subs; *de Thremfeld'* 1334, 1347 Subs; *Renfelde* 1535 Val. — The first el. may be a topographical word OE **þrym-*, formed from the base **þrum-* "something cut off" (found in OE *tungeþrum* "tongue-ligament").

Compare discussions of Rumsted Court in Hucking and Tramhatch in Charing, v. *supra*. — The second el. is OE *feld* "open land".

Shepherd's Close 117 G 3. Cf. perhaps Will. *Schep'h'de* 1348 Subs; Ric. *Shepherde* 1357 Subs (both s. Bridge hd).

Petham

Petham 117 H 1. See KPN, p. 288.

Broadwaygreen Fm 117 H 1: *de Bradeweiy* 1240 Ass; *de Bradeweye* 1254 Ass; (*de*) *Bradeweie* 1292 Ass; *Broadway* 1690 Ind Vill. — OE *brād* "broad" + *weg* "way".

Buckholt Fm 126 A 14. See KPN, p. 34.

Cotterell (lost): *bo. de Cotmaneborgh'* 1254 Ass; *bo. Cotarion'*, *bo. de Cotariis*, *Cotereresborgh'* 1292 Ass; *bo. of Cotterell* 1790 Hasted, III, 735. — OE *cotmanna*, Med. L. *cotariorum*, gen. pl. "cottagers". The modern form represents Med. L. *coterellus*, OF *coterel* "cottager".

Debden Court 117 G 1: *Depedane* 1403 Pat; *Depdane* 1535 Val. — OE *dēop* "deep" + *denu* "valley".

Denge Wood 116 J 13. See KPN, pp. 56, 280, and discussion of Dengemarsh in Lydd, v. *supra*.

Garlinge Green 116 J 14. See KPN, p. 259.

Hault Fm 126 A 14: *de Haute* 1278, 1343-4 Ass; 1327, 1332, 1334, 1338, 1346, 1348 Subs; *Hauts Place* 1790 Hasted, III, 736. — *Ivo de Haut* (ca. 1180) was the earliest of the family of *Haut* known as owners of this estate (v. Hasted, III, 736). A manorial name.

Kenfield Hall 117 G 1: *boscū de Kenefefeld*, *Kenefefeld* 1223 FF; *de Kenefeud* 1270 FF; *Kenefeud'* 1275 FF; *de Kenefeld'*, *de Kenefeud* 1278 Ass; *de Kenefeld* 1286 Cl; 1313-4 Seld 24, 204; 1328 Ipm; 1332 Subs; *de Kenefeld'*, *-feud'*, *de Kemfeld'* 1292 Ass; *de Kenefeld'* 1327, 1334 Subs, etc. — The 1223 forms suggest derivation of the name from OE *cyni(n)gafeld* "the kings' open field, the royal open field".

Red Wood Lees (6"). See KPN, p. 106.

Sappington Court 116 J 14: *Sapindon'* 1218 FF; 1254 Ass; *de Sepindon'* 1240 Ass; *Sapindon* 1242 Pat; 1301 BM I; *Sapyndon'* 1292 Ass; 1292 FF; *de Sapindone* 1304 Ass; 1338 Subs; *de Sapyndone* 1332 Subs; *de Sapindon'* 1334, 1346, 1347 Subs;

Sependon 1431 FA; *Savington* 1690 Ind Vill. — Compare Sabden, La (*Sapeden* c. 1140, etc.), v. Ekwall. PNL_a, 80, and Sapley, Hu (*Sappele* 1227, etc.), v. EPNS III, 208, the first el. being suggested to be OE *sæppe* "spruce fir", a loan-word from L *sappinus*. Cf. also Sapiston, Sf (*Sapestuna* DB, etc.), v. Skeat, PNSf, 105, who suggests derivation from a pers. n. OE **Sæp*. The fact that the introduction of the fir in the English woodland is considered to be comparatively late, makes connection of early pl-ns with the badly evidenced *sæppe*, which besides is a loan-word, rather problematic. It seems more inviting to connect them with the base of OE *sæp* "sap, juice", *sæpig* "sappy, juicy", Mod Engl *sappy* "full of moisture, wet, sodden". Cf. also Mod Engl *sapling* "a young (forest-)tree". — The base of the K name was perhaps OE **Sæpingdūn*. There is no stream at Sappington, nor is the ground wet here. May the name perhaps denote that the down was covered with saplings? An OE **sæping* with this sense seems conceivable. But the base may perhaps also be a nickname formed from the same base. Cf. Mod Engl *sap* "a fool, a simpleton", *sappy* "sodden; fat, plump; foolish". As for K pl-ns that open up similar problems, cf. discussion of Nackington, Sepham in Shoreham, and Sydenham in Lewisham, v. *supra*.

Stone Street (lost): *de Stanstrete* 1240 Ass; *de Stonstrete* 1278 Ass; *Stonstrete* 1292, 1313 Ass; *Stonestreet* 1690 Ind Vill. — OE *stān* "stone" + *stræt* "high-road".

Swarling Fm 117 G 1. See KPN, p. 102. The earliest forms of this name (*Sueordhlinca* 805 BCS 321, etc.) no doubt contain the elements OE *sweord* "sword" and *hline* "linch, rising ground". The simplest interpretation of the name seems to be that it may be an indication of finds of swords having been made here in early days. — But in spite of the fact that the forms in *hline* are found in two early 9th c. original charters (BCS 321, 341) I am not quite convinced that these forms are original. It seems possible that the original form may have been OE **Sweordlingas*, a *-ling* derivative of OE *sweord* "sword", the name perhaps originally being a nickname of the early settlers meaning "the swordsmen, the warriors" or the like. The ME *-linge(s)* forms are in agreement with such an OE base. It seems conceivable that a name of the supposed form **Sweordlingas* may even at

an early date have undergone a folk-etymological reinterpretation, the latter part *-lingas* being mistakenly understood as the pl. of the common noun *hline*. The repetition in BCS 341 of the *hline* forms may be explained as a kind of copying of the form of the earlier charter. The charters are partly related.

Wootton Fm 117 H 1: *de Wotton* 1270 Ass; *de Wodeton* 1278, 1292 Ass; *de Wodetone* 1332, 1338 Subs. — OE *wudu* "wood" + *tūn*.

Waltham¹

Waltham 126 A 14: *Wealtham* c. 1100 Dom Mon; *Waltham* 1199 RC; 1230 CuCh (ArchC 8, 283); (*p'ua*) *Wauthā* 1240 Ass; *Waltham* 1253-4 FeesKn; 1261-2 Ass; 1274 FF; *de Wautham* 1254 Ass; *Wautham*, *de Waldeham* 1270 Ass, etc. — OE *weald* "forest" + *hām*; v. Ekwall, StNPh I, 98. Ekwall suggests, p. 101, that the change from *Wealdham* to *Wealtham* in this and similar names is due to the assimilatory influence of the voiceless *h* on the preceding *d*.² Ekwall draws attention, p. 103, to the fact that a similar unvoicing of *d* to *t* cannot be proved in the cases of names such as *Stodham* (OE *stōd*) and *Reedham* (OE *hrēod*), that is in names where *d* followed by *h* is immediately preceded by a vowel. This makes Ekwall inclined to formulate the sound-law, at least provisionally, so that *d* after *l*, *n*, *r* becomes *t* before an *h*. This difference in the development of *d* before *h* is doubtless a little surprising. If the assimilatory influence of the voiceless *h* could change a *d* in the combinations *ld*, *nd*, *rd* to *t*, the same change of *d* before *h* to *t* is expected also when the *d* is preceded by a vowel. Perhaps, after all, the change of *d* to *t* in *ld*, *nd*, *rd* is quite unconnected with the fact that an *h* follows. It is well-known that in the ME dialect of West Midland final *d* preceded by *l*, *n*, *r* is unvoiced to *t* and that this development takes place also in a stressed syllable (v. Jordan, ME HB § 158). A final *d* preceded by a vowel it is not unvoiced. The same unvoicing of a final *d* after *n* and *l* is also known from OE, although here the instances recorded are restricted to syllables which do not carry the chief

¹ Part of this parish is in Stowing hd.

² The same suggestion was made previously by Zachrisson, PNRN *vis, *vask, p. 25, note 2.

stress (e. g. *ferelt* "way") and to the pl. *sint* "are", which word may be weakly stressed (v. Bülbring, AE EB § 566). But the fact that this unvoicing cannot be proved to have taken place in OE in a stressed syllable also, need not exclude the possibility that at a very early, perhaps pre-literary, date such an interchange of *t* and *d* after *l*, *n*, *r*, according as the *d* was final or followed by a vowel, may very well have existed. The force of analogy must have worked very strongly in favour of the maintenance of the forms with a voiced consonant. I mean that an interchange of e. g. early OE **wealt* (uninflected form) and *wealde*, etc. (inflected forms) is quite conceivable. The OE and ME cases of unvoicing may be the rest-forms of a development that in early times may have been much more general. I accordingly suggest the possibility that *Wealtham* may contain the uninflected **wealt* from earlier *weald* "forest", *d* being unvoiced to *t* in a final position. In the common noun analogy may soon have reinstated *weald* in the uninflected form, at least in the written language. In the place-name the association with the common noun may soon have been lost, and thus it is easy to understand that the *Wealt*-form may here have carried the day. Unlike Ekwall I accordingly suggest that the unvoicing of *d* to *t* may be independent of the position before *h*. I am led to this suggestion by the fact that a similar unvoicing of *d* to *t* cannot be proved in the case of the consonant being preceded by a vowel and followed by an *h*. The fact that the unvoicing seems to be restricted to the combinations *ld*, *rd* (*nd*) when they are not followed by a vowel, makes it in my opinion likely that the change discussed should be explained on similar lines as the above referred-to unvoicing of *d* to *t* in the same combinations *ld*, *rd* (*nd*) when placed in a final position.

Ansdores 117 H 1: *de Aginsdore* 1240 Ass; *de Agnesdore* 1254 Ass (s. Petham hd); *Annysdore* 1790 Hasted, III, 743, u. — I suggested, v. KPN, p. 64, that this name may contain the same el. OE **hagan*- or the like, meaning probably enclosure, as the former part of the name Anvil (Green) in this parish. The fact that all the early forms of Anvil have initial *H*-, whereas the early forms of Ansdores begin in *A*-, may be indicative of different origin. More early forms for Ansdores are needed. The first el. may possibly be Cont *Agin*, pers. n. or *Agnes*, (fem.) pers. n., the

latter a common pers. n. in ME. Cf. Richdore in the same parish. — The second el. is OE *dor* "gate, door".

Anvil Green 126 A 14. See KPN, p. 64. As an alternative, but perhaps a less likely one, it may be suggested that the first el. of this name (*de Hachenefeud'*, *de Haugnefeld'* 1240 Ass; *de Hakgen-*, *de Hannefeld'* 1254 Ass, etc.) may be the OE pers. n. *Hagona*, a name probably of Cont origin (v. Forssner, p. 138). Cf. also the preceding name.

Ashenfield Fm 126 B 13: *Esmerefel* 1086 DB; *Ethemesisfelde* 1087 (13th c.) Inq Aug; *Esmerefeld*, *Eastmeretel* c. 1100 Dom Mon; *Eshmere-*, *Essemerefeld* 13th c. BlackBk; *Essemerefeld* 1237 Ch; *Esmerefeld'* 1242-3 Fees; 1246 Cl; *Essmersfelde* 1253-4 FeesKn; *de Asm'efeld'* 1258 Ass; *Esmerefeud* 1263 Ipm; *Esmerefeld* 1275 (?) Inq; *Asmerefelde* 1294 Ipm; *Asshemerfeld'* 1296 FF, etc. — This name may contain a pers. n. OE **Æscmæ*r (cf. *to æscmæres wierde*, *æt æscmæres wierde* 909 BCS 624; *on æscmæres hammas* 958 BCS 1022; *on æscmæres hammas* 968 BCS 1227). But it is also possible to construe the name as OE *æsc* "ash-tree" + *mere* "mere, pool" + *feld* "open field". The compound OE *æscmere* occurs in Ashmere in Meopham, v. *supra*. On triple compounds containing *mere* as a second el. cf. *sub* Redemeregge (OE *hræod* + *mere* + *hrycg*) in Speldhurst, v. *supra*. Zachrisson, StNPh VI, 74, prefers to derive the OE instances from OE *æscmere*. The genitival forms may perhaps slightly favour derivation from a pers. n. OE *wc(o)rþ* "enclosure", *hamm* "enclosure", *feld* "open land" may all be combined with pers. ns. But it is also possible that the names in *-mere* may early by popular etymology have been interpreted as containing a pers. n. in *-mer*. Note the vacillation of forms with and without *-s* in the case of Ashenfield.

Bavinge Fm 126 B 14. See KPN, p. 98. This name (*Babinge* 1260-1 BM I; *de Babbynge* 1320 FF, etc.) is probably an *ing*-derivative of OE *Babba*, pers. n.

Bere (lost): *de Byere*, *de Biere* 1254 Ass; *de Bere* 1278 Ass; 1301 FF; 1327, 1346, 1348 Subs; *Bere* 1790 Hasted, III, 740. — OE *býre* "shed, hovel" or OE *bār(e)*, OK *bēr(e)* "pasture".

Cake Street (lost): *Cake Street*, *Kake Street* 1790 Hasted, III, 649, map; 743. — Compare Th. *Cake* 1348 Subs (s. Petham hd). — A manorial name.

Gogway (6"): *Gogwey* 1473 AD, v. 2 (s. W.). — The first el. is probably the dial. *gog* "bog, quagmire". — Cf. Gogland, D, v. EPNS IX, 380.

Grandacre Fm 126 A 14: *de Grandek'* 1226 Ass (s. Petham hd). — OE *grand* "grand, great" + OE *æcer* "cultivated piece of land". Grandacre is probably identical with *de Gartaker'* 1334, 1346 Subs; *de Gartakere* 1347 Subs (all s. Petham hd). The first el. is probably OE *grēat* "great". Cf. also *Lytteluchetaker'*, etc. s. Whiteacre in this parish.

Hobday's Wood (6"). The family of *Hobday* owned the ma. of Anvil Green for many years (v. Hasted, III, 743, t).

Little London 117 J 1. Cf. *de Langedene* 1254 Ass; 1338 Subs; *de Langeden'* 1278 Ass; *de Langedane* 1316-28 Ass; *de Longedane* 1332 Subs. — OE *lang* "long" + *denu* "valley". — But the name may perhaps, after all, be identical with Li. London in Lydden, v. *supra*.

