DR. PEGGE'S MS. ALPHABET OF KENTICISMS, AND COLLECTION OF PROVERBIAL SAYINGS USED IN KENT.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. WALTER W. SKEAT.

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:—B*ee*t, b*ai*t, b*aa*; c*au*l, c*oa*l, c*oo*l; kn*i*t, n*e*t, gn*a*t, n*o*t, n*u*t, f*uo*t (where *uo* denotes the short *oo*, as heard in f*oo*t); h*ei*ght, f*oi*l, f*ou*l, f*eu*d. 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 *bę́fóre* [bifoa·r].

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 idiotisms 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 handfull 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 confesst that a person of a less retired life and more conversant in business than I have been, might have amasst 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 Tenet,' *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 denys 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 *cōst* [koast] for *cost*;‡ *fōrk* [foark] for *fork*; and at times they shorten it, as in *throt* [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*, *Petham*, *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 Maittaire, 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* [sau·ing]. See above, no. 4.

10. *D* after *l* they sometimes drop; as *chile* [cheil] 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-feeld], as distinct from [hoth-feeld].
‖ 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 *birds-nests*, they say *birdnestis*, 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 *Derbyshyre* 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

* *I. 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*.

16. *O* is *a*; as *crass* [kras] for *cross*.† So *Somers*. *clathing* for *clothing*; Gent. Maga., xvi., p. 406.

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

18. *To* as the sign of the infin. 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 Cæsar'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 Cæsar, who goes on (by way of assigning the reason) —"quæ 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 uiuunt, pellibusque sunt uestiti;" from whence I conclude that the Kentish men both sowed corn and were better

* Cf. *yeld* 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* [kech] for *catch*; *keaf* [kee'h'f?] for *calf*; *kew* [kew] for *cow*. Also *rudy*, *scarcy* [rood'i, skairs'i], dissyllables, for *rude*, *scarce*, 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 "tediouslȳ," or "tediouslȳ 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 1866, 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 convinct of the use and advantage of such lexicons as these, that it wou'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.

11. [Wops, haps] still known; [aps] unknown.

* 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.

16. [Kras] for *cross;* 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 linnen; 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. *ádl,* 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.* alongst 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.*

Baily [bail·i] *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 tymber-bat*, Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 H. viii. Cf. *Brickbat*. [Gaelic, *bat*, a staff.]

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-liquor, *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. Geburscipa. 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, *sb.* [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;* Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 405.

Brandy-cow, *sb.* brinded. [Dr. Pegge probably means a *brindled* or streaked cow. Cf. Icel. *brand-skjöldóttr*, brindled, *bröndóttr*, a brindled ox.]

Brawche, [brauch] *sb.* rakings of straw to kindle fires with; Lewis. [See *Brauch* 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 wery *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 disposition, to the purport of one's name. In other places, they would say, "like by name, and like by nature." [A. S. *brúcan*, 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 budds. [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.

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

BUG, *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. *bezace*. [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. *bigerdel* 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. *Cantredum*. [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 *caad*].

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—*Carvett*, 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—*charty* ground.

CHEE. See *Ge.*

CHICKEN, *sb. pl.;* in other places, *chickens.*

CHIDE, *v.* to scold.

CHIZZELL, *sb.* "A *Chizzell,* bran. *Suss. Kent;*" Ray. [See *chisel,* bran, in Halliwell. Cf. A. S. *ceosel,* gravel, sand.]

CHOATY, [or] CHUFF, *adj.* a *choaty* boy, a broad-faced chopping boy; Lewis.

CHEGE, *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.*

CHUNK, *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; *clodgy* and *cledgy,* stiff and dirty; *Kent.*" Cf. A. S. *clæg,* clay; *cledgy* is for *clayey,* and *clodgy* 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 *closses* 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.

COCK-BELLS, *sb. pl.* icicles. "*Conkabell,* an icicle, in the *Som.* [Exmoor] dialect *clinkabell;*" Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 406. Mr. Lewis writes *Cog-bells.* [Cf. Welsh *cwg,* a knob.]

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. [Kennett (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 eeves 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 craw 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, *sb. pl.* cowslips; from *culver*, a pigeon; Ray, p. 63.

CURRANTBERRIES, *sb. pl.* In most parts, they say only *currants*. See *Grape-vine*.

CURS, [kurs] *adj.* cross.

DABBERRIES, *sb. 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, *sb.* 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, *sb.* "It's *dance* to him," i.e. a rarity.

DARK, *sb.* [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, *sb.* A certain long shaking-grass is called *dodder-grass* or *dawther* in *Kent*; in *Derbyshire*, to *dither* is to quiver.

DEAL, *sb.* part; "every *deal*," i.e. every whit, altogether, entirely.

DEAL, *sb.* the nipple [Pegge has "nipples"] of a bitch, of a fox, or of a rat.

DEATH, *adj.* deaf.

DEEK, *sb.* a dyke or ditch. See *Dick*.

DENE, or DEN, *sb.* as, "a *dene* of land;" Somner, Antiq. Cant. p. 27, ed. 1703, 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 [dinj·i] *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. *dræge* means a *drag;* and *dræge-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.

EAR, *v.* to ear, to plough. "*Eryng* of land three times;" Old Parish Book of Wye, 28 Henry viii.; &c. Cf. "*earable* land," Greenwey's transl. of Tacitus de Mor. Germ., &c. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Arura,* gives "*Ear,* to plough," and "*Earing,* a day's ploughing," as *Wiltshire* words. The A. S. *erian,* to plough, is cognate with the Lat. *arare.*]

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.

ELLINGE, *adj.* solitary, lonely, melancholy, farre from neighbours. A. S. *ellende.* See Ray. *Elyng,* Piers Plowman, B. prol. 190.

ELVIN, *sb.* an elm.

EMMETS, *sb. pl.* ants. See *Cast.*

ENTETIG, *v.* to interduce *(sic).*

ERNFUL, *adj. and adv.* lamentable; "*ernful bad,*" lamentably bad. Cf. "*yernful* tunes," sorrowful tunes; Damon and Pythias, p. 249.

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.]

FAIRISIES, *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. *vinew* 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 *far fet*, 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 *flaauw*, 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 *ribspare* 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 *Hants*, 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*."

Foy [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!]

Frail, *adj.* peevish, hasty.

Frith, *sb.* [Welsh *ffridd*, 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. *Frorn*, 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. *gésir*, Lat. *iacere*, to lie, whence the sb. *gîte*, a lodging.]

GENTAIL, *sb.* an ass.

GILL, *sb.* "a little narrow valley with wood, and a rill running in the bottom;" Aubrey's Antiq. Surrey, vol. v. p. 402. "A *Gill*, a rivulet, a beck. *Suss.*" Ray. "A *gill* of growing timber;" Advertisement in Canterb. Paper, Sat. May 25, 1743.

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 woud 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.* gozlings, 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.

GREEDS, *sb. pl.* "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.

GROTES, *sb. pl.* [grits, groats]; called *greats* in *Derb.* *Greats* 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 *grætta*, grits, or groats; *grút*, 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. *hæps*, a hasp].

HARCELET, *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 scituation (*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 [heev'ur] *sb.* a crab. So called at Dover. [See *Heaver* in Halliwell.]

HICKET, *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, *Hoth*field, Oxen*hoath*, Kings*hoth*; 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 [huod·ing] *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.

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

HOUSEL, *sb.* for "*house-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 howsomever,*" 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, *hugy* [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 *indure* 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 [jauz·i] *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. *quilles.*

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

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

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

KETCH, *v.* to catch.

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

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

KINKLE. See *Kilk*.

KITTEN, *sb.* a young cat; in *Derb.* a *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. *læth*.]

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

LAWCUS HEART, *interj.* as "O *lawcus heart!*" which means "O Lord Christ's heart." This is a true etymology. Gascoigne 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, LEY, *sb.* land untilled; Lewis. But this is general.

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

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

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

LEARN, *v.* to teach.

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

LEASING, *sb.* gleaning. See above.

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

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 [leet·i] *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. *hleó*, shelter; *hleowan*, to warm.]

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

LIBIAT, 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. *hlinc*, 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.

Lodg'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 cock-chafer; see *May-beetle* in Halliwell.]

Meal, *sb.* of all sorts of flower [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.

Meece [mees] *sb. pl.* mice.

Mill, *v.* to melt.

