

The Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce and Manufacture (1790)

DARTFORD, KENT.

DARTFORD is the first post-town on the Dover road, fifteen miles from London Bridge, eleven from Rochester, and seven from Gravesend. It is situated between two hills, is well supplied with water from the river Darent, which runs through the town, and from which it derives its proper name Darentford. By this river six mills are kept in motion within this parish; one a large powder mill, about a mile from the town, the property of Messrs. Pegon and Andrews. About a quarter of a mile below are two paper-mills, one on each side the water: one the property of Mr. John Finch, the other the property of Mr. Thomas Budgen. On this river the first paper-mill in England was erected by Mr. John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200l. a-year, from king Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture. [There are several other mills, &c. upon the above-mentioned river, which the reader will find an account of in the article describing Crayford.] The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw began in this town. In January, 1738, a powder-mill was blown up here (for the 4th time in eight years) when, though all the servants were at their duty, not one was hurt. King Edward III. had a general tournament performed here by his nobles.

The town is finely watered by two or three very good springs, exclusive of the river before-mentioned, and full of inns and other public-houses, by reason of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Canterbury and Dover.

Dartford hath a very good weekly market on Saturdays, which is well supplied with corn, butchers' meat, poultry, cows, calves, and sheep; and a fair on the 2d of August.

In the town are two large brew-houses, supplied with water by a small stream called the Crampit, which rises about a quarter of a mile from the town; a county-bridewell, from which the prisoners are removed every quarter-sessions to the county-gaol at Maidstone; at the entrance of the town from London, on the right-hand side, are two lime-kilns; opposite these is the poor-house, with a very large garden belonging to it adjoining.

In this town are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edw. III. Bridget, a daughter of Edward IV. was prioress here; and many ladies of noble families have been nuns in this house. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal mansion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward VI. granted the same office to lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate duke of Somerset. It was granted, the next year, to Anne of Cleves, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. who died possessed of it in the fourth year of queen Mary, who granted it to the Friars Preachers of Langley in Herts. Queen Elizabeth, who visited the house in 1573, kept it her own hands; but James I. granted it to the earl of Salisbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave it the name of Dartford-place, which it still retains. It is now in the family of Charles Morgan, Esq. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, and some contiguous buildings used as a farm-house; and the gateway is converted into a stable for the farmer's

horses. The ingenious Mr. Grose, in his *Antiquities of England and Wales*, has exhibited a view of the remains of this building, and has subjoined to the print an account of the present state of it, by John Thorpe, Esq. of Bexley. And as this may afford some information to the traveller, should he be at liberty to survey this once famous edifice, an extract from the letter is here inserted—"The scite of the abbey was where the farmer's garden and stack-yard now are: it must have been a vast building, and, doubtless, very noble, suitable to such great personages as were members of it, as appears by a great number of foundations of cross-walls, drains, &c. which have been discovered. There were, and are to this day, two broad roads, or avenues, leading to the gate; one eastward, and flanked by the old stone wall on the right hand, from the Waterside, which leads down to the Creek, where boats and barges come up from the Thames. This was certainly one of the principal avenues from the town to the abbey. The other is to the West, leading into the farm-yard fronting the arch of the West side of the great tower, or gateway. This way leads from the farm up to the side of the hill into the great road to London: and the large hilly field, on the right hand, adjoining the road leading as above, is, to this day, called the King's field. This abbey, and its environs, took up a great extent of land; for, on the North-east side, fronting this view, were the large gardens and orchards, encompassed with the ancient stone-wall still entire, and more than half a mile round, enclosing a piece of ground of twelve acres, which is now, and has been for a number of years, rented by gardeners, to supply the London markets; and famous for producing the best artichokes in England. On the left hand of the road, leading from Water-street to the East front of the abbey, are fine meadows, extending from the back part of the High-street up to the building or abbey-farm; and, opposite the long garden-wall, on the right side of the said road, and, without doubt, much more lands now converted into gardens and tenements, formerly lay open and belonged to it."

