The following Glossary, compiled by the Rev. Samuel Pegge during his residence at Godmersham, was written in 1735–6. It forms part of a MS. book, which now contains the following tracts, all in the handwriting of Dr. Pegge himself, and all bound together; viz., (1) An Alphabet of Kenticisms; (2) Proverbs relating to Kent; (3) A first Collection of Derbicisms; (4) A second Collection of Derbicisms, preceded by a title-page, which properly belongs to the Kenticisms; (5) A third Collection of Derbicisms; (6) A General Collection of Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases; and (7) A Collection of Oaths, as variously vulgarised and corrupted. The present tract comprises only the first and second sections of this manuscript. The MS. came into the possession of Mr. John Gough Nichols, from whom it was purchased by Sir Frederic Madden, June 6, 1832. At the sale of Sir F. Madden's library in August, 1873, it was purchased for the English Dialect Society by myself. I have since transcribed the two sections of the MS. here printed, and rearranged them so as to prepare them suitably for the press. In doing this, my chief endeavour has been to adhere as faithfully as possible to the autograph original, preserving nearly all Dr. Pegge's
peculiarities of spelling and diction. This method of careful reproduction, in all cases advisable, is especially so in the present instance, as the author evidently took much pains with his work, and was fairly qualified for the task. The only alterations made have been the following. First, the words have been thrown into a perfect alphabetical order, as they are not altogether so in the MS. Secondly, when words have been entered more than once, with slightly differing explanations, these explanations have been collated, and the general result given. Thirdly, when a large number of references to works illustrating such or such a word have been given, I have omitted a few of the references, as being hardly required or not easily traced. And lastly, I have occasionally omitted some of Dr. Pegge's etymologies, but only where they were palpably wrong. These alterations and omissions are, on the whole, but very few. I have also added some remarks of my own, which are inserted between square brackets.

In editing the Proverbs, which were not arranged in any particular order, I have re-arranged them. In a few cases, I have slightly abridged the explanations, where they seemed to be of unnecessary length. Here, also, I have added some remarks of my own, marked, as before, by being inserted between square brackets.

Sir F. Madden has noted that the Rev. Samuel Pegge was born at Chesterfield, co. Derby, Nov. 5, 1704; admitted fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1729; Vicar of Godmersham, Kent, 1731; Rector of Whittington, Derbyshire, 1751; Rector of Brindle, Lancashire, 1751; made F.S.A. in 1751 and LL.D. in 1791; died Feb. 14, 1796. He was the author of several works, for a list of which see Bohn's
'Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual.' Amongst his unprinted works, there are three in the Gough collection, in the Bodleian library; see Gough's Catalogue, p. 188, which mentions—"6. Collections for a History of Wye; folio MS. 7. Statutes of the College at Wye; folio MS. 8. An Alphabetical Catalogue of Kentish Authors and Worthies; folio MS." He refers, in the work here printed, to the two former of these.

He married Ann, only daughter of Benjamin Clarke, Esq., of Stanley, near Wakefield, co. York, who died in July, 1746. His son, Samuel Pegge, Esq., born in 1731, was a barrister, a groom of the privy chamber, and F.S.A. He married Martha, daughter of the Rev. H. Bourne, who died June 28, 1767; the date of his own death being May 22, 1800. This Samuel Pegge the younger was also an author, and is best known, perhaps, for his 'Anecdotes of the English Language,' and his 'Supplement to Grose's Glossary.' He had a son, who was afterwards Sir Christopher Pegge.

It may be added that Dr. Brett, to whom Dr. Pegge's Introductory Letter is addressed, was born in 1667, and died March 5, 1743. He was the author of a Dissertation on the Ancient Versions of the Bible, the second edition of which appeared after his death, in 1760; and of other works, for which see Bohn's 'Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual.'

I now call the reader's attention to Dr. Pegge's own MS. After some of the words, their pronunciation has been inserted between square brackets. This is done by using the invariable symbols of the system known as "Glossic," explained at p. 9 of a tract on 'Varieties of English Pronunciation,' or in the Notice
prefixed to Part III. of a treatise 'On Early English Pronunciation,' by A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc. The symbols occur in the following key-words, in which they are denoted by italic letters. Vowels and diphthongs:—Beet, bait, baa; caul, coal, cool; knit, net, gnat, not, nut, fuot (where wo denotes the short oo, as heard in foot); height, foil, foul, feud. The consonants y, w, wh (slightly aspirated), h, p, b, t, d, ch (as in chest), j, k, g (hard, as in gape), f, v, s, z, sh, r, l, m, n, ng (as in sing), all have the usual values. The sound of th in thin is written th; that of th in then is written dh; zh represents the peculiar sound heard in division [divizh·en]. When r is to be trilled, it is written r', with an apostrophe following it. The mark • signifies the accent, as in before [bifoəˈr].

These few words of explanation will enable the reader to trace the pronunciation intended in almost every case; for further information, Mr. Ellis's work should be consulted. It must be borne in mind that the symbols never vary. Thus ei denotes the usual sound of long i, and never means anything else.

I shall be glad to receive from "men of Kent" any notes upon the words contained in this Glossary, or notices of Kenticisms not mentioned therein.

W. W. S.

1 Cintra Terrace, Cambridge.
AN ALPHABET OF
KENTICISMS,

Containing 600 Words and Phrases in a great measure peculiar
to the Natives and Inhabitants of the County of Kent;
together with the Derivations of several of them.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A COLLECTION

of Proverbs and old Sayings, which are either used in, or do
relate to the same County.

BY SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M.,
Vicar of Godmersham,
and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

To the Rev. and Learned Thos. Brett, LL.D.,

of Spring Grove, in the County of Kent.

As the dialects of this kingdom vary so extremely, those who are born in one county, and go to reside in another, are naturally struck with the difference of idiom. This was the case of Mr. John Lewis,* who was born in the city of Bristol, but afterwards lived chiefly in Kent; as likewise with myself, who was born and educated at Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

Having been born and educated in a different part of the kingdom, upon my coming to reside in the county of Kent, I became the more sensible, as may easily be supposed, of some idiomisms and peculiarities in the language and pronunciation of the inhabitants and natives thereof, than otherwise I should have been. Some small portion of natural curiosity quickly prompted me to note down such instances of variation from the common English speech, as from time to time might fall in my way, and having gathered together an handful of those Kenticisms, imperfect, and, as I doubt, inaccurate, I have ventured to send it to you; intending thereby what you will call a very odd mixture, a little gratitude and a little self-interest; for, as I wou'd willingly have you regard it as a testimony of that respect and veneration I have for your person and learning, I wou'd likewise hope, from the closeness of that friendship subsisting betwixt us, and your undoubted skill in these matters, to obtain from you such improvements and corrections as your multifarious reading, in the perusal, must unavoidably suggest.

It must be confess that a person of a less retired life and more conversant in business than I have been, might have amassed together a much greater number of obsolete particular

* Rev. John Lewis, born in 1675, died Jan. 16, 1746; the author of a "History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet," i.e., Thanet; the short glossary in which, now about to be reprinted for the Eng. Dialect Society (Series B), is often cited by Dr. Pegge.
expressions. For ought I know, from amongst the mechanics, the several sorts of artists, and the lower parts of life, the string might have been doubl'd. I have gone as far as my model wou'd permit, and you will please to observe, that I have herein inserted what glossems I found ascribed to the dialect of the Kentish men, in Mr. Ray's 'Catalogue of South and East Country Words,' printed at London, 1675, 12mo; together with those Mr. Lewis has exhibited, in his 'History of the Isle of Thanet.'

But withal, I wou'd remind you, and indeed it is altogether a necessary I shou'd, that I have put down several words and phrases as Kentish, which yet, strictly speaking, are not proper to that county exclusive of all others, but are common to it, and one, two, or perhaps more of the neighbouring provinces; but, being most frequently and even daily used in these parts, and at the same time having not obtained a general universal currency throughout the realm, I thought they might reasonably claim a place in this collection. But yet I doubt Mr. Ray has sometimes led me to specifye words of too general acceptation. I have endeavored to give the original of most of these words from authors, and sometimes I have guesst at an etymology myself; but with what success, is always submitted to better judgment. Several I have been obliged to pass by, without taking any notice of their derivation, out of real ignorance, owing to want of learning or a natural innate dexterity as to these things; and others I chose to let slip, because, being either monstrous corruptions or low cant phrases, it was impossible, or at least not worth while, to go to the bottom of them.

And whereas some few idioms and observations did not so easily fall into an alphabet, I take the liberty to subjoyn them here.

1. "I don't dare," for "I dare not."
2. They are apt to accumulate negatives, without any design of altering the negation into an affirmative; as when they say—"no more I won't," "no more I don't." This form rather denies stronger, and with something of an emphasis; note the proverb—"The vale of Holmesdale, Never wonne, nor never shall;"—"he gyveth never no man warning;" Dialogue printed
by Wynkin, etc. 'Tis a pure Saxonism; see Hickes's Thesaurus, Gram. A. Sax., p. 57.

3. The common sort are inclined to put \(w\) for \(v\); as \(weal\), for \(veal\); \(wiper\), for \(viper\); \(wery\), for \(very\); as, "wipers are wery brief* in such a place;" in one instance they put \(v\) for \(w\); as skivers for skewers.

4. Nothing is more frequent than to put \(a\) for \(o\); as \(maw\) for \(mow\); \(rad\) for \(rod\); \(an\) for \(on\), as, "put your hat \(an\);" \(crap\) for \(crop\); \(Jan\) for \(John\); \(dan't\) for \(don't\).

5. \(D\) they use for \(th\); \(wid\) for \(with\); as, "I'll go \(wid\) you;" \(rade\) for \(rathe\); \(Hyde\) for \(Hythe\); \(widout\) for \(without\).†

6. \(U\) they put for \(i\); \(wull\) for \(will\), as sign of the future tense; \(dud\) for \(did\); and hither I thought best to refer \(mought\) for \(might\).

7. \(O\) they sometimes pronounce very long; as \(cöst\) [\(koast\)] for \(cost\);\(förk\) [\(foark\)] for \(fork\); and at times they shorten it, as in \(thröt\) [\(throt\)] for \(throat\), \(chock\) [\(chok\)] for \(choke\); \(loth\) [\(loth\)] for \(loath\).

8. \(H\) they seldom joyn with other letters in pronunciation, but keep it separate and distinct. \(Mepham\) is \(Mep-ham\); \(Adisham\), \(Adis-ham\); so \(Godmers-ham\), \(Hot-hfield\),§ \(Bets-hanger\), \(Pet-ham\), \(Gres-ham\), \(Cas-halton\),|| etc. In all these instances, except \(Hoth-field\), they are certainly right, as in a multitude of others; for \(ham\) being one of the constituents of these compound names, it is preserved hereby distinct and entire.

9. \(O\) is \(oo\), in \(go\) [\(goo\)]; and so Caxton writes it in \(Maittaiire\), Annal. Typogr., vol. i., p. 374. \(I\) is \(oo\) in \(wood\) \(you\) [\(wuod eu\)] for \(with\) \(you\); and, contracting, "I'll \(goo'd\) you" [\(eil goo)ud eu\)] for "I will go with you." It is also \(a\) open; "sowing corn" is \(sawing\) [\(sauing\)]. See above, no. 4.

10. \(D\) after \(l\) they sometimes drop; as \(chile\) [\(chell\)] for \(child\); \(hel\) [\(hel\)] for \(held\).

11. Where \(sp\) occurs, they utter the \(p\) before the \(s\), to facilitate pronunciation; as \(waps\) [\(wops\)] for \(wasp\);\(\|\) \(aps\) [\(aps\)?]

* I, e, common; see the Glossary.
† Note also \(wiff\), for \(withe\) or \(withy\).
\(\|\) A \(cost\) of \(lamb\), \(i.e.,\) the fore-quarter; see the Glossary.
§ He must mean \(hot-heeld\), as distinct from \(hoth-heeld\).
|| Carshalton is in \(Surrey\); it is commonly pronounced \(kus-haut'un\); but also \(kais-haut'un\), where the \(kais\) is quite distinct.
\(\|\) Dr. Pegge writes \(whaps\), \(whasp\); which is very singular.
for asp:* haps [haps?] for hasp. So in the Old Parish-book of Wye, 5 Edw. VI.; “for a hapsor to the churche-gette, 2d.” So Mr. Ray, p. 80—“In Sussex, for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse,” etc. But in Somers:† a wasp is a wop; Gent. Maga., xvi., p. 408; and I observe that in Kent they speak a very like o.

12. Words terminating in st have the addition of a syllable in their plurals, is being added in lieu of s only. For bird-nests, they say birdestis, etc. I suppose this has been a general way formerly, for Skelton, Poet Laureat to Henr. VII., has it; see him cited in Aubrey’s ‘Antiq. of Surrey,’ vol. ii., p. 252. The nom. acc. and voc. pl. of the 1st declension [or rather, 2nd declension, 2nd class] of the Saxon is a syllable, –as; and the genitive sing. –es. In Wiclife’s N. T. you have dedis of apostlis, the translation of actus apostolorum; and indeed, in our elder English, there are a world of plurals in –ys or –is, as in the Old Parish-book of Wye, etc. In Derbyshire we should say, “he fasses all Lent, though it lasses forty days;” which shews how natural it is, to assist the pronunciation by lengthening words ending in –st a syllable.‡ For the same reason in that country they say bird-nesses; but beasts in Derb. they call bease [bees]. See, in the Glossary, “raddis-chimney.”§ So jays, the birds so called, they pronounce jay-es [jai’ez]. Cf. steryis, steers; Will of Jno. Fermor, alias Godfrey, of Lydd in Kent, 1510: costys, costs; Plot’s Staffordsh., p. 443: forrestys, forests, p. 444.||

13. In some cases they’ll put a short quick i, for a long one; as, “to driv a waggon,” for to drive it; or for ee, as ship for sheep; or for ea, as rip for reap.¶

14. E for i; as Petstreet for Pitstreet, a place in Crundale

* L.e., an aspen-tree.
† Dr. Pegge continually refers to “Somersetshire” words, which he invariably cites from the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ vol. xvi., A.D. 1746, pp. 405-8; where may be found a Glossary to the Exmoor Courtship and Exmoor Scolding. These words are really, therefore, Exmoor words.
‡ This is a mistake; fasses is from O. E. fastys, and does not exhibit an additional syllable, but the substitution of ss for st.
§ Dr. Pegge adds “minnis” as an example; but his explanation, that it is the plural of mean, is certainly wrong.
|| A remarkable example is faries-es for fairies. See Farisies in the Glossary.
¶ Add wik, for week; fild for field, pronounced [fil].
Parish; *knet* for *knit*; *Petham* for *Pitham*. And so the long *e*; as *meece* [*mees*] for *mice*; *leece* [*lees*] for *lice.*

15. *I* for *e*; as *hin* for *hen*.


17. *L* for *r*; *skivels* [*skiv'ilz*] for *skivers*; *i. e.*, skewers.

18. *To* as the sign of the infinit. they very currently leave out; as "I begin cut wheat to-morrow;" and, "when do you begin plough?"