Miller's thumb, *sb.* that fish which in *Derb.* they call *bull-head.* [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 maxon*. In *Glouc.* they say *misken*, i.e. *misken*, 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.

Mort, 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 *mwg*, smoke; cf. E. *muggy*, close, stifling. This is made probable by the fact that the cognate Gaelic verb *múch* 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*.]

Mushroon, *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 every time they run.

NUNCHEON, *sb.* "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, *sb.* a kill 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.]

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

OTHERWHILE, *adv.* "Every *otherwhile* 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.]

PEGLE [peeg·l] *sb.* "as yellow as a *pegle*." A *peigle* is a cowslip, *verbasculum*. Bradley's Country Housewife, pt. i. p. 70. Gerard writes *paigle*.

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 *plauching* 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, pease, 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 [poap'i] *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 *rase 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.

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, rezon,* 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.*

RICE [reis] *sb.* [small wood; cf. A.S. *hrís,* a twig, branch]. See *Roist.*

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. *hrím,* 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' ἐξοχήν*. [Not so, now.—W.A.S.R.]

Rough, *sb.* a wood. Archiv. Civit. Cant.

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 Whitings. "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. *galium 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 feaver.

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. *sægan*, to cause to descend.]

SAINTS-BELL, *sb.* what in *Derb.* they call a *ting-tang.* See Hudibras, iii. c. 2. l. 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 mischevious dog. See Ray. From A. S. *sceathan*, to injure, scathe; *scæthig*, 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.

SCORCE, *v.* to exchange. 'Tis *Somers.* [Exmoor] too; Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 407.

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. *saim*. *Seym*, Blount's tenures, p. 1, ubi interpretatur sagimen. 'Tis a general word, Littleton; [and used] in *Derbyshire*. [Welsh *saim*, 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 2010; 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 horseload. [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 distinguish 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 encompasses 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. *scír*, 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 *sheat*, and in *Suss.* a *shote*"—where for "*Suss.*" we must read "*Ess.*;" the *Sussex* form being *sheat*.]

SHELL-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 *shūler*, adding—I don't well know how to spell this word. See *Shooler* in Halliwell.]

SHOOLING, *sb.* begging; "to go a *shooling*;" 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 *skews 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 *Sizzing*.

SIG, *sb.* old urine; in *Somers.* [Exmoor] *zigg*. Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 407.

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.

SKITTLES. See *Cailes*.

SKIVERS, *sb. pl.* skewers. They sometimes say *skivels*. Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 491.

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, *Suss.*" 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. "Besyde the watteringe-*sole* in thende [i.e. the end] of Yckhame Streete;" 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.]

SÓCKLE, *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.*

SPEEN, *sb.* the teat of a cow; see Ray. Baxter's Gloss. p. 220.

SPEER-WORTY, *adj.* the liver of a rotten sheep, when it is full of white knots, is said to be *speer-worty*. There's an herb called *speer-wort*, which is suppos'd to produce this disorder 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.

STEEP, *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, 7*s.*;" 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. 63. [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.

STUPPIN, *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; Lambarde, p. 284; Somner, Ports and Forts, 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.*

SUMMER-LAND. See *Somer-land.*

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 *swig;*" 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-boa[r]d; *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 Wiclife, 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. 433. See Menage, Orig. L. Gallic. v. *Peroquete*.

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.

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 signifie to throw or fling. An *hay-toss* is an hay-mow. *Tassare fœnum,* Thorn, col. 1863, ubi glossographus, "*tassare,* in acervum exstruere, coacervare, accumulare; Belgis *tassen,* Gallis *tasser* et *entasser*; origo, ni fallor, a Sax. *tas,* i.e. acervus, cumulus, congeries, præsertim frugum et fœni." Somner's Gavelkind, p. 116. *Taas,* Chaucer's Knightes Tale, 1007, 1011, 1022; and see Gloss. ad M. Paris, v. *Tassum.* "*Tas,* 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 carectas non habuerint, adjuvabunt ad *thassandum* bladum;' vol. i. p. 543. 'Pro victualibus emptis pro factoribus *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. *tȳman,* 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. "To *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.

THREDDLE, *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 20*l.*, "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 *fæt* 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 *twa* folks."

UNKY, *adj.* lonesome. In *Glouc. unked* is lonely. Seems to be a corruption of *uncouth*. See *Ellinge*.

UNTHRUM, *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 Cæsar, Comment. iv. 28, where "inferiorem partem insulæ" means to the southward; et v. 13. "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 *vill-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.* pronounct *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.

WHIRTLE-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 pronounct 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 fœcundans.* '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. *wrígan,* 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 6*s.* 8*d.,* in Old Parish Book of Wye. See Lambarde, 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.]

YELD, *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 riuer. 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, receauing 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 towardes 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 *ládan* or *hládan*, to load or lade. Colemouth does not 'receaue 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'l] *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 exonerabunt unum *le cocke* 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*, Icel. *kuggr*, a small boat.

COCKY, *sb.* a friendly appellative 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 vulgariter vocantur *the old staddeles* or six and twentie 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. *stadr*, a stead, place; and A. S. *stathol*, a foundation, Icel. *stödull*, 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 ξηρός.

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.

PROVERBS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF KENT.

THE following Collection of Proverbs was added by Dr. Pegge to his Collection of Kenticisms, to render his account of the provincialisms more complete. It is here printed from the autograph MS., with a few corrections, etc., as noted, and with a few additions by myself, which are distinguished by being placed within square brackets. I have also included seven more, from Mr. Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases,' London, 1869. These are the ones numbered 6, 23, 28, 33, 50, 53, and 58.

As the Proverbs are jotted down in the MS. without any proper arrangement, I have arranged them in what seemed to me to be the best order. Thus, Proverbs 1—13 all contain the word *Kent*, and are in alphabetical order; Proverbs 14—20 contain the word *Kentish*, the substantives to which that adjective belongs being in alphabetical order; Proverbs 21—59 relate to *places in Kent*, also alphabetically arranged; whilst Proverbs 60—73 are *of more general application*. The reader who observes this may easily find any Proverb at once.—W. W. S.

---

1. *A Knight of Cales,*
   A Gentleman of Wales,
   And a Laird of the North Countree;
   A Yeoman of Kent
   With his yearly Rent
   Will buy 'em out all three.

"*Cales knights* were made in that voyage* by Robert, earl of Essex, to the number of sixty; whereof (though many of great birth) some were of low fortunes; and therefore Qu. Elizabeth was half offended with the earl, for making knighthood so common.

"Of the numerousness of *Welch gentlemen* nothing need be said, the Welch generally pretending to gentility. *Northern Lairds* are such, who in Scotland hold lands in chief of the king, whereof some have no great revenue. So that a *Kentish Yeoman*, by the help of an hyperbole, may countervail, etc.

"Yeoman, contracted for *gemein-men*,† from *gemein*, signifying 'common' in Old Dutch, so that a *yeoman* is a *commoner*, one undignified with any title of gentility; a condition of people almost peculiar to England, and which is in effect the basis of all the nation."—Ray; Proverbs (Kent).

"Better be the head of the yeomanry than the tail of the gentry;" Ray, 3rd ed., p. 118. [Cf.] the Scotch proverb, "A good yeaman (*sic*) makes a good woman" [p. 280]; and "the yeoman of the guard;" which shews that, though this word be now in a great measure confined to the limits of Kent, one seldom hearing of any other than the yeoman of Kent, yet it was once of more general use; and it is notorious that there are in no parts such wealthy farmers, cultivating either their own estates or very large takes from other people, as there are in this county; some having, in tillage, not much less than £1000 a year, and others the like quantity in grasing.

"All blessed with health, and as for wealth,
By Fortune's kind embraces,
A Yeoman grey shall oft outweigh
A Knight in other places."

Durfey's Song.

[Hazlitt, in his English Proverbs, gives this in the form following:—

* *I. e.* in the expedition to Cadiz, formerly called *Cales*. See "The Winning of Cales" in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, iii., 453.

† The etymology of *yeoman* is disputed. I refer the first syllable to the A. S. *gá*, a district (for which see Kemble); and I find Mr. Wedgwood is of the same opinion; in fact, the Old Friesic *gaman*, a villager, is the same word. Cf. Germ. *gau*.

"A Gentleman of Wales,
with a Knight of Cales,
and a Lord of the North Countrie,
a Yeoman of Kent
upon a rack's Rent
will buy them out all three."

