

Author: John Ray (1627-1705)

Text type: Glossaries

Date of composition: 1691

Editions: 1674, 1691, 1737, 1742, 1768

Source text:

Ray, John. 1691. *A Collection of English Words Not Generally used, with their Significations and Original, in two Alphabetical Catalogues, The one of such as are proper to the Northern, the other to the Southern Counties. With an Account of the preparing and refining such Metals and Minerals as are gotten in England. The Second Edition, augmented with many hundreds of Words, Observations, Letters, &c.* London: Printed for Christopher Wilkinson, at the Black Boy over against S. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet.

e-text:

Access / transcription: March 2015

Number of words: 30,466

Dialect represented: North, South, East

Produced by Paula Schintu Martínez

Revised by Javier Ruano-García

The e-text contains the lists of dialect items

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John Ray (1627-1705)

A Collection of English Words Not Generally Used
(1691)

A Collection of English Words Not Generally used, with their
Significations and Original, in two
Alphabetical Catalogues,
The one of such as are proper to the Northern, the other to the
Southern Counties.

The Salamanca Corpus:
A Collection of English Words Not Generally Used (1691)

With an Account of the preparing and refining such Metals and Minerals as
are gotten in *England*.

The Second Edition, augmented with many hundreds of Words,
Observations, Letters, &c.

By John Ray: Fellow of the *Royal Society*.

London:

Printed for *Christopher Wilkinson*, at the Black Boy over against S.
Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet. 1691.

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THE PREFACE.

Since the publishing this Collection of Local Words, in the year 1674. which were hastily gathered up by me, I received a Letter from my worthy Friend *M. Francis Brokesby*, sometimes Fellow of *Trinity College in Cambridge*, and since Rector of *Rowley in the East Riding of Yorkshire*, attended with a large Catalogue of Northern Words, their significations, and Etymologies, to be added to a second Edition of this Collection, if ever it came to be reprinted; which then I did not expect that it would. But since it hath found so favourable acceptance among the ingenious, that the former Impression be-

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ing disperst and exhausted, a new one is desired by the Bookseller concerned: I readily entertained the motion, that I might enrich my Book, and recommend it to the Reader by so considerable an Addition, as also procure my Friend the praise due to his pains and performance. And lest I my self should defraud him, and intervert any part thereof, I hold my self obliged to advertise the Reader, that the greatest part of the Words added to the *Northern Collection* are owing to him, though his name be not subjoyned. The rest are a supplement of such Words observed by the learned and ingenious, my honored and dear Friend *Dr. Tancred Robinson* as he found wanting in *Mr. Brokesbyes* Catalogue. The greatest part of the additional Words in the *Southern Collection* were contributed by my ingenious Friends *Mr. Nicolas Jekyll* of *Sibble Heveningham*, and

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Mr. Mansell Courtman Minister of Castle Heveningham in Essex. Since the Copy of this *Collection* was out of

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my hands, and delivered to the Bookseller in order to the Printing of it, I received three Catalogues of Local Words, two from my learned and worthily esteemed Friend Mr. Edward Lloyd of Oxford, one drawn up by himself, of *British Words* parallel to some of the Northern Words in this *Collection*, from which probably the Northern might be derived: the other communicated to him by Mr. Tomlinson of Edmund Hall, a Cumberland Gentleman. The third from Mr. Wilkinson a Bookseller in Fleetstreet, London, owner of the Copy of this *Collection*, sent him from Mr. William Nicholson, an ingenious Minister living in Cumberland. I found in it many Words already entred in my *Collection*, the most of which I thought fit to omit, though had they come timely enough they might have been useful to me, because they contain many parallels in the Teutonick, Cimbrick, and old Gothick Languages, which might have been added in their places.

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Some Words, I also observed therein of common and general use in most countries of England, at least where I have lived or conversed, which I also omitted, (because it is not my design to write an *English Glossary*) but yet shall here mention them.

Benison for Benediction, which is not unusual among our Elegant Writers.

Blume, or Bloom for Blossome.

A Bowre, for an Arbour, because made of Bows, or as they usually spell it, Boughs of Trees: though I confess with us it is used neither for a House nor for a Room.

A Brigge, for a Bridge used at Cambridge. It is but a difference of Dialect.

Childermas day, for Innocents day.

A Corse, for a dead body, which in my opinion is originally nothing but Corps.

A Gragge, probably from the *British Craig*.

To Cun, or Con thanks: to give thanks.

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Deft, for Neat, pretty.

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Fangs, for Claws Clutches, is a general Word.

To Fleer or *Flyre*, to laugh slily, to jeer.

Gear or *Geer*, for clothes, accoutrements, harness. So Women call the Linnen and what else they wear upon their Head, Head-gear: *Gear* is also used for trumpery, rubbish, so as stufte is. *Goodly gear*.

A Glead, for a Kite, which he very probably deduces from gliding.

The Word *Grave* is not used in the South for digging with a Spade, but is appropriated to cutting upon Metal. But a *Grave* i.e. *Sepulchrum* is a Pit digged with a Spade, and we say a *Spade-graft* or a Spit deep. And a *Groove* is a Furrow made in Wood or Metal by Joyners, Smiths, or other Artificers.

Groats, for great Oatmeal is a general Word.

Gripe, the same with *Grupe*, is frequently used with us for *fulcus*, *fossula*, *illex*.

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Harrying the Country, is also generally used for wasting, plundering, spoiling it by any means. There is a sort of Puttock called a *Hen-harrier* from chasing, preying upon and destroying of Poultry.

Than Hie you, for hast you, nothing wore common.

Lugs, fot Ears is a general but derisory Word. *With Hair in Characters and Lugs in text*. *Clevelands* poems.

Neb, is of frequent use, though not for the Nose of a Man, yet for the Bill of a Bird, and metaphorically for the point of a Pen, or the long and slender Nose of any Vessel.