19. "He will be two men," he will be very angry; *i. e.*, as much different from himself at other times, as if he was quite another man; a very significant fine expression. So "you will make us two;" *i. e.*, you will make us differ.‡

The Kentish men are said in Caesar's Commentaries, de Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. x., to excell all the other inhabitants in civility and politeness; for so I understand those words—"ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt." The cause of this was their maritime situation, their proximity to Gaul, and the constant intercourse held therewith, which by degrees softened their manners, civilizing their natural ferity, which yet prevailed in the more inland parts. This reason is hinted by Caesar, who goes on (by way of assigning the reason)—"quae regio est maritima omnis; neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine." The sense of the word "humanus" in the former place, that it relates not so much to the temper as the manners of the Kentish men, appears from what follows, where the author proceeds to inform us, on the other hand, what kind of people, how rude and rustic, the mediterranean Britons were—"Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti;" from whence I conclude that the Kentish men both sowed corn and were better

* Cf. *yield* for *yield*.
† He must mean *cross* as a sb.; for the adj. *cross* is pronounced [*kurs*]; see *Curs* in the Glossary.
‡ Dr. Pegge notes some other things in his Glossary, which may be enumerated here, viz., *hort* for *hurt*, *mont* [*munt*] for *month*; *ketch* [*ketch*] for *catch*; *keaf* [*kee'af*] for *calf*; *kew* [*kew*] for *cow*. Also *rudy*, *sarey* [*rood'i*, *skairs'i*], disyllables, for *rude*, *soree*, and *jealousy* for *jealous*. Under the word *hair*, he observes that the Kentish men sometimes insert an article, as "a good hair" for "good hair," and "a bread and butter" for "bread and butter." He notes, too, the use of "it should seem," instead of "it seems;" and the curious use of *to* without an infinitive, as in "I'm going to it" for "I am going to do it."
clad. I should imagine that another part of their greater politeness in respect of remoter and interior Britons, must be in their language; which, though it was the original British, yet probably had many Gaulish words intermixed with it,* and was much softened in pronunciation by conversing with the people of that nation.

Thus the Kentish would have many particularities in their speech different from the other islanders from the most ancient time, even as other maritime inhabitants had who were colonies of the Belgæ; v. Cæsar, ibid. Thus they had particular words in Domesday book, as Solinum, etc. The code of the Gavelkind Law, which rises as high as Edward I., speaks of the Kentish language; so Kennet, 'Paroch. Antiq.;' and Caxton, in Ames.†

The pronunciation also is peculiar; thus "tediously," or "tediously indeed;" [with a strong accent laid upon the last syllable.]

To make an end, Proverbs and old Saws are so nearly ally'd to this subject, that I cou'd not well do otherwise than annex such as I found were vernacular, or in any other respect might concern this county. These were first collected by Dr. Thos. Fuller, in the 'English Worthies,' printed at London, fol. 1662, and were afterwards transcribed into Mr. Ray's 'Collection,' printed likewise at London, in 12mo, 1670. I have here added a few to the list, and withall have entered a remark or two upon their explications.

So many great names have employed themselves in Glossography, and some of them in a very confin'd, local, and what ignorant people may call low way, that I need not apologize for laying out a few hours in such an innocent, entertaining, and, what the judicious will allow, usefull part of knowledge; were

* This is guesswork, yet probable. At any rate, the Kentish dialect of Old English abounded with French words, though it was, at the same time, remarkably tenacious of native grammatical forms. See the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt,' ed. Morris (Early English Text Society).

† Kentish writers fall into particular expressions; as Mr. John Johnson, Dr. Robert Plot, Sir G. Wheler, and Rev. John Lewis.—Note by Dr. Pegge.

It may well be added here, that all who wish to investigate the Kentish dialect should consult Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, edited by Dr. Morris for the Early English Text Society in 1666, as well as the five old Kentish Sermons which are to be found in An Old English Miscellany, edited by the same editor for the same Society in 1872.
it necessary, I cou'd rehearse a long list of unexceptionable men, both antients and moderns. But you, who take your seat with the most learned, must be so thoroughly convict of the use and advantage of such lexicons as these, that it won'd be impertinence to trouble you with them, and even injurious to your character as a scholar, not to presume upon a favourable reception from you to an enterprise of this sort.

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

SAM. PEGGE.

Godmersham, Apr. 11, 1735.*

[By the kindness of Mr. Ellis, I am enabled to add the following note on the present pronunciation of Kentish words.

Mr. Herbert Knatchbull-Hugessen, of Provender near Faversham, Kent, whose mother was born at Godmersham, and who is very familiar with the language and pronunciation of Kentish peasantry at the present day, made remarks to the following effect to Mr. Alexander J. Ellis on the above pronunciations.

3. This use of w for v is still common, but there is no converse use of v for w.

5. The substitution of d for th is almost confined to the words the, this, these, that, those, there, their, them; it is not regularly used in with.

6. The use of wull, dud, for will, did, is not now known.

7. Coast and fork are now [kau'st] and [foork] or [fuo'h'k]; [throt, chok] are not known, but [loth] is.

9. [Goo] for go remains; [wuod] for with is unknown; they say rather [eil goo wij'i].

10. This d after l is very commonly dropped.


* This date does not exactly mark the time of the final completion of the Glossary. A few additions were evidently made later, probably on the appearance of the second edition of Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet in 1736.
12. This –is plural to words in –st, has been heard, but not generally. The jay is called [joi].

13. [Driv, wik, rip] are not known; [ship] for sheep is; but a shepherd is always a looker [luok'-er]. Field is [fil] without the d.

14. [Pet] for pit, known; [net] for knit unknown. [Mees, lees] known, but the use of [ee] for long i, seems confined to these words.

15. [Hin] for hen; known.


17. [Skiv'lz] unknown.

Footnote to 19. Cow is [kew], the [e] of set followed by [oo], not [keu]. All the [ou] diphthongs are [ew] in Kent, as they are commonly [aew], that is, a little broader, in Norfolk. The [ew] is common in London. No information has been received as to calf, a word very variously pronounced; but heifer is [aa'-fer].

A specimen of modern Kentish pronunciation and a considerable number of Kentish words from the dictation of Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, will be given in Mr. A. J. Ellis’s Early English Pronunciation, chap. xi. § 2, no. 11, Subdialect 34.]
PEGGE’S KENTISH GLOSSARY.

A, indef. art. See remarks under Hair.

Abithe, pp. as adj. mildewed, of linen; and rotted, decayed, of wood. A. S. abitan. [But Lewis has “Abited, mildewed;” which looks more like the correct form. It is difficult to know what pronunciation Dr. Pegge means; perhaps—ubeidh’]

About, prep. for of; as, “I know nothing about it.” [Hardly provincial.]

Ach-bone [aich-boan?] sb. the same as “an Ice-bone, i.e. a rump of beef. Norf;” Ray. [Aitch-bone; Halliwell.]

Addle [ad’l] adj. gone to decay, rotted; in the North, they have addle eggs for rotten eggs; cf. Ray, p. 82. [A. S. ēdl, diseased.]

Adry [udrei’] adj. dry. So athirst, ahungred.

Aftermeath, sb. after-mowth, i.e. that which comes and grows after the mowing; ’tis erroneously written after-marth in Calmet’s Dict. v. Rain. [Commonly after-math.]

Alamōst [aulumoast’] adv. almost. (The o is marked as long).

Aleing [ail’ing] sb. an aleing, i.e. where mirth, ale, and musick are stirring; ’tis a custom in West Kent, for the lower class of housekeepers, to brew a small quantity of malt, and to invite their neighbours to it, who give them something for a gratification; this they call an aleing, and they do it to get a little money, and the people go to it out of kindness to them. See Gloss. in x Script. v. Ealahus, v. Bingale. Whitson Ale, Old Plays, x. p. 235.

Allworks, sb. a man-servant employ’d by a farmer in all sorts of work he has occasion to set him about. Such an one they call an Allworks; he is the lowest servant in the house, and is not hired for the plough or the waggon particularly, as the other servants are, but to be set about anything.

Alongst, prep. amongst it, on the long side of it. Somner’s Gavelkind, p. 120.
Am, 3 pers. pl. of vb. to be. As, "they'm gone to bed," which they say, is a contraction of they am, for they are. See Them. So the Italians have sono for sum, and sono for sunt. Amon, sb. "half-Amon," hop, step, and jump. The Amon or whole Amon, they tell me, is hop, two steps, and jump.

Ampery, adj. rotten; of cheese, and other things, as timber, &c.; sickly, crasy. See Mr. Ray, p. 57. Fr. en pourri, or A. S. ampre, as in Lewis. [Certainly not French.]

Anents, prep. contra, against. An act of Parliament made in Scotland, 1653, anentis witchcraftes. Anent, over against, concerning; a word of frequent use among the Scots. [A. S. on-efen, on-efne.]

Anewst [uneust'] adv. "nigh, almost, near hand, about, circiter. Suss, and other places of the West; ab A. S. On-neaweste, prope, juxta, secus, near, nigh; à Præp. on, and neawest, vicinia;" Ray. [Here follows, afterwards struck out—It signifies over against in Kent, and being over against, is consequently near.]

Aps, sb. an asp or aspen tree. In Lhuyd's Archæologia Britannica, p. 7, he cites as examples of transposition of letters—"Engl. cyrps, crisp;" and "Engl. aeps, an asp or aspen-tree."

Aside, adv. for beside; very common at Canterbury.

Astre, sb. hearth. "Upon which account, in Kent, when the youngest sometimes enjoys the benefit of Gavelkind, though not of the whole inheritance, they have the privilege of the Astre, or hearth for fire, in the mansion-house, in their division; because the youngest, being the tenderest, have the greatest reason to be kept warm at home;" Plot's Staffordsh. p. 278. [O. Fr. astre, a hearth; which occurs in the French charter of Gavelkind, in Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1656, p. 638. In modern French it is spelt âtre.] See Oast.

Backside, sb. [a yard at the back of a house. Kennett, Glos. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Virgata, says—a yard, a close, a backside.] See Yard.

Bally [baili] sb. so called at Chilham; the level green place before the court at Chilham Castle, i.e. between the little
court and the street. They have something of this sort at
Folkstone, and they call it the *bale* [bail]. [So also the Old
Bailey in London, and the New Bailey in Manchester; cf
O. Fr. *baille*, a barrier, Low Lat. *ballium*.]

**Baily-boy**, *sb.* a boy employ'd by the farmer to go daily over
the ground and to see that everything is in order, and to do
every work necessary. Spelman, Glos. v. *bailivus*.

**Barvel**, *sb.* a short leathern apron used by washerwomen; a
slabbering-bib; Lewis.

**Bat**, *sb.* [a stick] of timber; as, *a tumber-bat*, Old Parish-book

**Bavins**, *sb.* *pl.* "Baven, brush faggots, with the brushwood at
length; or, in general, *brushwood;*" Ray, p. 59. *Baven*,
a little faggot; Lewis.—[O. Fr. *baffe*, a faggot; Roquefort.]

**Be**, *v.* for *are*. As, "where *be* you?" And otherwise very
common. In older English, it is not infrequent. After
"Almighty God, unto whom all hearts *be* open," there
follows "*are* hid." See Luke xx. 25.

**Bear-bind**, *sb.* a weed, call'd by others *bindweed*. See Dr.
Martyn on Virgil, Ecl. ii. 18.

**Because why.** See *Why*.

**Bee-liquant**, *sb.* mead, made of the washings of the combs.

**Before, prep.** "Carry it *before* you," i.e. with you, being most
things are carry'd before. But they say, "have the horse
*before* you to the field."

**Beleft, for believed.**

**Berth, v. to *berth* or *bert* a floor, which latter we have in
an old Parish book of Wye, 31 and 35 Henr. viii.; and
flooring-brods are called in Kent *Berthing-brods*. *Birth* is
put down by Mr. Lewis in the Hist. of Isle of Thanet, as a
local word of that Island, but it is of greater extent; a
person well seated by the fire-side is said to have got a *good
birth*; and at sea, *birthing* the hammocks is placing them.
"*Barth*, a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs;" Ray.

See also Lewis. [Cf. Welsh *barth*, a floor.]

**Bestid** *[be-stid;]* *adj.* destitute. [I.e. hard *be-stead*; see
*Bested* in Prompt. Parv.]

**Bestins.** See *Biskins*.

**Bing-ale**, *sb.* the liquour which the fermor of a parsonage gives
to the fermours and to the servants (at two separate entertainments, servants first, and masters afterwards) at the end of the year when he has gathered their tythe. [Bing is the same as bin; see Bynge in Prompt. Parv.]

**Biskins, Bestins, sb. pl. in East Kent, bismilk in West Kent, Beastings or Beastins in Derbysh.;** two or three of the first meals' milk after the cow has calved. They call it *por'd milk* likewise.

**Bismilk, sb.** See Biskins.

**Bitchering, adj.** of a bitch, when she is proud.

**Bleach, v.** Sickness is said to bleach a person, to bring him low; I suppose because it is apt to make people look pale and white.

**Bloodings, sb. pl.** black puddings.

**Bly, sb.** look. "He has the bly of him;" i.e. he is like him at first sight, he has something of his air and look; but it relates principally to the face and its features. But they say it means a likeness such as one cannot explain, a general likeness. [A. S. *bleo*, hue, complexion.]

**Boblight, sb.** twilight.

**Boist, sb.** a little extempore bed by a fire-side, for a sick person.

**Borsholder, sb.** a headborough, pety constable; Gent. Magaz. 1776, p. 252. See Gloss. in X Script. v. Geburscipta. Spelm. Gl. p. 80. "That which in the West Country was at that time (and yet is) called a *tything*, is in Kent called a *borow*, of the Saxon word *borh*, which signifieth a pledge, or a suretie; and the chief of these pledges, which the Western men call a *tythingman*, they of Kent name a *borsholder*, of the Saxon words *borhes ealdor*, that is to say, the most ancient or elder of the pledges;" Lambard, Peramb. of Kent, p. 24, edit. 1656. [But *borhes* here means a *borough*; "*borhes ealdor*, a head-borough, a *borsholder;" Somner, A. S. Dict. See Hasted's Kent, ii. 284, for a description of a curious custom of electing a *dumb borsholder*, "made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long, with an iron ring at the top, and four more by the sides," &c. It was used for breaking open doors of houses supposed to contain stolen property. The dumb borsholder of Chart is engraved in Arch. Cantiana, vol. ii., p. 86.]
Borstal, sбит. [not explained; but doubtless the same as the
Suss. borstal, which means a winding way up a hill; see
Cooper's Sussex Glossary. I incline to Kemble's guess,
that it is derived from the A. S. beorh, a hill, and stigel, an
ascent. The loss of a g between two vowels is common;
in fact, the very word stigel is now spelt stile].

Both, adj. redundantly used. See None.

Boult, v. to boult, to swallow; as, to boult pork, i.e. to cut [it]
in pieces the length of one's finger and somewhat thicker,
and so to swallow it without chewing. [Cf. Du. bult, a
bunch, a knob.]

Brand-irons, sb. pl. the dogs at the fire, quasi the irons that
support the brands. In Somers. [Exmoor] the brand-ires;

Brandy-cow, sb. brinded. [Dr. Pegge probably means a
brindled or streaked cow. Cf. Icel. brand-skjöldótr, brin-
dled, brönd-óttr, a brindled ox.]

Brawche, [brauch] sb. rakings of straw to kindle fires with;
Lewis. [See Brouch in Halliwell.]

Brickbat, sb. a piece of a brick; common to several counties,
but unknown in the North.

Brief, adj. plentiful, common, frequent; as, "wipers are very
brief here;" see the Introduction; p. 57, l. 5.

Brimp, sb. the bre' fly (sic) that torments bullocks; [the
gadfly; bre' is for breeze, O. E. brise, the gadfly.]

Brit, v. from A. S. brytan, to knock or rub out. "The corn
brits" [i.e. the grain drops out];—Lewis.

Broach, sb. a spit; so we say to broach or tap a cask; Lewis.
But this is general, not only in Kent, but elsewhere. [Not
general now in the sense of spit.]

Brook, v. to brook one's name, i.e. to answer, in one's disposi-
tion, to the purport of one's name. In other places, they
would say, "like by name, and like by nature." [A. S.
brúcán, Germ. brauchen, Lat. fruor.]

Brooks, sb. pl. ? low, marshy, or moory ground.

Browsells, sb. pl. the small bits of skin remaining after the
lard is tried [i.e. boiled down], which the common people
eat and are very fond of.

Bruss, adj. brisk; cf. Ital. brusco. 'Tis spoken of bees, when
they fly about and appear strong and hearty. [Dr. Pegge often goes astray in etymology after this sort; our brisk is the Welsh brysg, not at all connected with Ital. brusco, which means sour, or acrid to the taste!]