He refers to Osborn's 'Traditional Memoirs of Q. Elizabeth,' circa 1650 (Works, ed. 1682, p. 367). The last three lines are given in the form—"a yeoman of Kent, sitting on a peny rent, is able to buy all three"—in 'Notes and Queries,' 3 S. ii., 144.]

2. *A man of Kent, and a Kentish man.*

[Left unexplained, as it well may be. The most probable solution of the matter is that the two expressions are synonymous. Yet the current idea is that "a man of Kent" is a term of high honour, whilst "a Kentish man" denotes but an ordinary person in comparison with the former. See 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd S. viii., 92, where Mr. G. Pryce affirms that the men of West Kent are undoubtedly "Men of Kent," while those of East Kent are only "Kentish Men." Again, in 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd S. vii., 423, J. F. S. claims that the phrase "Men of Kent" should be restricted to natives of the *Weald* of Kent. Disputants should note that "men of Kent" are said, in the A. S. Chronicle, A.D. 853, to have fought in Thanet; whilst in the ballad of 'William the Conquerour,' in vol. iii. of the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, the men who came from Dover and Canterbury are thrice called "Kentishmen." Whence it appears that the men of East Kent have borne both titles, and no doubt the same may be said of the men of other parts of the county. The phrases merely involve 'a distinction without a difference.']

3. *As great as the devil and the Earl of Kent.* (See Swift's Works, xi., 287.)

[The reference is to Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's Works, in 22 vols. 8vo; or see Scott's edition, x. 475. The passage

occurs in Dialogue iii. of his 'Polite Conversation,' and runs thus.

"*Lady Smart.* Miss, I hear that you and lady *Coupler* are as great as cup and can.

"*Lady Answerall.* Ay, Miss, as great as the devil and the Earl of *Kent.*"

It is clear that *great* here means *thick,* or intimate; for a few pages previously, in Dialogue i., we have the phrase—"as *great* as two inkle-weavers;" *i. e.,* weavers of tape. Scott's note says—"The villanous character given by history to the celebrated Goodwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor, occasioned this proverb."]

4. *Fair Maid of Kent.*

[*I. e.,* Johanna, the wife of Edward the Black Prince.] Barnes, 'Hist. of Edw. III.', pp. 42, 456, 607, 618; who commends her for her goodness as well as beauty. She was a patroness of Wicliffe, Barnes, p. 906. See also Dugdale, ii., p. 74.

5. *Holy Maid of Kent.*

[Elizabeth Barton; executed April 21, 1534, by order of Henry VIII. for exciting an opposition to his marriage with Anna Boleyn.]

6. *Kent and Keer*
Have parted many a good man and his meer.
Higson's *MS. Coll.,* No. 104.

[Perhaps *keer* only means *care* here, as *meer* means *mare.* Cf. Proverb 62 below—"Bad for the rider," etc.]

7. *Kent; red Veal and white Bacon.*

White bacon is their pickled pork; and they are apt to neglect the well ordering of their calves, whereby the veal is ordinary enough; especially compared with that on the other side the river, in Essex.

8. *Kentshire,*
Hoot as fyre.

Tom. Hearne's Lel. Itin., 5 vol., p. xxvi., ex MS. Thos. Rawlinson. Of Kent's being called a *shyre,* see my Kent, p. 7. And this county is remarkably hot on account of its chalk hills and chalky as well as gravelly roads.

9. *Lythe as Lass of Kent.*

I. e., gentle, lithsom, etc. See Percy's Songs, i., 284.

[Spenser has it too, in the Sheph. Kal. (Februarie), where he says of a bull—"His dewëlap as *lythe as lasse of Kent.*" The passage in 'Percy's Songs' is in the poem of Dowsabell, by Michael Drayton, where, in stanza 5, Dowsabell is said to be "lyth as lasse of Kent."]

10. *Neither in Kent nor Christendom.*

["Nor in all Kent, nor in Christendome"]; Spenser's [Shepherds'] Calendar; [*September*]. "'That is,' saith Dr. Fuller, 'our *English* Christendom, of which Kent was first converted to the Christian faith; as much as to say as 'Rome and all Italy,' or 'the first cut and all the loaf besides;' not by way of opposition, as if Kent were no part of Christendom, as some have understood it.' I rather think that it is to be understood by way of opposition, and that it had its original upon occasion of Kent being given by the ancient Britons to the Saxons, who were then pagans. So that Kent might well be opposed to all the rest of England in this respect, it being pagan when all the rest was Christian."—Ray. See also Heylin, i., 265. Pursuant to this interpretation, Mr. Ray explains the Cheshire proverb—"Neither in Cheshire nor Chawbent;" that is, says he, "'Neither in Kent nor Christendome.' Chawbent is a town in Lancashire;" Ray, 3rd ed., p. 236. Dr. Fuller and Mr. Ray agree as to the sense, but they differ as to the figure of this proverb. I incline to Dr. Fuller's opinion, and I am willing to account it a climax, rather than an antithesis, it being probably occasion'd, as a multitude of proverbs are, by the jingle of the *K* and *C;* you have above—"Neither in

Cheshire nor Chawbent;" and see Mr. Ray [1st edition?], pp. 55, 225, 227, 239, 310, 338, etc. If this saying took its rise in Kent, as is most probable, every county being given to specifie and take notice of themselves (Ray, p. 304), it puts the figure beyond dispute; but if it was taken up in London, or in any other of these southern parts, yet Kent, being the nearest county with a C, and the only county in England that begins with a C (*sic*) and is a monosyllable, we shall find no reason to depart from this interpretation.

To support the antithesis, Mr. Ray thinks it had its origin from Kent's being given, by the Britains, who were Christians, to the pagan Saxons; but surely it can never be so old. It must have been, according to that supposition, a British proverb, which is scarce credible. Dr. Fuller brings it something lower in time, but not much, supposing that it was taken up after the kingdom of Kent was converted to Christianity by Augustine and his fellow-labourers, but before the rest of the island had received the faith; in this case, it might be an Anglo-Saxon proverb. But there being no proof nor no probability of its being so very ancient, 'tis more natural to imagine that it came into use in later times, two or three centuries ago or so, and that it was owing to nothing else but the gingle. A proverb of much the same sort as this, is that of *spick-and-span-new*.* . . . The saying is used by Weever, p. 287 —"the best wheat in all Kent or Christendome;" and see Old Plays, xi., p. 316; Antiq. Repert., vol. i., p. 165. There's an allusion to it, p. 78 [of Antiq. Repert., vol. i.], and 'tis there suggested that Kent is opposed to Christendom, and Kentishmen no Christians.

[Ray is certainly all wrong here, and Fuller right. Kent is obviously singled out as containing the metropolis (Canterbury) of all English Christendom, and being famous throughout all Christendom for the shrine of Saint Thomas. Mr. Hazlitt gives a reference to Nash's Have with you to Saffron Walden, 1596, repr. 1869, pp. 38, 39.]

* Here Dr. Pegge goes off into the etymology of that phrase.

11. "*St. Michels Mount who does not know*
That wardes the Westerne coste?
And of St. Brigets Bowre, I trow,
All Kent can rightly boaste."

Spenser's Sheph. Kal. *Julye*, 41—44.

St. Michael's Mount; 'tis near Abergavenny in Wales; Archæol., v., p. 35. But as to *St. Bridget's Bower*, I have enquired of the aged Dr. Brett, and Mr. Bull, and cannot learn that there is any one remarkable hill in this county so called; and I incline to believe that the large and long ridge of hills that passes east and west the whole length of the county, above Boxley, Holingbourne, etc., is meant by this expression. [St. Michael's Mount is near Marazion in Cornwall, and gives its name to Mount's Bay; cf. Milton's Lycidas and Southey's poem of 'St. Michael's Chair.' The whereabouts of St. Bridget's Bower is more difficult to determine.]