To Nip, for to press between the Fingers and Thumb not using the Nails, or with any Instrument that is flat, as Tongs or the like: to press between things that are edged, is called pinching.

A Reek, with us signifies not a Smoak, but a steam arising from any Liquor or moist thing heated.

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Sad, is used also for heavy, spoken of Bread that rises not, or the like.

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A Strand, for a Shoar or bank of Sand, whence the Strand in *London*; and a Ship is said to be *Stranded*.

Uncouth, is commonly used for absurd, incongruous.

Warre, for beware, as *War Heads*, or *Horns*.

Wented, for acid or a little changed, spoken of Wort.

To Whittle sticks, to cut off the Bark with a Knife, to make them white. Hence also a Knife is in derision called a Whittle.

Wilie, Subtle, deceitful.

I was the less scrupulous of omitting these Words, because the Gentleman himself intends to publish with a History of the Kingdom of *Northumberland* a large *North-humbrick Glossary*.

To these I might add some Words I observed in *Mr. Hickeys his Islandish Dictionary*, by him noted for

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Northern Words, v. To *Banne*, i.e. to Curse. To make a *Dinne*, i. e. a Noise, which we in *Essex* pronounce *Dean*, and is in frequent use. A *Fang*, for a Claw or Paw. A *Frosh*, for a Frog. *Galts* and *Gelts*, or as they here pronounce it *Yelts*, for young Sows before they have had their first Fare of Pigs. To *Yell*. i.e. to cry out hideously, to howl. To *Glow*, i.e. to be hot. To *Heave*, i.e. to lift up. The *Huls* of Corn, i.e. the chaffe or covering from Hill to cover. To *Lamme*, i.e. to beat.

These Gentlemen being, I suppose North Country Men, and during their abode in the Universities or elsewhere, not happening to hear those Words used in the South, might suppose them to be proper to the North. The same error I committed my self in many Words that I put down for Southern, which afterwards I was advised were of use also in the North, viz. *Arders*, *Auk* and *aukward*, *to Brimme*, *Bucksome*, *Chizzel*, *Clever*, *a Cob-iron*, *a Cot-*

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terel, *to Cour down*, *to Cope*, *Crank*, *it Dares* or *Dears*, *a Dibble*, *a Dool*, *Feaberries*, *to Goyster*, *Hogs* for Sheep, *a Jarre*, *to Play*, i.e. *to Boyl*, *Shie*, *Temse-bread*.

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In the same *Islandish Dictionary* I find also some Northern Words not entred in my Catalogue, viz.

The Eand, Spiritus, à Cimbrico Ande. To *Byg*, aedificare; *Bigd* habitatio. To *Britten* Beef, to break the Bonnes of it. AS. *Brittan* frangere. The *Ey-brees*, Palpebrae *Eylids*. Scot. *Bran* ab Island, *Brun*. We use *Eyebrows* for *Supercilia*. To *Dwine* away, Gradatim perire, inde *Dwindle* Dimin. à *Duyn* Islandico, Cesso, deficio. *Easles*, Boreal. *Isles*, Cinis ignitus, scintillans ab Island. *Eysa*. We in *Essex* use *Easles* for the hot Embers, or as it were burning Coals of Straw only. A *Fell*, mons. *Fournes fells*, The *Fell-foot*. Ab Islandico *Fel*, Acclivitas.

Fliggurs Ebor. Young Birds that can fly, fledge, Isl. *Fleigur* Volatilis.

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The Gowk, the Cuckow, Island. *Gaukur*.

Nowt-geld, Tributum pro pecore solutum.

A Nab, Summitas rupis vel montis. Island. *Gnypa*.

Heasy, Raucus, Isl. *Haese* Raucitas.

To Helle water. Effundere aquam. Island. *Helle*, *heltre*, fundo.

A Whreak, Tussis, a hauking, Sreatio. Island. *Hroak*, Sputum.

To Ream, manum ad aliquid capiendum exporrigo. Island. *Hremme*, Unguibus rapio.

To Reouse, commendare.

Axel-tooth, Dens molaris, Island *jaxl*, idem.

Yaud Eboracensibus a Horse, a Jade.

To Lek, Stillo, Island. *Lek*.

The Fire lowes, i. e. flames Eboracensibus. Germ. *Lohe*, Flamma.

The Munne, the Mouth. Island. *Munnur*.

In *Sir Tho. Browns* eighth Tract,

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which is of Languages, there are several Words mentioned as of common use in *Norfolk*, or peculiar to the *East-Angle* Countries, and not of general, viz. *Bawnd*, *Bunny*, *Thurk*, *Enemmis*, *Sammodithe*, *Mawther*, *Kedge*, *Seel*, *Straft*, *Clever*, *Matchly*, *Dere*,

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Nicked, Stingy, Non eore, Feft, Thepes, Gosgood, Camp, Sibrit, Fangast, Sap, Cothish, Thokish, Bide owe, Paxwax.

Of some of these the forementioned *Mr. Hickes* gives an account in the Preface to his *Saxon Grammar*, as *Bunny*, a swelling upon a stroke or blow on the Head or elsewhere, which he parallels with the Gotthick *Bango* ulcus, and the Islandick *Ban*, a Wound, and *Ben vibex*. We in *Essex* call it a *Boine* on the Head. *Bunny* is also used as a flattering word [ύποκοριστικόν] to Children. *Bawnd* tumens, as his *Head is bownd*, his head is swoln, from the forementioned Islandick word *Bon*. *Thurk* or *Thark* is plainly from the *Saxon deork*, dark *Enem-*