In the principal street, which is wide and contains many handsome houses and shops, the parish-church is situated; it hath two burial-grounds, one adjacent, and the other on a hill, higher than the top of the church, a little way on the road leading to Dover. In no principal account of Kent has any hint been suggested respecting the time when this inclosure was allotted for the internment of the dead. Perhaps a research into the history of a chantry, in the parish of Dartford, may tend to a discovery of this hitherto obscure point. From several ancient MSS. it appears, that there was formerly in, or near, Dartford, a little chapel or chantry dedicated to St. Edmund, a Saxon king and martyr. John de Bykenore, of this parish, is imagined to have been the founder of it; a chaplain was, at least, licensed to it, upon his nomination, as early as the year 1326; and his widow Joan, and Robert Bykenore, were successively patrons of it till 1371, when the prioress and the sisters of the nunnery then at Dartford, as before-noticed, are mentioned as being possessed of that right. Five marks a year was the original allowance to the chaplain, but there are grounds for suspecting that care had not been taken at first to secure the legal payment of this pension. A deed of endowment, under the common seal of the nunnery, seems not to have been delivered to the bishop of the diocese till 1463, in which, however, a field, called the Tanner's Field, was declared to be charged with this annual stipend. Under this instrument the chaplain became also entitled to a house, with some fresh and salt marsh appertaining to the same, to two acres an half of land at Fulwick, and to one acre more of land opposite to the chapel of St. Edmund. By the will of Thomas Yngledew, a chaplain, who died in 1462, he was to be buried before the altar of the chapel of St. Edmund the king and martyr; and Thomas Worship, who had probably been an officiating priest in the same chantry, desired his body to be interred at the door of the chapel lately founded in the

cemetery of St. Edmund in Dartford, above the charnel, on the West side, at the very entrance of the said door. This chantry was presented as ruinous in 1496; and in 1516, six parishioners were summoned to answer to a charge of neglecting the repairs of it. Most probably, no money was ever appropriated for this purpose, nor was it easy to prevail upon the inhabitants to subject themselves to the burden of supporting this building. The chantry was, however, dissolved in the reign of King Edward VI. and having been founded superstitious purposes, the revenues of it were granted to the crown by act of parliament. That the burial-ground under our review was the cemetery of the chapel of St. Edmund is no unlikely conclusion; and the foundation of an edifice, which may still be traced, adds some weight to this conjecture. Before a traveller leaves this repository of the dead, perhaps he may observe an epitaph cut on a head of stone, placed to the memory of a child of three years old; and, there being an inscriptive simplicity in the lines, he certainly will not be dissatisfied with another perusal of them. They are as follow—

When the archangels' trumpets blow,
And souls to bodies join;
What crowds will wish their stay below
Had been as short as mine.

Equally descriptive, and not less pleasing, is another on an infant, near the above. The following are the lines—

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour,
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

In this burial-ground is a monument to the memory of the first wife of William Perfect, M. D. of West-Malling, in this county; who has rendered his name famous in this and succeeding ages, by his great and unparalleled success in the cure of insane persons, and for his tenderness in the treatment of those unfortunate maniacs who have claimed his care and attention.

In this town is an alms-house for five poor decrepid men, founded by king Henry the Sixth.

If the subdivision of counties into hundreds owes its origin to king Alfred, (and to that illustrious monarch our historians have, with reason, attributed this useful and political plan,) Dartford has, probably for many ages, been a place of some note, since it gave its name to the hundred in which it is situated. The town itself, as before observed, derives its appellation from the river Darent. The chief passage, formerly through the stream, but now over it, into the Eastern part of the county, was at this place. It is not agreed, whether the Darent takes its rise at Squerries, near Westram, in Kent, or at Titsey, in Surrey, because a spring in both these parishes is contributory to it. Afterwards the river runs to Brasted, Sundridge, and Otford; but between Brasted and Otford it receives five small streams. From Otford, the course of the river is to Shoreham, Lullingstone, Eynsford, Horton Kirby, Sutton at Hone, Darent, and to Dartford. According to Leland, the term Darent signifies, in the British language, a clear water; and Spenser, in his favourite poem, in which he mentions the rivers attending on the Thames, celebrates the transparent property of this river—

And the still Darent, in whose waters clean
Ten thousand fishes play, and deck this pleasant stream.