**Brut, v.** "To Brutte, to browse; Suss. Dial.;" Ray. Sheep are said to brut young trees or shrubbs, when they eat of (sic) the buds. [Cf. Fr. brout, a shoot of young wood, brouter, to nibble off such shoots.]

**Bucking, sb.** [a kind of washing, explained in Nares's Glossary, where we read that—"this bucking was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end."] A buck is a tub, from A. S. buc, lagena; see Spelm. Gl. p. 77.

**Bud, sb.** "A bud, a weaned calf of the first year. Suss. because the horns are then in the bud;" Ray.

**Buc, v.** to bend, bug up; A. S. bugan; Lewis.

**Buc, sb.** a general name for the beetle kind of flies; may-bug, lady-bug. But Mr. Ray, p. 59 (s. v. Bishop) writes it lady-bird. In Derb. 'tis called cow-lady, or rather lady-cow. Used as a general name for an insect in Littleton's Lat.-Eng. Dict.

**Bullocks, sb. pl.** said of bulls, cows, and oxen, viz. the whole tribe, as bos in Latin.

**Bunt, v.** to bunt, i.e. to sift the meal or flower from the bran; in Derb. they call it booting [i.e. boulting].

**Bush, sb.** particularly used of the gooseberry-bush.

**Business, sb.** Otherwhere mostly in a contemptuous depreciating way, as "a poor business." But in Kent they say "a great business," for a large undertaking, as a large farm.

**Bysack, sb.** a kind of wallet, for a man to carry anything from market in. Fr. bezac. [The Kentish bysack is easily shewn to be not the same as the French besace. The latter, from the Low Lat. bisaccia, means a kind of double wallet, the prefix bi being from the Latin bis, double. But the Kentish word is very different, viz. the A. S. bisæc, meaning a by-sack, or small sack or satchel which a man carries by or beside him; just as the A. S. biggerdel means that which is carried beside the girdle, i.e. a purse. Dr. Pegge's suggestion accordingly falls through.]
Cales [kailz] sb. pl. skittles, nine-pins. So they call them at Canterbury. [Old Eng. cailes or kayles, nine-pins; cf. Germ. kegel, Fr. quille.]

Call, v. to consider; "he is called a good workman," "he is called an honest man," i.e. he is one. 'Tis an Hebraism; see Whitby ad Matth. i. 23.

Callow, adj. "to lie callow," to lie in a cold exposed manner, with few cloaths and the curtains undrawn. [The original meaning of A. S. calo is bald, or without hair.]

Canker-berry, sb. the hip; hence canker-rose, the rose that grows upon the brier [rosa canina].

Cant, Cantle, sb. (1) a corner of anything; as a cant, a cut of a loaf, when a corner is cut off; (2) when a wood is thrown into fellets [portions], or a field of wheat dispos’d into parts to be hired out to the reapers, they call them cants. Hence I take it comes Cantium, the word being Celtic as well as Saxon. See Camden, col. 215; and for cantle, Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Cantredwm. [Kennett says—In Kent we say a cantell of people or cattle; a cantell of wood, timber, bread, cheese, &c. for an indefinite number or dimension].

Cant, sb. a cast or throw; as, "I gave him a cant." Lewis.

Card, sb. "a card of beef," a clod. [Halliwell explains "clod" as "the coarse part of the neck of an ox." Kennett (Gloss. to Par. Antiq. s. v. Cade) says—"In Kent, a cade of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter." This seems to be the same word, in which case card is probably an inferior spelling for caed].

Carpet-way, sb. i.e. "green way;" Ray. Used in most places, and means a smooth as well as a green way.

Carvet, sb. a shave. So called about Limme. [N.B. a shave is a shaw or thick hedge-row. Limme is probably Lympne, near Hythe. Halliwell gives—Carvet, a thick hedge-row; Kent.] See Shave.

Cast, sb. An emmet-cast, an anthill; a mole-cast, a mole-hill; and so, a worm-cast.

Changes, sb. pl. 40 shirts and shifts are 40 changes. So you have changes of raiment in scripture, for suits. 'Tis Somers. [Exmoor]; Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 406. The word shift is now
appropriated to women's shirts, but it was used of men's also formerly; Massinger, p. 378; Decker, p. 128.

Charr'd, pp. or adj. drink is said to be charr'd, when it is sowred in the brewing.

Chart, sb. common rough ground over-run with shrubs; as Brasted Chart, Seale Chart; and indeed, there runs a tract through this County, which one may call the Chart of Kent; Westram, Brasted, Whitley Shrubs, &c. Hence the Kentish expression—charthy ground.

Cheer. See Ge.

Chicken, sb. pl.; in other places, chickens.

Chide, v. to scold.


Choaty, [or] Chuff, adj. a choaty boy, a broad-faced chopping boy; Lewis.

Chegee, sb. a frolick; Lewis.

Chock, v. to choak; which Mr. Ray ascribes to Sussex.

Chuck, sb. "A chuck, a great chip, Suss.; in other countries they call it a chunk;" Ray. We mean more than a chip, viz. a short thick clubbed piece of wood, for burning. Hence a chuck-headed fellow, or a chuckle-headed fellow.

Chuff. See Choaty.

Chuck, sb. See Chuck.

Clamp, sb. [a heap of bricks ready for burning]; "for burning a clamp of 16000 bricks, they use about 7 tunns of coal;" Plot's Staffordsh. p. 128.

Cleanse, v. "to cleanse beer," to tun it or put it up into the barrel.

Cledgy [kledj-i] adj. stiff, Kent; Ray, and Lewis. In Derbysh. claggy (the g's hard) is used of anything thick and glutinous. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Claudere, has "A clodge, a lump of clay or dirt; cloggy and cledgy, stiff and dirty; Kent." Cf. A. S. clay, clay; cledgy is for clayey, and cloggy for cloggy.]

Clevel, sb. a grain of corn.

Clever, adj. "neat, smooth, finely wrought, dextrous;" Ray; dextrous, Lewis. But it is used in all parts of England. [Not in these senses; clever in Norf. means handsome, healthy, tall, adroit.]
Clite, Clayt, sb. a clay mire; Lewis.

Close, sb. the yard of a farm-house, because it is enclosed or fenced in... Being a general word for any inclosure (as we call a field, a close) 'tis peculiarly us'd here (in Kent) of a farm-yard. "All such wood as is in the close;" Will of Jno. Godfrey of Lydd, 1572. [Cf. "my barne... with the closes to the same appertayning;" Will of Thomas Godfrey, 1542, printed in Arch. Cant. vi. 269.—W. A. S. R.]

Cluckish, Cluck, adj. drooping; [used] of a sick person.


Cog-bells, sb. pl. See Cock-bells.

Cogue, sb. a dram of brandy. [No doubt pronounced [koag], and a mere variety of cag or keg. Thus Kennett (Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Cockboat) says—"a cogue or little drinking-cup in the form of a boat, used especially at sea, and still retained in 'a cogue of brandy.'" The words "in the form of a boat" mean no more, I suspect, than an intention to force cogue into a connection with cock-boat. Both Kennett and Ray err in venturing to falsify a meaning rather than omit an etymology. It is simply the Welsh cawg, a bowl.]

Cold, sb. "out of cold," when water has been upon the fire but a little while, so as not to be called warm. [We now say, "with the chill off."]

Combe, sb. a valley; Ray. We have it in Kent, per se, and in a great number of compounded names of places.

Cone, v. to crack or split with the sun, as timber does.

Contancrous, adj. peevish, perverse, prone to quarrelling. [i.e. cantankerous.]

Cop, sb. A cop of corn; the same as shock; see Lewis's Tenet, p. 95; and, at p. 96, he explains a cop of Pease, &c. by 15 sheaves in the field, and 16 [i.e. or 16] in the barn. [Kenne
tett (Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Coppice) has—"A cop of hay, a cop of pease, a cop of straw, &c. are used in Kent for a high rising heap."]

Cope, v. "to cope a ferret," to sew up the creature's mouth.

Corse, sb. a large cleaver, the largest which is used by a butcher.
Cost [koast] sb. "a cost of lamb," a fore quarter, from Fr. coste, of the Lat. costa. 'Tis pronounced "cōst."

Cotton, v. "They cannot cotton," i.e. agree together, or please each other. [Cf. Welsh cytuno, to agree.]

Couch-grass, sb. in Derbysh. twitch-grass. "Long roots of quich, or dog's-grass, wreathed about the bones;" Browne, Hydriotaphia, c. iii.

Court, sb. a cart, but a smaller sort; Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 Hen. viii. [Merely cort for cart].

Court, or Court-lodge, sb. the manor-house.

Cove, sb. "A cove: a little harbour for boats, West-Countrey;" Ray. But in Kent it denotes the same as a shed, as when the eves of the house are brought down lower, to shelter or cover a room underneath; a low building joyning to the wall of another, upon which the rafters lean and at the upper end are supported by it. A. S. cofe.

Cow, sb. the wooden thing put over the chimney of a hop-host or malt-house, which turns with the wind, and prevents smoking; it means cowl, as "a friar's cowl."

Crank, adj. merry, cheery. Our sailors call a boat that is apt to overset, a crank boat; Lewis.

Crap, sb. for crop; as, "a crap of corn."

Cream, v. to crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to cream, i.e. to crumble to pieces. "To cream one's dish," to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it; to crum or crumble the bread, I suppose.

Crips, adj. crisp. Lluyd, Arch. p. 7; see Aps.

Crock, sb. "an earthen pot to put butter or the like in," Ray; a pitcher. Fr. cruche. [Welsh crochan, A. S. crocca.]

Crop, sb. the claw or maw of a fowl or bird.

Crow, sb. the crow of a hog, the mesentery. Called midgin in Derb.

Crup, sb. The skin of a roasted pig, or of roasted pork being hard is called the crup. Crub is Somersetsh. [Exmoor] for crust of bread or cheese; Gent. Maga. xvi. p. 406.

Crup, adj. pettish, peevish; as, "you are very crup."

Culch, sb. rags, bits of thread, and the like, such as mantua-makers litter a room with; much the same as pelt; it means, I find too, any rubbish. [Lewis has—"Culch, lumber, stuff."] See Pelt.
Cull, v. to pick, chuse; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly general in common life].

Culverkeys, sō. pl. cowslips; from culver, a pigeon; Ray, p. 63.

Currantberries, sō. pl. In most parts, they say only currants. See Grape-vine.

Curs, [kurs] adj. cross.

Dabberries, sō. pl. goose-berries. [A corruption of dew-berries, a name sometimes given to gooseberries. In a note on "dew-berries" in Gent. Maga. 1836, Feb. p. 126, the writer says that dewberries means gooseberries in Culpepper's Herbal.]

Dab-chick, sō. a didapper, which means, I suppose dive-dapper, where dapper is for dabber, from dabble, to play in the water. [Not quite. Dapper here means dipper, whilst dabble is the diminutive of dab.]

Dance, sō. "It's dance to him," i.e. a rarity.

Dark, sō. [darkness.] By dark, in the dark; as otherwise by daylight, by moonlight.

Dawther, v. to tremble, to shake, jar, as a hollow board when nothing is held against it, is apt to do when you drive a nail into it. They [also] pronounce [it] dodder.

Dawther, or Dodder-grass, sō. A certain long shaking-grass is called dodder-grass or dawther in Kent; in Derbyshire, to dither is to quiver.

Deal, sō. part; "every deal," i.e. every whit, altogether, entirely.

Deal, sō. the nipple [Pegge has "nipples"] of a bitch, of a fox, or of a rat.

Death, adj. deaf.

Deek, sō. a dyke or ditch. See Dick.

Dene, or Den, sō. as, "a dene of land;" Somner, Antiq. Cant. p. 27, ed. 1708, where we read—"the manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 plough-lands and 13 denes." Though this be not peculiar to Kent alone ... for there is scarce a county in England but what has some town or village, whose name is compounded of this word ... yet I think there is nowhere such a nest of them as in the County of Kent, where they are found in many places, but nowhere so thick sown as in the Weald; &c. &c. [A.S. denu, a valley, a den.]
Denial, sb. a denial to a farm; i.e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment.

Dibble, or Dibber, sb. "Dibble, an Instrument to make holes in the ground with, for setting beans, pease, or the like;" Ray. I think they call it dibber in Kent.

Dick [dik] sb. a ditch; Derb. a dyke. See Deek.

Dingy [dín'j] adj. dirty.

Dish-meat, sb. "spoon-meat; Kent." Ray.

Dishwater, sb. "motacilla;" Littleton's Latin-Eng. Dict. [Motacilla means a wagtail, and this bird is still called "Peggy Dishwasher" by the lads of Kent.]

Dodder. See Dawther.

Doings, sb. pl. [jobs]. To do doings for people, when a person keeps a small farm and works with his team for hire.

Dolours, pr. s. indic. "does lowre; as, 'the wind dolours';" Lewis. [This stupid definition is clearly due to the ridiculous habit of attempting always to indicate the derivation, as though dolour could be a corruption of 'does lowre'! Perhaps we may take it that there is a verb to dolour, used to express the moaning of the wind.]

Dolphin, sb. black flyes upon a tree when it is blighted. Such a blight they call a dolphin. Beans are very subject to it.

Dough, sb. a fat clay. I suppose, the same word as dough of bread.

Dover-house, sb. a necessary house.

Down, sb. Not altogether peculiar to the County, but perhaps more used here than any where; for every piece of high open ground they call a down. From hence the open Sea, at Deal, is the Downs; so Sussex-Downs, Bansted Downs in Surry; Bodman Downs in Cornwall; Borlase, Hist. p. 245. [A.S. dún, a hill.]

Downward. See Upward.

Dredge, v. [to catch with a drag-net]; peculiar to the oyster-fishermen. [The A.S. drage means a drag; and drege-nett is a drag-net. It is a mere corruption of drag.]

Drinking, sb. a refreshment between meals, used by the ploughmen who eat a bit of bread and cheese, and drink, when they come out of the fields, at ten in the morning, and six in the evening; Lewis. But this is general. [Perhaps not so, in this restricted sense.]
Drive-bundle, sb. A drive-bundle, when a horse first carries one, and then returns to fetch another; that is, in carrying on double-horse.

Droits, sb. pl. rights, dues, customary payments (French); Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly so now.]

Dryth, sb. drought.


E'en a'most [een'umoast*] adv. almost; but with some emphasis.

Effet, sb. an eft, a newt. A. S. efete. "Neuts, efts, or askers;" Plot's Staffordsh. p. 244; "evet or neut;" id. p. 251.

Eiren, sb. pl. eggs. See Caxton in Ames, p. 52; hence eiry of a hawk, i.e. the nest where the eggs are; Littleton.


Elvin, sb. an elm.

Emmets, sb. pl. ants. See Cast.

Entetig, v. to interduce (sic).


Ersh, sb. the same as Edish (Sussex) the stubble after corn is cut. In Derbyshire they call it edidge, and restrain it to roughings or aftermaths. [Kennett, in Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Ernes, has—"Ersh is the stubble; what in Kent we call the gratten, in the North eddish."]

Eylebourn. See Nailbourn.

Fack, sb. of a bullock; that stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew'd, when the beast chews the cud.
Fags, interj. a cant word of affirmation; in good faith, indeed, truly.

Fairy-sparks, or Shel-fire, sb. often seen on clothes in the night; Ray. [The allusion is to “certain luminous appearances;” see Brand’s Pop. Antiq. ed. Ellis, ii. 492.]

Fairies, sb. pl. fairies.

Fear, v. to frighten. Wisdom of Solomon (A. V.) xvii. 9; &c. Fellowly, adj. familiar, free.

Fenny, adj. mouldy, as cheese. See Ray; and cf. viney in Plot’s Staffordsh. p. 15; and vinny in Gloss. Junii. [A. S. finie, mouldy.]