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mis, nè, ne forte, as *Spar the door Enemmis* he come, i. e. lest he come, he deduces probably from *Eigenema* or *Einema* an adverb of excluding or excepting now in use among the *Islanders*. *Sammodithu*, a form of salutation signifying, *tell me how do you*, probably may be nothing but the *Saxon sæ3 me hu dest þu*, rapidly pronounc'd, as we say *Muchgooditte* for *Much good do it you*. *Mauther* I take to be our *Mothther* a Girl or young Maid, of which I rather approve *Sir Hen*. *Spelmans* account, which see in my Collection. *Seel*, Tempus, entred in the Collection. *Strast*, iratus, irâ exclamans, Islandis at *Straffa* est objurgare, corripere, increpare. *Matchly*; Perfectly well. Islandis *Maatlega*, *Magtlega*; Sax. *Mihtilice*, valdè, mightily. To *Dere* or *Dare*, entred in the Collection. *Noneare*, modò Isl. *Nunaer*. [ere seems to to signifie in old English *before* as in *Ere-now* and in *Erewhile*, i.e. before now, before time, and *ere* I go, i.e. before I go, of which *yore*

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seems to be but a Dialect, *in days of yore*. So *non-ere* may be not before, now.] To *Camp*. To play at Football. Sax. *Camp* is striving, and *Campian* to strive or contend. This word, for this exercise, extends over *Essex* as well as *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. *Sibrit* is entred in the Collection. This Author makes it a compound of *Sib* and *byrht* manifest. Angl. to *Bruit*, apud *Salopienses* to *Brit*, to Divulge and spread abroad: I should rather make it a compound of *Sib* and *ritus*. *Fangast*, a marriageable Maid, viro matura & q. virum jam expetens: perchance from *fengan* or *fangan*, Sax. to take or catch, and *aast*

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love, as much to say as taken with love or capable of love. To *bide owe*, poenas dare: unde constat (saith he) *bide* pro fluxisse à Saxonico *wyte*, quod poenam mulctam, supplicium significant. The other words which he leaves to others to give an account of are *Kedge* for brisk budge; *clever*, neat, elegant. See the Collection: to nick, to hit the time right

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I nick't it, I came in the nick of time, just in time. *Nick* and *Notch*, i.e. *crena* are synonymous words, and to nick a thing seems to me to be originally no more than to hit just the notch or mark, *scopum petere*: *Stingy*, pinching, sordid, narrow-spirited, I doubt whether it be of ancient use or Original, and rather think it to be a newly coined word. To *feft*, to persuade, or indeavour to persuade. We in *Essex* use *feffing* for *putting*, *thrusting* or obtruding a thing upon one, *donum* or *Merces obtrudere*, but for the Etymon or Original I am to seek: *Gosgood*, i.e. *Yeast* or *Barm*, is nothing but *Gods-good*, (*Bonum Divinum*) as they pronounce the word in *Sussex* and *Kent*, where it is in use; it is also called *Beer-good*. *Thepes* is the same with *Febes* or *Feaberries*, i.e. *Goose-berries*, a word used also in *Cheshire*, as *Gerard* witnesseth in his Herbal; but what Language it owes its Original to is further to be enquired. *Cothish*, Morose, and *Thokish*, sloth-

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ful, sluggish, I have no account to give of. *Paxwax*, for the Tendon or *aponeurosis* to strengthen the Neck, and bind the Head to the Shoulders, I have nothing to say to, but that it is a word not confined to *Norfolk* or *Suffolk*, but far spread over *England*; used to my knowlwdge in *Oxfordshire*.

As for the Catalogues of *English* Birds and Fishes inserted in the first Edition of this Book, I thought fit to omit them in this; because they were very imperfect, and since much more fully given in the Histories of Birds and Fishes published by us; besides if God grant life and health I may put forth a particular methodical Synopsis of our *English* Animals and Fossills with Characteristick Notes, and Observations upon them, which will swell to a considerable Volume, our Insects being more numerous than the Plants of this Island.

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A Collection of Local Words
Proper to the North and South
Countries.

A.

To *Adle* or *Addle*; to Earn, from the ancient Saxon word *Ed-lean*, a reward, recompence or requital.

Aftermath; the Pasture after the Grass hath been mowed. In other places called *Roughins*.

Agate; Ches. Just going, as *I am Agate*. *Gate* in the Northern Dialect signi-

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fies a way, so that *Agate* is at or upon the way.

Alantom; At a distance.

A mell; Among, betwixt, contracted from a middle; or perchance from the French word *Mesler*, signifying to mingle, whence our *English Medley* is derived. Some pronounce it *ameld*.

Anauntrins; If so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from *An*, for *if*, and *Auntrins* contracted from *Peradventure*.

Anent; Over against, concerning. A word of frequent use among the *Scots*. Some deduce it from the Greek ἐναντί, ἐναντίον *Oppositum*. Nec malè sanè (inquit Skinnerus in *Etymologico Linguae Anglicanae*) si vel soni vel sensus convenientiam respicias. Sed quo commercio Graeci Scotis totius Europae longitudine dissitis vocabula impertiri potuerunt? Mallem igitur deducere ab AS *Nean Prope*, additâ particulâ initiali otiosa A.

An *Arain*; A Spider; à *Lat. Aranea*. It is used only for the larger kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamshire*.

Arf; Afraid.

An *Ark*; A large Chest to put Corn or Fruit in, like the Bing of a Buttery; from the Latin word *Arca*.

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Arles or *Earles*; Earnest, an *Arles-penny*, an Earnest penny, from the *Latin* word *arrha*.

An *Arr*; A *Skar*. *Pock-arrrs*, the Marks made by the Small Pox. This is a general Word, common both to North and South.

Arvill-Supper; A Feast made at Funerals: in part still retained in the North.

An *Asker*; a *Newt*, or *Eft*, *Salamandra aquatica*.

Astite; Anon. shortly, or as soon. i.e. *As Tide*. *Tide* in the North signifies soon, and *tider* or *titter* sooner. *The tider* (that is the sooner) *you come, the tider you'll go*; from the *Saxon Tid* signifying time, which is still in use, as in *Shrove-tide*, *Whitsun-tide*, &c.

As *Asly*; As willingly.

An *Attercob*; A Spiders Web. *Cumberland*.