12. *St. Tyburn of Kent.*

In an Old Dialogue printed by Wynkyn de Word, part whereof is inserted for blank pages at the end of a copy of Bp. Fox's book *De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ*, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Brett, *Imaginacion*, one of the Interlocutors, says to *Perseveraunce*,

"Than sholde ye have many a sory mele;
I wyll never gyve you mete ne drynke,"—

[and confirms this by swearing] "by *saynt Tyburne of Kent.*"

In the parish of St. Thomas-a-Waterings, which is in Kent (as I think), there was a place of execution; Wood, Hist. Ant., lib. ii., p. 342. The counterfeit Earl of Warwick was hanged at St. Thomas Waterings, 15 Hen. VII.; Hollinshed and Hall, Hen. VII., f. 49 b. Thomas-a-Waterings was the place of execution for the prisoners of the King's Bench; but then that prison being in Surrey, the place of execution must have been in Surrey too. Quære therefore how this matter was yet (*sic*). .... Stanley, Bp. of Sodor and Man, wishes untrue writers "would offer themselves unto *St. Thomas Waterson*," a corruption probably of *Waterings*; Memoirs of Stanley, p. 179. See

Weever, pp. 56, 436, where it is a place of execution A. 1541, tho' Tybourn was then in being. There was two places of execution at London; Old Plays, iii., p. 10. "He swears by nothing but *St. Tyborne;*" Nash, p. 24. *Tyburn,* a general name for places of execution; Drake's Eboracum, p. 171. ["The Watering of St. Thomas, *i.e.* of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Southwark."—Morley's English Writers, ii. 310.]

13. *Strong Man of Kent.*

"In this parish (St. Laurence) was born [William] Joy, who in King William III.rd's reign, had such a reputation for very extraordinary strength of body, that he was called the *English Sampson,* and the *Strong Man of Kent,* and had the honour done him of being taken notice of by the king and royal family, and nobility of the realm, before whom he performed his feats, tho' some attributed them to craft and slight. In 1699, his picture was engraved, and round it several representations of his performances, as, pulling against an extraordinary strong horse, jumping, sitting on a stool without touching the ground, breaking of a rope which would bear 35 hundred weight, lifting a weight of 2240 pounds. He afterwards followed the infamous practice of smugling *(sic),* and was drowned 1734."—Lewis, Hist. of Tenet., p. 189. [Another "English Samson" was Thomas Topham, of Islington, born about 1710, died Aug. 10, 1749; see Chambers's Book of Days, ii., 202.] Dr. Pegge also gives the reference—Wm. Joy, Tom Brown, i., p. 218.

14. *A Kentish Ague.*

Take this county in general, and it is, I believe, as healthy as most counties in England; 'tis preferable to many of them in this respect. Dr. Harvey us'd to call Folkstone the Montpellier of England, and the scituation (*sic*) of that place, beyond all dispute, is so good, that there is no room to suspect that great man of partiality to the place of his nativity. But this hinders not, but there are some parts notorious for a bad air, as Rumney Marsh for instance, which, as we shall see below, is the place pointed out by the old saw, for having 'Wealth, and

no Health;' see Prov. No. 65. However it was not this tract that gave occasion for this brand of infamy, and made the Kentish ague so renowned; but rather the more northern parts, which, bordering upon the Medway and the Thames, are flat and marshy, very low and very unhealthfull. And whereas the road from London to Canterbury lies chiefly through this tract, having one river or the other almost constantly in view, this sickly race of people are in the way of all passengers, who cannot fail sometimes of seeing them in the paroxysm. This is now one of the most beaten publick roads in England, being the great inlet into the kingdom from foreign parts. But there was a time, viz., when in the times of popish ignorance and superstition the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury was in such repute, and pilgrimages thither were so meritorious that, as we are credibly informed, there were 100,000 strangers present at his jubilee in 1420. See Mr. Somner's Antiq. of Kent, p. 126 and app. Now people in their travels beyond seas, and in their visits to St. Thomas, saw no other part of Kent but this, where they beheld agues and aguish countenances every mile, and therefore might well return with the impression of an ague strong upon their minds, and might well annex it to the idea of Kent. But this is likewise become a metaphorical expression for the French disease (see Mr. Ray, p. 88; or 3rd ed., p. 69), which it seems is also called the Covent-garden ague, and the Barnwell ague (Mr. Ray, *eodem loco*). "Kentish air;" Garth's Dispensary, canto iii.

15. *Kentish Cherries.*

See Proverb 19. The triangular cherry in Kent, Dr. Plot, in his letter to Bp. Fell, looks upon as a singularity. Camden, col. 215, says Kent abounds with cherries beyond measure, "which were brought out of Pontus into Italy 680 years after the building of Rome, and 120 years afterwards into Britain," etc. In the margin—"Plin., l. 15, c. 25, cherries brought into Britain about the year of Christ 48." [See also Proverb 63.]

16. *Kentish Cousins.*

The sense of this is much the same with that which you

have in Mr. Ray, p. 69 [3rd ed., p. 54]—cousins germans quite remov'd. This county being two-thirds of it bounded by the sea and the river, the inhabitants thereof are kept at home more than they are in the inland counties. This confinement naturally produces intermarriages amongst themselves, and a relation once begun is kept alive and diffused from generation to generation. In humane and generous minds, which have always been the characteristic of this people, friendships and familiarities once commenced, are not easily dropt; and one needs not wonder that amongst such, affinity may be sometimes challenged where the lines may be worn out, or that the pleasantry of less considerate aliens shou'd make a byword of an instance of such simplicity of manners. It is observable that antiently our *forefathers mostly made matches within their several counties,* which was certainly the case in this province, as is evident from the genealogies.*

17. *Kentish Longtails.*

"Those are mistaken who found this proverb on a miracle of Austin the monk, who preaching in an English village, and being himself and his associates beat and abused by the pagans there, who opprobriously tied fishtails to their backsides—in revenge thereof such appendants grew to the hind parts of all that generation. For the scene of this lying wonder was not laid in any part of Kent, but pretended many miles off, nigh Cerne in Dorsetshire. I conceive it first of outlandish extraction, and cast by foreigners as a note of disgrace on all Englishmen, though it chanceth to stick only on the Kentish at this day. What the original or occasion of it at first was, is hard to say; whether from wearing a pouch or bag to carry their baggage in behind their back, whilst probably the proud monsieurs had lacquies for that purpose; or whether from the mentioned story of Austin. I am sure there are some at this

* [We might almost include here the expression "Kentish fire," which sometimes means, I believe, a kind of sustained and continuous applause. Haydn, in his Dictionary of Dates, has the following article:—"KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic *Relief Bill.*"]

day in foreign parts, who can hardly be perswaded but that Englishmen have tails.

"Why this nickname (cut off from the rest of England) continues still entailed on Kent, the reason may be—as the doctour [*i. e.* Fuller] conjectures—because that county lies nearest to France, and the French are beheld as the first founders of this aspersion."—Ray.

Dr. Fuller no doubt has rightly rejected the miracle of St. Augustin, for the groundwork of this reflection; that fact happening, according to Alexander Essebiensis, in Dorsetshire, though Jo. Major the Scot brings it into Kent. Lambarde, Peramb., p. 396.*

But surely the Doctor is hardly consisting with himself, when afterwards he assigns this story concerning Austin as a possible occasion of it. It seems he was very doubtfull of its origin, and knew not upon what to fix it, unless [upon] that story, or a remote conjecture concerning I know not what pouches which the English might weare behind their backs; he supposes that at first this was a general term of reproach upon the whole English nation, though afterwards it adhered to the Kentish men only, they being the next neighbours to France, "which is beheld as the first founder of this aspersion."

But, conjectures apart, Polydore Virgil (Anglicæ Historiæ, edit. Basil., 1546, lib. xiii., p. 218) expressly lays the scene of a story, wherein Thomas à Becket was concern'd, at Stroud in Kent, that is brother-german to that which Alexander Essebiensis tells of Austin in Dorsetshire. I shall give you Mr. Lambarde's version of that passage of Polydore, in the Peramb., p. 396.* "When as it happened him [*i. e.* Becket] upon a time to come to Stroud, the inhabitants thereabouts, being desirous to spite that good father, sticked not to cut the taile from the horse on which he rode, binding themselves thereby with a perpetual reproach: for afterward, by the will of God, it so happened, that every one which came of that kinred of men which had plaied that naughty prank, were borne with tailes, even as brute beasts bee." Here's foundation enough in reason for a proverbial sarcasm; and Polydore, a tax-gatherer

* Or edit. 1656, p. 432.

of the popes, and not our neighbours the French, as is suggested, was the founder of the assertion; and it appears from Dr. Fuller's testimony, that it was once currently believed and plentifully used by foreigners. But a full confutation of this ridiculous fable you may read at large in Mr. Lambarde, in the place quoted above.

See Plot's Staffordsh., p. 331; and British Librarian, p. 369. A general reproach on Englishmen; Matthew Paris, pp. 785, 790. In Anglia Sacra, ii., p. 67, Parker, p. 578, it is ascribed to Augustine at Rochester.