Beyond the church runs the Darent, which has a commodious bridge built over it repaired at the expence of the county. When a bridge was first erected is not mentioned. It appears, however, by an inquisition, taken in the 4th of Edward III. after the death of Edmund earl of Woodstock, that there was no bridge there at that time; the passage over this river being valued among the rents of the manor at 13s. 4d. And it is no less evident, that there was a bridge in the year 1455, because an hermit is then recorded to have lived at the foot of it. This kind of beggars, as is well known, generally chose their stations near some frequented road, or passage of a river, from a politic motive. Thomas Blonde, the name of the hermit who had his cell upon this spot, seems to have found it turn to his advantage; at least, he did not die necessitous, since an executor and administrator appeared in the bishop's court to deliver an account of his effects. In the return of the survey made of the several places in this county, where there were any shipping, boats, or the like, by order of queen Elizabeth, in the 8th year of her reign, Dartford is mentioned to contain houses inhabited 182; persons lacking habitation 6; quays or landing-places 4; ships and boats 7; viz three of three tons, one of six, two of ten, and one of fifteen. Persons for carriage, from Dartford to London, and so back again 14. Sir Thomas Walsingham is likewise noticed as steward of the town; and Mr. Astley, keeper of the queen's house.

Some occurrences of a public nature are recorded by the writers of the history of England to have happened in the parish. In 1215, Robert Fitzwilliam, being sent by the barons to relieve Rochester castle, at the time besieged by king John, arrived with his army at Dartford, and was discouraged from proceeding any further by the deceitful representation of a gentleman of the order of Templars. The general was, it seems, more cautious than valiant; and the timidity of his disposition was discovered by the person of whom he desired intelligence concerning the strength of the king's forces, and who therefore artfully exaggerated the power of the king; and his tale had the desired effect; for Fitzwilliam retreated, and by his pusillanimity the governor of the castle was obliged to surrender at discretion to his incensed sovereign.—In 1452, the first army raised by Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, in order to maintain his pretensions to the crown, was assembled upon a large plain near this town. It consisted of 10,000 men; but when the duke heard that king Henry VI. lay at Blackheath with a body of troops superior to his own in numbers, as well as discipline, he politically avoided a battle that might at once have proved fatal to his claim.

The mail coach stops at the Eight Bells, going out and coming in, about ten o'clock at night and three in the morning; and another coach, about half past nine at night and half past three in the morning.—A coach stops at Mr. Franklin's, coach-master, at the same hours as that last-mentioned.—Two Dover coaches stop in the town about two o'clock, and a Margate coach about three; all of which return about noon next day. Neither of them stop at any particular inn—Several diligences stop in the town about the same time as the above coaches, to and from Canterbury and Dover.—Two coaches pass through from Brompton to London, at nine o'clock in the morning, and return at half past twelve next day. Also, three other Brompton coaches; two of them up at half past twelve, and down at the same time next day; the third, up at two o'clock, and down at the same time next day.—The Dartford stage-coach sets out from the Marquis of Granby and Bowmen, at half after seven in the morning, to the Spur inn, in the Borough, and returns about the same time in the

evening in summer; and in winter according to the length of the days, every day, (Sundays excepted.)

At the top of the Creek, are three different wharfs for the sale of bavins, cord-wood, faggots, &c. and for landing the goods which are conveyed backwards and forwards by the boats and barges. There is also a town-quay for the same purpose.

The following are the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.

Callow Mr. Mark, (F.)
Frazier Simon, Esq. (F.)
Garland Mr. John
Henley Mrs. Mary
Lawford Mrs. Ann
Nethercoat Mrs. Sarah
Pettetts Misses Ann and Mary, (F.)
Stratten Mr. Samuel, (F.)
Tasker Mr. Samuel
Tasker Mr. William
Wright Mrs. Ann

CLERGY.

Bradley Rev. Mr. *Master of the Grammar-school*
Curry Rev. John, *Vicar*

PHYSIC.

Latham John, (F.) *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Richardson William, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*
Robinson John, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Bedell William, *Attorney*
Pardon William, (F.) *Attorney*
Williams John, (F.) *Attorney*

TRADERS, &c.