Richdore 126 A 14: *Dore* 1535 Val (mentioned before Waltham). Cf. perhaps Hug. *le Riche* 1240 Ass (s. Stowting hd). Part of Waltham is in Stowting hd. Compare Ansdore, v. *supra*.

Sarness Fm 126 A 14. Cf. Eust. *Ssarnel* 1292 Ass; Joh. *Sarneyl* 1327 Subs; Joh. *Sarnel* 1332 Subs; Walt. *Sarnel*, Joh. *Sernel* 1343-4 Ass; Walt., Th., Joh., St. *Sarnel* 1348 Subs (all s. Petham hd); Will. *Sarnel* (in W.) 1379 FF. — A manorial name.

Sheep Court 117 J 1. See KPN, p. 119.

Terry's Wood (6"). Cf. St. *Terry* de Waltham 1313 Ass.

Wadden Hall 117 J 1: *de Wadinhale* 1176 FacsC; *de Wadehale* 1179-80 P; *de Wadehala*, *de Wadenhal'* 1180-1 P; 1236 ArchC 15, 364; *de Wadenhal'* 1181-2 P; *Wedenhala* l. 12th c. BM I; *Wadenhale* 1210-12 RBE; 1253-4 FeesKn; 1274 FF; 1275 RH; 1278 Ass; *de Wadenhal* 1247 Ch; *de Wadenhale* 1276 FF; 1292 Ass; 1334 Subs; *Wodenhale* 1279 Peck; 1346 FA; *Wadenale* 1419, 1444 BM I. — The second el. is OE *healh* "nook, corner". The first el. may perhaps be connected with OE *wād* "woad", *wāden*, *-wāden* "of woad". OE *wād* is a well-known el. in English pl.-ns. As there is no stream here OE (*ge*)*wæd* "ford" cannot be considered in this context. The *e*- and *o*-spellings seem to go against derivation from OE *Wad(da)*, pers. n. Cf. Waddendene in Bethersden, v. *supra*. But the sporadic *Wod-*,

Wed- (= *Wod*?) forms may be of no importance for the etymology of the name. Besides the base may also be an OE **Wæd(d)a*, pers. n.; cf. discussion of Weddington in Ash, v. *supra*.

Whiteacre 126 A 14: *Watekere* 1210-12 RBE; *Watacra* 1216-72 BM I; *de Watecere* 1240 Ass; *Whetacre* 1253-4 FeesKn; *de Wethacr'* 1254 Ass; *Whetece* 1258 FF; *Little Wetekere* 1260-1 BM I; *de Whetacre* 1270 Ass; 1313-4 Seld 24; 1323, 1324 FF; 1332 Subs; *de Watacra* 1292 Ass; *de (Lyttel)whetaker'* 1327 Subs; *de (Litel)whetaker'* 1334 Subs; *Whitacre*, *de Wheteacre* 1346 FA, etc. — OE *hwæte* "wheat" + *æcer* "cultivated piece of land".

Yockletts Fm 117 J 1. See KPN, p. 104.

Kinghamford Hundred

Chingesford 1165-6 P; *Chingesford* 1166-7 P; *Kinghamford* 1178-9 P; 1226, 1254 Ass; 1264 Inq; *Kinghamford'* 1240 Ass; *Kynghamforde* 1253-4 FeesKn; *Kynghamford'* 1278 Ass, etc. — This hundred is called *Berham* (= Barham 117 H 3) hundred in DB. The hundred meeting-place was evidently in Barham, probably near the village of Barham at the point where the road crosses the Nail Bourne. This is central in the hundred and easily accessible from its different parts. The original form of the hundred name was perhaps OE *cyningesford* "the king's ford". Kinghamford is perhaps a contamination of *Kingesford* and Barham, the earlier name of the hundred. Note that Barham in DB belonged to the demesne "ferm" of King Edward.

Barham

Barham 117 H 3. See KPN, pp. 87, 357. Ekwall, StEPPN, p. 21, suggests that this name (*Biora. ham.* 799 BCS 293; *Beorahames* (gen.) 805 BCS 319; *Beorham, -es* 824 BCS 381, etc.) may contain an unrecorded pers. n. OE **Bera*, a personification of OE *bera* "bear". Cont and Scand parallels of this name exist. If the first el. was a pers. n. OE **Bera* we should, however, have expected a pl-n form OE **Be(o)ranham*. But there is no trace of a medial *-n-*. Ekwall suggests that the medial *-n-* may have disappeared before *h* in *-ham*, which he assumes was still

pronounced as a fricative in very early OK. I proposed that *-aham*, instead of expected *-anham*, in some K names may be due to analogical influence from the numerous *-ingaham* name group. But it is perhaps possible that these names contain, after all, a genuine gen. pl. as a first el. The early settlers at Barham may perhaps have been called the **bere*, **beras* "the men resembling bears in strength or courage" or the like. Such a collective noun may have been formed from the base of OE *bera* "bear" on the analogy of tribal names such as OE *Engle*, *Dene*, *Eotas*, etc. I accordingly suggest that Barham may mean the *hām* of the **Bere*, *-as* "the men resembling bears".

Breach 117 J 3: *de Breche* 1226, 1240, 1270 Ass; *Brech'* 1278 Ass; *Brechtes*, *de (la) Breche* 1292 Ass, etc. — OE *bræc*, *brec* "land broken up by the plough".

Broome 117 J 4: *de Brome* 1240 Ass; *la Brome* 1254, 1258 Ass; *de la Brome* 1275 RH; 1278 Ass; *ate Brome* 1327 Subs, etc. — OE *brōm* "broom".

Burton (lost): *Berton'* 1247 FF; *de Bertun'* 1254 FF; *ate Bertone* 1354 FF; *Burton* 1690 Ind Vill. — OE *beretūn* "barley-farm".

Clip Gate Wood (6"): *Clippgate* 1662 ArchC 25, 286. — A *clip-gate* is probably a gate fastened with a clip or clasp.

Derrington 117 H 3. See KPN, p. 189.

Upper, Lower Digges Place (6"). Cf. Joh. *Digges* in B. 1254 Ass; Joh. *Dygge(s)* (s. Kingston 117 H 3) 1256 FF; 1261 FF, etc. On the family of *Digge(s)* see further Hasted, III, 756.

Duskins 117 H 3. See KPN, p. 162. The ME forms of this name (*de Thurkyng'* 1270 FF; *Thurskyng* 1304 Ass; *Thruskyng'* 1313 Ass; *de Thurskyng* 1334, 1338 Subs) show that *duscineg* *déono* 824 BCS 381, which form no doubt also refers to Duskins, cannot safely be taken as the base for the interpretation of the name. I suggested that Duskins may be formed from the stem **þrusk-*, that is from the same base as the pret. pl. and pret. part. forms of OE *þerscan* "to thrash, thresh" and that the name perhaps meant "the threshing-place". But the name should probably be compared with Thruxted in Chartham (*Thruxted* 1548 etc.). This is probably OE *þrysce* "thrush" + *stede*. Duskins may perhaps be formed from the same base and indicate a place where thrushes abounded. By the side of OE *þrysce* there may have existed a form without mutation of which the place-name

may be a derivative. It is also plausible to assume that the base may be the name of the bird used as a nickname. — But it is also possible that the ME forms may be corruptions of the unintelligible *ðuscincg* in the charter. If so, connection with OE *fuhsian*, *fuhsian* “to make misty, dark” may be possible. It is dubious whether the original sense of the base was “misty, foggy” or “swelling” (v. WP 1, 712). In any case it seems possible to derive nicknames from a base of these meanings. Cf. Arpinge in Newington and Hawkenbury in Headcorn, v. *supra*. But the name may also be a toponymic. More early forms are needed for the elucidation of this mysterious name.

Ham Fm 117 H 3: Joh. *de Hamme* (in B.) 1313 Ass; Rob., Joh. *de Hamme* 1327 Subs, etc. — OE *hamm*.

Jumping Downs (6"). Cf. discussion KPN, p. 86.

Knowle Wood (6"): *Knowle Wood* 1662 ArchC 25, 286. — OE *cnoll* “knowl”.

Maydeken (6"): *Maydeken* 1586 ArchC 25, 269; 1593(?) ArchC 6, 280; 1649 ib., 281; 1667 ArchC 25, 259; *Made Ken* 1662 ib., 286. — According to Hasted, III, 757, this place was named after a family *Madekin* who owned this place until the reign of King Henry VI (1422-61). The name is probably originally a nickname and the same as *maydekin* “a little maid”, evidenced ca. 1440. The name appears as a family name in Rob. *Maidekyn*, Clem. *de* (error for *le*) *Madekyn* 1327 Subs (s. Axton hd).

Out Elmstead 117 H 3: *Vttelmestun* 1226 Ass; *de Huthelmeston* 1254 Ass; *Hut(h)elmeston*, *de Hutelemeston* 1270 Ass; *Vthelmeston*, *Vthlemeston* 1278 Ass; *Outhelmeston* 1313 Ass; *Outtelmeston* 1502 Ipm; *Outelmeston* 1790 Hasted, III, 755. — I suggest the first el. may be an OE pers. n. **Ūthelm*. This name is not on record, but compare OE *Ūhtred*. Compare perhaps also *Huctelmin* (in Sutton 117 H 7) 1207 Hasted, IV, 130. From OE **Ūthelming*, an *ing*-derivative of the same name? — This pl-n is corrupted by popular etymology. The final *-ton* (OE *tūn*) was supplanted by *-stead*, no doubt because the middle part of the name was associated with *elm*, the tree, and the name was probably influenced by that of Elmstead, ca. 6 miles distant. The first syllable of the name was interpreted as *out* “without, outside”.

Ropersole Fm 117 J 4. Is this name a corruption of *Boscum*

de Roxpoll(e) 1444-5 Kent Rec. 7; *Boscum de Coxpole* (s. Denton), *Roxpole* 1475-6 ib.; *Rockspole Wood* 1589 ArchC 25; *Greate Roxpoll Wood*, *Little Roxpoll* (in B.) 1662 ib.? — From OE *hrōc* “rook” + *pōl* “pool”? Cf. also Roxborough Wood (6") in the adjacent parish of Denton.

Shelvin 117 J 4. See KPN, p. 266.

Walderchain Wood 117 J 3: *Waterchine* 1263 Ipm; *Walt'chyne* 1270 FF; *Walterchine* 1278-9 BM I; *Waldirchene* 1327-77 BM II; *Walderchyn* 1463 ArchC 25, 262; *Waldercheyne Wood* 1662 ib., 286. — The second el. is no doubt OE *cine*, *cinu* “chink, fissure, cavern”. The first el. is OE *wealdwara*, gen. pl. “the forest-dwellers”. The forms with *t* are due to association with the pers. n. *Walter* or perhaps with OE *wealt-* in *Waltham supra*. Cf. also *Walderslade* in Chatham, v. *supra*. — The name is perhaps identical in meaning with *Waldershare*, v. *infra*.

Bishopsbourne

Bishopsbourne 117 G 3. See KPN, p. 85. The manor of Bourne al. Bishopsbourne belonged from an early date to the Archbishop of Canterbury (v. Hasted, III, 744).

Benhill Wood (6"): *de Ben(n)ehelde* 1304 Ass. — The first el. may be OE *Beonna*, pers. n. or OE *bi(o)nnan* “within”. The second el. is OE *h(i)elde* “slope”.

Bourne-Place (= **Bourne Park** 117 G 3?), al. *Hautsbourne*, al. *Shelvingbourne* or *Shelvington*. These are manorial names. Joh. *de Sheluyng*, probably from the adjacent *Shelvin* 117 J 4, possessed this manor in 1309 (see 1309 FF, ArchC 12, 303). Later in the 14th c. the manor passed into the hands of the family *de Haut* in Petham (see Hasted, III, 745). Note also the name *Upperbourne* 1444 BM I, probably a translation of *Haut* “high”.

Great Bursted Fm 117 H 2: *de Burstede*, *de Burstone* 1270 Ass; *de Borstede* 1284 FF; *de Burstede* 1292 Ass; 13th c. BlackBk; 1327, 1332, 1334, 1338 Subs; *de Bor-*, *de Burstede* 1313 Ass, etc. According to Hasted, III, 746, the name was in ancient deeds written *Burghsted*. Cf. further *Beristede* 1216-72 BM II which the editors hesitatingly identify with *Bursted*. The collected evidence of this name favours derivation from OE *burh*, *byrig* “fortified place” + *stede*. There is no stream (OE *burna*) here. — The same early loss of medial *h* (*ʒ*) is found in *Burstead*, Ess.

Charlton Fm 117 H 3: *de Cherlton'* 1240 Ass; *de Cherleton'* 1254, 1292, 1313 Ass; *de Cherton'* 1334 Subs; *de Cherlton'* 1338 Subs. — OE *ceorlatūn* "peasants' farm".

Gorsley Wood 117 H 2: *Gosley* 1541 BM I. — OE *gōs* "goose" + *lēah* "clearing".

Langhampark Lodge 117 H 2: *de Lang(e)ham* 1313 Ass; *de Langhamme* 1327, 1332, 1334 Subs, etc. — OE *lang* "long" + *hamm*.

Oswalde (6"). Cf. Roger *Oswold* 1477 ArchC ex. v. II, 23.

Pennycrych (lost): *Penycrek*, or *Penecrek* in B. 1502 Ipm; *Penycrych bosc'* 1574 Ipm. — This is no doubt an instance of a name identical with Penkridge, St, Pentridge, Do, and Pentrich, Db (Romano-British *Pennocrucium* "top of the hill"); cf. Zachrisson, RKS, p. 49 ff. We accordingly find the Keltic elements *crouk-a* "hill" and *pen* "head, top" combined no less than four times. Perhaps the name came to be used as synonymous to "tumulus or collection of tumuli or ancient remains". There are tumuli, they are of Roman date, v. VCH III, 146, in Gorsley Wood in Bishopsbourne. Note perhaps also Crows Camp (6") near Gorsley Wood. Close to Pentridge there are several tumuli, a camp and an earthwork and the site of a British village. There is a Roman Camp just north of the village of Pentrich. The map offers no information about the existence of barrows at Penkridge, but traces of a mound may easily have disappeared at this comparatively important place. The survival of this Keltic name in districts settled by Anglo-Saxons seems to me easier to understand if it referred to an artificial hill or barrow rather than if it had the meaning of the top of a hill. The country at Penkridge is rather flat, no hills of any appreciable height being found there. Pentridge is, it is true, at the foot of a considerable hill called Pentridge Knoll. Pentrich is in undulating country. The district of Bishopsbourne is undulating, but there are no hills there. No hill-names are found in this parish. Holder interprets Keltic *pennō-crūcīō-n* as "kegel-förmiger haufe", that is a tumulus or a barrow.