[The reference in Matthew Paris shews that the saying is far older than the time of Polydore; I must add that, in the old Romance of Richard Coeur de Lion, ed. Weber, ii. 83, is a remarkable passage in which the emperor of Cyprus dismisses some messengers of Richard with the contemptuous words:—

"Out, *taylards*, of my paleys!
Now go and say your *tayled king*
That I owe him no thing!"

A *taylard* is a man with a tail; the *tailed king* is Richard I. himself!]

18. *Essex stiles, Kentish miles, Norfolk wiles, many men beguiles.*

"For stiles *Essex* may well vie with any county of England, it being wholly divided into small closes, and not one common field that I know of in the whole country. Length of miles I know not what reason *Kent* hath to pretend to; for, generally speaking, the farther from London the longer the miles; but for cunning in the law and wrangling, *Norfolk* men are justly noted;" Ray, p. 133. [Dr. Pegge suggests that the miles in Kent were once much longer than they are now, adding—] Stow reckons it but 55 miles from London to Dover, and now it is not less than 75. Leland calls Wye but seven miles from Canterbury, and now they esteem it full ten. From Betshanger to Canterbury, about 100 years ago, 'twas 8, in the next generation it was 10, and now it is gotten to be 11 miles. . . .

Sed audiamus R. Talbot in Comment. ad Antonius Itin., impresso ad finem tom. iii. Lel. Itinerarii, p. 139—"ut ne interim addam illud quod milliaria in Cantio *longissima* sint, adeo ut *in proverbium* eorum longitudo abierit;" et p. 141—"milliaria Cantica sunt omnium longissima in hac insula."

"Northfolk ful of wyles, Southfolk ful of styles;" Hearne's Lel. Itin., vol. v., p. xxvi, ex MS. Tho. Rawlinson. [Mr. Hazlitt (English Proverbs, p. 119) says—"An Essex *stile* is a *ditch;* a Kentish mile is, I believe, like the Yorkshire *way-bit* and the Scottish *mile and a bittock*, a mile and a fraction, the fraction not being very clearly defined. As to Norfolk *wiles*, I should say that this expression is to be understood satirically, as Norfolk has never been remarkable for the astuteness of its inhabitants, but quite the contrary. See Wright's Early Mysteries, 1838, pref., xxiii., and p. 91 et seqq." Perhaps, however, there is reference here to the litigious spirit which some have attributed to the people of Norfolk. At any rate, we must not forget that the phrase occurs in Tusser, who, in his verses on his own life, thus alludes to his marriage with his second wife, who was from Norfolk:—

"For *Norfolk wiles*, so full of guiles,
Have caught my toe, by wiving so,
That out to thee I see for me
No way to creep—"

where "thee" means *Suffolk*].

19. *Kentish Pippins.*

Mr. Lambarde, in the Peramb., p. 5 (edit. 1656), says—"but as for orchards of apples, and gardens of cherries, and those of the most delicious and exquisite kindes that can be, no part of the realm (that I know) hath them either in such quantity and number, or with such art and industry, set and planted. So that the Kentish man most surely of all other, may say with him in Virgil—

'Sunt nobis mitia poma,
Castaneæ molles.'"

And again, in his account of Tenham, p. 263—"this

Tenham with thirty other parishes (lying on each side this portway, and extending from Raynham to Blean Wood) be the *Cherrie Garden,* and *Apple Orchard* of Kent. . . . Our honest patriote Richard Harrys (fruiterer to King Henrie the 8) planted by his great cost and rare industrie, the *sweet Cherrie,* the temperate *Pipyn,* and the golden *Renate* . . . about the year of our Lord Christ 1533," etc. Camden, col. 215, says, Kent "abounds with apples beyond measure."

20. *A Kentish stomach.*

I remember a gentleman of this county, who took his batchelor of arts degree at Cambridge, being a student in St. John's College there; and when he was askt the question, according to statute, "quid est abyssus?"—answered "Stomachus Cantianus."

The first I presume that chiefly contributed to raise this reproach on the Kentish men, was Nich. Wood, concerning whom see Sir John Hawkins' Life of Dr. Sam. Johnson, p. 141. Otherwise, as to my own observation, I never could perceive that the people of this county were at all remarkable for gluttony.

Taylor, the Water-poet, was himself a great eater, and was very near engaging with the above-mentioned Wood, "to eat at one time as much black pudding as would reach across the Thames at any place to be fixed on by Taylor himself between London and Richmond."—*Ibid.*

21. *Naughty Ashford, surly Wye,*
Poor Kennington hard by.

We have in Mr. Ray several of the like short descriptions in verse, concerning places in other counties; but this, which relates to this province, he has omitted. It is very pithy and significant, but for the exposition of the particulars at large, I must refer you to the History of the College of Wye.*

* This History, by Dr. Pegge, is in manuscript, in the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library.

22. *If you'll live a little while,*
Go to Bapchild;
If you'd live long,
Go to Tenham or Tong.

These two last lines contradict No. 54, wherefore I suppose 'tis banter. Bapchild is indeed a bad and unhealthy situation. [It is adjacent to Tong, which adjoins Teynham.]

23. *As old as Cale-hill* (Kent).—Clarke's *Paræmiologia*, 1639.

Cale-hill is also the name of a hundred, which contains Pluckley, Charing, etc.

24. *A Canter.*

A small easy gallop, which I presume [is] so called from the city of Canterbury, as some here in Kent will often call it; as if it was a pace much us'd by those who in former times went in pilgrimage to the famous saint there, Thomas à Becket.

[Mr. Hazlitt, in his English Proverbs, p. 4, has—"*A Canterbury Gallop.* In horsemanship, the hard gallop of an ambling horse; probably described from the monks riding to Canterbury upon ambling horses.—Rider's Dict. qu. by Brady (Varieties of Literature, 1826)." This is the true etymology of *canter*.]

25. *Canterbury bells.*
Canterbury brochis.

The former are mentioned by John Fox, in Martyr. i. p. 698, and mean small bells worn by pilgrims [rather, fastened to the trappings of pilgrims' horses] in their way to Canterbury. For the latter, see Chaucer, p. 595; T. Warton, p. 455. A *broche* is properly a bodkin, but means more generally often a trinket or anything valuable. [The expression "Canterbury brochis" is not in Chaucer, but in the anonymous continuation of the Canterbury Tales; see Chambers's Book of Days, i. 338, 339.]

26. *A Canterbury Tale.*

See Lily's Euphues. [Hazlitt, English Proverbs, p. 4—has "*A Canterbury story;* i. e. a long yarn; supposed to be derived from Chaucer's famous series of Tales." In Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1662, p. 97, we find—"*Canterbury Tales.* So Chaucer called his Book. . . . But since that time, *Canterbury Tales* are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ,* which are charactered *nec veræ nec verisimiles,* meerly made to marre precious time, and please fanciful people. Such are the many miracles of Thomas Becket;" etc.]

27. *Canterbury is the higher Rack, but Winchester is the better Manger.*

"W. Edington,* Bp. of Winchester, was the authour of this expression, rendring this the reason of his refusal to be removed to Canterbury, though chosen thereunto. Indeed, though Canterbury be graced with an higher honour, the revenues of Winchester are greater. It is appliable to such, who preferre a wealthy privacy before a less profitable dignity;" Ray, p. 309. Wm. Edindon, bp. of Winchester, died Oct. 7, 1366. Simon Islip, a bp. of Canterbury, died April 26, 1366, and Simon Langham succeeded him in the metropolitical chair; and thus it seems this sordid prelate did not enjoy the manger he was so attacht to long after this.

28. *Canterbury is in decay,*
God help May.

Lottery of 1567 (Kempe's *Losely MSS.* 211.)

29. *Cantuaria Pisce* (redundans).

In Somner's Antiquities, p. 170, edit. Battely, we have this account. "Certain old verses made in commendation of some cities of this kingdom singular in affording some one commodity or other, commend of Canterbury for her fish; where-

* Mr. Hazlitt has—"Dr. Langton" for "W. Edington;" a curious misprint.

with indeed, by reason of the sea's vicinity, as Malmsbury hath long since observed, her market is so well supplied, as none that know the place will think the poet flattered her. The verses are in the margin;" and there they run thus—

> Testis est London ratibus, Wintonia Baccho,
> Herefordeque grege, Worcestria fruge redundans,
> Batha lacu, Sarumque feris, Cantuaria pisce.