Aud-farand; Children are said to be so, when grave or witty, beyond what is usual in such as are of that age.

Aud; Old. Var. Dial. as *Caud* for *Cold*, *Wauds* for *Wolds*, *Aum* for *Elm*. And *Farand* the Humor or Genius, *Ingenium*.

Average; The breaking of Corn Fields; Eddish, Roughings. *Average* in Law signifies either the Beasts which Tenants

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and Vassals were to provide their Lords for certain Services, or that Mony that was laid out by Merchants to repair the Losses suffered by Shipwrack; and so it is deduced from the old word *Aver* [*Averium*] signifying a laboring Beast: or *Averia* signifying Goods or Chattels, from the *French Avoir* to have or possess. But in the sense we have used it, it may possibly come from *Haver*, signifying Oats; or from *Averia*, Beasts, being as much as Feeding for Cattle, Pasturage.

Aum, Elm. Var. Dial.

An *Aumbry*, or *Ambry*, or *Aumery*. A Pantry or Cupboard to set Victuals in: *Skinner* makes it to signifie a Cupboard's Head, or Side-Table: *super quam vasa mensaria & tota argentea supellex ad usum conviviorum exponitur*: à Fr. G. *Aumoire*, *Armaire*, & *Armoire*, It. *Armaro* idem signantibus, q.d. *Latinè* *Armarium*. Prov. No sooner up, but

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the Head in the Aumbry, and Nose in the Cup. In which Sentence it must needs signifie a Cupboard for Victuals.

Aund; Ordained: *forsan per contractionem. I am aun'd to this luck*, i.e. Ordain'd.

AunTERS; Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. I guess it to be contracted from Adventure, which was first mollified into

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Auventure, and then easily contracted into *Aunter*. It signifies also needless Scruples, in that usual Phrase, *He is troubled with AunTERS*.

The *Aunder*, or as they pronounce it in *Cheshire*, *Oneder*; The afternoon.

Awns; *Aristae*, The Beards of Wheat or Barley. In *Essex* they pronounce it *Ails*.

B.

A Backstex; A Baker.

A Badger; Such as buy Corn, or other Commodities in one place, and carry them to another. It is a Word of general use.

Bain; Willing, Forward: opposed to Lither.

The *Balk* or *Bawk*; The Summer-beam, or Dorman, *Balks*, *Bawks*: Poles laid over a Stable or other Building for the Roof, à *Belgico*, & *Teuton*. *Balk*, *Trabs*, *tignum*.

In common speech a *Balk* is the same with *Scamnum* in *Latin*, i.e. a piece of Land which is either casually overslip'd, and not turned up in plowing, or industriously left untouched by the Plow, for a Boundary between Lands, or some other use. Hence *to balk*, is frequently

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used metaphorically, for *to pass over*.

A Balk staff; A Quarter-staff, a great Staff like a Pole or Beam.

A Bannock; An *Oat-cake* kneaded with Water only and baked in the Embers. In *Lancashire*, and other parts of the North, they make several sorts of Oaten Bread, which they call by several Names: as 1. *Tharcakes*, the same with *Bannocks*, viz. Cakes made of Oat-meal, as it comes from the Mill, and fair Water, without Yeast or Leaven, and so baked. 2. *Clap-bread*: Thin hard Oat-cakes. 3. *Kitchiness-bread*: Thin soft Oat-cakes made of thin Batter. 4. *Riddle-cakes*: thick sour Cakes, from which differs little that

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which they call *Hand-hoven Bread*, having but little Leaven, and being kneaded stiffer.

5. *Jannock*; Oaten bread made up in Loaves.

A Bargh: A Horse-way up a steep Hill. *York-shire*.

A Barn or *Bearn*; A Child. It is an ancient *Saxon* Word. In the ancient *Teutonick*, *Barn* signifies a Son, derived perchance from the *Syriack Bar*, Filius.

A Barr; A Gate of a City. *York*. As *Bootham Bar*, *Monk-bar*, *Michael Gate-Bar* in the City of *York*.

Bawaty or *Bowety*; *Linsey-Wolsey*.

Bearn-teams; Broods of Children, as

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they expounded it to me. I find that *Bearn-team* in the *Saxon*, signifies Issue, Offspring, Children, from *team*, *soboles*, and *Bearn*. A teeming Woman is still in use for one that is apt to bear Children.

Beating with Child; Breeding, gravid. *Yorkshire*.

A Beck; a small Brook. A Word common to the ancient *Saxon*, High and low *Dutch* and *Danish*. Hence the Terminations of many Towns, *Sand beck*, *Wellbeck*, &c.

Beeld; Shelter.

Beer or *Birre*, q. Beare; Force, might. *With aw my Beer*, *Cheshire*, i.e. With all my Force.

Beight of the Elbow; Bending of the Elbow. *Chesh*. A Substantive from the Preterperfect Tense of *Bend*, as *Bought* of the like signification, from *Bow*.

Belive; Anon, by and by, or towards night. *By the Eve*. This mollifying *the* into *le* being frequent in the North, as to *la* for *the*. We have the Word in *Chaucer* for Anon.

To bense; To bang or beat. *Vox rustica Ebor*.

To Berry; To thresh, i.e. to beat out the Berry, or Grain of the Corn. Hence a *Berrier*, a Thresher: and the *Berryingstead*, the Threshing Floor.

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To Bid or *Bede*; To pray. Hence a *Bedes man*, one that prays for others: and those little Globules, with which they number their Prayers, are called *Bedes*.

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Biggening: I wish you a good biggening, *i.e.* A good getting up again after lying in.
Votum pro puerpera.

A *Birk*; A Birch-Tree. Var. Dial.

Bizen'd; *Skinner* writes it *Beesen* or *Beezen* or *Bison*: Blinded. From *By* signifying besides, and the *Dutch* word *Sin* signifying Sense. *q. d. Sensu omnium nobilissimo orbatus*: saith he.