Denton

Denton 117 J 4. See KPN, pp. 88, 293. For other cases of ME excrement, unetymological medial *-(i)n-* cf. Wootton Ho, Sx, v.

EPNS VII, 412, and Farming Woods, Nth, Templeton, Berks, v. EPNS X, 159. Compare also for Wootton *infra* such forms as *Wodyntone* 1253-4 FeesKn; *de Wodinton'* 1278 Ass; *Wodynton* 1279 Peck; 1291 TE (OE *wudu* "wood" + *tūn*). It is of course the influence from the numerous *-in(g)ton* (OE *-ingtūn*) name group which has called forth analogical forms such as *Denin(g)ton*, etc. There is no need whatever to assume a variant OE **Deningtūn* by the side of the evidenced *Dene tūn* "valley farm".

Gatteridge Fm (6"): *de Gatherste* in D. 1304 Ass; *de Gath'st* 1348 Subs; (*le Sowth, le North*) *Gateherst, le Northgatherst* 1444-5 East Kent Rec. (KRS 7); *Gatehurst Fm* in D. 1655 ArchC 25, 285. — OE *gāt* "goat" + *hyrst* "wood". — It is impossible to decide whether *-ridge* is a substitution for *-hyrst* or a corruption of this el.

Lodgelees Fm 117 J 3: message called *Lodge Lease-House* 1658 ArchC 25, 285. — The second el. is probably OE *lās* "pasture".

Tappington Fm 117 J 3. See KPN, pp. 78, 275. This name (*Tapinton'* 1242-3 Fees, etc.) may equally well be derived from a pers. name, originally a nickname or common noun, OE **Tep(p)a*, **Tap(p)a* or the like or from a topographical word derived, like the presumed pers. n., from the same stem as OE *tæppa* "tap, spigot" (cf. WP 1, 765). As the name is an *-ington* formation, the former alternative is perhaps here the preferable one. Cf. also Tapners (*Teppanhyse* 765-91 BCS 260, etc.) in Leigh, where we may also hesitate between the two alternatives, perhaps with an inclination in favour of the former.

Kingston

Kingston 117 H 3. See KPN, p. 315.

Ileden 117 G 3. See KPN, p. 160. Ekwall, PN *-ing*, p. 7, derives this name (*Gilding* 873 BCS 536; *Gildinge* 1038-50 KCD 790; *de Ildinges* 1168-9 P, etc.) from OE **Gilda*, pers. n., and compares OE *Geldu*, *Gelde-*, *Gildewine*, pers. ns. As it seems doubtful whether the stem *Geld-*, *Gild-* was used in OE for the formation of pers. ns I suggested that the pl-n discussed may be formed from the stem of OE *gi(e)ld*, *geld* "yield, payment, tribute; worship, sacrifice", *gi(e)ldan* "to yield, pay; worship, sacrifice to". It is perhaps possible that the name was originally

the name of the early settlers who may have been called the **Gieldingas* "the tribute payers; the sacrificers, worshippers" or the like.

Marley 117 H 3: *de Merille* 1254 Ass; *de Merley* 1278 Ass; *de Merile* 1292 Ass; 1334, 1338 Subs; *Meryle* (p.) 1332 Subs; *de Mer'le* 1348 Subs; *Merile* (p.) 1357 Subs. — There is a small pool here. From OE *mere* "pool" or, possibly, (*ge*)*mære* "boundary" + *lēah*.

Reed's Fm 117 H 2: *de Rede* 1304 Ass; *Great Reede* (in Barham) 1612 ArchC 25, 276. — OE *hryd-* in *hryding* "clearing".

Wootton¹

Wootton 117 J 4. See KPN, p. 15.

Giddinge 117 J 4. See KPN, p. 14. Ekwall, PN *-ing*, p. 160, derives this name (*Geddinge* 687 BCS 69; *Geddinge* 799 BCS 296, etc.) from OE **Gyddā*, pers. n. — An OE **Gyd(d)a* may perhaps be a plausible formation from the same stem as OE *God(d)*, *God(d)a*, pers. ns. — Zachrisson, StNPh V, 16, 80, compares *gyddan dene* BCS 789 and suggests that Giddinge may be a derivative from the same stem as Mod Engl *gid* "jack-snipe" or alternatively a name for a wet place or water course (Germ **gūp* from IG **gheut-* by the side of **gheud-* "giessen", in ME *gote*, OE *gyte* "flood, water course"). There are, however, no indications, at least nowadays, that this was a wet place, or that a water course may have run here. The place is on a slight, broad protuberance of the ground. Nor is the very badly evidenced and obscure bird-name *gid* a strong indication that a number of place-names, v. also Gedding, Sf, Gidding, Hu and Gedding Hall, Sf, may be derivatives of this bird-name. — Perhaps the name was originally a nickname for the early inhabitant(s) of the place. OE **Gyding(as)* "the man (men) possessed by a spirit" or the like (cf. OE *gydig* "possessed by a spirit, insane"; *Goding* "Son of God") may be a likely nickname.

Bewsborough Hundred

Beusberg(e) 1086 DB; *Beauuesberga*, *-berge*, *Beausberga* 1087 (13th c.) Inq Aug; *Beuesb'ge* 1161-2 P; *Beauseberge* 1219 Fees;

¹ Part of this parish is in Eastray hd.

Beausb'ge, *Bawesberg*, *Beagesberg* 1226 Ass; *Byauesberg*, *Beawesbergh*, *Beusberg*, *Beausb'gh* 1240 Ass; *Beawesberghe* 1253-4 FeesKn, etc. — The second el. is OE *beorg* "barrow, hill". As for the first el. see *Beauxfield* in *Whitfield*, v. *infra*. — The hundred meeting-place was no doubt at *Buesborough Cross*, a cross-roads, in *Whitfield*.

Coldred

Coldred 117 J 5. See KPN, p. 265.

Newssole Fm 117 J 6: *de Neusol'* 1200 Cur; *Newesole* 1262 FF; *Newesole*, *de Niwesole* 13th c. BlackBk; *de Newssole* 1291 TE; *de Neuesole* 1292 Ass; *de Neuesole* 1304 Ass; 1327, 1332, 1334 Subs, etc. — OE *niowe* "new" + *sol* "muddy pool".

Ponshall Ho. (site of) (6"): *Popeselle*, *Popessale* 1086 DB; *Poplesheale* c. 1100 Dom Mon; *de Popeshal'* 1202 Cur; *de Popeshag'* 1203 Cur; *Papleswalle* 1211-2 RBE; *Popeshal'* 1240, 1254, 1278 Ass; 1262 FF; *Nortpopesalle*, *de Popes(h)ale*, *Nortpopeall'* 1242-3 Fees; *Popleshale* 1247 ArchC 29, 229; (*North*)*popeshalle* 1253-4 FeesKn; *Popeles-*, *Poppleshale* 1261-2 RBE; *Popeshal* 1267 Ch; 1283 Ipm; *de Poplissal'* 13th c. BlackBk; *Popeshal(e)* 1275 RH; *Popeshall-*, *Pop(p)es-*, *Popeleshale* 1270 Ass; *Popeshale* 1278 QW; 1291 TE; *Popesal'* 1278 Ass; *Popes-*, *Pipes-*, *p'ua Popeles-*, *Popleshale* 1292 Ass, etc. Forms with *-p-* and *-pl-* interchange also in later forms. — The second el. is evidently OE *healh* "corner". The first el. seems best explained by assuming it to be OE *popul*, probably meaning "poplar" (see *Bosworth-Toller*). "A *healh* where there was a poplar." *-n-* in the 6" map is probably an error for *p*. Cf. *Popshall* in 1799 Hasted, IV, 1, map. — As for names containing a tree-name in the genitive, cf. *Maplescombe* in *Kingsdown* and *Maplesden* in *Benenden*, v. *supra*.

Singledge 117 J 6. See KPN, p. 45. Ekwall, PN *-ing*, p. 8, suggests that this name (*Saenling* 761 BCS 190; *Sænling* c. 772 BCS 207; *de Senglyngge* 1313 FF) may be a derivative of OE *sæne* "late", the meaning being perhaps "wood that puts forth leaves late in spring". This does not seem a very likely meaning. But the base suggested may be correct. Perhaps the name is originally a nickname of the early settler(s) who may have been called the *Sænling(as)* "the lazy, slack, cowardly one(s)" or the

AN INCISED SLAB AT WEST WICKHAM

XVII, was then (1796) in the north aisle. It may possibly still be in the crypt of the modern church built on the site about 1847, either whole or broken up among the rubble which almost fills it, making a search next to impossible.

Horton Kirby. c.1320. Head of a priest in amice. On floor of north chapel.

Rochester Cathedral. c.1325. Civilian or priest, under canopy, almost completely effaced; head and hands once inlaid in white marble or composition (now lost). Foreign; very large. Crypt, near north-east corner.

West Wickham. I. ? 1344. ? Walter de Cestreford, rector; marginal inscription of brass, in separate Lombardic letters, now lost. Only two fragments, let into the paving just outside the south porch, remain. These are dealt with in Mr. D'Elboux's notes on the West Wickham brasses (see page 119). II. 1362. John de Huntingfeld, rector, in mass vestments, half effigy. On floor of north chapel.

Lesnes Abbey. c.1360. A civilian.

Crundale. 1466. John Sprot, J. C. B., rector, in mass vestments. On altar tomb at west end of north aisle.

Nonington. 1526. John Hamon and two wives. Almost entirely worn out. On floor of nave.

Margate. 1588. Henry Crispe, in half armour. Mural in alabaster frame, south chapel.

Wrotham. 1588. Robert Rychers, Esq., in civil dress, and wife, kneeling. Mural in alabaster frame on north wall of chancel, high up.

Otterden. 1654. Margaret, wife of William ? Slatyer, with four children, rising from a funeral urn. On nave floor.

If any member can add to this list, I should be grateful if he would kindly send me a note of any further examples to 2 Holly Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Angus, N.B.

I am indebted to Mr. D'Elboux for his kindness in looking up Waller's notes for me.

SOME KENTISH INDENTS, III.

By R. H. D'ELBOUX, M.C., M.A., F.S.A.

BRIDGE

Outside the west door, as part of the paving, is a slab, 35 by 82 in., now very worn and broken. It shows indents, in parts, for a man and wife c. 1450, and a group of daughters. Most of the outline of the male effigy and the area where sons might have been are completely gone.

It is unnoticed by Parsons and Cozens, but Hasted (Vol. III, 726 n.) gives:—"On the north side of the churchyard, near the porch, is an antient tomb, on which were once the figures of a man and woman, and an inscription in brass, all long since gone." Hasted differentiates between "tomb" and "gravestone." It would seem, therefore, that this slab, which now lies north and south, was once the top slab of a table tomb, and probably a rare example of an external brass of pre-reformation days, since it is most unlikely that a tomb ejected from the church would be re-erected in the yard.

If a genuine external brass, it is the earliest in date so far recorded, and the only pre-reformation example in Kent, though three wills exist that ask for churchyard brasses, all of early sixteenth century. At High Halden, the churchyard tomb of Stephen Scott 1601 still retains part of its brass (see *M.B.S. Trans.* for 1948).

No doubt the tomb was destroyed and the slab placed where it now is, during the construction of the path from the road to the west door, presumably at the renovations of 1859-60.

CHILHAM.

Faussett visited this church in 1757. He noted two indents, and a now lost brass; in the chancel, "Another stone w^{ch} has had a Brazen Figure and a Coat upon it which are both gone;" in the north transept, "Here is another Black stone, with a Brass Figure of a Man in a Priest's habit—But the Plate with y^e Inscription is lost." Finally, in the nave, "On a loose Brass Plate is this Inscription:

"Hic Facet Rob'tus S . . . et . . . Uxor ejus, qui quidem Rob'tus obiit xx^o Die Mensia November' A^o ani 1425.¹ Quorum Animabus ppicietur Deus. Amen."

Zechariah Cozens, Margate schoolmaster, and author of *A Tour Through the Isle of Thanet*, was born at Chilham in 1763. In 1791 he

¹ Faussett has a note opposite: "This figure looks like a 4." He evidently copied into his manuscript book from notes taken on the spot.

SOME KENTISH INDENTS, III

sent to the Topographer a detailed account of the church and its monuments, these being verified from the parish registers. Of the lost brass, he wrote:—"About the middle of the south transept is a flat stone which had on it a small figure in a Monkish habit; and a brass



BRIDGE.

inscription plate, part of which has been lost many years; what remains is as follows:—

"Hic iacet Robtus . . . wood
xx^o die mes Novebr A^o ani MCC."

In 1793 he published his *Tour*, which included the Canterbury environs. Monument No. 35 at Chilham is again our lost brass,

SOME KENTISH INDENTS, III

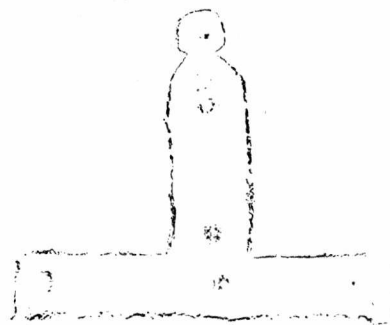
"apparently of a priest" and an inscription "part of which has been defaced many years; what remains legible is as follows:

Hic iacet Robtūs Skintigule et . . . uror, qui obiit
xx^o die mēs Novēbr A^o dñi M^oCCCCXX . . ."

In his manuscript *History of Kent* some of his Chilham entries were written in 1793, and here we find:—"On a Purbeck stone, near the middle of the transept was a small brass figure, beneath which was the following inscription; still, in part, remaining on a brass plate.

"Hic iacet Robtūs Skinteigule et. . .
xx^o die mes Novēbr A^o dñi MCC[CCXXV. . .]"