A great part of the fish was wont to come from Whitstaple, and the present fish-market was more antiently call'd the *Whitstaple market.*

[The Latin verses may be found at length in Henry of Huntingdon, lib. i.]

30. *For company, as Kit went to Canterbury.*

When a person goes any whither for no reason at all, and it is asked, "what did he go for?" the fleering answer is—"for company, as Kit went to Canterbury;" alluding to some particular person of that name, I suppose, who was always ready at every turn to go everywhere and with every body that ask'd him. [Mr. Hazlitt, in his English Proverbs, p. 135, has —"For want of company, Welcome trumpery;" which is doubtless to the same effect.]

31. *Smoky Charing.*

[Charing is near Ashford].

32. *If you would goe to a church mis-went, You must go to Cuckstone in Kent.*

—"Or very unusual in proportion, as Cuckstone church in Kent, of which it is said—'if you would goe,' etc."—Dr. Plot's Letter to Bp. Fell, in Leland, Itin. ii. p. 137.

[Mr. Hazlitt, citing Halliwell, says—"So said, because the church is 'very unusual in proportion.'" It refers to Cuxton, near Rochester.]

33. *Deal, Dover, and Harwich,*
The devil gave his daughter in marriage;
And, by a codicil of his will,
He added Helveot and the Brill.

This satirical squib is equally applicable to many other sea-ports.—Ray.

34. *Deal Savages, Canterbury Parrots,*
Dover Sharks, and Sandwich Carrots.

Gardening first used as a trade at Sandwich; Harris, p. 63. [Mr. Hazlitt, in his English Proverbs, has—"A Dover shark and a Deal savage."]

35. *A Dover House.*

[I.e. a necessary house, as Dr. Pegge says in the Glossary.]

36. *As sure as there's a dog in Dover.*

That is, as another adage has it, "as sure as a gun." The two *d*'s in *dog* and *Dover*, have created this trite saying.

37. *Dover, a Den of thieves.*

Dr. Smollett, Trav. p. 6. ["Dover is commonly called a den of thieves," Smollett's Travels through France and Italy; Works, vol. viii., p. 4; ed. 1872.]

38. *A Jack of Dover.**

"I find the first mention of this proverb in our English Ennius, Chaucer, in his Proeme to the Cook—

* Before this Dr. Pegge has inserted—"*Dover-court*, all speakers and no hearers;" which Ray interprets "of some tumultuous Court kept at Dover." But he rightly adds that the proverb is misplaced, and refers to *Dovercourt*, near Harwich, in Essex. Further on he inserts a passage from 'Old Plays, vi. p. 323,' about "*Dover's* Olympicks, or the Cotswold games." But this also has no reference to the town of Dover, since it obviously refers to Robert Dover, an attorney, who in the reign of James I. "established the Cotswold games in a style which secured general applause;" see the whole account in Chambers's Book of Days, i. 713.

'And many a *Jack of Dover* he had sold,
Which had been two times hot, and two times cold.'

"This he (Dr. Fuller) makes parallel to *crambe bis cocta;* and appliable to such as grate the eares of their auditours with ungratefull tautologies of what is worthless in itself; tolerable as once uttered in the notion of novelty, but abominable if repeated."—Ray. See the Gloss. to Chaucer.

[Mr. Hazlitt says, in his English Proverbs—"*A Jack of Dover;* i.e. a sole; for which Dover is still celebrated. There was an old jest-book with this (no doubt then popular) title, printed in 1604 and 1615. Whether Chaucer meant by *Jack of Dover* a sole or a dish warmed up *(rechauffé)* it is rather difficult to say."]

39. *From Barwick to Dover, three hundred miles over.*

"That is, from one end of the land to the other. Parallel to that Scripture expression—'from Dan to Beersheba.'"—Ray. [A similar saying is—"From Dover to Dunbar," which Dr. Pegge has noted below. The poet Dunbar uses the expression—"all Yngland, from Berwick to Kalice (Calais);" see Specimens of English, 1394—1579, ed. Skeat, p. 117.]

40. *From Dover to Dunbar.*

Antiqu. Repertory, vol. i. p. 78.

41. *When it's dark in Dover,*
'Tis dark all the world over.

42. *A North-east Wind in May*
Makes the Shotver-men a Prey.

Shotver men are the mackarel fishers, and a North-east wind is reckon'd at *Dover* a good wind for them. Their nets are called *Shot-nets.*

43. *Feversham (or Milton) Oysters.*

These are both places in Kent, and not very far distant. The oysters dredged at one or the other are equally good, and they are now esteem'd the best the country affords. Oisters, like other things, have taken their turn. In Juvenal's time the oisters of Richborow shore were famous:—

> "Rutupinove edita fundo
> Ostrea;"
>
> Sat. iv. 141, 142.

Mr. Lambarde, p. 259 [ed. 1596], commends the north and south yenlet* for producing the largest oysters.

44. *To be married at Finglesham Church.*

There is no church at Finglesham; but a chalk-pit celebrated for casual amours; of which kind of rencounters the saying is us'd. Quære, in what parish Finglesham is? [Finglesham is one of the four boroughs in the parish of Northbourne, or Norbourne, which lies to the west of Deal. See Hasted's Hist. of Kent, iv. 143.]

45. *Folkstone Washerwomen.*

These are the white clouds which commonly bring rain.

46. *Rumbald Whiting.*

Harris, p. 125. For this, see the Glossary. [It is placed here, as referring to *Folkstone*.]

47. *Fordwich Trouts.*

"Et simul classis secunda tempestate ac fama Trutulensem portum tenuit;" Tacitus, Vit. Agricolæ. This Portus Trutulensis was a station for the fleet; Beatus Rhenanus suggests that it was the same with Portus Rutupinus, and Sir Henry Savil tells us, that some read Rhutupensis for Trutulensis,

* *Yenlet* or *Yenlade*, i.e. estuary. See the Glossary, which explains where these estuaries are situate.

which yet I suppose is only a gloss, receiv'd, in some copies, into the text. It is thought to have been called *Trutulensis* from the trouts, *trutæ*, which then might probably be very eminent in this road, as they are at this day in the stream or river that runs into it; Harris, p. 378. The excellency of the trouts in the Stour, especially that part which runs by Fordwich, is celebrated both by Camden and Somner; and I suppose they continue to be as good as ever; for a noble lord has of late caus'd himself to be made mayor of Fordwich for the privilege, as is suppos'd, of having now and then one. Somner, p. 25.

48. *Frindsbury clubs.*

Lambarde, ed. 1596, p. 365; Harris, p. 128.

[The story in Lambarde, p. 396 (edit. 1656) is to the effect that a skirmish once arose between the monks of Rochester and the brethren of Stroud, wherein the latter, who had hired some men from Frindsbury armed with clubs to help them, gave the monks of Rochester a severe beating. "And thus out of this tragicall historie arose the byword of *Frendsbury clubs*, a tearm not yet clean forgotten. For they of Frendsbury used to come yearly after that upon Whitson-Monday to Rochester in procession with their clubs, for penance of their fault, which (belike) was never to be pardoned whilest the monks remained." See also Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, i. 246, who quotes from Ireland's Views of the Medway, to the effect that "a singular custom used to be annually observed on Mayday by the boys of Frindsbury and the neighbouring town of Stroud. They met on Rochester bridge, where a skirmish ensued between them. This combat probably derived its origin from a drubbing received by the monks of Rochester in the reign of Edward I.," etc. See the whole passage.]

49. *Let him set up shop on Goodwin sands.*

"This is a piece of countrey wit; there being an æquivoque in the word *Goodwin*, which is a surname, and also signifies

gaining wealth;" Ray, p. 72. [Dr. Pegge adds some passages which help but little, chiefly from Somner, Ports and Forts, p. 21, who combats the current opinion that the sands were caused by an inundation in the year 1097, and proposes a later date. See Proverb 59. Mr. Hazlitt explains the phrase of *being shipwrecked.*]

50. *Greenwich geese.*

I.e. Greenwich pensioners. See Brady's Varieties of Literature, p. 53.

51. *The Vale of Holmsdale*
Was never won, ne ever shall.