Alderley John, (F.) *Farmer*
Alexander Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Andrews Thomas, *Baker*
Austin Robert, *Post-master*
Batt Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Bell Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Benfield William, *Baker*
Bennett Richard, *Victualler*
Brames Peter, *Gardener*
Brand William, (F.) *Cooper, Basket-maker, and Ironmonger*
Brandon Ann, *Shopkeeper*

Brandon Thomas, (F.) *Grocer and Shopkeeper*
Brewer Henry, *Mould-maker*
Brewer Thomas, *Shopkeeper*
Brewer William, (F.) *Mould-maker and Shopkeeper*
Brown Nicholas, *Peruke-maker and Hair-dresser*
Buckenger Mathew, *Brazier*
Buckenger Ann, *Shopkeeper*
Budgen Thomas, (F.) *Leather-cutter and Paper-maker*
Budgen William, (F.) *Leather-cutter*
Buckland James, *Wheeler*
Butterly William, *Clock-maker*
Crese Edward, (F.) *Carpenter*
Cartwright William, (F.) *Butcher*
Carrington Richard, *Innkeeper*
Collison John, *Shoemaker*
Cranwell and Mays, *Taylors and Leather-breeches-makers*
Dorman John, (F.) *Farmer*
Emery John, *Linen-draper*
Elliot Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Ellis Henry, (F.) *Victualler*
Fleet Hussey, (F.) *Brewer*
Finch William, *Paper-maker*
Frame John, *Victualler*
Fowke Gabriel, (F.) *Clock-maker*
Fisher John, *Victualler*
Franklin James, (F.) *Coach-maker*
Green Edward, (F.) *Collar-maker and Sadler*
Hawkins Elizabeth, *Boarding-school-mistress*
Hall John, *Millwright*
Hall Thomas, (F.) *Carpenter*
Hugget Charles, (F.) *Tallow Chandler*
Hards John, *Seedsman and Mealman*
Henman George, *Gardener*

Hodsell Thomas, <i>Coach-maker, Wheeler, Cooper, and Victualler</i>	Quin John, <i>Eating-house</i>
Henderson Charles, <i>Victualler</i>	Randall James, <i>Maltster</i>
Hill John, (F.) <i>Victualler</i>	Rawlings Edward, (F.) <i>Farmer</i>
Holmes Elizabeth, <i>Taylor & Shopkeeper</i>	Rose James, <i>Grocer and Shopkeeper</i>
Hicks James, (F.) <i>Farmer</i>	Stains Robert, <i>Tallow-chandler and Pawn-broker</i>
Hards George, <i>Farmer and Dealer</i>	Saunders John, <i>Shoemaker</i>
Hills John, <i>Shoemaker</i>	Sanham James, <i>School-master</i>
Jardine Joseph, <i>Linen and Woollen-draper, &c.</i>	Sanham Richard, (F.) <i>Smith, Iron-monger, Broker and Auctioneer</i>
Kettlewell John, <i>Barge-maker, Coal-merchant and Wharfinger</i>	Story John, <i>Green-grocer</i>
Kirk Robert, <i>Taylor</i>	Solomon Alexander, <i>Butcher</i>
Kirk Richard, <i>Brandy-merchant</i>	Swift Edward, <i>Farmer</i>
Knotley George, <i>Innkeeper, (Rose)</i>	Sears Thomas, <i>Farmer</i>
Kemp Robert, <i>Butcher</i>	Stubbs John, <i>Fellmonger</i>
Kempton William, (F.) <i>Plumber and Glazier</i>	Sharp William, (F.) <i>Bricklayer</i>
Ker William, <i>Bridewell-keeper</i>	Sedgwick Elizabeth, <i>Victualler</i>
Lint John, <i>Taylor</i>	Sharp James (F.) <i>Bricklayer</i>
Lewis Joseph, <i>Bargeman & Wharfinger</i>	Story William, <i>Gardener</i>
Lintot Thomas, <i>Shoemaker</i>	Shepherd John, <i>Linen-draper and Shopkeeper</i>
Lander William, <i>Victualler</i>	Shepherd, Kidd, <i>Baker</i>
Martin Sam, <i>Carpenter and Shopkeeper</i>	Sutherden Richard, (F.) <i>Collar-maker and Sadler</i>
Morris and Callow, <i>Tailors and Woollen-drapers</i>	Tasker John, (F.) <i>Brewer</i>
Middleton William, <i>Butcher</i>	Tile Richard, <i>Smith</i>
Metcalf Thomas, <i>Peruke-maker and Hair-dresser</i>	Wadsworth John, <i>Millwright</i>
Marshall Charles, (F.) <i>Cabinet-maker</i>	Wakeford Wm. <i>Plumber and Glazier</i>
Marton William, <i>Butcher</i>	Wheat Thomas, (F.) <i>Wheeler</i>
Newman John, <i>Shopkeeper</i>	Welling John, <i>Baker</i>
Nisbett Charles, <i>Waterman and Town-carrier</i>	Wood William, <i>Glazier</i>
Nettlefold Elizabeth, (F.) <i>Grocer</i>	Weedner William, <i>Gingerbread-baker</i>
Norris John, <i>Victualler</i>	Weston, George, <i>Farmer</i>
Peirse Charles, sen. <i>Farrier</i>	Warcup John, <i>Staymaker</i>
Peirse Charles, jun. <i>Smith</i>	Wellar William, <i>Grocer and Shopkeeper</i>
Peirse Sarah, <i>Milliner and Undertaker</i>	Wells Margaret, <i>Farrier</i>
Plasket John, <i>Peruke-maker and Hair-dresser</i>	Walkley John, <i>Taylor</i>
Powell John, (F.) <i>Grazier</i>	Woodham William, <i>Baker</i>
	Willet and Woodford, <i>Innkeepers</i>
	Westbrook E. <i>Boarding-school-mistress</i>
	Warton Thomas, <i>Innkeeper, (Bell)</i>
	Wood John, <i>Blacksmith</i>