The brass plate has apparently been loose since Faussett's day. Hasted does not mention it: Faussett was defeated by the name, but

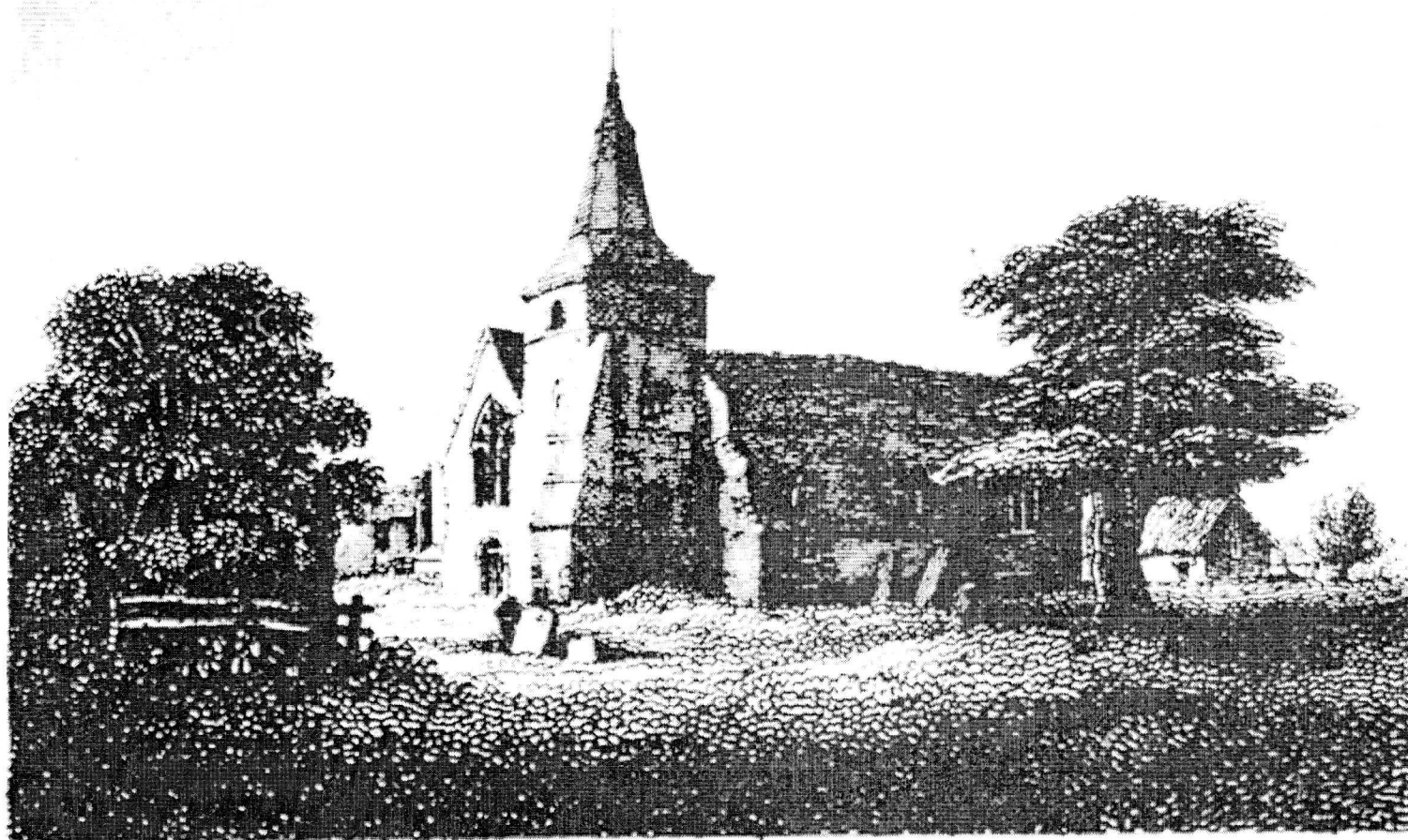


CHILHAM, III.

Cozens by his determination, has given us a clue. The south chapel was dedicated to St. Anne: in it Robert Skatergoode desired to be buried by his will, proved in 1476 (Will P.R.C. 2, 327). It is to be observed that in his MS. history, Cozens ventures nothing concerning the dress of the effigy. Whether he was going by the indent, or the memory of man, there is no telling; if the latter it was possibly a shroud brass, though of early date.

There remains the question of whence Cozens obtained the date and the few words of the sinister side of the inscription. Faussett died in 1776 and his manuscript is still unpublished. Cozens cannot have seen it, or he would have copied accurately.¹ He might, however, have been

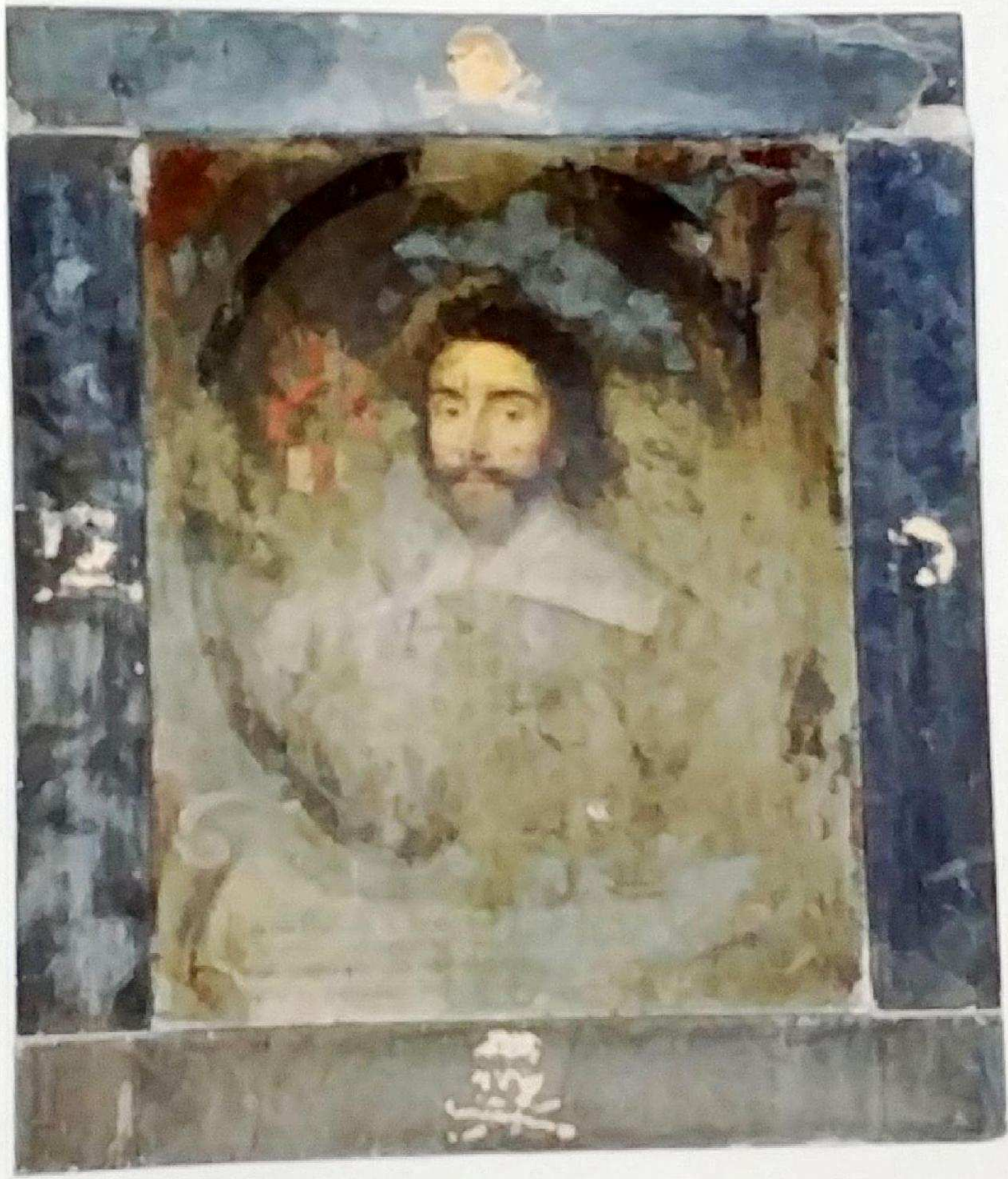
¹ See *Robert Pocock*, by G. M. Arnold, pp. 116, 117, under entry Wednesday 9th [January, 1822]. "Mr. Coosens of Margate called, and said he had given Mr. Deputy Nichols MSS. enough to form an extra volume to Hasted's Kent, and that he had found out 2,000 mistakes in that work, which he had communicated to the author, but no notice was taken of them, because Mr. H. said if he did it would show his inattention."



Engraved by Perry from a drawing by W. D. Smith for the Antiquary, No. 10, 1853.

Bridge Church, Kent





Notes on St Peters Bridge:

Roman Road through Bridge may have continued in use for some time since

- a) Domesday refers to Bridge Hundred (knowledge of the bridge survives) and
- b) Domesday Monachorum (earliest date ca 1100) lists the church in a way that suggests a record of remote times.

There was therefore almost certainly a Saxon Church here before the Norman invasion. It was probably though never more than a Chapel, since Bridge has never been separate from Patricbourne.

The Chapel therefore implies habitation, and a continued use of the road. Possible pre-conquest trading centre for the Nailbourne valley. (Alan Everitt: Wickhambreux/Ickham – Littlebourne (implying Great Bourne) – Bekesbourne – Patricbourne – Bishopsbourne (Kingston/Bridge). (Wootton & Denton from Bishopsbourne)

It is possible – even probable, given the course of the road up the hill, that the Norman church (late 12thc) is founded on the road itself.

Two Norman doors (effigies of early Bridge inhabitants!)

First listed vicar (as Patricbourne Walter de Burne 1189)

Outside W door a slab, with indents for a brass of a man & woman & group of daughters, ca 1450. once the top slab of a table tomb on the north side of the church (Hasted). If a genuine external brass it is the earliest recorded, & only pre-reformation example in Kent. Probably placed here in 1859/60.

Another edifice on the North side was probably the stocks

“He who will not the law obey/ here in ye Stocks must surely lay”

Malcolm Ramsey was vicar for 43 years from 1495-1538 (alias Maccobus Keasey of Hasted who died 1512 having been vicar for 21 yrs – he it is whose effigy lies in the North Chancel wall) Was he a Scotsman?? Listed as the only Pre-reformation MA..

The visitation of 1502 (ecclesiastical progress by the bishop to hear complaints and inspect the parish) took place at Wye: Prior of Merton (who held the gift – appropriator) was absent, but vicar (Ramsey) appeared, with Churchwardens Thomas Cheseman/John Newman and Parishioners William Aleyn/ Stephen Miller/ John Miller/ Richard Prentice: the earliest certain inhabitants of the parish.

Visitation of 1573 noted that Thomas Outlaw (surname common in the early birth registers which date from 1579) had got Mary Bell with child, she living with her father-in-law Simon Parramor. Also, that Mr Hevyside our curatt does not say the divine service every Sunday.

Complaints about others no doubt too. John Mackallar (another Scot??) vicar 1667-1698, very conscientious at first (his entries in the registers are full and beautifully written) was cited in 1695 for never being around.

The parish accounts of 1673-1740 show that the parish was responsible for upkeep of the church, as well as the stocks and the bridge. 1676 saw a wholesale refurbishment of the belfry. Payments to a bellfounder (Mr Palmer) suggest that there have not always been three bells here (which I have not seen) though one is undoubtedly old, with an inscription: Ave Maria gratia plena d[e]us tecu in Saxon capitals, ca 1325, cast by same bellfounder as Patricbourne no 2 William le Belytere.

Bellropes were replaced every 2/3 years.

[Extracted from vol. 1. of MS. History of Kent, by
Zechariah Coxens, 2 vols. 1793+]

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BRIDGE

O.E.

or as it is written in Domesday, Brige, which once constituted the Deanery Town, is now but a small village of about twenty houses, situated in a narrow valley, through which runs the small stream called the Little Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of one arch.

THE CHURCH

stands close to the road, on the right hand at the East end of the village. It is a small ancient building of three ailes and a chancel, with a small square tower at the West end crowned with a slender spire leaded: in it is a peal of three Bells inscribed as follows:

- 1st No inscription
 - 2nd Do
 - 3rd Ave maria gracia plena ora tecu (Saxⁿ Cap^s)
- Arms 3 Charges. 1st a Lion rampant. 2nd a bird.
3rd a Prester John.

The pillars which separate the ailes are square and very large, though the arches are low and narrow. The East end of the North Aile is enclosed by a partition for a School room. The Font is small and appears to be antique, but has nothing peculiar on it.

In the Chancel at the North side, is a semi circular compartment, containing, in stone, the following particulars, exceedingly well carved in alto relievo.

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In the division at top, was formerly a figure for the Almighty now much defaced.

In the 2nd division from the West end, is the Serpent, with Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit.

In the 1st from the same end, the Angel driving them out of Paradise

Motto "Institia dei" (OE)

The 3rd contains Cain and Abel, ^Ppreparing their sacrifices.

Motto "Cayin dolos Abel" (OE)

The 4th Abel offering his sacrifice; Cain standing beside him, enraged.

Motto "Abel at uilt" (OE)

The 5th Cain slaying Abel.

Motto obliterated.

On a scroll above is

"^{c c} Sit iudwert me genitū mortis p^s
doloris is nī sir tu dedernt mē" (OE)

On another

"Oia g offer tis optia et
electa erict cu ta...mis"

On another

"maledict dolos unolas
de bile duo malath p"

On another

"Maledict eris cayin
sup tira genes"

EPITAPHS

1st Under an arch in the wall, below the above compartments, lies the Effigie of a Man at full length, with his hands closed in the attitude of prayer, on the arch is,

"Quam oc...as meas in molis vnde veniat...anno...
....." (obliterated)
(Cap^s)

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2nd On the same wall is the Portrait of Robert Bargrave, painted on Copper, in a wooden frame, below is,

"Roberto Bargrave de Bridge Gen: Hic nato Feb. 5^o An^o 1584, Denato 20
Jan^o An^o 1649 viro Religione in Deu pietate in ~~Authotate~~ ^[Authoritatem]
Charitate in Pauperis Humanitaanes
Spectatiss: Avunculo optime desemerito ~~Atatis~~ ^[Spectatiss:] 64^o Civitus Cantuaria
Exempto in.....hoc memoriae et gratitudinis: Tho. Hardres)
S Bargrave Executores. F: F: P: P:"

Arms. Bargrave, viz. Or, a Pale, Gu. charged with a Sword erect, Ar.
 hilted and pomel'd, of the field on a chief, Az. 3 Bezants.