"This proverbial rhythme hath one part of history, the other of prophecy. As the first is certainly untrue, so the second is frivolous, and not to be heeded by sober persons, as neither any other of the like nature;" Ray, p. 336, who places this saying to Surrey. Mr. Lambarde, in the Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1596,* p. 519, writes this old saying thus :—

> "The Vale of Holmesdale
> Neuer wonne, nor neuer shale,"

and gives us the meaning of Holmesdale in the following words. "This (viz. the castle of Holmsdale in Surrey) tooke the name of the dale wherin it standeth, which is large in quantity, extending itselfe a great length into Surrey, and Kent also; and was, as I conjecture, at the first called Holmesdale, by reason that it is, for the most part, *conuallis*, a plaine valley, running between two hils, that be replenished with stoare of wood: for so much the very word, *Holmesdale*, itselfe importeth. And so in the title of that chapter, 'Holmesdale, that is to say, the dale between the wooddie hills.' It must be confess'd, that this interpretation agrees perfectly with that part of this vale which lies in Kent, being that valley wherein Westerham, Brasted, Sundrich, Chevening, Otford, etc., are situate; but I am in some doubt whether *holme* signifies a *wood;* for *holm,*

* Or, edit. 1656, p. 574.

according to the Remains [i.e. Camden's], p. 117, edit. 1637, denotes "plaine grassie ground upon water-sides or in the water." In the North of England the word *holm* is very common in this sense, both by itself and in composition. "*Hulmus*, Anglis, Danis, Germanis, *holm*; locus insularis, insula amnica, etiam marina; nam quæ in Baltico mari sita est insula majuscula, *Born-holm* appellatur. *Holmes* etiam dici animadverto depressiones humi, planicies, plurimis rivulis et aquarum divortiis irriguas:" Spelman.*

Mr. Ray disputes the truth of the historical part of this Proverb, but we read enough in Mr. Lambarde to shew that there are grounds enough for it, and that however fond and idle it may be as a prophecy, yet it wants not a foundation in history. "In this dale, a part of which we now crosse in our way to Sennocke, the people of Kent, being encouraged by the prosperous successe of Edwarde the king (the sonne of Alfrede, and commonly surnamed Edwarde the Elder) assembled themselves, and gave to the Danes, that had many yeeres before afflicted them, a moste sharpe and fierce encounter, in which, after long fight, they prevailed, and the Danes were overthrowne and vanquished. This victorie, and the like event in another battaile (given to the Danes at Otforde, which standeth in the same valley also) begate, as I gesse, the common byword, as amongst the inhabitantes of this vale, even till this present day, in which they vaunt after this manner—

'The Vale of Holmesdale,
Neuer wonne, nor neuer shale;'" Lambarde, as above.†

52. *He that rideth into the Hundred of Hoo, Besides pilfering Seamen, shall find Dirt enow.*

"Hollinshed the historian (who was a Kentish man) saith,

* And this Kentish vale, besides the river Derwent running through the midst of it, has a multitude of springs and bournes issuing out at the foot of those two ridges of hills, on each side of it; and by means of them and the river, it is in sundry places very wet and marshy; and such moist places, overgrown with alders, they call *moors*. (*Note by* Dr. Pegge.)

† This proverb no doubt refers also to the old story about the success of the Kentishmen in resisting William the Conqueror, and preserving their old customs. But this story, however commonly believed by the people of Kent, rests on insufficient proof. See Freeman's Old Eng. Hist. for Children, p. 344. And, for the story of the Kentishmen's resistance, see the ballad of "William the Conqueror," in the Percy Folio MS. iii. 151.

that *Hoo* in his time was nearly an island: and of the hundred of Hoo, he saith the people had this rhime or proverb;" etc. Harris, p. 154. [This peninsula lies between the Medway and the Thames.]

53. *Long, lazy, lousy Lewisham.*

This proverb has been preserved rather by the alliteration, than its being founded in truth.—Ray. [I believe there is a local tradition that the epithet was conferred on this place by King James I.]

54. *He that will not live long,*
Let him dwell at Muston, Tenham, or Tong.

We are indebted to Mr. Lambarde for this, who concludes his chapter of *Tenham* with saying—"Touching the sickly situation of this town, and the region thereabout, you may be admonished by the common rythme of the countrie, singing thus;" etc.

55. *Northdown Ale.*

Mr. Ray, p. 312, mentioning some places famous for good ale, amongst the rest has "Northdown in the Isle of Thanet." Vide Lewis, Hist. of Tenet, p. 134; Lord Lyttelton, iii. p. 299; Barrington, p. 372.

56. *A Rochester portion.*

I.e. two torn smocks, and what Nature gave. Grose's Classical Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue.

57. *Conscience is drowned in Sandwich Bay, or Haven.*

A story they have there of a woman's wanting a groat's worth of mackarel. The fisherman took her groat, and bad her take as many as she would for it. She took such an unconscionable many, that, provok'd with her unreasonableness,

he cry'd—"is that your conscience? then I will throw it into the sea." So he threw the pence into the water, and took the fish from her. Hence came it to be commonly said,—"Conscience is drowned in Sandwich haven."*

58. *Starv'em, Rob'm, and Cheat'm.*—Kent.

Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham.—Ray.

59. *Tenterden steeple the cause of Goodwin Sands.*

"This proverb is used when an absurd and ridiculous reason is given of anything in question: an account of the original whereof I find in one of Bp. Latimer's Sermons in these words. [Then follows the well-known quotation† about the old man who remembered that] 'before Tenterton steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats, or sands that stop't up the haven; and therefore, I think that Tenterton steeple is the cause of the decay and destroying of Sandwich haven.' Thus far the bishop;" Ray, p. 272; or p. 212 of edit. 1768. The vulgar notion of this proverb is, that Tenterden steeple, being built by an Archbishop of Canterbury (whose property those sands were when they were *terra firma*, or at least, upon whom it was incumbent to maintain the dykes and walls for the defence of them) at that instant, when that tract of dry ground was in danger of being overwhelm'd by the sea, the good man went on with that building, to the prejudice of those low grounds; which, through that neglect, were entirely and irrecoverably lost. You have here now a mechanical account how the steeple was the cause of the sands, if you will believe it, and are got a step further than the old man's information carried you. However, we have from this old man's account the precise time of the beginning of this saying, viz. in Henry VIII.th's time, that great man, Sir Thos. Moore, being

* Here I had inserted, from Mr. Hazlitt's English Proverbs, the following:—"Sawtrey by the way, Now a grange, that was an abbey. *Kent.*" But there is no such place in *Kent;* the allusion is clearly to Saltrey or Sawtrey abbey, *Hants.* See Dugdale's Monasticon, v. 522.

† Printed at length in Hazlitt's English Proverbs, p. 438.

the person who is [in Latimer's sermon] called Mr. Moore; and also the precise time of the emergence of these sands; whereby you may resolve Mr. Somner's doubts, and set Mr. Twyne, Mr. Lambarde, and others right in the matter. [Here follows a long and dull quotation from Somner's Ports and Forts, p. 25, which refers the formation of the sands to a supposed inundation in the time of Henry I. Mr. Hazlitt quotes the proverb in the form following:—

"Of many people it hath been said
That Tenterden steeple Sandwich haven hath decayed."
Lottery of 1567 (Kempe's Losely Papers, 1836, p. 211).]

See Lewis's Hist. of Tenet, p. 9; Sir Edward Dering's Works, p. 130. "The petrifying waters .... of Tenterden steeple in Kent, for which it is no less famous than for being the cause of Godwin sands;" Dr. Plot's letter to Bp. Fell; Leland, Itin. ii. 133.

60. *As a Thorn produces a Rose, so Godwin begat Editha.*

Harris, p. 416; Rapin, vol. i. p. 131, notes.

61. *At Betshanger a Gentleman, at Fredvile a Squire,*
At Bonington a Noble Knight, at .... a Lawyer.

Lawyer is to be pronounced *Lyer*, as is common now in some counties. This relates to the worshipful family of the Bois's, of which four several branches were flourishing at once at those seats here mentioned.

62. *Bad for the Rider, Good for th' Abider.*

Perhaps this is not appropriate to Kent only, but the badness of the roads in the Weald of Kent and Rumney marsh, together with the richness of the soil in both tracts, has made it very common in the Kentish man's mouth. It seems they have a saying of this sort in French, "bon pais, mauvais

chemin;" Ray, p. 47 (p. 36, ed. 1768), who writes the proverb above in an uncouth, unmusical manner—"The worse for the Rider, the better for the Bider."

63. *Cherries: If they blow in April,*
You'll have your fill;
But if in May,
They'll all go away.