Fet, v. to fetch. Old Plays, ix. p. 78; Hudibras, ii. 3. 780; &c. &c. [In Bell’s edition of Hudibras, vol. ii. p. 43, l. 14, the reading is far set; but this is an obvious error for farfet, i.e. far fetched, as Dr. Pegge rightly explains it].

Fickle, v. to fickle a person in the head with this or that, to put it into his head; in a baddish sense.

Fild, sb. field. [Pronounced fil; see p. 62, l. 4.]

Flavour, sb. heat, ignorantly for fervour. “The sun casts a great flavour;” others say—“a great favour.”

Flead, sb. lard; or rather, the leaf of fat whence lard is got.

Flitmilk, sb. the milk after the cream is taken off; called in Derb. skim-milk.

Flinder, sb. a butterfly. Cf. Flittermouse. Cf. “flundering fame,” i.e. flying fame; Nash, p. 34. [The passage is quoted in Nares, ed. Hal. and Wrt.—“Report (which our moderners clepe flundring fame) puts mee in memorie of a notable jest.”—Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.]

Flittermouse, Flindermouse, sb. a bat.

Flue, adj. tender, weak; of an horse, or a person. See Ray. [Dutch flauwe, feeble, faint.]

Flush, adv. in a line, even.

Folks, sb. pl. the men-servants. E. Kent.

For, prep. “What for a horse is he?” i.e. what kind of a horse is he.

Fore-acre, sb. an headland.

Fore-right, adj. or adv. [direct]. “It (i.e. the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and foreright continued current and passage as to Appledore, so from thence to Romney;”
Somner, Ports and Forts, p. 50. i.e. right 'fore, for right before. So, in Kent, to wrong-take a person is to take him wrong, to misunderstand him, and a ribs-are is a spare rib. The Kentish say outstand a person, for to stand out against him. "Foreright you," i.e. right or strait before you. In Hunts, a foreright person is an idiot or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong, and does things hand over head. "Vorereert, forth-right, without circumspection;" Somers. [Exmoor] Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 408. "Foreright winds," i.e. prosperous, right forward winds, Old Plays, iv. pp. 177, 188. "Or hedge [Dr. Pegge reads turn] aside from the direct forth-right;" Sh. Troil. and Cres. iii. 3. 158.

Forical, sb. a headland in ploughing. See Foreacre.

Forstal, sb. a small opening in a street, or a lane, too little to be called a common. It is generally a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of a farmer’s yard lying just before the door call’d the forstal. Ray has—"A fostal, forté forestal, a way leading from the high way to a great house; Sussex."

Fox [foi] sb. (Fr. voie) a treat at going abroad or coming home; Lewis. But this is general; see Dr. Littleton. [Not general now. The word is discussed in Gent. Mag. vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 290 (1832) and vol. ciii. pt. i. p. 386 (1833) with reference to the compound word Foy-boat. The deriv. from Fr. voie may be questioned; it is more likely to be equivalent to the Dutch fooi, which signifies an emolument, perquisite, vail, fee, farewell. The word is still known at Margate; see "Misadventures at Margate" in the Ingoldsby Legends, by Barham. The word occurs in a passage in Pepys' Diary, thus quoted in Nares, ed. Hal. and Wrt.—"To Westminster with captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his, his foy, he being to set sail today towards the Streights." In this passage the word clearly means a farewell treat, but the explanation there given is—a boat attendant upon a ship!]

Frait, adj. peevish, hasty.

Frith, sb. [Welsh ffriidd, a wood. See Halliwell. Dr. Pegge has a confused note on it, which shews that he was misled
by connecting it with the A. S. *frith*, meaning peace; however, he says, "it is a term respecting a forest."

Frore, pp. frozen. See Milton, P. L. ii. 595. *Fron*, frozen; Caxton, Myrrour, ii. c. 21, 26, 27.

Furner, sb. a baker. French *fournier*.

Galy, adj. [boisterous]; "the wind is galy," i.e. blows in gales, by fits and intervals.

Gang-way, sb. a thorow-fare, entry, passage; Lewis. A sea term.

Gant, adj. [said] of a greyhound, or a racehorse, being thin in the flanks. See Gent. Maga. xvi. p. 408. [It is our word *gaunt*; see the play on the word—"Old Gaunt indeed, and gaunt in being old"—"leanness is all gaunt" in Shak. Rich. II. Act ii. Sc. 1.]

Gascoignes, sb. pl. small black cherries.

Gate, sb. a way; "a sea-gate," a way into the sea; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly general now; cf. Ram's-gate, Mar-gate.]

Gavelkind, sb. see Spelman’s Gloss. pp. 259, 565. [See Gavelkind in Halliwell.]

Ge [jee] sb. fowls are said "to go to ge," i.e. to roost. They pronounce it rather chee or chie [chee], as Lewis has it. Chy in Cornish is an house. [More likely connected with Fr. *géser*, Lat. iacere, to lie, whence the sb. *gîte*, a lodging.]

Gentail, sb. an ass.


Glins [glins] adj. slippery; they pronounce it glince.

Gloom, sb. I take it to be a corruption of *bloom*, Plot’s Staffordshire, p. 163. [There is little to help us to the sense of the word. In Plot, we find only the technical term *bloom*, which means a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering, and which is clearly derived from the A. S. *bloma*, a mass of metal.]

Go to, v. to set; "the sun goes to," i.e. sets.
God's good, sb. yeast, barm. Kent, Norf. Suff.; Ray. In the times of superstition, when the success of anything was precarious, the good-wives were used to bless or exorcise it, as in boiling of black-puddings, and the like. So at this day, in Derb., after having beat the yeast (or barm, as they there call it) into the ale, when it is in the fat [i.e. vat] they always cross it with two long strokes with the hand from side to side. God's good, therefore, I would suppose to be a form of blessing or exorcising, or at least the two first words of such a form.

Going to't, i.e. going to do it; as, "do this or that;" the answer is—"I am going to't." [Often used still, but pronounced to it in full; as, "I'm going to it." The frequency with which it is used in some parts of Kent renders the phrase a striking one.]

Golding, sb. a lady-bug [i.e. ladybird]. See Bug.

Golls [golz?] sb. pl. goslings, or very young geese. See Willow-gull.

Golore, adj. plentiful, or plenty. [Dr. Pegge suggests a connection with gloar; see gloarfat in Halliwell; but it is the Gaelic gu leór, enough, from leór, an adj. signifying sufficient, with the prefix gu, which is used for converting an adj. into an adverb.]

Gooding, sb. to go a gooding, when the poor of a parish go about for an alms, the week before Christmas. [Chiefly on St. Thomas's day; see Gent. Maga. 1794, April, p. 292, quoted in Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Ellis, i. 456. Brand says that the custom of "going a gooding" is still kept up in Kent, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone.]

Goss, sb. heath, furze; Lewis. But this is general.

Goyster, v. to laugh aloud; "a goystering wench," a boy-maid, or a lad-lass; Lewis.

Granada, sb. a golden pipin (sic).

Grandly, adv. greatly; as, "I want it grandly."

Grape-vine, sb. a vine; Wild of Kent, and Suss. Orchard, in Derb., is always spoken of apples; but in Kent, they say apple-orchards, because of the cherry-orchards.

Gratton, sb. an ersh, or eddish, Suss.; stubble, Kent; Ray. Now here Mr. Ray distinguishes betwixt ersh and stubble. Lewis writes Grotten. See Ersh.
Great, adv. very; as "great much," very much.

Greed, sb. pi. "the greeds," straw thrown on to the dung-hill. **A. S. græde.**

Green, sb. to take a horse a green, i.e. to the field or to green meat; as when they say "he goes a green," i.e. he goes to grass. A green is an open piece of ground, and generally a common or waste.

Green-swerd, sb. grass turf; Lewis. But this is general.

Grote, sb. pl. [grits, groats]; called greats in Derb. **Greets is very right, for it means great meal of oats, in opposition to small meal. Dr. Plot, Hist. Staff, p. 205, very incorrectly writes gritts. [Unsatisfactory; in fact, Dr. Plot’s spelling is now common, if one t be omitted. The A. S. has gretta, grits, or groats; gyt, meal of wheat or barley, gryt, fine flour, and greót, grit or sand.]**

Grotten. See Gratton.

Guess-cow, sb. a barren cow.

Guesting, gossipping.

Guttermud, v. to dirty; as when one falls from a horse into the dirt.

Hagister, sb. a magpie, Kent; Ray, Lewis.

Hair, sb. They prefix the article; as, "a good hair;" we say, "good hair." So they say, "a bread and butter;" for which we say "a piece of bread and butter."

Hale, adj. healthy; "hale weather," healthy, wholesome weather.

Half-amon. See Amon.

Hank, Hink, sb. a skain; "a hank of silk." So we say, a man has an hank on another; or, he has him entangled in a skain or string. Lewis.

Haps, sb. a hasp. Rightly; for so the A. S. So also waps for wasp. [A. S. haæps, a hasp].

Harcelayt, sb. See Yeoman of Kent, act iv.; where it is defin’d too, viz. the heart, liver, and lights of a hog; but they mix some fat bits and lean of the pork, and roast all together. Dr. Littleton writes haslets and hastlet. Some cannibals are described as offering a man’s head to some English officers as a dainty, "of which, as may well be
supposed, the gentlemen refused to partake. They then presented the haslet of the man, just warmed, and . . . pressed them to eat." Gent. Magaz. 1776, p. 19. So Cotgrave, in English part, q. v.

**HARDHEWER, sb.** a stonemason; Articles for building Wye bridge, 1637.

**HARVEST, v.** To harvest is a verb; we also use harvesters. Johnson's Serm. vol. 2, pp. 300, 324.

**HARVESTERS, sb. pl.** workers in the harvest. See above.

**HATCH, sb.** "a gate in the roads; a half-hatch is where a horse may pass, but not a cart;" Aubrey, Antiq. Surrey, vol. 5, p. 402. Kent-hatch (Symondson's mapp) and the scitution (sic) of it, upon the borders of the county, shews the sense and propriety of it.

**HAULM, or HELM, sb.** stubble gathered after the corn is inned; Ray. Used here chiefly of pease and beans' straw.

**HAVE, v.** to take; as, "have the horse to the field."

**HAW, sb.** a close, Kent; Ray. Hence Hemphaugh, a little place where hemp is planted, an hemp-spot. Hemp-hawe, vide Bapchild in Monasticon Cant. Lewis writes haw or hawmel. [Kennett, s. v. Haia, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. says— "in Kent, a haw; i.e. a small close hedged in.""]

**HEARTH [heerth?] sb.** "in hearth," within hearing.

**HEAVE [heev] v.** "to heave a card," to play it; it being as it were lifted up, or heav'd, before it is laid down upon the table.

**HEAVE-GATE, sb.** when the rails, with the pales nailed to them, may be taken out of their mortises, and then put in again; it looks of a piece with the rest of the pale-fence, but may be taken down occasionally.

**HEEVE [heev] sb. and vb.** a hive, a bee-hive; also, to hive bees.

**HELE [heel] v.** to cover. Also in Derb. [A. S. hélan, to cover].

**HELTER-KELTER, adv.** head-foremost, all together. Lewis. This is general. [Not general now.]

**HETHER [hedh-ur] adv.** hither. [Dr. Pegge writes heather, and compares whether for whither; thus shewing the pronunciation.]

**HEVER [heevr] sb.** a crab. So called at Dover. [See Heaver in Halliwell.]
HICKE, v. to hiccup, or hiccough.

HIDE-AND-FOX, sb. hide-and-seek; a children's play. [Cf. "Hide fox, and all after," i.e. let the fox hide, and the others go to seek him; Hamlet, iv. 2. 32.]

HOATH, HOTH, sb. heath; as, Hothfield, Oxenhoath, Kingshoth; hence Hoath or Hoad near Reculver.

HOBBL'D, pp. puzzled, put to a difficulty.

HOCKER-HEADED, adj. fretful, passionate. Lewis.

HOLL [hol] vb. to throw, lit. to hurl. Ex. "to holl a stone."

HOLLY-BOYS AND IVY-GIRLS. In West Kent, figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy, upon a Shrove Tuesday, to make sport with. ["A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of a village in burning an uncouth image which they called a holly-boy, and which they had stolen from the boys; while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning a like effigy, which they called the ivy-girl, and which they had stolen from the girls; the ceremony being in both cases accompanied by loud huzzas." Chambers, Book of Days, i. 238; with a ref. to Gent. Maga. 1779. So in Brand's Pop. Ant. ed. Ellis, i. 68.]

HOLT, sb. a wood. Much used in names of places. [A. S. holt.]

HOMESTALL [hoam'staul] sb. the house the family lives in.

HOODING [huoding] sb. a country masquerade at Christmas time, which in Derb. they call guising (I suppose a contraction of dis-guising) and in other places mumming.

HOPKIN, sb. [a supper for work-folks after the hop-picking is over.] See Wheatkin.

HORNICLE, sb. a hornet, Suss.; Ray.

HORRID, adv. extremely; as, "horrid bad;" or "horrid good."

HORSE-NAILS, sb. pl. tadpoles.

HORSEKEEPER, sb. a groom; one that looks after a farmer's or a gentleman's horses.

HORT, for hurt.

HOUR, pp. holpen, i.e. helped; from holp, the l being left out.

HOUSEL, sb. for "hourse-hold;" "an old housel," i.e. household, meaning household stuff or furniture.

HOVER, adj. light; "hover ground, i.e. light ground;" Ray.

HOW, adv. "about how," near the matter. [Used thus—"that's
about how;" meaning—"that is sufficiently near to the right way of doing the thing."]
How [hou] pron. who. See Lewis.
Howsomever, adv. "but howsoever," i.e. howsoever. At Bromley, in W. Kent, the more ordinary people say howsomedever.

Huffle, sb. a merry meeting. Lewis.
Huffler, sb. one that carries off fresh provisions to ships. Lewis.
Huge, adv. very. "I'm not huge well." Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, huggy [heuj'i]. Knolles, Hist. p. 579; D. Carew's Surv. Cornw. p. 151 b.

Hutch, sb. a waggon, used in the manner of a cart.
Huxon, sb. pl. the same as Somers. [Exmoor] hucksheens, i.e. the hocks or hams. Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 406.
Huy, interj. used in fraying [i.e. frightening or driving] hogs, Fr. hue. [The Fr. interj. hue is preserved in the phrase 'hue and cry;' cf. Fr. huer, Welsh hwa, to hoot.]

Iles [eilz?] sb. pl. ails or beards of barley.
Indurable, adj. durable, very durable; as if for induring or enduring. So endure or induce for dure, in English.
Ivy-girl. See Holly-boys.

Jack. See Tamsin.
Jaul, v. when crows throw the earth about, and get the grain out of the ground when it is sown, they are said to jaul it out. [Shakespeare employs both to joll and to jowl.]
Jawsy [jauzi] adj. talkative. From the jaws.
Jealousy, adj. jealous.

Karfe [kaaf] sb. "Kerfe, the furrow made by the saw, Suss.;"
Ray. In felling, or cutting anything with an axe, the aperture made by the first strokes is the kerfe, or calf, as some seem to pronounce it. They pronounce it karf in Kent. [From the vb. to carve.]
Keaf, sb. a calf.
Keals [keelz] sb. pl. nine-pins. Littleton's Dict. The Kentish-men call them also skittles. 'Tis the Fr. guilles.
[The Fr. quille is from Ger. kegel, which is cognate with the O. Eng. kayle, keal, or keel.] See Gales.

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 kitling. 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. Scriptores, s.v. Lastum and Leta; Lastum in Ann. Burt. p. 280; Lath in Lambarde’s Peramb. p. 28. [It is the A. S. lath.]

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 testifys 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, LEX, sb. land untill’d; Lewis. But this is general.

LAY, v. to lie. ‘He who will not the law oboy (sic), Here in ye 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.O. 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.
LEER, sb. "leere, tape." Lewis. ["I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I wil weare sackcloth: for owches and bracelletes, leere and caddys: for the lute, vse the distaffe," &c. Lily's Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 79.]