3rd On the front Tablet of a handsome Tomb of white Marble
 at the North Side of the area within the Communion rails is

"Joane the second Daughter of Walter (Cap^s)
 Harflet of Beakesbourne Esq., the first
 Wife of S^r Arnold Braems Kn^{ht}. departed
 this life the 27th day of July 1635, and lyeth
 Buried in the Parish Church of St. Maries
 in Dover in the West Ile where there is
 a Monument Erected to her Everlasting
 Memory.

Elizabeth the second daughter of S^r
 Dudley Digges of Chilham Castle Kn^{ht}
 Master of the Roules second wife of
 S^r Arnold Braems Kn^{ht} departed this
 life the 27th Day of May 1643* and
 lyeth buried in the Midle of this Chancel
 where her name is Ingraven and for
 whom this Monument is erected"

* Hasted says 1745, but it is as above

Arms. Braems, viz. in chief a Demy Lion rampant, a Crescent
 for difference impaling Digges, viz. on a Cross 5 Eagles display'd
 Crest, a Stags head eras'd, between 2 wings.

4th On a flat stone in the middle of the Chancel is

"Under this stone lyeth Buried y^e Body (Cap^s)
 of Elizabeth Diggs second Wife to
 S^r Arnold Braems to whose Memory is
 Erected y^e Monument on y^e North
 Side of this Uper Chan^{sell}"

5th On another near the above is,

"Sacred
 To The Memory
 of JOHN HARDY ESQ
 late of BRIDGE PLACE
 died April 17th 1779;
 aged 57 years!"

6th. On a projection at the East side of the West window at the South side of the Chancel, under a niche is,

"Macobū Kasey vicarī de pat̄xbourne (OE)
Hecit hic fieri año dnī m^ovcxxij
Et mensis martij die xxj"

(On a scroll over the niche is,)

"Usin s̄at sp̄us Sp̄s ubi ar̄t Spirat Johis j^o (OE)
Huescis unde iriat aut q^o uadeat"

(On a scroll at the West side is,) (OE)

"Dy tīp̄-beñi-openum bonū; Ad nata ulti^o
Oā aplī p^t hoc nō cut trin̄p̄ Apocal X^o"

On the East side of the Eastermost window on the South side of the Chancel, are the remains of three Latin inscriptions, in black letters, but obliterated by that fashionable beautiflier, whitewash.

The date is 1619

Middle Aile

7th On a plain stone is,

"Beneath this Stone lies
Interr'd in hopes of a joyfull
Resurrection, the Body of
AMBROSE MILWAY Gent*:
Citizen and Merchant Taylor
of London, late of this Parish,
who departed this life Jan^r
3rd 1744. Aged 61 years."

*Halsted says Anth. Milner

8th. On another is,

"Here lieth Interr'd the (Italic)
body of Mary Holman,
the widow of Laurence
Holman, who departed
this life, Db^r 20th 1692
aged 55 years.

On a board over the belfry door is,

"This church and Steeple
Repair'd in the Year
1787
Sam'l Hills, Church Warden

[sic]

5

Date on the Cieling of the Church

"1713"

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A small distance to the Southward of the Church, is a handsome house, called Bridge Place, now the property of the Rev.^d Edward Taylor of Bifrons, and the residence of William Hammond Esq. This house which was built by Sir Arnold Braems, was formerly a lofty, noble edifice, much larger than at present, as the remaining part constituted only one wing of the original structure. Sir Arnold was the son of M^r. Jacob Braems of Dover Merchant, whose ancestors lived in Flanders. He had three wives, the two before-mentioned; (p.201) and lastly he married, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham Kn^t who died in 1685. Sir Arnold Braems died in 1681, aged 80 years and was buried in Bridge church, as was his son Walter Braems, who died in 1692, but there is no memorial for either of them therein.

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This parish is but small, and the soil in general is chalky and barren, producing at several places heath and coppice wood, though throughout the whole extent of the Parish, there is a beautiful variety of hill and dale. The great valley which runs through the midst of this Parish, and many of the adjoining ones, is watered by the pleasing rivulet called the Lesser Stour above mentioned, which arises in the neighbouring Parish of Bishopsbourne. It is but an insignificant stream of itself, but its waters are occasionally swelled by a partial stream called the Nailbourne, which arises near Liminge, in or after wet-seasons, and increases this little river frequently to twice its original size.

This valley is long, straight and deep, and retains its form without producing or receiving any considerable branches except the other noble valley, whose origin is at Swingfield-Minnis, from its commencement at Liminge Green to its termination in the marshes near Stourmouth. On either side, it is bounded by a range of noble hills, which shelter it from the rude blasts, and cause such a circulation of air through it, as greatly contributes to the health of its peaceful inhabitants. From the hills we have most delightful

-set

views of the retired vale which is thick with villages, and the neighbouring heights which are adorned with many Gentlemen's seats, Churches and other picturesque objects. Perhaps we shall scarcely find a greater variety of landscapes, in so small a compass, as we are here pleased with, either from the hill next Canterbury, or from its opposite height at the commencement of Barham-Downs.

The living is a Vicarage and the Church is dedicated to St. Peter.

(Now annexed to Patricbourne)

Saturday 2nd July 1904
at the Mart, St. Margarets Street Canterbury

The Substantial Brick & Tiled Messuage situated in the centre of the village of Bridge and containing the following accommodation:
on the ground floor: Entrance Passage, two Parlors, Office, Kitchen and Wash-house
First floor: Two Bedrooms
Second floor: Two Attics
Enclosed Garden at the Back
It is let on a yearly tenancy to Mr T.W.Palmer at a rental of £26 per annum
Tenant paying rates
The House could be enlarged to advantage having a long Lean-to Roof at the back, and offers a good opportunity for a sound investment.

SP 1011

Bridge Church Kent Aug 17 1844: W.P. Griffith F.S.A.

Bridge Church (Aug 17: 1844)

Possesses a nave, ailes, north transept, chancel, and a small square tower, containing three bells, and surmounted by a low spire.
Tower situated at the west end of South aile.

Nave

Is separated from north aile by three pointed arches, quite plain, springing from piers, 2:11 1/4 thick, with chamfered edges.

Upon boards against piers in nave are the following texts: -

Heb. 10:25. - 1: Peter 2-8. 9

Titus. 2:11:12:13

Against pier north side by chancel, is a small marble tablet with the following inscription:
In a vault near this tablet are deposited the remains of Baron de Montesquieu, of this Parish who departed this life 19th July 1824, aged 74 years.

The pulpit is situated in the north east angle of nave, and is unworthy of notice -

The pews are of red pine and not painted.

The chancel arch is an equilateral arch, supported by small clustered columns with molded caps & bases. Chancel arch in nave.

The roof is a span, with a semi-decagonal ceiling, in the centre of ceiling is an oval panel with

(1713)

The Chancel is much higher than nave, instead of steps from nave, there is a slope connecting the levels formed of red brick.

The west window is pointed in three five foiled lights; mullions continued to the top with three foiled panels between with quarry lights.

On the south side the arches have been cleared away, and a modern gallery supported upon cast iron columns erected - the capitals to the former responds are curious.

There is a gallery at the west end, but no organ.

On the south side of nave is the following text: -
James 1: 21: 22

North Aile

Very small, at the west end a small portion has been partitioned off as a vestry room, lighted by a small pointed window in west wall.

Roof a lean-too -

In a small frame against north wall is a quotation in a wooden frame from Ecclesiastes 5: 1: 2

North Transept

Is connected to aile by a pointed arched opening.

The east window is square headed in 2 five foiled lights, quarried.

The north side has two deeply splayed pointed windows in one light.

Roof span, ceiling semi - diagonal. Pews as nave floor boarded.

There is a doorway at the east end with a small passage.

Chancel

East window is pointed, and in two, five-foiled lights very bold, with the foil in head. With quarry lights. Altar is one step above chancel floor.

Altar rails modern. Altar table of oak.

In north wall of chancel is a semi circular recess, containing five panels with bas-reliefs. The first one represents the angel driving Adam & Eve out of paradise, above the heads of figures is a label with "Institua dei". In old English.

In the second panel is Adam & Eve being tempted by the evil spirit.

In the third panel are Cain & Abel offering up a sacrifice above their heads is a label with "Cayin Dolol". Abel".

In the fourth panel is Abel offering a sacrifice, viz:- a lamb, a label is at the back of Abel with "Abel et cult".

In the fifth panel is Cain killing Abel. There is a label at the back of Abel, which is carried over both figures, but the inscription is nearly obliterated.

Above the panels is a band containing a label over each panel:-

1st label Cayin dolere cui dolere istu

2nd " Gennit morte 2 ps circunded erit

3rd " Ora 9 offertis optiat electa critici, ta ominus

4th " maledict' dolol' imolas devile diis maladj p.

5th " maledict' eris carpi sup tera genit l.

There is a good sprinkling of blue color remaining upon this sculpture.

In the upper part of recess above the band are figures with labels but now indistinct (probably the Almighty surrounded by angels).

Beneath this recess & behind the pewing is a recess (now blocked up). containing a full length effigy. One leg & arm are gone. Above pewing is an inscription in wall. "Meas in moliam unde veniat ammi anun.

Beneath east window is the Decalogue, etc, upon a Roman mongrel Doric screen.

North side of chancel is a small deeply splayed narrow semi-circular headed window, and another window splayed and pointed inside but now blocked up.

Beneath window north side of chancel is a text from Mark 14: 22: 23: 24.

Against north wall of altar is an altar tomb with veined marble, black, slab at top, in memory of Joane the second daughter of Walter Harflet of Beakesbourne Esq.

On the west side of semi-circular at bottom is a small bracket.

On the south side of Chancel are two windows, in two five-foiled lights, quarried.

Between the two windows is a small Norman doorway now blocked up.

Roof covered with plain tiles
Tower covered with oak shingles
Orientation ESE by SE

Churchyard, irregular square - Church nearerr the north side, where the high road from
Canterbury to Dover runs.

(5 architectural drawings of details)

U. 2189 Z4/1-12

40 AN ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATION OF 1502.

- 8. Sesalter. [Prior and C. of Ch. Ch. Cant., P.]
Sir Will. Stekebuk, V.
War. Joh. Marchant, Edm. Billett.
Par. Will. Gilnett.

They lack a missal and portifory ; and they are to provide the same before Christmas under pain of forty shillings.

- 9. St. Peter in Thanet. [Abbot and C. of St. Austin, Cant. P.]
Sir Hugh Hoogh, V.
War. Tho. Piers, Tho. Wilde.
Par. Joh. German, Ric. Gowson.
Omnia bene.

[Exempt churches : Herne, Reculver, Hothe, St. Nicholas at Wade, Monkton, Birchington, Wood, Eastry, Worth, Deal.]

DEANERY OF BRIDGE.

Visitation held in the parish church of Wye on monday the 22nd day of September, A.D. 1502.

- 1. Wye. [Master and Fellows of the Coll. there, P.]
Sir Michael Folgrene, Cur.
War. Tho. Serles, Hen. Alard.
Par. Joh. Roose, Tho. Bose, Joh. Barry.
- 2. Bregge (*Bridge*). The Prior of Merton, P. ; he did not appear.
Mr. Malcolm Ramsey, V.
War. Tho. Cheseman, Joh. Newman.
Par. Will. Aleyn, Ste. Miller, Ric. Prentise, Joh. Miller.
- 3. Chilham. The Abbess of Sion, P. ; did not appear.
Sir Rob. Pele, V.
War. Reg. Chese, Will. Marshall.
Par. Chris. Sharp.
Sir Matt. Smyth and Mr. Joh. Stamford to exhibit their letters of Orders before the feast of the annunciation of the B.V.M., next following.

P = appropriate
(Proprietor)
Vico
Warden
Parishioners

AN ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATION OF 1502. 41

- 4. Littlebourne. The Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, P. ; he did not appear.
Sir Will. Burton, V.
War. Tho. Dorrant, Will. Frier.
Par. Tho. Smyth, Jas. Forte, Will. Watts.

- 5. Stodmershe.
Master Water, R.
War. Ric. Knyght.
Par. Joh. Welby.

The bell tower (*campanile*) is much out of repair through the neglect of the parishioners.

- 6. Waltham. The Prior of St. Gregory, Cant., P.
Sir Will. Rede, Cur.
Sir Rob. Pynnell, Cap.
War. Will. Prowde.

Par. Will. Acourt, Joh. Prowde, Rob. Moryne.
Sir Rob. Penell, the chantry priest, does not keep his residence, but absents himself from the celebration of divine service on solemn days, and, against good custom, he has a key of the church door, which he ought not, because owing to his having this key, the treasure of our church is liable to be stolen, since on several occasions the door of the aforesaid church has been found open through his negligence. He is noted also as a common defamer of the parishioners, calling them heretics, bastards and harlots. Also the said Sir Robert keepeth a common tavern in his chantry house, also the chantry house is much out of repair.

- 7. Sturmwithe.
Mr. Will. Pieris, R.
War. Ric. Notingham, Ric. Goode, infirm.
Par. Mich. Wells, Sim. Baker.

- 8. Preston. The Abbot of St. Austin's, P.
Sir Hugh Huntloo, V.
War. Ric. Prest, Joh. Wadell.
Par. Ric. Wells, Joh. Ovyngton.

- 9. Elmeston.
Sir Hen. Goolde, R.
War. Nic. Stonard.

GOODNESTON.

Compertum est that Henry Christian and Agnis Saire the wiefe of Willmus Saire, by the reporte of goodwiefte Offelde of that parishe, are suspected of whoredome.

Item our church is Ruynouse and very motche decayed, to the repayinge whereof the parishe have made a Lande Sesse, and they whiche dwell in other parishes and have Lande in our parishe refuse to pay as they are reasonably Seased, whereby we offer [*sic*] our selves are not able to repayre the same.

Item Mr. John Robins of Dover enioyng certen goods of the parishe defferreth paymente from day to day.

BROKE.

Compertum est that the church yarde Lyeth open, whereby swyne and other cattell come in and digg uppe the graves; the faulte is in the dean and chapiter of Christs church and theire ffarmer. It hath ben presented divers tymes and no Reformacon had.

WYMYNGEWOLD.

Compertum est that they Lacke a minister.

Item there churche and channell are in decay for Lacke of tylinge.

NUNNYNGTON.

Compertum est that our Curat dothe were no Surples when he sayth service.

Item the communion is ministred in common Brede.

Item the Vicaridge is sore decayed and the wode felled from the grounde, and no reparacons donne.

Item they have no vicar, but it is served by the vicar of Goodmistone.

Item one Hollands wiefe whose husband is gone from her, but where he is nyether she nor we do knowe.