Blake; Yellow, spoken of Butter and Cheese. *As blake as a Paigle.*

Cow-blakes: Casings, Cow-dung dried, used for Fewel.

A *Bleb*; a Blister, a Bain, also a Bubble in the Water.

Corn *Bleeds* well; when upon threshing it yields well.

Bleit or *Blate*; Bashful. *A toom purse makes a bleit Merchant.* Scot. Prov. That is, an empty Purse makes a shamefac'd Merchant. *Fortasse q. Bleak* or blank.

Bloten; Fond, as Children are of their Nurses. *Chesh.*

Blow-Milk; Skim'd or floten Milk: from whence the Cream is blown off.

To *Bluffe*; To blind-fold.

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To blush another; to be like him in Countenance. In all Countries we say, He or she hath a Blush of, *i.e.* resembles such another.

A *Body*; A Simpleton. *Yorkshire.*

To *Boke* at one: To point at one. *Chesh.* *i.e.* to poke at one.

To *Boke*; To nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch. *Vox agro Lincolnensi familiaris (inquit Skinnerus) Alludit saltem Hispan. Bossar vomere, Boquear, oscitare seu Pandiculari; vel posit deflecti à Latino evocare, vel melius à Belg. Boocken, Boken pulsare, vel Fuycken Trudere, protrudere. Vomitus enim est rerum vomitu rejectarum quaedam protrusio seu extrusio.*

The *Boll* of a Tree; The Body of a Tree, as a *Thorn-Boll*, &c. *Bolling-Trees* is used in all Countries for pollard Trees, whose Heads and Branches are cut off, and only the Bodies left.

A *Boll* of Salt; *i.e.* two Bushels.

The *Boor*; The Parlor, Bed-chamber or inner Room. *Cumb.*

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A *Boose*; An Ox, or Cow-Stall. *Ab. AS. Bosih. V. Ox-boose.*

To *Boon* or *Beun*; To do Service to another as a Landlord.

Bones; Bobbins, because probably made at first of small Bones. Hence *Bone-lacs.*

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To *Boun* and *unboun*; To dress and undress. Forte à Belgico *Bouwen*, to build or manure. Which Word also substantively signifies a Womans Garment. *Boun* subst. Ready.

To *Bourd*; To jest, used most in *Scotland*. *Bourd* [Jest] *neither with me nor with my honor*, Prov. Scot.

Bout; Without. *Chesh. To be bout*, as *Barrow was, i.e. To be without as, &c. Prov.*

Braken, Brakes; Fern. [Var. Dial.] *Brakes* is a Word of general use all *England* over.

Bragget or *Braket*; A sort of compound Drink made up with Honey, Spices, &c. in *Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. Minshew* derives it from the *Welsh Bragod*, signifying the same. *Fortè q.d. Potus Galliae Braccatae.* The Author of the *English Dictionary* set forth in the Year, 1658. deduces it from the *Welsh* word *Brag* signifying Malt, and *Gots* a Honey Comb.

A *Brandrith*; A Trevet or other Iron to set any Vessel on, over the Fire, from the *Saxon Brandred*, a Brand Iron.

Brant; Steep: A *brant* Hill, as *brant* as the side of a House.

Bratt; A course Apron, a Rag. *Vox agro Lincolnensi usitata, sic autem appellatur Semicinctium ex panno vilissimo ab AS Bratt*

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panniculus; hoc à verbo Brittan. Gebrittan, frangere, q.d. Panni fragmenta. Skinner.

Braughwham; A Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap-bread and Butter boiled together. *Lancash.*

To *Breade*; i.e. To make broad, to spread. *Ab AS. Brædan.*

To *Bree*; to Frighten.

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To *Breid* or *brade* of; to be like in Conditions, from Breeding, because those that are bred of others are for the most part like them. *Ye breid of the Millers Dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope.* Prov. Scot.

To *Brian* an Oven; to keep Fire at the Mouth of it, either to give light, or to preserve the Heat. Elsewhere they call this Fire a *Spruzing*.

Brichoe; Brittle. Var. Dial. *Chesh*.

A *Broach*; a *Spit*. It is a *French* Word: From its similitude whereto a Spire-Steeple is called a *Broach-Steeple*, as an Obelisk is denominated from $\chi\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ a *Spit*. It signifies also a Butchers-prick.

Hat Bruarts; Hat Brims. *Cheshire*, Var. Dial.

To *Bruckle*; To dirty. *Bruckled*, Dirty.

To *Brusle*; To dry: As the Sun *brusles* the Hay, *i.e.* dries it: and *brusled* Pease, *i.e.* parch'd Pease. It is, I suppose, a
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Word made from the Noise of dried thing, *per Onomatop.* or from the *French Brusler*, to scorch or burn.

A *Buer*; a Gnat.

Bullen; Hempstalks pilled: *Buns*.

A *Bulkar*; A Beam. *Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, proculdubio à Dan. Bielcker, n. pl. trabes, Bielck, Tignum, Trabs.* Skinner.

Bumblekites; Bramble-Berries. *Yorkshire*.

A *Burtle*; a Sweeting.

A *Bur tree*; An Elder tree.

Butter-jags; The Flowers of *Trifolium siliquâ cornutâ*.

A *Bushel*; *Warwickshire* and the neighboring Counties, *i.e.* two Strikes or two Bushels *Winchester* measure.

C.

To *Cadge*; To carry. A *Cadger* to a Mill, a Carrier or Loader.

To *Callet*; to cample or scold; as a *calleting* Housewife.

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A *Cankred* Fellow; Cross, ill condition'd.

Cant; Strong, lusty, *Very cant*, *God yield you*, i.e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you, *Cheshire*.

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To *Cant*; to recover or mend. *A health to the good Wives canting*, i.e. her recovering after lying in. *Yorkshire*.

Canting; Auctio.