But, tho' this may be so in general, yet in the year 1742 it was otherwise. For, tho' it was a backward spring, and the trees were not in bloom till late in May, I had a great quantity of White and Black Hearts. [See Proverb 15.]

64. *Fogge's Feast.*

This is an antient saying, when any accident happens at an entertainment. For it seems, at a dinner made by one of the family of Fogge, the servant threw down the venison pasty in coming over a high threshold. He bad his guests not to be concerned, for there was a piece of boil'd beef, and a dish of pease; but the dogs fell upon the beef, and the maid buttering the pease flung them all down.

65. *Health and no Wealth;*
Wealth and no Health;
Health and Wealth.

Thus Mr. Ray—"Some part of Kent hath *health and no wealth*, viz. East Kent; some *wealth and no health*, viz. the Weald of Kent; some both *health and wealth*, viz. the middle of the country and parts near London." Mr. Lambarde, taking occasion to quote this observation, in his chapter of Romney (Peramb. p. 200, edit. 1596; or p. 211, edit. 1656) expounds it differently from Mr. Ray. "The place [i.e. Romney marsh] hath in it sundry villages, although not thicke set, nor much inhabited, bicause it is *hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus;* evill in winter, grieuous in sommer, and never good, as Hesiodus (the olde Poet) sometime saide of the countrie where

his father dwelt. And therefore very reasonable is their conceite, which doe imagine that Kent hath three steps, or degrees, of which the first (say they) offereth *Wealth without Health:* the second giueth both *Wealth and Health:* and the thirde affoordeth *Health* onely, and little or no *Wealth.* For if a man, minding to passe through Kent toward London, should arriue and make his first step on land in Rumney marshe, he shall rather finde good grasse under foote than wholesome aire aboue the head: againe, if he step ouer the hilles and come into the Weald, hee shall have at once the commodities both *cœli et soli,* of the aire, and of the earth: but if he passe that, and climbe the next step of hilles that are betweene him and London, hee shall haue wood, conies, and corn for his wealth, and (toward the increase of his health) if he seeke, he shall finde *famem in agro lapidoso,* a good stomacke in the stonie fielde." According to this account, the matter stands thus, *Health and no Wealth,* the N.W. parts of Kent; *Wealth and no Health,* Rumney marsh; *Health and Wealth,* the Weald; which seems to me the most rational, and the truest in fact; especially if it be remembered, that such general observations as these are not to be taken universally or understood in a rigorous strictness. Mr. Ray is certainly wide of the mark, and it may be observed that, as Mr. Lambarde puts it, it should seem that this old saying originally regarded and took its rise from a progress or passage through the county in a direct road from Rumney marsh to London, and not from the several parts of it as they may be pickt out here and there. Mr. Camden, col. 215, expounds differently from all. "The inhabitants, according to its scituation, from the Thames southeward, distinguish it [Kent] into three plots or portions (they call them *degrees**); the *upper,* lying upon the Thames, they look upon to be *healthy,* but not altogether so *rich;* the *middle* part to be both *healthy* and *rich;* the *lower,* to be *rich,* but withal *unhealthy,*† because of the wet marshy soil in most parts of it: it is however very fruitful in grass."

* So Lambarde, above.—Note by Dr. Pegge.

† Rumney marsh.—Note by Dr. Pegge.

66. *Justice Nine-holes.*

Referring to Smarden, in the deanery of Charing, Harris says—in his Hist. of Kent, p. 285—"In this church, as Fox takes notice in his Acts and Monuments, fol. 971, and in the year 1558, which was the last year of Queen Mary, one Drayner, a Justice of Peace, made use of the Rood-loft, which then was standing here, to place spies and informers in, in order to take an account who did not duly perform the Popish Ceremonies; and that they might discover this the better, he made for them nine peeping-holes in the loft; and because he was so severe, and punished such as did not conform, the people hated him, and gave him the name of *Justice Nine-holes;* and that expression is still retained as a mark of contempt in this county."

67. *Neghe sythe selde,*
and neghe syth gelde;
and fif pond for the were,
er he bicome healder.

[In Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1656, p. 650, in an Old French Charter of Gavelkind, temp. Edw. I., it is explained how a tenant who has forfeited his tenancy may regain it by paying a fine, "sicome il est auncienement dist: Neghe syþe selde, and neghe syþ gelde; and fif pond for þe were, er he bicome healder;" i.e. (if I rightly make it out)—he gave nine times, and let him pay nine times, and five pounds for his "wer," ere he become tenant. The "wer" is the man's own value or price, as explained in Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary, etc.]

68. *Se that hir wende,*
Se hir lende.

[Also:—*Si þat is wedewe,*
Si is leuedi.]

[In Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1656, p. 645, in an Old French Charter of Gavelkind, temp. Edw. I., it is explained that a widow is entitled to half her husband's lands and tenements, but forfeits these at once if she ceases to be chaste; in

which case she must be maintained by her betrayer; "dont il est dist en Kenteis: se þat hir wende, se hir lende;" i.e. he that turneth her about, let him lend to (or maintain) her. See Proverb 69. Mr. Scott Robertson kindly sends me a proverb from 'Consuetudines Kanciæ,' in the Queenborough Statute-book, about A.D. 1345, relating to the above-mentioned privilege of a widow. It runs thus—"Si þat is wedewe, si is leuedi;' i.e. she that is a widow, she is a lady. *Si* for *she* is an old Kentish form.]

69. [*The*] *Father to the Bough, And the son to the Plough.*

"This saying I look upon as too narrow to be placed in the family of proverbs; it is rather to be deemed a rule or maxime in the tenure of Gavil-kind, where though the father had judgment to be hang'd, yet there followed no forfeiture of his estate; but his son might—a happy man according to Horace's description—*paterna rura bobus exercere suis.* Though there be that expound this proverb thus—'the Father to the bough, i.e. to his sports of hawking and hunting, and the Son to the plow, i.e. to a poor husbandman's condition.' "—Ray, p. 104; (p. 81, ed. 1768). This last must be looked upon as but a secondary and borrowed sense of the old rhyme; for originally it respected only that privilege of Gavel-kind [which] Mr. Ray mentions, and accordingly it took its rise from thence. See Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 550; or p. 635, edit. 1656. [Ray's second suggestion is wrong. The sense is put beyond all doubt by the charter in old French which Lambarde prints, where it is explained that, if the father be attainted of felony and suffer death, the estate (in gavelkind) does not escheat, but goes to the heir, who "les tiendra per mesmes les seruices et customes sicome ses auncestres les tyndront: dont est dist en Kenteis: þe fader to þe boughe, and þe son to þe plogh." See English Cyclopædia; art. Gavelkind.]

70. *To cast water into the Thames.*

"That is, to give to them who had plenty before; which,

notwithstanding, is the dole general of the world;" Ray, p. 324; (p. 253, ed. 1768). [Dr. Pegge claims this for Kent, as bounding the Thames. The proverb is alluded to in Piers the Plowman, B. xv. 332.]

71. *The ducks fare well in the Thames.*

This Mr. Ray has, p. 130; (p. 100, ed. 1768). [Claimed for Kent, as in the case of No. 70. So also might be added a proverb cited in Ray, p. 72; or p. 56, ed. 1768.]

72. *To come out of the Shires.*

This is a proverbial saying relative to any person who comes from a distance. And the ground of it is that the word *shire* is not annexed to any one of the counties bordering upon Kent, which are Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex; so that to come out of a *shire* a man must necessarily come from beyond any of these neighbouring provinces.

73. *Yellow as a Peigle.*

The Peigle is a cowslip, *verbasculum*. See Bradley's Country Housewife, part i. p. 70. I never heard this simile or Proverb but in Kent. See Gerard's Herbal, who writes *paigle*. ["Yellow as a paigle" is common in *Essex* and *Cambs*. Ray (ed. 1768, p. 277) gives "as blake (i.e. bleak, pale) as a paigle" as a *Northern* proverb.]

Besides the above, I find in Dr. Pegge's MS. the following notes, etc. :—

To sit in Jack Straw's place. [Unexplained.]

An Eastry flower. A double crown on an horse's head; meaning, I suppose, a recommendation to an horse at Eastry fair. A corruption for an ostrich feather, which the country people call *ostrey* or *eastry*. [One at least of these explanations must be wrong.]

All-fours. "A game very much played in Kent, and very well it may, since from thence it drew its first original;" Complete Gamester, 1674, p. 111.