CHILLINGDEN.

Compertum est that Harry Norton wolde not pay accordinge to the sease made for the reparacons of the church.

CRONDALL.

Compertum est that the channell and parsonage be in greate decay and have ben Longe so, and but Lyttle amendement althoughe often presented.

Item they have not theire Ordinary Sermons, althowge the faulte have ben often presented.

Item Mr. Allen did graunte towards the Releef of the poore yerely to be paid vjs. viij*l.*, whereof he payd but vs. fowre yeres past, and hath had the Benifice in farme viij yeres.

BUSSHOPPESBORNE.

Compertum est that they have had no Curatt this moneth and more, but one wch our parson Mr. Willoweby doth sende we knowe not whether he be Licensed or not, by my L[ord's] grace.

Item the churche is in greate decay and the steple also.

MOLASHE.

Compertum est that all the parisheners have not Received the coion fowre tymes a yere accordinge unto the Quenes Iniunctions, for that they are withowte a minister.

Item we have a minister, but he is but a deacon.

BRIDGE.

Compertum est that one Thomas Owlawe for begettinge one Mary Bell with chylde dwellinge with her father in Lawe Simon Parramor.

Item Mr. Hevysede our curatt, for he doth not say the devyne service every sonday.

MAGNA HARDS.

Compertum est that they Lacke the Paraphrases of Erasmus, wch our parson shulde pay for thone halfe. And the parson is not Resident and hathe more benefices, but we knowe them not.

BOUGHTON ALUPIE.

Compertum est that our churche walle is some what at reparacons, and it shalbe amended.

ICKHAM.

Compertum est that they are served with a Reader, and the parson not Resident.

Item they have no ordinary sermons.

PRESTON.

Compertum est that the communion is sometyme ministred in comon Bred and sometyme in wafer cakes.

CHILHAM.

Compertum est that John ffowler and John Cooke for not comynge to the churche at tymes appointed.

Item Willmus Payne hath not Received the Coion.

Item Andrewe Videan and his wiefe for Lyvinge at seperacon withoute order of Lawe.

Item Raffe Mepam and [blank] Ames, collectors, for not makinge there Accompte, and not partinge with the money.

ASHE.

Compertum est that John Arrowsmyth, Matthewe Hughe, Roberte Wyllington, John Oliver, and John Upayce Lyve from their wieves, we knowe not where.

STAPLE.

Compertum est that one Roberte Payne of the parish of Gonestone withholdeth one kowe and fyve yeres farme for the same kowe comme St. Georgs day nexte, and differreth to pay the same.

STURMOUGH.

Compertum est that John Harflet refuseth to pay the Seasement that he was Seassed at by the Justice to pay to the poore.

DECANAT SANDWICI.

SUTTON.

Compertum est that they Lacke the Paraphrass of Erasmus.

Item our parson is not Resident, named George Burden, and that he hath Lett owte his parsonage to one Nicholas May.

NORBORNE.

Compertum est that they Lacke a Byble of the Largest Volume, and our Byble doth Lacke from the xvj of St. Matthewe to the forth of St. Marke.

Item the minister dothe for the moste parte minister the coion in common Breade, for lacke of wafer breade.

Item there is no particon betwene the churche and chancell synce it was Brent.

Item there chauncell is in decay, the windowes are broken and Lacketh glasinge, and the chauncell Lacketh pavinge and whitinge, and Lacketh a dore, in the defalte of my Lords grace or his farmer.

Item Nicholas Cooper of St. Barthelmeus in Sandwich for that he oweth xvs. to the use of our churche, and deferreth the payment thereof.

Item Robert Pyttocke, executor of John Veryers will, for that he oweth fortye shillings geven to the repayinge of there Steple by the said John Veryer, our Steple is begonne to be repayred and stayeth for Lacke of money, and the said Robert Pyttocke deferreth to paye the said xls. for that the said Steple is not all redy amended.

BETSANGER.

Compertum est that our service is donne so rare that we cannot comme to hyt because he goeth to an other church to serve the same day.

Item the parson is not Resident.

ESTELANGDON.

Compertum est that theyr Byble is torne.

Item Walter Sharpely cometh not to churche but seldome.

WESTE LANGDON.

Compertum est that the chauncell is in grete decay for wante of glase windowes.

RINGWOD.

Compertum est that our churche is somewhat in decay.

Item their parson is not Residente.

TELMESTON.

Compertum est that they wante the paraphrases of Erasmus, wch is in the defalte of my L. grace and the farmer.

Item the wyndowes in the chauncell are in greate decaye, in the defalte of the Archebissoppe.

Item there is a kowe in Vyncent Nethersolls hande deteyned from the churche.

Item they have had but iij sermons sithens the Last Visitacon.

HAM.

Compertum est that Mr. Pawson is there parson who serveth at St. Maries in Sandwiche.

Item the coion is mynister in common Breade.

Item the parson is not Resident nor geveth any thinge to the poore of the parishe to their knowledge.

Item John Nicholson hath not Received the holy coion accordinge to the Quenes Matys Iniunctions at Easter Last nor synce.

WESTGATE.

Compertum est that Thomas Lowe, farmer of the parsonage, who hath not sufficiently repayed the chancell, But the parishe at his Requeste haue Repayed the same, and he hath not payed them therefore accordinge to his promise.

Item John Manser for wilfull absentinge of hymselfe from the churche, And at suche tymes as he is admonished of his wilfulness then unreverently he behaveth hym selfe with raginge wordes and Blasphemynge of gods holy name.

ST. DONSTONS.

Compertum est that the minister ministrereth the Commonion in Common breade, And for the reparacons of his howse hath cutte downe an ashe.

Item there is a Blasphemous windowe in the Chappell of Mr. Roper.

Item Thomas Massingberge and Elizabeth his servaunte for committinge of fornicacon.

Item Mr. Roper for wheate dewe unto the churche, that is to say, ij Busshells by the yeare, and hath ben unpaid many yeres.

ST. GEORGES.

Compertum est that the commonion is ministred with common Breade.

Item Richard Onderdowne for not Reseavinge the commonion in one Yere and a halfe.

Item Arthur Boyer for workinge on the sabothe day.

Item Thomas Kyng for Lyvinge in vement suspicion of Adulterye and fornicacon of a Longe tyme.

Item Laurence Apelgate and John Bedell for not comynge to the church on the saboth daye.

Item Richard Edmons and Stephen Olfyldes wiefe for not comminge to the churche on the Saboth daye.

ST. MARTINS.

Compertum est that John Bell commeth nether to the churche, nor hath Received the communion this ij or iij Yeres.

DECANATUS BRIDGE.

WYE.

Compertum est that Mrs. Clyfton doth not comme to the churche to here the devine service, nor yet doth not Receive the commonion as by the Lawe is appointed.

Item Nicholas Arden is a common Dronkarde and one that dothe Lyve with his wiefe unorderly.

Item Thomas Marks for a cryme of Incest with his dowghter, and dwelleth in one of the Almese howses, not beinge Lame, not ympotent, but is able to worke for his Lyvinge.

Item Mr. Anthony Sammes of Throwley for withholdinge of a tenement and Lands called Hlendens wch was geven by Mrs. Marten of Throwley to the Releefe of the poore.

Item Mrs. Martin for a Sute of Copes wch she confessed she had in her kepinge, and as she saith she hath delivered them to one of Sir Thomas Kempes men.

Item the churchwardens have not geven there accompte accordinge to the costome.

Item Willmus Swayne for cuttyng downe of sertene wood from a tree in the churche yarde.

Item the Carat commeth not downe to reade the Byble in the mydds of the churche accordinge to the Iniunctions.

Item Willmus Pantry, Bartelmewe Glover and Davy Hylls for that they comme not to churche on the sondayes to here diuine seruice.

Item Thomas Blactun for a common drunkard and a greate sower of discorde and a sclauder of the parishe.

Item Chesmans widowe for that she dothe Refuse to Receive the holy Communion.

Item Thomas Cocke, a smyth, Late servaunte to Willms Payne, for an inestios person, for committinge fornicacon with two of his Masters Maydens, thone named Mildrede filpott, who is nowe at Godmersam as we Lerne, And thother Alice Poyner, and dwelleth nowe at Estewell, as the crime goeth with an other man.

Item Thomas Assen for kepinge of Evell Rule and an evell Lyver, contrary to the Lawes of god, in entisinge mens dawghters and other servaunts prively to do evyll. And also for a cryme one Harrise wiefe of Wytherson within the parishe.

Item Mary Kocheman, wch made a precontracte with the said Thomas Assen, who nowe is married to Anthony Stevens.

Item the Quier is not decent as hit owghte to be.

Item the said Mary Kocheman is a fornicatrix.
 Item George Egorden for not kepinge company with his wiefe.
 Item Margaret Whiler for fornication.

KINGSTON.

Compertum est that the parson is not Resident uppon his benifice and kepeth no hospitalitie there.

WALTHAM.

Compertum est that they lacke a Paraphrass of Erasmus.

STELLINGE.

Compertum est that they [have] not the Paraphrass of Erasmus, wch is in the defaulte of the parson.

Item the channcell is uncovered in the defaulte of the parson. And that the churche Porche is owte of reparacons in the parishe defaulte.

Item Leonard Sprye keepeth the goods of Mary Sprye withowte Administracon.

WYNGHAM.

Compertum [sic] est that the churche yarde is not sufficiently Repayred, the walles thereof beinge downe. Lyeth in controversie betwene Mr. Palmer and the parishe who shall do the same.

Item Alexander Horden hath not Received the communion at Easter, Thomas Hodgescyne hath not Received the communion, Edwarde Asshen in Lyke manner hath not Received the communion at Easter ne at any tyme since, and also Willms Halowell hath not Received the communion.

STUDMERSHE.

Compertum est that they have a Byble beinge olde and somewhat unbounde, but not of the Largest volume.

Item the Channcell is distituted of Pewes and seates, bothe for the minister and precher.

Item the parsonage is very ruinos, howebe hit nowe it his somewhat amended.

Item they have had but two sermons this yere in defaulte of ther parson or his farmer.

Item John Keymishe, a poore Laboringe man, hath a wiefe wch is somewhat slack in commynge to the church.

CHARTHAM.

Compertum est that the commonion is ministred in common Brede.
 Item our parson is some tymes Resident and sometymes not.

BEKESBORNE.

Compertum est that they Lacke the Paraphrases of Erasmus and the poore mens Boxe, wch were stolen owte of the church.

Item abowte July last past there were a couple owte of the welde married in our churche withowte Banes askinge.

ELMESTONE.

Compertum est that they Lacke Byble in the Largest Volume.
 Item the coion is ministred in common Brede.

PETHAM.

Compertum est that the Sowthe syde of the churche yarde is in decay, but he to whom the fence belongeth hath promised to amende the same.

WICKHAM BROUX.

Compertum est that the coion is ministred in common Breade.

GODMERSHAM.

Compertum est that they have not their ordinary Sermons.

Item Edwarde Wells, Willms Chapman do Refuse to pay the money to the poore wch they are ceased at.

CHALLOCKE.

Compertum est that whereas the Vicaridge of Chalworth is annexed to Godmersham, whereby the minister dothe abyde and dwell at Godmersham so that he cannot also be Resident with us, wch is also a chappell with cure, and heretofore hath had a preest allowed that did dwell amongeste them, they desyre to haue Redresse therin and that he may be compelled to ffynde a Curatt, or that they may have the proffects of the Vicaridge towards the fyndinge of one, for the distance Betwene the ij parishes is so greate that one cannot withowte greate trowble dischargge his dewtie in Both parishes.

BARHAM.

Compertum est that the churche Yarde ys not fensed.

Item Mr. Barham will not pay the money to the poore but is behynde this two or three yeres, and the Collectors are Lyke to be arrested for the money that he doth withhold from the parties.

[The Fr. *quille* is from Ger. *kegel*, which is cognate with the O. Eng. *kayle*, *keal*, or *keel*.] See *Cales*.

KEELER, *sb.* a cooler [i.e. a large tub. Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s.v. *Kevere*, says—"In Kent, a *keeler* is a broad shallow vessel of wood, wherein they set their milk to cream, and their wort to cool."]

KERN, *v.* [to corn, produce corn]. "*Kerning*, corning; good *kerning* land;" Lewis. See Plot's Staffordsh. p. 204; who says that "the *pisum album majus*, or garden-Rouncival . . . were found to run upon the ground without inconvenience, and to *kern* well." [Cf. Ger. *körnen*, to granulate.]

KETCH, *v.* to catch.

KEW, [kew] *sb.* a cow.

KILK, *sb.* [charlock]; *kilk* or *kelk*, which in *Derb.* they call *kedlock*, from whence by contraction it comes; *kellock*, *kelk*. They call it *kinkle* too. [Dr. Pegge omits to give the signification, and omits *kedlock* in his "Derbicisms;" but he certainly means *charlock*, which is the sense given to *kilk* in Cooper's Sussex Glossary. Besides, *kedlock* for *charlock* is given in Hal. as a *Shropshire* word.]

KINKLE. See *Kilk*.

KITTEN, *sb.* a young cat; in *Derb.* a *killling*. It is a sing. *sb.* for 'tis pluralized by *s*. [Dr. Pegge argues that it ought to be a plural, viz. "the plural of *kit*, as I have often heard a young cat called." It is, however, a diminutive.]

KITTLE, *v.* to tickle. [A. S. *citelian*, to tickle.]

KITTLE, KITTLISH, *adj.* ticklish, uncertain; "upon what *kittle*, tottering, and uncertain terms they held it;" Somner, Of Gavelkind, p. 129. So fickle and uncertain weather they call "*kittle*" weather. Lewis writes *cittle*.

KNET, *v.* to knit; as to *knet* stockings. Not very improper; for *net*, *knit*, *knot*, are all of the same original.

KNOLL, *sb.* a hill or bank; "a *knole* of sand." Lewis. [A. S. *cnoll*, a round top.]

KNOLLES [noalz?] *sb. pl.* turneps, *Kent*; Ray. Lewis writes *knowles*. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Coppice*, has—"Knolls, or round-headed roots, or turnips; so called in Kent."]

LACK, *v.* to want. Very common; see Macbeth, iii. 4. 84.

LADY-BUG, *sb.* a lady-bird. See *Bug*.

LANT-*FLOUR*, *sb.* fine flour, i.e. lawn'd or sears'd through a lawn. I think the better sort say *lawn'd-flour*. [Dr. Pegge writes *flower*. Whatever we think of the derivation, we may thank him for using the verb *searse*, to strain.]