A *Capo*; a working Horse. *Cheshire*. *Capel* in old *English* signifies a Horse, from *Caballus*.

A *Carl-cat*; A Boar or He-cat, from the old *Saxon Carle* a Male, and *Cat*.

A *Carre*; a hollow place where Water stands.

A *Carberry*; a Gooseberry.

The *Carr-sick*; the Kennel; a Word used in *Sheffield, Yorkshire*. From *Carr* and *Sike*, i.e. a Furrow or Gutter, *q*. The *Cart-gutter*.

To *Carve* or *Kerve*; to grow sour, spoken of Cream. *Cheshire*. To *Kerve* or *Kerme*, i.e. to curdle as sour Milk doth.

Casings; Dried Cows Dung used for Fewel, from the *Dutch Koth*, *fimus, canum*, *q.d. Cothings*. Skinner.

Cats foot; Ground-Ivy.

A *Char*; a particular business or task, from the Word *Charge*. *That Char is chard*, &c. That business is dispatch'd. I have a little *Char* for you, &c. A *Char* is also the name of a Fish of the Trout-kind found in *Winander-mere* in *Westmerland*, and in a Lake in *Carnarvanshire* by the back of *Snowdon*.

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To *Chare*; to stop: as *char* the Cow, i.e. stop or turn her. Also to counterfeit, as to *char* a Laughter, to counterfeit it.

Chats; Keys of Trees, as *Ash-chats*, *Sycamore-chats*, &c.

A *Chaundler*; a Candlestick, *Sheffield*.

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To *Chieve*; to succeed: as, *It chieves nought with him*: So, *Fair chieve you*, I wish you good luck, good speed or success, from *Atchieve per Aphaeresin*: or perchance from the *French* word *Chevir*, to obtain.

Clamps; Irons at the ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other places called *Creepers*, or *Dogs*.

To *Claut*; to scratch, to claw.

A *Cletch*; A Brood: as a *Cletch* of Chickens.

A *Clock*; a Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chaser. This is a general Word, in this sense, all *England* over.

To *Cleam*; A Word of frequent use in *Lincolnshire*, signifying to glue together, to fasten with Glue. Ab AS. *Clæmian*, *beclæmian*. Oblinere, unde nostrum *clammy*. AS. *Clam*, Plasma, emplastrum: Danic. *Kliiner*, Glutino. Nescio autem an verbum *clæmian* & Nom. *Clam* orta sint à Lat. *Limus*, Limus enim propter lentorem admotis corporibus adhaeret, *Skinner*. In *Yorkshire*,

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to *cleame* or *clame* is to spread thick: As he *cleam'd* Butter on his Bread; the Colors are laid on as if they were *clamed* on with a Trowel, spoken of Colors ill laid on in a Picture.

Clem'd or *clam'd*; Starved, because by Famine the Guts and Bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in thirst the mouth is very often clammy.

A *Clough*; a Valley between two steep Hills. It is an ancient *Saxon* word, derived (as *Skinner* saith) from the verb to *cleave*. *Clem of the Clough*, &c. A famous Archer.

Clumps, *Clumpst*; Idle, lazy, unhandy, *ineptus*, a Word of common use in *Lincolnshire*, à vet. *Fr. G. Cloppe*, *claudus*, vel à *Belg. Klonte*, *Klonter*, vel *potius Klompe*, *Teut. Klamp*, *Massa*, q.d. *Carnis massa*, *spiritus & ingenii expers*, vel à *Belg. Lompsch*, *stupidus*, *piger*, *hoc fort. à Lompe*, *Clompe massa ob rationem jam dictam*: vel fortè *clumps* contr. & corr. à nostro *clownish*, *Skinner*. This is, I suppose, the same with our *clumzy*, in the South, signifying unhandy, *clumpst* with Cold, i.e. benumbed: or it may be from *lumpish*, heavy, dull, from the Subst. *lump*, *massa*.

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Clung; Closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up; from *cling*.

Cluts or *Clots*; Petasites, rather Burrdock.

A *Clussum* 'd Hand; a clumsy hand, *Cheshire*. *Per Metathesin literarum*.

Cobby; Stout, hearty, brisk.

A *Cobble*; a Pebble. To *cobble* with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing.

Cocket; Brisk, malapert. *Dicimus autem* (verba sunt Skinneri) *He is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuscule se habet & conualescere incipit, q.d. Est instar Galli alacer, non ut prius languidus. vel à Fr. G. Coqueter, Glocitare instar Galli gallinas suas vocantis, vel superbe incedere instar galli in suo sterquilinio.*

A *Cod*; a Pillow: a *Pin-cod*, a Pin-cushion. A *Horse-cod*, a Horse-collar.

Coil; A *Hen-coil*, a Hen-pen.

Coke; Pit-coal or Sea coal charred: it is now become a word of general use, à *Lat. coquere, q.d. Carbo coctus*. This sort of Coal is now much used for the melting of Lead.

Cole or *Keal*; Pottage: *Colewort*: Pottage-herb, Pottage was so denominated from the herb Colewort, because it was

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usually thereof made, and Colewort from the *Latin* Word *Caulis* κατ' ἔξοχὸν, signifying *Brassica*. *Good Keal is half a meal*. Prov.

A *Collock*; a great Piggin.

To *Cope a Wall*; to cover it, the *Coping*: the top or roof of the Wall. *Ab AS. Coppe, Apex, Culmen, fastigium hoc, à Cop, Caput*. This is a Word of general use, and not proper to the North Country only.

Coprose; Papaver rhoeas: called also *Head-wark*.

Coppet; Saucy, malepert, peremptory: also merry, jolly: The same with *Cocket*.

A *Coop*; a *Muck-coop*, a *Lime-coop*; a Cart or Wain made close with Boards, to carry any thing that otherwise would fall out, i.e. a Tumbrel. Perchance from the Latin *Cupa*, which *Fuller, Miscellan. l. a. c. 18.* derives from the *Hebrew* בֹּק, a Belly: whence he deduces our *English* Word *Cup* and *Couper*.