There is but one gentleman's seat, out of town, in the parish, and that is on Dartford Heath; it is called Baldwin's, and is now in the occupation of Simon Frazier, Esq.

At a little distance from the summit of Dartford-hill is the open plain, upon which king Edward III. is imagined to have held the tournament before-mentioned; and the duke of York in the reign of Henry VI. certainly assembled here a numerous army. It is by many called Dartford Brim, by some the Brimpt, and by others the Brink; but Brent, which signifies Burnt, is the ancient name; and Rapin, in his detail of the latter transaction, stiles it, from Hall's Chronicle, the Burnt Heath; whence it acquired that appellation is not known. In digging the gravel-pit at the North-east corner of this ground, a few years since, the labourers discovered the skeletons of several bodies, eight in one part, and four in another. When the assizes were held at Dartford, the Brent is supposed to have been the place of execution, and therefore these were imagined to have been the bones of criminals who had suffered death under the sentence of the law; but, if the encampment of the duke of York consisted of ten thousand men, and they remained here a few weeks, might not these be the remains of some of his followers?—No hostile bands have, however, fixed their standards on the Brent for many years, and it has long since ceased to be a field for the performing of those exercises, which had the forms of a real battle, and which were too often undesignedly attended with accidents fatal to the lives of the combatants. The tournaments now exhibited upon this ground are of a far less dangerous and more amicable description. Lords, knights, and esquires, indeed still enter the list, but the lance is changed for the bat: the dextrous and powerful use of which instrument, and for expertly handling the ball, the inhabitants of this county have always been famous, and generally victorious. One branch of what is usually stiled the Roman Watling-street is supposed to have been continued from the bank of the Thames, a little above Lambeth Palace, through Rochester and Canterbury to Dover; but, by the alterations and improvements made of late years upon the turnpike-road, particularly on Blackheath, Shooter's-hill, and Bexley-heath, the traces of the old Roman way are almost obliterated. But beyond Dartford Brent there is much less difficulty in discovering the remains of it. East-south-east is nearly the point of direction of the Watling-street in Kent; and soon after the traveller comes upon the fine open plain just mentioned, if he falls into a track that runs between the turnpike-road and the road leading to Green-street Green, it will convey him into a lane, still often termed the Roman road; and not without reason, since in divers parts, it appears in a plain ridge. In some places, hedges stand upon it, but in others, for many yards together, it lies between the present highway and the hedge on the left; especially near a farm house, the true name of which is Blacksole, but is vulgarly called Hungergut-hall; and possibly was thus denominated by some tenant, who apprehended himself in danger of being starved, whilst he was endeavouring to live by cultivating many acres of land belonging to it, that are not naturally very fertile.