LATHE, *sb.* [a division of the county of Kent, which is divided into five *lathes*, viz. Sutton-at-Home, Aylesford, Scray, St. Augustine's, and Shepway.] On this word see especially Gloss. in X. Scriptorum, s.v. *Lastum* and *Leta*; *Lastum* in Ann. Burt. p. 280; *Lath* in Lambarde's Peramb. p. 28. [It is the A. S. *læth*.]

LATTERLY, *adv.* the latter part of his time.

LAWCUS HEART, *interj.* as "O *lawcus heart!*" which means "O Lord Christ's heart." This is a true etymology. Gascoigne testifies they were antiently us'd to swear *per Cor Christi pretiosum*, in his Theolog. Dictionary. Lewis, citing the passage in his Life of Bp. Peacock, p. 155, annotates—"in *Kent* the vulgar yet use *Lawcus heart* for *Lord Christ's heart*," to which let me add *'odsheart* and *'sheart*, which evidently means *God's* (i.e. Christ's) *heart*.

LAY, LEY, *sb.* land untilled; Lewis. But this is general.

LAY, *v.* to lie. "He who will not the law oboy (*sic*), Here in y^e Stocks must surely *lay*"; on the stocks at Bridge.

LAYSTOLE, *sb.* Of what extent the use of this word may be, I cannot say; but it is currently used at Wye, and I refer you for the meaning of it and the etymology, to the history of the College of Wye. [It must be the Old. Eng. *laystall*, a rubbish-heap, or rather, a place where rubbish is shot; not exactly "a dunghill," as commonly explained. It occurs in Spenser, F.Q. i. 5. 53.]

LEACON, *sb.* a common; but wet or swampy; as, Wye *Leacon*, Westwell *Leacon*.

LEARN, *v.* to teach.

LEASE, *v.* to glean; *Suss. Kent*; Ray, and Lewis. [A. S. *lesan*, to gather.]

LEASING, *sb.* gleaning. See above.

LEASTWISE, *adv.* for *least*; as "at *leastwise*." Bp. Andrews's Serm. pp. 343, 373.

- Graveney, in relation to the Tythes of Graveney, 21 Nov., 1696.
1025. Rental of Maydestone, 2 and 3 Hen. VIII.
 — (fo. 4). An ancient terrier of land within the parish of Harnell (no date) now called Hernehill, Kent.
 — (fo. 5). Account of lands within parish of Mongeham Magna, 36 Hen. VIII.
 — (fo. 6). Redditus Manerii de Hollingbourn, 6 Hen. VII.
 — (fo. 7). An account of lands at Charlefelde, Litolborne, Abyndon, Brambynge, Whitebyhill, Tarefelde, Mellefelde, Northbroke, Northdane, Pirteigh, Doughter, Ikham, Dane, and Seefelde; also at Lee, Branbegge, Fedisdane, Pirtygh, Netherfelyn, Netherle, Denysfelde, Elvertygh, Burgerstone, Battanrowe juxta Ikham, Dane, and Snavé.
- 1094 (fo. 2). Rentale de Gyllingham, 27 Hen. VI.
 — (fo. 12.) ——— Ikham; no date.
- 1104 (fo. 49). An account of such rents in County of Kent, as are in arrears, and were due 29 Sep., 1659, with reasons thereof.
- 1142 (fo. 15). The present value and improvements of all the manors, farms, granges, rents, etc., belonging to the Sees of Canterbury and Rochester, 1647.
1142. Copies of divers instruments relative to the possessions of the See of Canterbury, from the originals in the Bodleian Library, 1777, etc., etc.
1162. Case relating to the impropriation of Folkstone, co. Kent.

HERALDIC.

300. The arms in colors of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen in County of Kent, 1593.
312. Arms of towns and pedigrees of families in Kent, by Lord Burghley.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.

- 247 (fo. 114). "The number whereof the army shall consist, that shall withstande the invasion, yf it bee in Kent," 1601.

Arch Camb
ix 1874

- 490 (fo. 170). "A breefe discourse what order were best for repulsinge of forren force, if at any tyme they should invade vs by sea in Kent or els wher."
- 582 (fo. 130). Indiculus seu successio abbatum Cænobii Faver-shamensis.
- 679 (fo. 33). Mr. Rushworth's letter to General Ireton about disbanding 3 troops in Kent, Sept. 19, 1648.
- 929 (fo. 3). Account of building the Observatory at Greenwich in 1675.
 — (fo. 82). Of the chapel at Bromley College.
- 933 (fo. 99). Plan and drawing of the ground on which Greenwich hospital is built, 1698.
- 942 (fo. 163). A letter from Theophilus Dorrington, rector of Writtesham, Kent, to Dr. Hody, giving an account of the state of that parish, 14 Sep., 1700.
- 952 (fo. 46). Petition to the Archbishop of parishioners of Godmersham in relation to a water mill there, 20 May, 1695.
- 952 (fo. 51). Articles exhibited by the parishioners of Patixborne and Bridge (co. Kent) against the Incumbent of the said parishes, 16 Aug., 1695.
1127. Collections relating to antiquities of Kent, by Mr. Lewis.
- 1131-2. Transcripts of Charters belonging to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Herbaldoune.
- 1168 (fo. 10, 11). Two original letters from Lord Cobham (then Governor of Dover Castle), intimating the progress of Queen Elizabeth in these parts, and an epidemical sickness apprehended in Kent at that time, 16 July, 1563.
1169. Papers, deeds, belonging to Herbaldown hospital, of various dates. (Copies.)

Having thus collected all the isolated references to Kent, it only remains to notice that the general heading of *Archiepiscopus, Cantuaria, and Canterbury* in the index of Todd's printed catalogue of MSS. before mentioned, relates to matters bearing on the See, diocese, and County. As, however, all particulars are



Bridge Volunteer Fire Brigade testing Merryweather Hand Pump in case of fire.



Bridge and Patrixbourne School, constructed in 1849, as it appears in 1978.

is what makes one love the design but not respect the designer too much.

BREDHURST

ST PETER. Norman chancel, as one N window shows. In the C13 the chancel was remodelled, with three N lancets and a S chapel built of equal size. Here the two E lancets are composed inside with a central shaft with moulded cap and spurs at the base, and leaf corbels. The S corbel still shows a bunch of upright leaves finished off in a knot. Rere-arches to the S lancets. Heavy restoration and a new chancel arch and nave in 1866, by *Christian*. — PLATE. Paten of copper, parcel gilt, c.1250.*

BRENLEY HOUSE *see* BOUGHTON UNDER BLEAN
BRIDGE

ST PETER. Almost a new building, by *Scott*, 1859–61, done with grotesque insensitivity. The coupled piers of the N aisle for instance are in about the same scale as the top two-thirds of William of Sens's piers at Canterbury Cathedral, but paired E–W, not N–S. Genuine Norman doorway reset in the N transept, and another in the W wall of the nave, this latter with waterleaf capitals, as late as c.1190, yet with nothing else Transitional about it. The arcades also old in part: C12 S responds, with nook-shafts, C13 N arcades and NE respond. Slight stop-chamfer. — SCULPTURE. Semicircular panel set in the chancel N wall, the shape of a Norman tympanum; not Norman however but Late Perp. Relief of the Three Persons of the Trinity, surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists. On the lintel five scenes: Expulsion, Temptation, Sacrifice of Cain, Sacrifice of Abel, Cain killing Abel. Carving of only average quality. — PAINTING. Decaying C17 portrait. Is it by *Cornelius Johnson*, who was a frequent visitor to Bridge Place and painted all the local gentry? — MONUMENT. Macobus Kasey † 1512. Reclining effigy set in two recesses divided across his waist by a slab of masonry.

Dour main-road village, with several recent housing estates. One of them, RIVERSIDE CLOSE, on the Patixbourne road, though small, is quite exceptionally good, the rarity which should and could be the norm. 1965–6 by *Leonard Manasseh*

* On loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

& Partners. One-storeyed terraces, cleverly planned to stress the identity of each house, that make an L enclosing a private green, with two pert bungalows at the far corner. How refreshing to find bungalows that stand in a meaningful relationship to one another.

BRIDGE PLACE, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. A fragment of a major mid-C17 brick house. N front five windows wide, E front four.* Two storeys, over a basement, hipped roof on close-set eaves brackets in a reduced and simplified version of the great Lees Court brackets. C18 doorcase. Some original N windows, casements, classically proportioned, with straight lintels of rubbed brick. All the other windows have been lowered and sashed. Superimposed Tuscan pilasters between all the windows, separated by a full entablature at first-floor level, with a deeply projecting cornice. All this is finely executed in cut and moulded brick, the walling of English bond. Such correct classicism in brick one would expect to date c.1670, yet Philipot (1659) speaks of the 'magnificent Pile' as complete, and Schellinks (1661) confirms this. The house was built for Sir Arnold Braems, who bought the estate in 1638. † Perhaps then the comparison to make is with Balls Park, Herts., newly built in 1643, also arranged round a courtyard, also hipped-roofed, also wholly of brick. The comparison only reinforces the restraint and purity of Bridge, wholly without the lugs, the half-pilasters, and the other apparatus of the Artisan Mannerist, i.e. the City of London, style.

Nothing of the C17 is left inside, except cornices in two upstairs rooms. They are mighty peculiar, one with a scale pattern, the other of a sort of lotus-leaf design, and both punctuated by masks and bunches of fruit. One cannot point to any mid-C17 decoration remotely like them.

BROADSTAIRS

ST PETER. One of the big, flint, basically Norman churches of Thanet, over-restored like all the rest. *Joseph Clarke* provided all the tracery, it seems, in 1852 and 1859, and a new chancel

* A drawing by Willem Schellinks, of 1661, in the National Library, Vienna, shows that the house was originally square, nine bays by seven. Recent excavations have revealed that it was built round a small courtyard.

† He was of Flemish descent. His brother, Jacob Braems, c.1646 built warehouses and the Customs House at Dover (demolished 1806) with, to judge from two more drawings by Schellinks, monster Dutch gables like those at Broome Park.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>William Bedford</i> , A. M. August 6, 1726, obt. October 11, 1783. ¹
	<i>Robert Philips</i> , A. M. 1784, obt. January 1798. ^m
	<i>John Toke</i> , A. M. Feb. 1798, the present vicar.

¹ He held this vicarage with the rectory of Smarden by dispensation.
^m He resigned the curacy of Ash on being presented to this vicarage. He was also curate of Walmer.

THE
HUNDRED
OF
BRIDGE AND PETHAM

LIES the next hundred southward from that of Downhamford. It was formerly two separate hundreds, viz. of Bridge, and of Petham, called in Domesday, *Brige* and *Pitebam*, and they appear to have been distinct in king Edward III.'s reign.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE FOLLOWING PARISHES:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. PATRIBORNE. | 5. UPPER HARDRES <i>in part</i> . |
| 2. BRIDGE. | 6. PETHAM; <i>and</i> |
| 3. NACKINGTON <i>in part</i> . | 7. WALTHAM <i>in part</i> . |
| 4. LOWER HARDRES. | |

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise part of the parishes of CHARTHAM, and ST. STEPHEN'S, alias HACKINGTON, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

A court leet, of which the king is lord, is held yearly for chusing a constable for the hundred of Bridge, and the several borsholders in it.

PATRIBORNE

The History and Topographical Survey of
the County of Kent Edward Hasted

Introduction by A. Everett
PATRIBORNE.

Vol IX

Canterbury originally

1797-1801

PATRIBORNE

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IS situated the next parish southward from Bekeborne last-described. It is called in Domesday, *Borne*, which name it took from the bourn or stream which runs through it; and it was afterwards called Patriborne, to distinguish it from the neighbouring parishes of Borne, situated on the same stream. There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. of Marten, alias Cheney, and of Patriborne.

THE PARISH is pleasantly situated in a fine healthy country; the bourn or stream of the Little Stour runs through this parish, close to it in the valley is the village, with the church, court-lodge, and vicarage near together, the latter a neat genteel habitation; opposite to them is a house called Heart-hall, formerly belonging to the family of Sabine, or Savin; but now to Mr. Taylor, of Bifrons. The upper, or north part of the village, is in the parish of Bekeborne, in which is a house, formerly the residence of the Coppins, now the property of Mr. Milles, of Nackington; and further on, one formerly owned by the Pordages, and afterwards by Mr. Litheridge. Eastward this parish extends up the hill, over the high downs, to within one field of Ileden, and from the village southward, across the Dover road, to a wild hilly country, as far as Whitehill wood, part of which is within this parish. It is well clothed with trees along the valley, where the soil is fertile, especially towards Hoath, for both hops and corn, but the hill parts round the outskirts, are in general poor chalky land, covered with stones. There is no fair.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, in the year 1084, this parish was chiefly owned by Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus described in that survey:

In *Brige hundred*, Richard, son of William, holds of the bishop, Borne. It was taxed at six sulings. The arable land is eight carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and forty-four villeins, with three borderers having ten carucates. There is a church, and one servant, and four mills of sixteen shillings and eight pence. A fishery of six pence. Pasture, of which the foreign tenants have ploughed six acres of land. Wood for the pannage of four bogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth eighteen pounds, when he received it ten pounds, now nineteen pounds.

Four years after the taking of this survey, the bishop was disgraced, and this manor, among the rest of his possessions, escheated to the crown. After which it appears to have been divided into moieties, one of which, called afterwards THE MANOR OF PATRIBORNE MERTON, was held by Margerie de Borne, who carried it in marriage to John de Pratellis, or De Pratis, as he was sometimes written, a Norman, who soon after the year 1200, gave it to his new-erected priory of Beaulieu, or *De Bello loco*, in Normandy, to which it afterwards became an alien cell.^a In which state this manor continued till the 11th year of king Henry IV. when it was, with the king's licence, alienated to the priory of the same order of Augustine canons of Merton, in Surry, whence it acquired the name of Patriborne Merton; and with this priory it remained till the suppression of it by the act of the 31st of king Henry VIII. when this manor coming into the hands of the crown, was granted that year, together with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Patriborne, and all liberties, free warren, &c. to Sir Thomas Cheney, to hold to him and his heirs male *in capite*, as of the castle of Rochester. After which, king Edward VI. by new letters patent, in his

^a Prynne, p. 707. See some account of the state of these alien cells before, under that of Folkestone, vol. vii. p. 179.