LEES, sb. a name for a common; Kennett. Lees, a meadow or pasture field; Lewis. [A. S. læsu.]

LEETY [leeti] adj. "a leety man," of a slow, slovenly farmer. They pronounce it leaty. [Dr. Pegge writes letty, in spite of his saying how it is pronounced; because he thinks it derived from let, to hinder. It is simply A. S. læt, late, slow, tardy.]

LEW, adj. sheltered; an house is said "to lye lew," i.e. the house lies snug under the wind. Hence leward, term at sea. Trevisa wrote lewk, and hereby you may see the origine of Lukewarm. Ray has "lee or lew, calm, under the wind; Suss." [A. S. hied, shelter; hleowan, to warm.]

LEW, v. to shelter; trees are said "to lew an house," i.e. the trees keep off the wind.

LIBIT, LIBBIT, sb. a stick to throw at anything. "I took up a libbit that lay by the sole, and hove it at the hagister that was in the podder-grotten." Lewis. [This means—I took up a stick that lay by the pool, and threw it at the magpie that was in the pease-stubble.]

LIEF-COUP. See Litcop.

LIGHT, sb. the whole quantity of eggs the hen lays at one laying.

LIGHTLY, adv. mostly.

LINCH, sb. a bawke or little strip of land, to bound the fields in open countries, called elsewhere landshire or landsherd, to distinguish a share of land. Lewis. [A. S. hlínc, a ridge of land.]

LINGER, v. to long after a thing. We likewise use it to mean delay, and tedious, and long. "He is in a poor lingering way." Lewis.

LISHY, adj. said of corn running high and rank, when it is growing.

LITCOP, sb. a sale of goods upon the breaking up of shop; 'tis us'd also of household goods. Lewis writes lief-coup.

LITHER, adj. supple, limber, gentle. Lewis.
Lodge'd, pp. said of corn laid flat with heavy rains. Macbeth, iv. i. 55.

Lope-way, sb. a private footpath.

Lowance, sb. allowance; that which is given to the waggoners when they have brought home the load, in bread, and cheese, and ale.

Lug, Sir Peter; a person that comes last to any meeting they call Sir Peter Lugg; where lugg is a corruption of lag. See Lag in 'Derbicisms.'

Lusty, adj. fat; or rather, in good order.

Maw, v. to mow; Old Parish Book of Wye, 18 H. viii.

Maid. See Tamsin.

May-bug, sb. See Bug. Froger, p. 48. [Probably a cockchafer; see May-beetle in Halliwell.]

Meal, sb. of all sorts of flour [i.e. flour]. In Derb. 'tis only used of the flower of oats, called as often meal as oatmeal; but it seems to be a general word for all sorts of flower, seeing they say oatmeal.

Measles. "Measles in a hog, porrigo, porcorum lepra;" Ainsworth. See below.

Measly, adj. A measly hog. "A measled hog, porcus lepra laborans;" Ainsworth. But the distemper is more of a dropsy. The liver is always decay'd; and there are here and there in the lean flesh, on cutting it, small white spots or pimples which seem to be cysts or bladders of fat. N.B. Those small bladders, on boiling the pork, become hard, and come out of the flesh, like so many small peas, and the spungy fat therein turns to water; they say the neck and legs are most infected.

Merce [mees] sb. pl. mice.

Mill, v. to melt.

Miller's thumb, sb. that fish which in Derb. they call bullhead. [The cottus gobio.]

Mind, sb. To be a mind to a thing, to intend, or design it. [I believe this is quite true; and that "I'm a mind to" is used as well as, or rather than, "I've a mind."—W. W. S.]

Mind, v. to remember; as, "I mind," for "I remember."

Mine, sb. ironstone. So the magnet is called the mine; Old Plays, vi. p. 167; Dr. Lister, Journey, p. 88. [See Nares.]
MINNIS, sb. a common; as, Stelling Minnis, Roads Minnis, &c.

[Cooper, in his Sussex Glossary, says "Minnis, a rising piece of ground. ... Also used in Kent, as a high common."

MINT, sb. the spleen; see Milt in 'Derbicisms.'

MINTY, adj. said of meal or flour, i.e. mity or full of mites; 'tis us'd of cheese too.

MINUTE, sb. They say "a little minute," where others says "a minute." So "a little moment," Isaiah xxvi. 20.

MIST, v. impers. "it mists," i.e. rains very small rain, as it does when the atmosphere is very thick.

MITTENS, sb. pl. the very large gloves they hedge with are in many places called mittens, as in Kent. See Ray.

MIXON, sb. a dunghill of any sort in some parts of England; but here it is more properly restrained to an heap of earth and dung mixed together; see Ray. They pronounce it often a mason. In Glouc. they say misken, i.e. miskon, by metathesis. See Dr. Fuller's Worth. p. 174, where he defends it: "that heap of compost, which lyeth in the yards of good husbands," i.e. good husbandmen. [A. S. mix, dung; mixen, a dunghill.]

MOAN, sb. a basket; a deep basket, broader at top and open there. See Maund in Ray, who says—"a hand-basket with two lids." But this answers not at all to the Kentish sense; they pack up fruit in this sort of basket, pick hops into them, and unload coals with them. See Glanvil on Witchcraft, in Postscript. p. 41; Spelman, Glos. v. Mandatum. [A. S. mand, a basket.]

MOKES [moaks] sb. pl. meshes; the mokes of a net, the meshes; see Ray, p. 72. [The singular moak appears in Cooper's Sussex Glossary.]

MONKEY-PEA, sb. millipedes [i.e. a wood-louse]. When he is rolled up he is so like a pea, that one may imagine him so called from the imitation of a pea, the ape or monkey being a great imitator. [A little further on, Dr. Pegge revokes this opinion, and gives—] Monkepee, a wood-louse; a corruption of millipes or multipes.

MONT [munt?] sb. a month.

MOOR, sb. Rotten, swampy, and wet grounds are called moors here.
More, adv. used of size or dimensions; as, "as big more," i.e. as big again.

Morr, Mot, sb. abundance, a multitude; "a mot of money, apples, men," &c. Lewis.

Much, v. [to soothe;] to much a child, to fondle it when it is peevish. [I hazard the guess that this is from the Welsh mygu, to stifle, a verb formed from Welsh mwyg, smoke; cf. E. muggy, close, stifling. This is made probable by the fact that the cognate Gaelic verb mòch means not only to stifle, but also to quell, to pacify, to hum in a low voice.]

Mullock, v. to mullock an oven, to damp its heat. In Glouc., mould under a faggot-stack is call'd mollock, from its wetness or dampness. [A diminutive of Old Eng. mull, which is merely a variation of mould.]

Mushroom, sb. a mushroom. 'Tis right, for it is from the Fr. moucheron [mousseron].

Nail, sb. the weight of eight pound; as, "a nail of beef;" Suss. Ray.

Nail-bourn, sb. [an intermittent brook; see Halliwell.] This word is differently written Eylebourn, Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 240:—"There is a famous Eylebourn which rises in this parish [Petham] and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground." [And again, at p. 179, Harris has—"Kilburn saith, that A.D. 1472 here (at Lewisham) newly broke out of the earth a great spring; by which I suppose he means an Eylebourn, or Nailbourn, as the vulgar call it."]

Nature, sb. way; "in this nature," on this manner, this way.

Nawn steers, sb. pl. small steers, juvenculi. Lat. nanus, Fr. nain.

Nay, adv. no. Very common.

Neat, v. to make neat and clean; as, "she neats about," i.e. she goes about the house, making things neat and clean.

Ness, sb. [a promontory. No explanation; cf. Sheerness].

Newland, sb. land newly broke up or ploughed. Lewis.

Nonce. "For the nonce," on purpose.

None. "None of 'em both," i.e. neither of 'em. So the Fr. tous les deux.
Nor yet, conj. nor. So nec tamen, Virgil, Ecl. i. 58; and see Collect for St. Barnabas day; John iv. 21.

Notch, v. "To notch up," to reckon or count; alluding to the custom or method of reckoning at cricket, where they take a stick, and cut a notch or a nick in it, for everytime they run.

Nunchion, sū. "In Kent, a noonchion or nunchion of bread, or any edible, is a great piece, enough to serve for the nooning, or dinner of any common eater;" Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Nona.

Oast, sū. a kiln for drying hops; see Ray. Bryk-host, i.e. brick kiln; Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 Henr. viii. "And we call est or ost the place in the house where the smoke ariseth; and in some mannors antiquum austrum or ostrum is that where a fixed chimney or flew anciently hath been;" Ley in Hearne, Cur. Disc. p. 27. See Astre. [I believe that this attempt at connecting oast with astre is wrong. The former goes with the Dutch eest, a drying-kiln, but the latter with the old French astre, a hearth. For the following interesting note, I am indebted to Mr. Scott Robertson. "This name for a kiln was used, in Kent, long before hops were introduced. In a deed, dated 28 Ed. I., (copied, by Mr. Burtt, in the Record Office) we find Roger de Faukham granting, to William de Wykewane and Sarah his wife, 3 acres of land which 'jacent apud le Lymoste in parochia de Faukham.' During Wat Tyler's insurrection some of the insurgents 'went to a place called the Lymost, in Preston next Faversham, on the 5th of June, 1381, and ejected ... goods and chattels of Philip Bode found there, to wit, lime, sacks, &c.' (Arch. Cantiana, iii. 90.) In a lease, dated 1445, and granted by the Churchwardens of Dartford to John Grey and John Vynor, we read—'the tenants to build a new lime oast that shall burn eight quarters of lime at once;’ Landale’s 'Documents of Dartford,' p. 8. Limehouse, a suburb of London, seems to have been named from a lym-oste; it was not formed into a parish until the 18th century. In a Valuation of the town of Dartford, 29 Ed. I. we find mention of John Ost, William Ost, and Walter Ost.'—W. A. S. R.]
ALPHABET OS

OF, prep. "Acquaintance of a person," for with him; as, "I have no acquaintance of him."

OTHERWISE, adv. "Every otherwise a little," i.e. a little now and then.

OUT. "The wind is out," i.e. in the north. See Upward.

OUTSTAND, v. to oppose. The Kentish say "to outstand" a person, for to stand out against him. See Foreright.

OVEN, sb. "To go to oven," to bake.

PADDY, adj. worm-eaten. Lewis.

PALM-TREE, sb. a yew-tree. And, what is strange, they will sometimes on Palm-Sunday dress a church with yew-branches; which I think very strange, because this was always esteemed a funereal tree; but after they once called it the palm-tree, the other mistake follow'd as it were on course. [Yew-trees in East Kent are "to this day universally called palms;" Gent. Maga. Dec. 1779, p. 578.]

PARGE, v. to parge, [to put on] an ordinary coat of mortar next to brickwork or tiling. "Parget and mortar" is the version of cæmentorum in Greenway's tr. of Tacitus de Mor. Germ.; and Plot says "parget or mortar;" Hist. Staffordsh. p. 153; and "to parge," p. 173. [From Lat. paries, a wall.]


PELT, sb. rags, &c. See Culch. [Cf. Sc. peltrie, Swed. paltor, rags; whence Eng. paltry. Kennett (Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.) says—"a Pelt, in falconry, is the skin of a fowl stuffed, or any carcase of a dead fowl thrown to hawks."]

PETTY-COAT, sb. a man or boy's waistcoat. Lewis.

PHARISEES, sb. pl. fairies. See Farisees.

PITTERING-IRON, sb. a poker.

PLACE, sb. i.e. the manor-house. "A manour place," Hearne, pref. to Antiq. of Glastonbury, p. xv, which I think is from Leland. See Strype's Ann. c. 15, sæpe, presertim p. 189; Harris, p. 53. Note; 'tis chiefly us'd in West Kent. Hence York-Place, Duke's Place. Somerset House is called Somerset Place. See Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, vol. v. p. 141.
PLACE, sb. a barton. Lewis.
PLAGUESOME, adj. troublesome.
PLANETS, sb. pl. it rains “by planets;” when showers fall in a small compass, in opposition to general rain. [In his MS. remarks on Proverbs, Dr. Pegge says—] in summertime, the rains are often very local, extending not above a mile or two; upon which they will say, “it rains by planets;” which I suppose is a corruption of “it rains by plats” [i.e. plots]. [Probably not so. The Welsh planad means a shooting off, a meteor, and planed means a shooting body, from the verb planu, to shoot. Thus by planets may well mean ‘by shoots.’ It is remarkable that this Welsh planed is not the Greek word planet, yet has been confused with it.]
PLASHING, sb. pleaching a hedge. See Plot’s Staffordsh. p. 357; who says—“Amongst which, for a living fence, I met with none so artificial and serviceal as those made by the planching of quick-sets, i.e. cutting them half through, and laying them cross the ditch upon the adverse bank, and laying some earth upon them to keep them down,” &c.
PLATTY, adj. corn grows platty, when it is good only in here and there a place. [For plotty.]
PLUM, adv. quite; as, “plum wrong,” quite or directly wrong; “a thing stands plum,” it stands fast. ’Tis a French idiom; à plomb, pat, full.
PLUMP, adj. dry; of the ground, after wet weather. “A plump whiting,” a whiting dried. [Lewis has—Plump, dry, hard; “the hays are plump.”]
Poch, v. [to make dirty]. See Putch.
Pochy, adj. [dirty]. See Putch. [See also “Poucy, dirty, untidy,” in Halliwell, s. v. Pouce.]
PODDER, sb. pod-ware; beans, pea-se, tares, or vetches, or such ware as has pods. Lewis. [This derivation of podder is a mere guess, and hardly credible.]
PODDER-GROTTEN, sb. [the stubble of beans, &c.] See above, and see Gratton and Libiat.
Poke, sb. the nasty pool into which the stable and all its dung sews. See Putch.
POLRUMPTIOUS, adj. rude, obstreperous.
POLT, sb. (1) a knock; (2) a rat-trap, that falls down. Lewis.
[The Old Eng. *pulte*, and Swed. *bulta* both mean to knock.]

**Poor, adj.** bad; as "poor weather," "a poor day."

**Popy [pɔpɪ] sb. a poppy.** [The o is marked as long.]

**PORED MILK, sb.** See Biskins.

**POTHER-HOOK, sb.** ([a sickle]; what in Derb. they call a *reaping-hook*.

**POUT, sb.** ([a round stack]); as, an *hay-pout*, a round stack of hay. Plot, a Kentish author, has it; Hist. Staffordsh. p. 15; where he speaks of "cattle fed in winter-time at the same *pout* of hay." See *Poud* in Ray.

**PRESENT, adv.** presently, or at present, now. Often used in Strype's Annals, where he brings the words of his authors.

**PRINT, adj.** bright. "The night is print." "The moon shines print;" or, "the moon is print."

**PRODIGAL, adj.** proud.

**PULL, v.** [to pull down, weaken]; "it has *pulled* him sadly;" of an illness bringing people low.

**PUNGER, sb.** a crabfish. By a *punger* they mean the largest crabs; for the small ones they call *crabs*. In Camden, col. 1307, it seems not to mean a shellfish. [See *Pungar* in Halliwell.]

**Putch, sb.** a puddle. *Putch*, a pit or hole; "a *putch* of water;" Lewis. And so to *poch*, and *pochy*. See *Poke*.

**QUID, sb.** the cud. "To chew the *quid;" in other places, "to chew the *cud;" From hence you have to "*quid* tobacco," and a "*quid* of tobacco."