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A *Fish-coop* is likewise a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon *Humber*.

A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel or place to pin up or enclose any thing; as that wherein Poultry are shut up to be fed, is called a *Coop*.

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Counterfeits and *Trinkets*; *Porringers* and *Saucers*, *Cheshire*.

A *Crake*; a Crow, Hence *Crakeberries*, Crow-berries. *Crake* is the name of an ancient Family with us [in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*] as *Crane*, *Dove*, *Heron*, *Sparrow*, *Swallow*, &c. have given Surnames sufficiently known. Mr. *Brokesby*.

To *Coup*; to exchange or swap: *Horse-coupers*, Horse-buyers. *V. Cope* in *S.W.* *Crake-needle*; *Shepherds-needle*, or the Seed-Vessels of it.

A *Cranny Lad*; *Chesh.* A jovial, brisk, lusty Lad.

A *Crassantly Lad*; a Coward. *Chesh.* in *Lancashire* they say *Craddantly*.

To *Cream*; to mantle, spoken of Drink: it is a Metaphor taken from Milk.

Creem it into my Hand; put it in slyly or secretly. *Chesh.*

To *Cree* Wheat or Barly, &c. to boil it soft.

Crowse: Brisk, budge, lively, jolly. *As crowse as a new washen Louse*, Prov.

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D.

To *Dacker*; to waver, stagger or totter: a word used in *Lincolnshire*, *parum deflexo sensu à Belg.* *Daeckeren*, *motare*, *motitare*, *volitare*, *hoc à nomine Daeck*, *Nebula: Vapores enim nebulosi huc illuc vel minimo venti flatu impelluntur. Skinnerus.*

To *Daffe*; to daunt.

A *Daffock*; a Dawkin.

Daft; Stupid, blockish, daunted: à verbo *Daffe*.

Dare; Harm or pain. *Dare* in the ancient *Saxon* signifies hurt, harm, loss. *It does me no dare: i.e.* no harm. So in *Essex* we say, *It dares me, i.e.* it pains me.

To *Daw* or *Dow*; to thrive. *He neither dees nor daws, i.e.* He neither dies nor mends. *He'll never dow, i.e.* He will never be good. *A Teut.* *Dauwen*, *Verdauwen*,

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concoquere, vel potius à Deyen, Gedeyen, Augescere, increscere, profiscere, AS. Dean, Proficere, vigere. Skinner.

To *Daw*; in common speech is to awaken: to be *dawed*, to have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened, and come to ones self, out of a deep sleep.

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A *Dawgos* or *Dawkin*; a dirty, slattering Woman.

A *Dayes man*; an Arbitrator; an Umpire or Judge. For as Doctor *Hammond* observes in his Annotation on *Heb.* 10.25. p. 752. The Word *Day* in all Languages and Idioms signifies Judgment. So ἀνθρωπίνη ημέρα, *mans day*, I Cor. 3.13. is the Judgment of Men. So *diem dicere*, in *Latin*, is to implead.

Dazed Bread; Dough-baked. *Dazed Meat*; Ill roasted, by reason of the badness of the Fire. A *dazed Look*, such as persons have when frightened.

I's *dazed*; I am very cold.

Deafely; Lonely, solitary, far from Neighbors.

Dearn signifies the same.

Deary; Little.

Deft; Little and pretty, or neat. A *Deft Man* or thing. It is a word of general use all *England* over.

To *Deg.* V. Leck.

Dessably; Constantly.

To *Desse*; to lay close together, to *desse* Wool, Straw, &c.

To *Didder*; to quiver with cold, à *Belg.* Sitteren, *Teut.* Zittern: *omnia à stridulo sono, quem frigore horrentes & trementes dentibus edimus.* Skinner.

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A *Dig*; A Mattock. In *Yorkshire* they distinguish between digging and graving, to dig is with a Mattock, to grave with, a Spade. Mr. *Brokesby*.

Dight; Dressed: Ill dight, ill dressed, from the *Saxon Dihtan, parare, instruere.*

To *Dight*; *Cheshire*, To foul or dirty one.

To *Ding*; to beat: fortè à *Teut.* Dringen, *urgere premere, elisa literâ r.*

A *Dingle*; A small Clough or Valley between two steep Hills.

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To *Dize*; to put Tow on a Distaff.

Dizen 'd; Drest.

Dodded Sheep; *i.e.* Sheep without Horns.

Dodred Wheat; is red Whoat without Beards.

To *Doff and Don* ones Cloaths; contracted from do off, and do on; to put off and on.

A *Dannaught* or *Donnat*; [i.e. Doenaught:] Naught, good for nothing: idle persons being commonly such, *Yorkshire*.

A *Dole* or *Dool*; a long narrow Green in a plowed field left unplowed. Common to the South also.

Doundrins: *Derb.* Afternoons Drinkings: *Aunder* there signifying the Afternoon.

Dondinner in *Yorkshire*.

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A *Dosome* Beast; *Chesh.* That will be content with nothing, also thriving, that comes on well.

A *Dootle*; a Notch made in the *Pan* into which the *Bawk* is fastened, of this Figure □ q. *Doo tail*, *i.e.* *Dove-tail*, because like a Pigeon's tail extended.

A *Doubler*; a Platter, so called also in the South.

Dowly; Melancholy, lonely.

A *Drape*; a farrow Cow, or Cow whose Milk is dried up. *Drape-Sheep*, Oves rejjiculae, *credo ab AS.* Drefe, *Expulsio*, Skinner.

To *Drate*; to draw out one words.

A true *Dribble*; a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent.

Drauk; *Lolium*, *Festuca altera*, Ger.

Dree; Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard Bargainer, spoken of a person. I suppose it is originally no more than dry, tho there be hardly any word of more frequent use in the North Country, in the senses mentioned.