Adjoining to Dartford Brent is the parish of Stone. The church is a beautiful structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and two side aisles. The roof is lofty, supported by a double row of fine slender columns, and pointed arches; and at the West end are two segments of an arch, which spring from the first columns to the South and North walls, and have a pleasing effect. The nave is divided from the chancel by a noble arch, enriched with Gothic work. The chancel is spacious, with pilasters and arches of brown marble, the spandels of which are ornamented with Gothic work. The North-door of the church is curiously adorned with a zigzag moulding, roses, &c. The windows are large and regular, as is the whole building, which for symmetry and proportion may be justly esteemed the finest piece of Gothic architecture in the diocese of Rochester. Weaver (the author of *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, published in 1631) mentions "the whole fabric of this church to have been in this time upholden in wond'rous good repair, and her inside neatly polished."

The parishioners of Stone still deserve commendation, for the proper attention shewn by them to this sacred edifice, as they have lately, at a great expence, ceiled the church, and repaired and ornamented different parts of it. The manor of Stone belongs to the see of Rochester, whose bishops formerly resided for some months in the year in the manor-house, situated near the church-yard. It has long been inhabited by the farmer of the demesne lands, and the great chimney, which is in the centre of the present building, is thought to be the only remaining part of the ancient mansion, which never seems to have been dignified with the denomination of a palace. About the middle of the 13th century, the demesne lands of Stone manor were surveyed and valued; the arable land at 3d. and the marsh land at 4d. per acre. At the foot of the hill, after passing Stone church, the traveller may catch a confined, but pleasing, view of the Thames.—West Thurrock is the church seen on the Essex shore. Stone Castle, which stands to the South of the road, and, at a little distance from it, is the next object likely to draw the attention of the traveller. There is a difficulty in determining, with exactness, when this structure of defence was raised. Perhaps it might be one of the one hundred and fifteen castles reported to have been built with the consent of king Stephen, and not demolished in compliance with the articles of agreement between that monarch and duke Henry, afterwards Henry II. The square tower of Stone Castle is probably the only part of the fortress that is now remaining; and, as Philipot describes it, though it now lies wrapped up in its own ruins, yet the shell or skeleton of it, within which Sir Richard Wiltshire laid the foundation of the fabric now extant, presents to the eye some symptoms of its former strength and magnificence. This castle, with the lands appertaining to it, is now vested in feoffees, pursuant to the will of Dr. Thomas Plume, formerly archdeacon of Rochester, and the rent thereof appropriated to the augmentation of small buildings within the diocese, and for the maintaining of a lecture at Dartford or Gravesend, every Wednesday or Saturday morning, from the 25th of March to Michaelmas alternatively, or one year at Dartford and the next at Gravesend. The money allowed by the will to the preachers is ten shillings for their sermons, and two shillings for the dinner of themselves and their friends, and the sexton is to have ten shillings a quarter during the time of the said lecture for tolling the bell. The archdeacon gave also ten shillings a quarter, to be divided amongst the most indigent and godly poor that most frequently resort to this lecture: also twenty shillings each of the two quarters, wherein the lecture is preached, to the minister of the parish for his reading prayers before the said lecture in the morning, and for the use of his pulpit. Dr Plume died the 20th of November, 1704, and lies buried in the church-yard of Longfield under an altar tomb of black marble, adjoining to the South wall of the church. Longfield is a very small parish, situated about four miles to the South of Stone.

Transcribed by Mervyn King
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All spellings, punctuation and style have been preserved as far as possible. The major concession to the modern reader has been the replacement of the 'long s' or 'ſ' which closely resembles an 'f' and was used for the lower case 's' when it occurred anywhere in a word aside from the final letter. I believe the (F.) in the list of inhabitants indicates a Freeman or Freeholder.