**QUIDDY, adj.** brisk. [Welsh *chwidog*, full of quirks, from *chwid*, a quick turn.]

**QUITTER FOR QUATTER, phr.** i.e. *quid pro quo*. See Whicket. [Cf. *tit for tat*.]

**QUOT, pp. or adj.** cloy'd. "Quotted, cloyed, glutted. Suss." Ray. In Somers. [Exmoor] *aquott* and *quott*; Gent. Magaz. xvi. pp. 405, 407. In Scotl. *quat*. Fuller's Worth. p. 304. [Here Fuller quotes a Northumbrian Proverb. "A Yule feast may be *quat* at Pasche. That is, Christmas cheer may be digested, and the party hungry again at Easter. No happiness is so lasting but in short time we must forego, and may forget it."
Race measure. Full measure is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c.; and race measure is but 20. But it must be observed that full in this case has no allusion to the number 21 which is greater than 20, but to the manner of admeasurement; as conceive, when the bushel is upheap’d ’tis full; when struck with strickle and even’d, ’tis race measure, from rado, rasi (Lat.); and this is the true original of full and race measure. Afterwards, they measured all by race, and allowed one at the score, as an equivalent recompence for so many full bushels; ’tis immediately, tho’, the French raiz, [ras], which signifies even.

Rad, sb. a rod; a measure of 16½ feet; and by this they mostly measure longitude [i.e. distance]; in other places, they do it by yards. A rod of brickwork is 16½ feet square; but the antient rod seems to have been 20 feet. Harris, Hist. Kent, p. 349, has—“And then also the measurement of the marsh [i.e. Romney Marsh] was taken by a rod or perch, not of 16½ feet, which is the common one now, but of 20 feet in length.”

Raddis-chimney, sb. a chimney made of studs, lathes, or raddles, and cover’d with lome or lime. In Kent, a rod is rad, as raddles; and they say “30 rads,” for “30 rods,” meaning the length of a rod, or 16½ feet. And therefore, ’tis a chimney made with rods.

Raddle-hedge, sb. an hedge made with raddles. See below.

Raddles, sb. pl. such green sticks as wattles or hurdles are made of. In some counties called raddlings. [Raddle is a dimin. of rad, i.e. rod.]

Rade, adj. or adv. early; a Somers. word; as, rath blossoming, early blossoming, Baxter on Witches, p. 205; and “much rather than other thorns usually do,” i.e. earlier, ibid. p. 208. See also Gent. Magaz. xvi., p. 407; rathest is the superl. in Piers Plowman [C. 13. 223]. See also Fuller’s Worth, p. 86, ubi “rath-ripe pease.” Ray has “rathe, early. Suss.”

Ravel-bread, sb. a middling sort of bread, neither white nor brown, but mixt. Thread mixed and entangled is said to be ravel’d.

Rammed, pp. as adj. excessive hard; “rammed dear,” dearer than ordinary; Lewis.
PEGGE'S ALPHABET OF KENTICISMS.

REDGUM, sb. [a rash to which very young infants are subject. Dr. Pegge simply writes "felon" against this word, "felon" being a provincial word for a sore; see Halliwell.]

REXON'd, pp. See Wrexoned.

REZON, sb. the raising; 'tis much the same as the wall-plate.

[Dr. Pegge writes rezen. A wall-plate is a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, to support the ends of girders and joists. A raising, reason, reson, or reson, means a raising-plate, i.e. a longitudinal timber on which the roof stands or is raised.]

RIBS, sb. pl. sticks about the thickness of raddles, done up into bundles with two wiffs, and about 5 foot long. They are used for the fire, like faggots; and sometimes in a raddle-fence. See Wiff.

RIBSPARE, sb. the spare rib. See Forthright.


RIDE, v. "to ride tythe," to tythe, or to set out tithe, i.e. to ride about for that purpose [of collecting tithes].

RIDE, v. the raddishes "ride," i.e. rise upon the stomach.

RIGHTS, sb. pl. "to go to rights," to go the nearest way. Significant; Ben the Sailor uses it in Congreve's Love for Love, Act v.; Don Quixote, iv. p. 138; &c.

RIGMAROLE, sb. a long story: a "tale of a tub."

RIME, sb. what in Derb. we call ime; A. S. hrim, hoarfrost.

RINGE, sb. a large tub with two iron ears, containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place, a pole being passed through the rings or ears, which lies upon the shoulders of the bearers. Lewis has—Ringe, a tub to carry water in, with two ears; a covel.

RINGE, sb. wood when it is felled lies in ringes before it is made up into faggots, &c. [Perhaps ranges, ranks; cf. renges in Chaucer, Kn. Ta. l. 1736.]

RIP, v. to reap.

RIPPER, sb. a pedder, dorser, or badger; Ray. [I.e. a pedlar, or man who carries fish in a basket for sale]. Called ripier; Old Plays, iv. p. 248. [See Ripier in Cooper's Sussex Glossary.]

ROBIN-ROOK, sb. a robin-redbreast. See Ruddock.
Rods, sb. pl. [the shafts] of a cart or waggon; in Derb. the sills. [In 'Derbicisms,' Dr. Pegge writes—Sills of a wagon, shafts.]

Roist, sb. a switch to beat a dog with; or long wood, for brushwood, before it be made up. Called also Rice, q. v.

Roots, sb. pl. carrots, κατ' ἐξοχαίρια. [Not so, now.—W.A.S.R.]


Roughings, sb. pl. See Ersh. Lewis has—Roughin, the grass after mowing.

Ruckle, [sb. a] struggle; Lewis.

Ruddle-wattle, sb. a hurl (i.e. hurdle) made of small hazle-rods interwoven; Lewis. See Raddles.

Ruddock, sb. the robin-redbreast, called also robin-rook; Littleton's Dict.; Shak. Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224. The notion of gold's being red (for it is yellow rather) 'made Manwood Lord Chief Baron call golden coyne (as I have heard reported) by an alluding by-name, ruddocks;' Bolton's Elements of Armories, p. 156. 'Tis the Welch name rhuddog; rhudd is red.

Rudy, adj. rude; of children.

Rumbal, sb. [a certain feast.] See below.

Rumbal Whittings. "The present minister, Mr. Sacket, acquainted me with an odd custom used by the fishermen of Folkestone to this day. They chuse eight of the largest and best whitings out of every boat, when they come home from that fishery, and sell them apart from the rest; and out of this separate money is a feast made every Christmas Eve, which they call rumball. The master of each boat provides this feast for his own company, so that there are as many different entertainments as there are boats. These whitings they call also rumbal whitings. He conjectures, probably enough, that this word is a corruption from Rumwold; and they were anciently designed as an offering for St. Rumwold, to whom a chapel, he saith, was once dedicated, and which stood between Folkstone and Hythe, but is long since demolished;' &c. Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 125. [To this Dr. Pegge has added, at a later date—"A rumbal of whitings, a certain quantity." Cf. the account of St. Rumwald in Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, ed. 1656, p. 249.]
Runnet, sb. the herb *gallium* [i.e. *gallium verum*, yellow bedstraw]; called in Derb. "erning;" anglicè *cheese-runnet*; it *runs* the milk together, i.e. makes it curdle.

Running, sb. See Stroke-bias.

Rush, sb. the rash, or spotted fever.

Sag, v. [to be depressed by weight, to sink]; "the wind *sags,*" i.e. falls. A rope or line, when it is extended, is said to *sag* in the middle part. See Macbeth, v. 3. 10; Cullum, p. 173. [Cf. A. S. *sagan*, to cause to descend.]

Saints-bell, sb. what in Derb. they call a *ting-tang.* See Hudibras, iii. c. 2. 1. 1224.—"The only saints-bell that rings all in." [On which R. Bell has a note—"The small bell rung before the minister begins the service, to call to prayers and other offices. 'Her tongue is the clapper of the devil's saints-bell, that rings all into confusion.'—Character of a Scold, 1678."

Sare, adj. (1) dry, of wood; opposed to green wood which won't burn. So Macbeth, v. 3. 23—"the *sear,* the yellow leaf;" Milton, who writes *seer,* and *sere,* P.L. x. 1021; Ps. 2; Old Plays, iii. p. 2; Skelton, p. 6; Cullum, p. 173.—(2) tender, rotten; as, "my coat is very *sare,*" Lewis. [Cf. A. S. *searian,* to dry up.]

Say, v. to try, i.e. essay it; as, "when a hog has once *say'd* a garden, he will hardly be kept from it;" and, "*to say* and weigh an horse to the road" is to use a young horse to it. See Ray.

Scaddle, adj. mischievous; said of a mischievous dog. See Ray. From A. S. *sceathan,* to injure, scathe; *scaethig,* harmful. Lewis has—Skaddle, wild, unlucky, mischievous; as, "a skaddle cat, boy, &c."

Scarefull, adj. frightful.

Scads, sb. pl. black bullace; or a bastard damasin growing in the hedges.

Scarcey, adj. scarce.

Scoppel, sb. a broad wooden shovel, used by the threshers.


Score, sb. they reckon much by *score*; as three-score and four-
teen instead of seventy-four. This is much after the Scotch
way, but more like the Indians in the isthmus of Darien.
See Wafer, p. 184. [Cf. Fr. Soixante-quatorze. The
reference is to Lionel Wafer's New Voyage and Description
of the Isthmus of America; 8vo, London, 1699.]

Scout. See Shoat.

Seam, sb. hog's lard; hence enseame is purging of a hawk of
her glut and grease; Blome's Gent. Recr. pt. ii. p. 115.
[And again, Dr. Pegge writes—] Seam, fat; or rather,
lard, Brit. sain. Seym, Blount's tenures, p. 1, ubi interpre-
tatur sagimen. 'Tis a general word, Littleton; [and used]
in Derbyshire. [Welsh sain, grease.]

Seam, sb. [a horse-load]. "A seame of coals;" Old Parish
Book of Wye, ult. Hen. viii. See Ray. Also Gloss, in
X Scriptures, s.v. Saginarius, Quarterium, Summa; Thorne,
col. 2094 and 2100; Cowel, s.v. Seme. Jno. Godfrey, in his
will, 1572, gives his wife "two seames of wheat, half a
seame of oates, two seames of malt;" &c. Lewis says—
Seme, a quarter of corn, or eight bushels, a horse-load.
[A. S. seam also means eight bushels, or a horse-load;
sumpter-horse is from the same root.]

See, pt. t. saw; "I see him at Canterbury yesterday."

Server, sb. Where there are no wells, as in the Weald of Kent,
the pond that serves the house is called the server, to dis-
tinguish it from the horse-pond; and from thence they
take their water for boiling their meat, for their tea, &c.
The etymon is clear, unless it be a corruption of the Fr.
reservoir.

Set, v. to sit; as, "I was setting in my chair."

Sew, adj. dry; "to go sew," i.e. to go dry; Suss, spoken of a
cow; Ray. [Welsh sych, dry; cf. Lat. siccus.]

Sew, v. [to dry, to drain;] "to sew a pond." See above. Cf.
sewers.

Shall, Shaul [shaul] adj. shallow. Shole is common at sea;
as shole-water; hence shoals. Wafer, p. 53 [see Score;]
and see Theobald, notes on Macbeth, i. 7.

Shave, sb. corrupted from shaw. "Shaw, a wood that encom-
passes a close, Suss." Ray. "Shave, a small copse of
wood by a field-side;" Lewis.
SHAY, adj. pale; bad ink is shay.

SHAY, sb. "to have a shay of a thing," i.e. a cast, a general likeness.

SHEAT, sb. a little pig spay'd; Lewis. [Spelt Scheat.] See Sheet.

SHEER, adj. bare; "a thing lies sheer," i.e. bare. [A. S. scór, sheer, pure, clear.]

SHEER-MOUSE, sb. a field or garden mouse. [Probably a mere variation of shrew-mouse.]

SHEER-WAY, sb. a bridle-way, i.e. for a single horse, through people's grounds; in Derb. a bridle-sty. Shire-way, Archiv. Civit. Canterb.; and so Lewis writes it. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Scirewyte, says—"In Kent we call a bridle-way a sheerway, as separate and divided from the common road or open highway."

SHEET, sb. a young hog, Suff.; in Essex, they call it a shote; Ray. A sucking or weaning bigg; Ran. Holmes, ii. p. 180. N.B. Bigg is a female swine. [Elsewhere Dr. Pegge has—] Sheet, a small young hog. Jno. Godfrey, of Lidd, in his will, 1572, gives his wife "one sow, two sheetes." [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Pasnage, says—"which young hog of the first year we call in Kent a sheet, and in Suss. a shote"—where for "Suss." we must read "Ess.""]

SHEET-FIRE, sb. See Fairy Sparks.

SHENT, SHUNT, v. to chide, shreap. See Shreap. [A. S. scendan, to reproach.]

SHIFT, sb. a fritter.

SHIFT, v. "To shift land," i.e. to divide it into two or more equal parts; Harris, Lexicon, v. Partition; and so "to make a shift," a division of land. [A. S. scyftan also means to divide.]

SHIFT, sb. a division of land. See above.

SHIM, sb. an horse-how; [i.e. horse-hoe. See Shim in Hal.]

SHIP, sb. pl. sheep; in the plural.

SHOAT, SCOUT, sb. a kneading-trough; Lewis. [Spelt schoat; for shoat.]

SHOCKLED, SHROCKLED, pp. "a shockled, or shrockled apple," i.e. shrivel'd.
SHOOLER, sb. a beggar. [Dr. Pegge writes shüler, adding—I don't well know how to spell this word. See Shooer in Halliwell.]

SHOOLING, sb. begging; "to go a shooiling;" Lewis.

SHORE, v. to shore an house, to support it; and so, a shore. "A shored tree stands lang;" Scotch Prov. Ray, p. 359.

SHORE, sb. a prop. See above.

SHOTVER MEN, sb. pl. the mackarel fishers at Dover. Their nets are called shot-nets.

SHOULD. "It should seem;" i.e. it seems.

SHOVE, v. to push, thrust. [General?]

SHREAP, v. to chide. [Taken from Dr. Pegge's explanation of Shent, q. v.]

SHUCK, sb. an husk or shell; as bean-shucks, beanshells; Ray.

SHY, adj. apt to startle and flee from you; or, that keeps off and will not come near; Ray. In Linc. they say a horse skews, or skewes at it, when he starts, and flies from a thing; which I thought was from his looking askew at it, as an horse generally does.

SIESIN. See Sizzling.


SINDER, v. to settle, or separate the lees or dregs; Lewis. Quasi to sunder. Said when a liquor clears with standing.

SIVE, sb. a sive of cherries, 52 lb.; two sives make one bushel.

SIZZING, sb. yeast or barm. Suss. from the sound beer or ale make[s] in working; Ray. Lewis writes Seisin.

SKID, v. "to skid a wheel, rotam sufflaminare; with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill; Kent." Ray. So Lewis.

SKITTERS. See Cailles.


SLANT, v. as, "to slant a calf," when the cow parts with it before the time.

SLAPPY, adj. slippery, thro' wet; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly so; except in the form sloppy, with the sense of wet.]

SLAY-WATTLE, sb. a hurdle made of narrow boards; Lewis.

SLORRY, sb. a slow-worm; or a blindworm, as they say in Derb.
SMACK-SMooth, adv. even with the ground; as if a wood should be totally fell’d.

SMICKERY, adj. uneven; said of a thread, when it is spun.

SNAG, sb. [a slug]. “A snail, Sus.” Ray. But it is Kentish too. Lewis interprets—a dew-snail, a snail without a shell. To sneg in Derb. is to push with the horns, as an ox or bull does. And therefore the snag, I suppose, has its name from its horns. [On the contrary, the words snag and sneg are probably unconnected. Snag, a snail, is only a variation of snake, of which the A. S. snægel, now contracted to snail, is the diminutive.]

SNYING, adj. a stick or bat of timber is said to be a snying piece, when it bends or is somewhat curved.

So, interj. “Open the door; the window, so,” i.e. the window, I mean. [So—I mean, used only when a person corrects himself, is, or was, very common in S. Shropshire. Used thus—“’ur’s ten, so, eleven year old.”—W. W. S.]

SOAL [soal] sb. a dirty pond of standing water; Lewis. [Dr. Pegge also has—] Sole, a pond, or pool. It enters into the name of several little places which are called from the watering-place or pond thereat, Sole Street. “Beside the watteringe-sole in the end of Yckham Streeete;” Will of Jno. Franklyn, rector of Ickham. [A. S. sol, mire.]