4th year, regranted the whole of them, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. He was succeeded in it by his only son Henry Cheney, esq. afterwards lord Cheney;° and he soon afterwards alienated it to Sir Thomas Herbert, who in the 21st year of that reign sold it to Thomas Smith, who passed it away before the end of the same reign to William Partherich, and his grandson Sir Edward Partherich, of Bridge, alienated it in 1638 to Mr. afterwards Sir Arnold Braems, of that parish, the heirs of whose son Walter Braems, sold it in 1704 to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, in this parish, in whose descendants it continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of this manor, with the rectory and advowson of the church of Patriborne.

THE OTHER MOIETY of the manor of Patriborne, called afterwards THE MANOR OF PATRIBORNE CHENEY, after the bishop's disgrace, came into the possession of the family of Say, in which it continued till Sir William de Say, in Henry III.'s reign, gave it to Sir Alexander de Cheney. He afterwards resided here, whence it gained the name of Patriborne Cheney; but his son William having married Margeret, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Shurland, of Shurland, in Shepey, removed afterwards thither. After which it remained in his descendants down to Sir T. Cheney, K. G. of Shurland, who having obtained from Henry VIII. in his 31st year, a grant of the other moiety of the manor of Patriborne, as above-mentioned, became possessed of the whole of this manor, which, notwithstanding, continued as *two separate manors*, in both which he was succeeded by his son Henry Cheney, (afterwards created lord Cheney, of Tuddington) who in the beginning of that reign alienated them to Sir Thomas Herbert. Since

° Rot. Esch. anno 3 Elizabeth, pt. 3. See more of the Cheneys, vol. vi. of this history, p. 247.

which they both remained in the same succession of ownership, as has already been mentioned before, in the description of the manor of Patricborne Merton, down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of both these manors; which appear now to be united, as one court only is held for both of them, stiled, the court leet and court baron of the manors of Patricborne Merton and Cheney.

BIFRONS is a seat in this parish, situated at a small distance westward from the church, which was originally built by Mr. John Bargar, or Bargrave, whose ancestors were originally of the adjoining parish of Bridge. Robert Bargrave, of Bridge, died in 1600, leaving a numerous issue; of whom John, the eldest son, was the builder of Bifrons, and Isaac, the sixth, was dean of Canterbury, and ancestor of Isaac Bargrave, esq. of Eastry, where further mention will be made of him. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a pale, gules, a sword with the point upwards, the pomel, or, on a chief, azure, three bezants.* His grandson John Bargrave, esq. sold it in 1662 to Sir Arthur Slingsby, knight and baronet, descended of a younger branch of the Slingsbys, of Scriven, in Yorkshire, and created a baronet at Brussells in 1657; his arms were, *Gules, a chevron, between two leopards faces, in chief, and a bugle horn, in base, argent.* His son and heir Sir Charles Slingsby, bart. in 1677, alienated it to Mr. Thomas Baker, merchant, of London,^p on whose death it came to Mr. William Whotton, gent. of London, and he in 1680 passed it away to Thomas Adrian, esq. who kept his shrievalty here in 1690. He alienated it in 1694 to John Taylor, esq. the son of Nathaniel Taylor, barrister at law, descended of a family at Whitchurch, in Salop, whose arms were, *Gules, three*

^p There is a pedigree of Baker, of Patricborne, descended originally from Cranbrooke, in the Heralds office, book marked D. f. 31^a. See Vistn. co. Worcester, anno 1683, p. 103.

roses,

roses, argent, a chief chequy, argent and sable. He died in 1729, leaving four sons and four daughters. Of the former, Brook, the eldest, was LL. D. and F. R. S. a learned and ingenious gentleman, who, among other treatises, wrote one on perspective. He died in 1731, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir William Young, bart. Herbert, in holy orders, of whom hereafter; Charles, a merchant at Moscow; and Bridges. Of the daughters, Mary died unmarried, at Bridge-place, in 1771, and Olive married John Bowtell, D. D. vicar of Patricborne. The eldest son Dr. Brook Taylor succeeded his father in this seat, but dying without male issue in 1731, his next brother the Rev. Herbert Taylor became possessed of it, and resided here. He died in 1763, leaving by Mary, one of the daughters of Edward Wake, clerk, prebendary of Canterbury, and first-cousin to the archbishop, two sons, Herbert and Edward, the eldest of whom succeeded him in this seat, with his other estates in this county, but dying unmarried in 1767, his brother, the Rev. Edward Taylor, succeeded him in it, and afterwards rebuilt, nearly on the old scite, this seat of Bifrons, so-called from its double front, and the builder of it, in commendation of his wife, placed this motto on the fore front: *Diruta edificat uxor bona, edificata diruit mala.* It was a handsome spacious house, the front of which had a very grand and venerable appearance. He died in 1798, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Turner Payler, esq. of Ileden, who died at Brussells in 1780, four sons and three daughters, of whom Edward, the eldest, is a captain in the Romney fencible dragoons; Herbert is a captain likewise in the army, private secretary, and aid de camp to the duke of York; Brook is private secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs; and Bridges, the youngest, is a lieutenant in the navy. Of the daughters, the eldest, Mary Elizabeth married Edward-Wilbraham Bootle, esq. M. P. Charlotte married the Rev. Mr. Northey, and

and Margaret. Edward Taylor, esq. the eldest son, succeeded on his father's death to this feat, and continues owner of it.

HODE, now usually called *Hotbe*, and Hothe-house, in this parish, was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Isaac, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a bend, in the sinister point, a leopard's head, or*; one of whom, John Isaac, held it in the 20th year of king Edward III. His descendant Edward Isaac had his lands *disgavelled* by the act of 31 Henry VIII. and his descendant of the same name, at length leaving only three daughters his coheirs, this estate went in marriage by Jane, his only daughter by his first wife, first to Martin Sidley, esq. of Great Chart, and secondly to Sir Henry Palmer, of Howlets, who by his will in 1611, gave it to his son in-law Sir Isaac Sidley, bart. and he conveyed his right in it to his brother-in-law Sir Henry Palmer, from whose descendant it went by sale to Merriweather, and Edward Merriweather, about the year 1680, alienated it to Thomas Adrian, gent. who conveyed it, with Bifrons and other estates in this parish, in 1694, to John Taylor, esq. in whose descendants it has, in like manner, continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of it.

RENVILLE is a manor, in this parish, which formerly belonged to owners of the name of Crippen, one of whom, Thomas Crippen, died possessed of it in the beginning of king James I.'s reign, leaving an only daughter and heir Joane, who carried it in marriage to Robert Naylor, gent. whose arms were, *Argent, on a bend, sable, three covered cups of the field, their rims, or*. His son John, about the year 1638, sold it to William Kingley, S. T. P. archdeacon of Canterbury, who left a numerous issue, of whom George, the eldest son, succeeded to this estate, whose only son William died in 1701, leaving William, of whom mention will be made hereafter; and Anthony, who was ancestor of Thomas Pincke Kingsley, gent. now
of

of London. From William Kingsley, esq. the eldest son, this estate came down at length to his grandson lieutenant-general William Kingsley, who resided at Maidstone, where he died in 1769 unmarried, and bequeathed this manor by will to his first-cousin Mr. Charles Kingsley, of London, for his life,¹ on whose death in 1785, it came by the entail of the above will to his second son Mr. Thomas Pincke Kingsley, now of London, who is the present possessor of it.

HIGHAM is another manor, for it was formerly so accounted, though it has long since lost the reputation of having been one, situated at the boundary of this parish, upon the high grounds, at a small distance from the northern side of Barham-downs. It was antiently owned by a family of the same name, one of whom, Nicholas, son of William de Higham, by a deed of the 13th year of king Edward III. to which his seal is appendant, viz. *a lion passant regardant, between six crosses formee, fitchee*, appears to have held it at that time, together with the manor of Northington, in the hundred of Downhamford, not far distant. Not long after which it passed into the name of Bourne, and afterwards of Haut, of the adjoining parish of Bishopborne, in which it remained till at length Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, carried it in marriage to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, and he, in the 34th year of king Henry VIII. alienated it to Sir Anthony Aucher, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Hewit Aucher, bart. who dying in 1726, *f. p.* by his will gave it to his sister Elizabeth, who entitled her husband John Corbet, LL. D. of Salop, to the possession of it. He left five daughters his coheirs, viz. Katherine, married to Stephen Beckingham; Elizabeth to Thomas Denward; Frances, to Sir William Hardres, bart. Antonina, to Ignatius Geohagan; and Hannah,

¹ See vol. vii. of this history, p. 551.

to William Hougham, who became on his death jointly entitled to it. After which, Ignatius Geohagan, esq. before-mentioned, about the year 1768, built the present seat, called HIGHAM PLACE, and resided in it for some time, and then alienated his fifth part of it, as did the heirs of Katherine, Elizabeth, and Hannah, who were before deceased, their respective fifth parts, about 1781, to James Hallet, esq. who now resides in it, and has since purchased the remaining fifth part of the heirs of Frances, widow of Sir William Hardres, bart. who died in 1783.*

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by will in 1611, gave the sum of 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, towards the relief of the poor of this parish, and he left the like sum towards the relief of the poor of several of the neighbouring parishes, none of which has ever been paid to them.

The poor constantly maintained are about eight, casually 12.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of one middle and two smaller side isles, a high and a south chancel, having a spire steeple on the south side, in which there is only one bell. This church is but small. It seems very antient. The pillars in it are very large and clumsy, and the arches circular. In the middle isle are several memorials of the Dennes, of this parish. The south chancel, formerly called the Isaac, but now the Bifrons chancel, as belonging to that seat, is covered with pews. In it are monuments for the Taylors, of Bifrons. At the entrance a memorial for John Bargrave, builder of Bifrons. In the north isle, in a window, are the arms of Fogge. Under

* See more of them under Stelling, vol. viii. p. 93, and Bishopborne hereafter.

the

the steeple, on the south side, is a fine arched doorway, circular, ornamented with much carvework and emblematical figures of Saxon architecture, much like that at Barfriston, (of which a plate is given in Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. i. præf. p. 66); and a smaller one on the south side of the high chancel, of a similar sort, over which is a small stone figure, having on its head, seemingly, a crown, and head-dress on each side hanging down, with its hands lifted up as if having had something between them, perhaps for the virgin and child; but it is so corroded by time, that what it was meant for, can only be guessed at. At the east end of the chancel is a small circular window, of different compartments, like that at Barfriston. In the west part of the church-yard, are tombs for James De Rouffell, esq. a truly good and worthy man, obt. 1775, and Elizabeth his wife; and for John Bowtell, D. D. vicar of Patriborne, and Olive his wife; and one for Mrs. Mary Taylor, who died in 1771.

The church of Patriborne, with the chapel of Bridge annexed, was given and appropriated to the priory of Merton, in Surry, as early as the year 1258, anno 43 Henry III. on condition that three canons should reside, for the performance of all parochial duties; and if the profits increased, more should be sent for that purpose.* In which state this church continued till the dissolution of the priory, by the act of the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came, together with the manor of Patriborne Merton, belonging to the priory, into the king's hands, who granted both that year to Sir Thomas Cheney. Since which they have passed, in the same tract of ownership as has been already related before, in the description of that manor, down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present

* *Ord. & approp. eccles.* anno 1528. Reg. Arundel, ps. 1, f. 15, Tan. Mon p. 219. *Inquisitio de fructibus eccles. sine datu.* Reg. Prior de Merton, f. 213. Bibl. Cott. Cleopatra, Cvii, 20.

OWNER

owner of the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of this church, with the chapel of Bridge annexed.

It is, with the chapel of Bridge, valued in the king's books at 5l. 7s. 3d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 8d. In 1578 here were thirty-nine communicants. In 1640 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants fifty.

CHURCH OF PATRIBORNE with the CHAPEL OF BRIDGE annexed.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	VICARS.
	<i>James Coleby</i> , May 8, 1644.
	<i>John Fige</i> , A. B. obt. 1667. [†]
	<i>John Mackallan</i> , A. M. Nov. 20, 1667, obt. January 27, 1698. [‡]
<i>Margaret Braems, widow</i>	<i>John Bowtell</i> , S. T. P. February 20, 1697, obt. January 5, 1753. [‡]
<i>Mary Taylor, hac vice</i>	<i>Herbert Taylor</i> , A. M. February 3, 1753, obt. September 29, 1763. [‡]
<i>Herbert Taylor, esq.</i>	<i>Edward Taylor</i> , A. M. Nov. 16, 1763, obt. Dec. 1798. [‡]
<i>Edward Taylor, esq.</i>	<i>William Toke</i> , May, 1799, present vicar.

† Buried in Bridge church.
‡ Buried in the chancel of this church.

‡ Likewise rector of Staplehurst, and lies buried with his wife Olive

under a tomb in Patriborne church-yard.
‡ And by dispensation rector of Hunton.
‡ And rector of Rucking by dispensation.

B R I D G E

LIES the next adjoining parish to Patriborne southward, being written in old deeds, *Bregge*, and taking its name from the bridge, which was antiently over the stream which crosses it. This parish was in early

early times so considerable, as to give name both to the hundred and deanry in which it is situated.

IT IS SITUATED about two miles and an half eastward of Canterbury, on the high Dover road, formerly the Roman Watling-street way, which appears high and entire almost throughout it; in the valley on this road stands the village of Bridge, with the church and vicarage in it, a low moist situation, the ourn or stream of the Little Stour crossing it under a stone bridge, built a few years ago by the contributions of the neighbouring gentlemen. At a small distance southward is Bridge place, now inhabited by lady Yates, widow of the late judge Yates, and of Dr. Thomas, late bishop of Rochester. The hills, from which there is a most pleasing prospect, are wholly chalk, as are in general the other upland parts of it, towards the south especially, where the country is very barren, with heathy ground and woodland, and much covered with stones. In this part of the parish is Gofley wood, once belonging to St. Augustine's monastery, afterwards granted to Thomas Colepeper, esq. It belongs now to Mr. Beckingham.

THE MANOR OF BLACKMANSBURY, alias BRIDGE, claims over the greatest part of it, and the manor of Patriborne over that part of this parish on the north side of the Dover road. There are two boroughs in it, viz. of Blackmansbury and of Bridge.

THE MANOR OF BLACKMANSBURY, alias BRIDGE, was parcel of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, belonging to the sacristie, as appears by the registers of it, in which frequent mention is made of this manor, with the free tenants belonging to it, in Honpit, Rede, and Blackmansbury. In which state this manor continued till the suppression of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands,² where it remained till the 36th year of that reign, when this manor, with divers lands

² See Dec. Script. col. 1895, 2029.