Sock, sb. a cade. [I.e. a pet; a sock-lamb is a pet lamb.]

SÖCKLE, v. to suckle, as a calf.

SOIL, sb. filth and dirt in corn; as, the seeds of several sorts of weeds, and the like. “Sile, filth;” Ray. See Soal.

Soil, v. to soil horses, is to scour or purge ’em, by giving ’em green meat, as tares green, clover, and the like. To soil milk, in Derb. is to run it through a cloth, to cleanse it from hairs and dirt, just after milking. [But the latter is O. E. sile, to filter.]

SOMER-LAND, sb. ground that lies fallow all the summer; Lewis; and Ray, p. 77. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Warectare, has—“To plough up fallow-land in order to let it lie fallow for the better improvement; which ground, in Kent, we call summer-land.”]

SOTLY, adv. softly.

SPALT, adj. heedless; as a child is. Perhaps for spoilt.
SPEER-WORY, adj. the liver of a rotten sheep, when it is full of
white knots, is said to be speer-worthy. There’s an herb
called speer-wort, which is suppos’d to produce this dis-
order of the liver, and from thence it has its name. [Great
spear-wort, ranunculus lingua; lesser spear-wort, r. flammula;
Johns.]
SPILLED, pp. spoilt. And so the proverb; “better one house
filled than two spill’d.” Sir John Davies, pp. 36, 44, 112.
SPIT, sb. a spade; Lewis’s Tenet, p. 11. [It there seems to
mean rather the depth of a spade, which is still a common
sense of the word; for Lewis says—“the mould or land is
so shallow that it is scarce a spit deep.”]
SPOT, sb. [a small patch of ground]. Hemp-haugh, a little
place where hemp is planted, an hemp-spot. See Haw.
Little Spot, or Ly-Spot, the name of a farm.
SPRY-WOOD, sb. small wood; Lewis. From spray, no doubt.
[Rather, from sprig; but it is much the same. Cf. A. S.
sprec, a sprig or spray.]
STAFF, sb. “What a staff would you be at?” a phrase like “what
a pox would you be at?” resigning the party to the cudgel,
as here to the pocky distemper. [Cf. “what the deuce?”]
STALDER, sb. a stilling, or frame to put barrels on; Lewis.
STALES, sb. pl. the staves or rises of a ladder; or the staves of
an horse’s rack. In Derb. they call the handle of a broom or
besom, the steil, steal, or stale [steel, stail]. See Steale
in Ray. [A. S. stela, a handle.]
STEAN, v. “to stean a wall,” to build the sides with stones;
Ant. Repert. p. 179. So in Derb. a stean-pot, i.e. a stone pot.
STEER, v. “to steep a stack,” i.e. to make the sides smooth and
even and to decline gradually, by raking of the loose parts.
It is the use of it as a verb, is peculiar; otherwise you have
steep, of hills.
STEW-POND, sb. “a stew: a pool to preserve fish for the table,
to be drawn and filled again at pleasure;” Ray.
STILT, sb. a crutch.
STOAT, sb. Lat. putorius; a fomard in Derb. See Sturt.
STOCH, v. to poch; said of cattle treading the ground when it
is wet. [See Poached in Halliwell.]
Stock, *sb.* cattle of all sorts.

Stock, *sb.* a trough; a hog-trough. "For a stock of brass for the holy water, 7s.;" Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey, p. 17. 'Tis used for birds, fowls, hoggs, &c.; because 'tis usually a stock of a tree, made hollow. In Derb. they use stone mostly, and call them troughs.

Stock, *sb.* the back of the fireplace; chimney-stock, the back of it; Ray, p. 68. [Ray has—To Crock: Ess. to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or chimney-stock, &c.]

Stock-log, *sb.* the large piece of wood layd behind the rest of the firewood. See above.

Stolt, *adj.* spoken of chickens, when they are brisk and hearty. [A. S. stolt, firm.]

Stone, *sb.* a weight of eight pounds.

Stone-reach, *sb.* a tract in a stony field, where the stones, for a considerable way, lye incomparably thicker than in any other part of the field. Stone-rees; Old Parish Book of Wye; 4 Edw. vi.

Stout, *adj.* of great courage; but in Kent they use it for strong; a strong-built man they will call stout; broad and strong. [The same word as Stolt, q. v.]

Stow, Stove, *v.* "Stow or stove ropes," to dry them in an oven; Lewis.

Strand, *sb.* one of the twists of a line, be it of horse-hair, or ought else; Ray.

Strig, *sb.* the foot-stalk of any fruit; petiolus; Suss. Ray. ["A small stalk, or young straight branch, is in Kent, and other parts, called a strig;" Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Strakys. Cf. Dutch strik, a knot, a leash; Swed. streck, a cord, a string.]

Strike-baulk, *v.* to plough one furrow, and leave another; Lewis.

Stroke-bias, *sb.* See the thing described in Brome's Travels, p. 264. [The passage is quoted in Halliwell. It is something like prisoner's base]. It is often called a running. Shak. has country-base; Cymb. v. 3. 20.

Stuffin, *sb.* a stew-pan or skillet; Lewis. This is all [due to] pronunciation.

Sturt, *sb.* an animal of the polcat kind. [I.e. a stoat.]
Sullage, Suillage, sb. muck or dung; Lewis. But this is general. [Not now.]

Sulling, sb. a ploughland. Mr. Agar, in Gale’s Richm. Appendix No. 1, professes not to know the original of this word, which he says is only found in that part of Domesday-book that relates to Kent; but no doubt it is sulh, aratrum. He agrees ’tis the same as hida and carucata, i.e. a ploughland. See this word sull very often in Somner. App. No. xl.; Lewis’s Tenet, pp. 11, 106; Lambard, p. 284; Somner, Ports and Ports, p. 50; Cowel; Kennett; Spelman’s Glos. pp. 519, 530; Somner’s Gavelkind, p. 117; &c. [A. S. sulung, from sulh, a plough.]

Sum, v. to cast account, to learn arithmetic. So the French sommer.


Swab, v. “to swab peas,” to reap them.

Swart, Swarth, adj. a dark green; “the wheat looks very swarth.” The Germans call a [certain] wood Schwartz-wald. Hence swarthy; Lewis.

Sweet-liquor, sb. called wort in Derb. Wort is ale whilst brewing, ale or beer before it be put in the tun or fat.

Swig, sb. [a] suck or draught. “I took a hearty swiff;” Lewis. [A. S. swilgan, to swallow, swill, or swig.]

Swot, sb. soot.

Taant, adj. tall, or too high for its breath or bigness; “a taant mast, house,” &c. Lewis. [“The larger vessel was a very ‘taunt’ vessel; she had tall masts;” Tichborne Trial, in the ‘Daily Telegraph,’ Oct. 14, 1873.]

Tag, sb. “Tagge, a sheep of the first year; Suss,” Ray; and Lewis.

Tamsin, sb. a little frame to stand before a fire, to warm a shirt or a shift, or child’s linnen. Tamsin, or Thomasin, is a woman’s name, as if it did the servant’s business called by that name. Otherwise, for the same reason, it is called a maid [or maiden]. It is called not only Tamsin, but Jenny, Betty, Molly, or any other maiden name; and if it be very small, ’tis called a girl. So a Malkin. So, because servants of that name used to do such business, you have Jack used in a great variety of ministerial senses; as, Jack to turn the spit,
Jack to pull off boots; Jack-anapes; Jack-pudding; skip-Jack; Jack, a small pike; Jack, machine to load timber; Jack-daw; Benj. Johnson [sic] in 'Silent Woman' calls a simple knight Sir John Daw; Jack, a measure, and Gill, another, according to the proverb, "never a Jack but there's a Gill," which may either allude to those measures, or in general, that there is no man so bad but there's a woman as bad; so, a more imperfect sort of a spit-Jack is called a Gill, and see Will-Gill. Jacks, loops upon vestments; Jack-adandy; Jack-among-the-maids; Jack-with-the-lantern; Jack-ass; Jack Ketch, because of an executioner once of that name; Jack-a-legs; "Caw, Jack" we say to a jackdaw; Jack-fiddle; Jack-a-lent; Jack-a-green, name of a dance; a Jack, a small flag, a ship-board; Jack, a coat of mail, see Cowel; Jack-in-office; Jack-out-of-office; the knave at cards, that is the servant, is Jack, at All-fours; John-apple. How Jack comes to be the familiar name for John I cannot imagine; it should rather be for Jacques, or James, which last has some thing peculiar in it, for it comes from Jacobus; . . . 'tis as old as Wicliffe, witness his New Testament. Jack is for any man, or on, as the French [say], in these instances. "All fellows, Jock and the Laird;" Ray, p. 358. Jock in Scotch, is Jack. "Qui aime Jean, aime son chien," Ray, p.126, for "love me, love my dog." A good Jack makes a good Gill; Ray, p. 160; for which say the Scotch—"A good yeoman makes a good woman;" Ray, p. 359. "Jack would be a gentleman if he could but speak French;" Ray, p. 160. Poor-Jack, cod catched at Newfoundland; Jack, a kind of gin [i.e. engine], Plot's Staffordsh. p. 148; Jack of Hilton, ibid. p. 438. See Menage, Orig. L. Gallic, v. Perouquete.

Tan, sb. bark, i.e. that which tans. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 382; Skelton, p. 240. 'Tis the Fr. tan, bark; Plott in Gent. Mag. 1778, p. 155.

Tar-grass, sb. [Dr. Pegge has a note about tares and vetches, and says——] the wild vetch is call'd tar-grass, which has something of the tare in it. "The vicia sylvestris sive cracca, the wild vetch or tar-grass, is sown in some places;" Plot's Staffordsh. p. 347.
PEGGE'S ALPHABET OF KENTICISMS.

Tass-cutter, sb. that utensil or implement with which they cut hay in the stack. *Tas*, Gallicè, is a heap, and *tasser* is to heap up. *Tass* therefore is the stack or heap; i.e. of hay. Hence we have to *toss*, as when we say, to *toss* or throw together in a heap; and from that, *toss* comes to signify to throw or flinging. An *hay-toss* is an hay-mow. *Tassare fænum*, Thorn, col. 1863, ubi glossographus, "*tassare*, in acervum extruere, coacervare, accumulare; Belgis *tassen*, Gallis *tasser* et *entasser*; origo, ni fallor, a Sax. *tas*, i.e. acervus, cumulus, congersy, presertim frugum et fæni."

Somner's Gavelkind, p. 116. *Taas*, Chaucer's Knightes Tale, 1007, 1011, 1022; and see Gloss, ad M. Paris, v. *Tassum*. "*Taas*, or *tarse* [taas], A. S. *tas*, a mow of corn;" Lewis. And Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. has—"*Thassare*, *tassare*. To lay up hay or corn into a *tass*, *toss*, stack, or mow, Lat. *tassa*, *tassus*, *tassius*, Sax. *tas*, Fr. *tas*... "Qui caretas non habuerint, adjuvabunt ad *thassandum* bladum;" vol. i. p. 543. ‘Pro victualibus emptis pro factioribus *tassiorum* prioris xii d.;’ vol. ii. p. 214. Hence a *tasse* or *tossel*, to *tass* or *toss*, hay-*toss*; a mow of corn in a barn is called in Kent the *toss*... G. Douglas calls a wood-stack or wood-pile ‘a *tass* of green stick.’ In old Eng. *taas* was any sort of heap, as in Chaucer; and Lidgate, Troil. l. iv. c. 30—

‘An hundred knyght[e]s slain and dead, alas! That after were found[en] in the *taas*.’"

Tatter, adj. (1) ragged; (2) cross, peevish, ill-natured. Lewis. [Lewis adds the illustration—"he is a very *tatter* man."]

Team, sb. "*a team* of pigs;" in Derb. a litter. I suppose from to *teem*, or bring forth. [A. S. *tyman*, to teem, propagate.]

Tedious, adj. acute, violent, very; "tedious bad," "tedious good;" cf. "tedious haste,"—Othello, iii. 4. 175.

Teen, v. "to teen an hedge;" and, "a teened hedge," a hedge made with raddles. "*Tine*, to shut, fence. *Tine* the door, shut the door, ab A. S. *tynan*, to enclose, fence, hedge, or teen;" Ray, of North Country words.

Tetaw, sb. a ninny, a nisy (sic).

Them. "*Them* all well," they are all well. See Am. [Contr. from "they'm."]
THICK-THUMB'D, adj. sluttish.

THREDDELE, v. "to threddle a needle," to thread it.

THRO, adv. fro; "to and thro," to and fro.

THROT [throt], sb. throat; which Mr. Ray (p. 80) ascribes to Sussex.

TIE, sb. "to run a tie;" a tie is a pair. (So at Put, trick, trick, and tie.) And there never runs more than two at once. From hence the running itself is called a tie, and a running once is called one tie, and to run twice is two ties. When they run several together in that exercise they have called Stroak-bias, that (as it were to distinguish it from this) they term a running. I suppose 'tis called a tie from the parties being tied, i.e. paired together; Waldershare tie, Old Wives Lees tie. But perhaps tie signifies to run; for "to ride and tie" is sometimes to ride and sometimes to walk or run, as when in travelling there are two people to one horse. [This explanation is obscure; some light is thrown on it by observing that a tie means, in Kent, a foot-race (Hal.), and we may accept Dr. Pegge's explanation as shewing that it is only applied to a foot-race of two, i.e. a "heat." The expression "ride and tie" is commonly interpreted to mean that, when two people have one horse, the first rides a certain distance and then dismounts for the second to get up, so that they always tie, or keep together. Sir Dudley Diggs, in 1638, left the yearly sum of 20l., "to be paid to two young men and two maids, who, on May 19th, yearly, should run a tye at Old Wives Lees, in Chilham, and prevail." The lands from the rent of which the prize was paid were called the Running Lands. Hasted's Kent, ii. 787.]

TILL, adj. tame; cicur. See Tulle, Chaucer's Reves Tale, 1026, and Glos. [Cf. A. S. til, fit, good, suitable.]

TILT, TILTH, sb. ordering land for sowing; "he has a good tilth;" or, "his land is in good tilth;" Lewis.

TIMANS [teim'unz] sb. pl. dregs or grounds, quasi teemings, what is poured out of the cask, after the liquor is drawn of. Lewis has timings. [Lewis explains it by "grounds of beer." It is from O. E. teem, to pour out.]

TINE, sb. [a prong] of a harrow.

TIPTOE, sb. an extinguisher. W. Kent.
To, prep. Very commonly left out before the infinitive mood; "When do you begin reap?" So Dryden, "command me dye;" Indian Queen.

Toar, sb. long coarse grass, as in fields that are understockt. And so Lewis. Cf. Tar-grass. [Dr. Pegge writes Tore; Lewis has "Toare, grass and rubbish on corn-land, after the corn is reaped: or the long four grass (sic) in pasture-fields."]

Tofet, sb. "A tovet or tofet: ½ a bushel, Kent; a nostro two, duo, et fat, mensuram unius pecci signante, a peck"—Ray, and Lewis. The word fat is used in the North for any wooden vessel, to contain a fluid, as a cheese-fat; the fat, in which beer or ale is workt before it be put into the barrel; and that wherein the tanners put the leather and the bark. Now the peck is such a vessel. If it be said that fat in that case must be an indeterminate quantity, please to recollect that a barrel is a general word, but is a certain measure nevertheless; a tub is anything of that sort, and yet a tub of butter is a certain quantity.... Tofet is a word of very common use in Kent, and they keep a tofet measure in their houses, as currently as a peck or a bushel. You have "fats of wine and oil," Joel ii. 24, iii. 13; and fet is vas, Somn. Gloss. in X Script. v. alfetum. See "Keeve, Devon. a fat;" Ray; and Cowel, v. Fate. See Fat in 'Derbicisms.'

Tongue, v. "to tongue a person," to answer again, as servants do sometimes to their masters or mistresses; to be saucy with the tongue in such case.

To-year, adv. this year; as to-day is this day.

Tread, sb. a wheel-tread, rut, tract [i.e. track].

Trevet, sb. a trivet; a thing with three feet to set a tea-kettle or a saucepan on.

Trull, v. to trundle, per contractionem, Suss. Ray.

Try, v. [to boil down lard]. See Browsells.

Tub, sb. a barrel. In other places, it means an open vessel. So the will of Jno. Godfrey of Lydd, 1572—"such tubbs and drinking vessels as I have."

Tun, sb. the great fat, wherein the beer is work'd before it be tunn'd or cleansed.

Tunnel, sb. [a funnel]; which in Derb. they call a tun-dish. Putting ale into the barrel, in Derb., is called tunning.
Tussome, sb. hemp, or flax. *W. Kent.*

Tut, sb. a breast, or nipple of the breast; as, "the child cries for his tut." No doubt 'tis a corruption of teat. "Tetties, breasts, Somersetsh." Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 408.

Twinge, sb. an ear-wig.

Twitter, sb. a fit of laughter; "he is in a mighty twitter;" Lewis. [Cf. titter.]

Two. "My husband will be two men," so different from himself, i.e. angry, that he won't seem to be the same person. So Gibby in The Woman keeps a Secret, Act v.; only Gibby speaks of two persons—"ye and I shall be two folks."

Unky, adj. lonesome. In Glouc. unaked is lonely. Seems to be a corruption of uncouth. See Ellinge.

Unterum, adj. awkward, unhandy. [Cf. A. S. untrum, infirm.]

Up, adv. "look it up," i.e. look it out. They use this word very needlessly, as, "to hide a thing up," "to catch a person up," for, to hide it, and to overtake him. So to heal up a sore.

Upward, adj. The wind is said to be upward, when it is in the north, and downward when in the south. I think the north is generally esteemed the highest part of the world. Confer Caesar, Comment. iv. 28, where "inferiorem partem insulae" means to the southward; et v. 18, "inferior ad meridiem spectat." But one expression they have which I do not understand; they will say "the wind is out," when it is in the north.

Use, v. "to use land," to till it; as, "he uses it himself," i.e. he has it in his own hands; and, "who uses this or that farm?"

Vast, adv. of small things; as, "it is vast little." "Others of vastly less importance;" Pers[onal] Letters, No. 52.

Vigilous, adj. vicious, of a horse; also, fierce and angry.

Villers, sb. the horse that goes in the rods; corrupted and contracted from the wheel-horse. [Most decidedly not; but the will-horse, i.e. Shakespeare's *fill-horse* (for *thill-horse*). No doubt pronounced—vil'urs.]

Vine, sb. See Grape-vine.
Wag, v. to stir, move. Used on all occasions, and at every word. Waps, sb. a wasp. [Dr. Pegge writes whasp.] Cf. A.S. wæps. Warp, sb. four of a thing; “a warp of herrings.” Lewis. Wattle, sb. a hurdle. Lewis. But this is general. Wattles, sb. pl. “made of split wood in fashion of gates, wherein they use to fold sheep, as elsewhere in hurdles; Suss. ab A.S. watelas, crates, hurdles.” Ray. Waur, sb. sea-woor, or sea-wrack. Lewis. [A.S. war, sea-weed.] Weald, sb. “The Weald of Kent,” the wood, or the woody part of Kent, tho’ at this day it is for the most part cultivated. Spelman, Gloss. pp. 266, 562, 567. [N.B. Lily writes “the wylde of kent,” less correctly; Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 268.] Went, sb. a way; as, “at the four wents,” i.e. at the meeting of the four ways. So we have went, the past tense of go. Somner, Antiq. Cant. p. 11. Sir Geo. Wheler, a Kentish man, has three wents; Travels, p. 475. [In Somner, Antiq. Cant. ed. 1640, p. 20, we have “at the meeting of the four wents.” See the letters on this word, including two of my own, in Notes and Queries, 3rd S., xii. 131, 198, 295, 384. It is sometimes pronounced vents, but only by would-be refined speakers; not by the peasantry, who retain the w. At Ightham, Seven Vents is the name of a spot where seven roads meet. Cooper’s Sussex Glossary gives both went and vent, and he instances Flimwell-vent. Just as gate (from the verb go) means a street in Old English, so went (from the verb wend) means a lane or passage. “A went, lane, viculus, angiportus;” Levins’s Manipulus Vocabulorum, ed. Wheatley, p. 66, l. 8.] Wet, v. “to wet a pudding,” to mix it. Significant. Wetfoot, adj. In Derb. they say wet-shod. In Isaiah xi. 15 we have dry-shod. Wheatkin [whit-kin] sb. pronounc whitkin; a supper for the servants and work-folks, when the wheat is all cut down; and so an hopkin is the same for the hops. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Precaria, says—“This treat given now to the tenants and labourers in Kent at the end of wheat-harvest, is called a whetkin; but in these Midland
parts it is at bringing in the latest corn, and is termed a harvest-home.

WHEN, adv. as sb.; “another when,” another time.

WHICKET for WHACKET, or, quittee for quattee, i.e. quid pro quo, Kent; Ray. [Cf. tit for tat.]

WHIEWER, sb. a sharp or violent man. Lewis’s Tenet, in his Addenda, p. 119; where he says—“Whiewer, from whiew, the noise made in driving hogs. “He is a whiewer,” i.e. he is a shrewd, sharp, or violent man.

WHILE, sb. “a while,” a pretty long time.

WHILK, WHITTER, v. to complain. Lewis. See Winder, Witter.

WHILK, sb. a periwinkle. See Ray, p. 54.

WHITTLE-BERRIES, sb. pl. bilberries; Gibson’s Camden, at the end of Derbyshire.

WHY, adv. In answering of questions in a rude sort; “why, yes,” “why, no.” “Because why,” i.e. because; why being redundant.

WID, prep, with; so widout, without.

WIFF, sb. “a wiff;” a withe.

WIG, v. [to anticipate, over-reach, balk?] The black dog had eat up all before the white one came, whereupon ’twas said, the first had wigg’d the last. [Cf. to “give one a wigging.”]

WIK, sb. a week.

WILLGILL [wil’jil] sb. a very expressive name for an hermaphrodite, to which it exactly answers; Will being for the man, and Gill (with g soft) for Gillian or Juliana, on the woman’s part. In Derb. we had two families that wrote their names Gill, but one pronounces the g hard, and the other soft.

WILLow-GUll, sb. the first flower in April [of a kind of willow, probably the salix caprea,] that contains the farina facundans. ’Tis so called from the down upon it resembling the yellow down of a young gosling, which they call a gull or goll. [Called in Cambs. goslings or lambs’-tails.]

WINCH, sb. the handle whereby you turn round the barrel of a drawing-well.

WIND [weind] v. a board shrunk or swell’d, so as to be uneven, is said to wind; and when it is brought straight again, it is said to be out of winding. [The i is marked long.]
WINDER, v. to whimper, as a child does when it is restless and uneasy, but does not cry a full cry. [Cf. to winnick.] See Whilk, Witter.

WINDROW, sb. sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or, a row of grass in hay-making. Lewis. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Ventilare, has—"In Kent, the swaths of grass when turned and a little dried are cast into wind-rows, to be farther exposed to the wind and sun."]

WIPS, sb. for wisp; and by it they mean bundl'd up or thrown up on a heap carelessly; as, "the cloaths lie in a wips," i.e. tumbl'd in disorder. [Dr. Pegge writes whips, unnecessarily. The spelling wips occurs in the Rawlinson MS. of Piers the Plowman, B. v. 351.]

WITTER, v. to murmur and complain, as dissatisfied persons do. See Whilk, Winder.

WORKISH, adj. bent upon work.
WORKY-DAY, sb. work-day; "Sunday and worky-day;" the vowel inserted to facilitate pronunciation.

WREXON'D, pp. [covered, overgrown]; "a garden is wrexon'd with weeds." [Dr. Pegge suggests a connection with Somers. rexen, rushes; Gent. Maga. xvi. 407. Perhaps it has to do with A.S. wrigan, to cover.]

WRONGS, to, adv. "not much to wrongs," i.e. things are pretty well in order.

WRONGTAKE, v. "to wrongtake" a person is to take him wrong, to misunderstand him. See Foreright.

YAR [yaar] adj. brisk. [A.S. gearo, yare, ready.]
YARD, sb. "A yard of land," i.e. a rood. "A yard of wod," costs 6s. 8d., in Old Parish Book of Wye. See Lamberde, Peramb. p. 257. A yard or backside is so called because it usually contained about a rod or a yard of land. [Merely A. S. geard, in the latter sense.]

YAUGH, adj. dirty, nasty; as, "it is all yaugh." [Pronounced yau?]
YAWL, sb. a "Deal yawl," a particular sort of a boat, in use at Deal. See Baxter's Glossary, p. 96; yole, Hamilton Voyag. p. 13. [So called also at Lowestoft. It is the Danish jolle; whence also jolly-boat.]
**Yield, v.** to yield.

**Yellow-hammer, sb.** the bird call’d in Derb. the *yowl-ring*.

Littleton (Lat. Eng. Dict.) writes it Yellow-hamber. Guineas are called *yellow-boys* in English sometimes.

**Yenlade, or Yenlet;** see Lambarde’s Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 257. [Lambarde has a good deal about this curious word, the etymology of which he entirely mistakes. Yet the whole passage is worth quoting.

“Beda hath mention of a water in Kent, running by Reculuers, which he calleth Genlade. This name was afterwards sounded *Yenlade*, by the same misrule that *geard* is now *yard*, *geoc*, *yoke*, etc.” (This is correct.)

“When I read in Bedaes . . fifte booke, chap. 9, that Reculuer standeth at the Northe mouthe of the water *Genlade*, which is the one mouthe of Wantsume, by his owne description: I suppose that by *genlade* he meaneth a thing yet well known in Kent, and expressed by the word *Yenlade* or *Yenlet*, which betokeneth an indraught or Inlett of water into the lande, out of and besides the maine course of the sea or of a riuier. For that water, which now sundereth the Ile of Greane from the hundred of Hoo, hath two such mouthes, or Inlettes, the one of which opening into the Thamyse is called the *North Yenlet*, notable for the greatest oisters and flounders; and the other, receaung the fall of Medway, is called Colemouth: and neither of them standeth in the full sweepe or right course of those riuers, but in a diuerticle or by-way. Such another there is also, lying southwarde within the same Medway, into which it openeth two mouthes, and thereof called likewise *South Yenlet*, notorious also for great oisters that be dredged thereaboutes. And euen such an one is the *Yenlet* at Reculuer, where it openeth that way into the sea towards the Northe, and hath the other mouthe into Wantsume, or Stoure, as it is now called, towards the Southe.”

The above suggestion, that *yenlet* means an *inlet*, is just one of those rash guesses that tend to make philology ridiculous. On Lambarde’s own shewing, *yenlet* is not the original, but the corrupted form. And the guess is particularly unhappy, because the true meaning comes very
much nearer to outlet. The A. S. genlade or genhlade means a discharging, or the disemboguing of a river into the sea, or of a smaller river into a larger one. More literally still, it is a gain-loading (i.e. an unloading), and derived from the verb lúdan or hlúdan, to load or lade. Colemouth does not 'receive the fall of Medway;' but falls into Medway itself.]

YEOMAN, sb. "A yeoman of Kent;" the degree under a gentleman; a person occupying his own estate in the way of husbandry or farming. See Lambarde, Peramb. p. 13; for the Proverb concerning them, see Proverbs, no. 1.

YET, adv. used redundantly; as, "neither this nor yet that." Cf. John iv. 21.

YET-NA, adv. yet; as, "he is not come home yet-na." [Here the suffixed na is due to the preceding not; negatives were often thus reduplicated in old English.]

YEXLE [yex'le] sb. an axle.

YOKE, sb. a farm or tract of ground of an uncertain quantity; it answers to the Lat. jugum. Cake's Yoke, name of a farm in the parish of Crundale.

NOTE.—The above Glossary is probably very incomplete, though affording a good foundation for future work. The Rev. W. Scott Robertson has already kindly suggested the following additions:—

BEFORE AFTER, i.e. until after.

Cock, sb. a small boat; navicula. At a View of Frankpledge held at Queenborough, 30 April, 7 Eliz., we find it agreed "quod pro anno sequente tresdecim de xxvj domibus exonerabit unum le coche de balesta apud long howse." The word appears repeatedly in the Queenborough Town Records. See also King Lear, iv. 6. Old Eng. cogge, Old Dutch kogge, Ice. kuggr, a small boat.

Cocky, sb. a friendly apppellative for a lad.

GALLON, sb. used as a dry measure, for corn, flour, bread, potatoes. In Kent, these dry goods are always sold by the gallon.

GAZELS [gaiz'lz] sb. pl. black currants. So also in Halliwell, who has—Gazles, black currants; wild plums; Kent.
Hoy, sb. a small passenger-vessel, with one mast; now superseded by the steamers. Dutch heu, heude.

Kater [kait′ur] v. to cross diagonally, to cut across. Katercousins, sb. pl. good friends (Halliwell). It occurs in Merch. of Venice, ii. 2. The sense there is not very clear. The etymology is also disputed, but seems to have some reference to Fr. quatre. For example, the "four" at cards is called cater or kater.

Katerwise, adv. diagonally, crosswise.

Keen, sb. a small animal closely allied to the stoat and weasel.

Lodge [loj] sb. any shed or outhouse. Its meaning in older English is much the same, viz. a hut; see Isaiah i. 8, and Much Ado about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 1, where we have—"as melancholy as a lodge in a warren."

Mate, sb. the boy who leads, and tends, the horses of a wagoner's (or ploughman's) team is called a "wagoner's mate."

Pent, sb. On the Ordnance map, in the parish of Postling, may be found 'The Pent,' on a hill-side. The French pente, signifying a slope or declivity, may perhaps have something to do with this.

Playstool, sb. apparently a parish recreation ground, though certainly lost as such now; yet very common throughout Kent as the name of a field which was once parish property. It is easy to see that playstool is a corruption of play-stall, i.e. a play-place, exactly as laystole, duly recorded above, is a corruption of lay-stall. See Lay-stole.

Sonnie [sun′i] sb. a kindly appellative for any boy not related to the speaker; as, "my sonnie."

Staddle, sb. a building. "The old staddles commonly called the six and twentye houses;" Court-roll of a View of Frankpledge, 14 April, 5 Elizabeth, in Queenborough Town Records, book 2, fol. 40. Upon the previous page, in a Latin entry, we read—"de viginti sex domibus que vocantur the old staddles or six and twentye houses." These expressions occur repeatedly in the Queenborough Records. Staddle is now used only for the support of a stack of corn. It is a derivative of the common word stead; hence we have bedstaddle for bedstead, home staddle.
for homestead. Stead can still be traced in Lynsted, Frinsted, Highsted, Milsted, Wrinsted, Bearsted, names of places in Kent, and in such surnames as Bensted, Maxted, and the like. Cf. A. S. stéde, Icel. stádr, a stead, place; and A. S. stathol, a foundation, Icel. stódoll, a shed.

Thurrock, sb. a small passage or tunnel through a bank; either for water, or as a refuge for hares when pressed by the dogs in coursing. Thurrocks are usually made of wood, and inserted in the ground. The Old Eng. thurrock means a drain; cf. Icel. thurka, to drain, from thurr, dry, which is the Greek ἄγγος.

Toll [toal] sb. a clump of trees. Used also in Sussex; see Cooper’s Suss. Gloss.

T’other day, the day before yesterday. A most correct expression, because other in Early English invariably means second, and the day before yesterday is the second day reckoning backwards. It is remarkable that second is the only ordinal number of French derivation; before the thirteenth century it was unknown, and other was used instead of it.

Yaffle, sb. the green woodpecker. Halliwell gives yaffil as the Herefordshire word for a woodpecker. Akerman gives yuckle as the Wiltshire form.