Drozen; Fond, ζέργαν.

A *Dub*; a Pool of Water.

A Dungeonable Body; a shrewd person, or, as the vulgar express it, a divellish Fellow. As *Tartarus* signifies Hell,

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and a Dungeon; so Dungeon is applied to both.

Durz'd or *Dorz'd* out; it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind, turning of it, &c. is beaten out of the Straw.

E.

Eald; Age. He is tall of his *Eald*. Hence old or *ald*, *aud*.

Eam, *mine Eam*; my Uncle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere, my Friend. *Ab AS. Eam, Teut. Ohm, Belg. Oom, Avunculus. Omnia à Latino Amita, fort. & ant. Amitus, Hinc Dan. & Teut. Amme, Nutrix: Materterae enim seu Amitae nepotes suos nutrire solent & fovere, Skinner.*

To *Earn*; to run as Cheese doth. *Earning*, Cheese-rennet or rening. *Var. Dial.*

The *Easter*; the Back of the Chimney, or Chimney-stock.

Eath; Easie. It is *eath* to do, i.e. Easie.

To *Eckle* or *Ettle*; to *aim*, intend, design.

Eddish; Roughings, ab. AS. Edisc *Gramen serotinum & hoc à Praep. loquelari AS. Ed. rursus, denuo. q. d. Gramen quod denuo crescit. Fortè Eatage.*

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To *Eem*; *Chesh*. As I cannot *Eem*, I have no leisure, I cannot spare time.

Eever; *Chesh*. Corner or quarter. *The wind is in a cold eever*, i.e. a cold corner or quarter.

An *El mother*; *Cumb*. A step mother.

The *Elder*; the Udder: it signifies the same thing in the *Low Dutch*.

Elden; Fewel for Fire *ab AS. Æled, ignis, Ælan, accendere.*

Else; Before, already. I have done that *else*, i.e. already.

To *Elt*; to knead.

To *Ettle*; to intend.

An *Eshin*; a Pail or Kit.

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Skeer the Esse; Chesh. Separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Esse* being the Dialect of that Country for *Ashes*.

F.

Fain; Glad. *Fair words make fools fain* Prov. From the Saxon *Fægan, Laetus, hilaris, Fægian, gaudere.* Psalm lxxi. 21. In the Translation of our Liturgy: *My lips will be fain when I sing unto thee.*

Fantome Corn; lank or light Corn: *Fantome* Flesh: when it hangs loose on the Bone. A *Fantome*, a conceited person.

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The *French* call a Spirit, appearing by night, or a Ghost, a *Fantosme*, from *Phantasma, Spectrum.* So then *Phantosme* Corn is Corn that has as little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre.

Farand is used in composition: as *Fighting-Farand*, i.e. in a fighting humor. *V. Aud-farand.*

Farantly; handsom. Fair and *farantly*: Fair and handsom.

Fastens-Een or *Even; Shrove-tuesday*, the succeeding day being *Ashwednesday*, the first of the *Lenten* Fast.

Fause; q. False, cunning, subtle.

To *Feal*; to hide. *He that feals can find.* Prov. *i.e.* He that hides, &c.

To *Fee*; to winnow: perchance the same with *Fey* to cleanse, scour or dress.

Feg; Fair, handsom, clean: from the Saxon *Fæger* by Apocope: to *feg*, to flag or tire.

To *Fend*; to shift for, from defend, *per aphaeresin.* *Inde Fendable*, one that can shift for himself.

Festing-penny; Earnest given to Servants when hired.

To *Fettle*; to set or go about any thing, to dress or prepare. A word much used.

To *Few*; to change.

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To *Fey* or *Feigh it*: to do any thing notably. To *fey* Meadows, is to cleanse them: To *fey* a pond, to empty it.

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A *Flacket*; a Bottle made in fashion of a Barrel.

A *Flaun*; a Custard. *As flat as a Flaun*, Proverb.

To *Flay*; to fright. A *flaid* Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

A *Fleak*; a Gate to set up in a Gap. I understand by Mr. *Brokesby*, that this word *Fleak* signifies the same as *Hurdle*, and is made of Hasel, or other Wands.

Fluish, q. *Fluid*; washy, tender, weak, perchance from the *Low Dutch*, *Flaun*; faint, feeble.

To *Flizze*; to fly off, from the *Low Dutch*, *Flitzen*, to fly, and *Flitse* an Arrow or Shaft.

A *Flizzing*; a Splinter, of the same original, they seem to be made from the sound per ὀνοματοποιῶν.

To *Flite*; to scold or brawl; from the *Saxon* *Flitan*, to contend, strive or brawl.

Flowish; light in carriage, *impudion*.

Flowry; Florid, handsom, fair, of a good complexion.

Flowter'd; Affrighted. A *Flowter*, a Fright.

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A *Flurch*; a multitude, a great many; spoken of things, not persons, as *Flurch* of Strawberries.

Fogge; Long Grass remaining in Pastures till Winter.

Foist; Fusty.

To *Format* or *Formel*; to bespeak any thing: from *Fore* and *mal* (as I suppose) signifying in the ancient *Danish*, a word, *sermo*. *Formæl* or *Formal* in the *Saxon* signifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a Covenant.

Fore-worden with *Lice*, *Dirt*, &c. *i.e.* over-run with.

A *Forkin-Robbin*; an Earwig: called from its forked Tail.

Forthen and *Forthy*; therefore.

Fow; *Chesh*. Fowl. *Var. Dial*.

A *Foutnart*; A Fichet.

To *Fore-heet*; to predetermine. Prov. *I'll fore-heet naught, but building Kirks, and louping o'er 'um*.

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Freelege; Sheffield: Privilege, *Immunitas*.

Frem'd or *Fremt*; far off, not related to, or strange, at enmity. From the *Saxon* and *Dutch* *Fremb'd*, *advena*, *exterus*, *alienigena*, or Stranger or Alien from the Preposition *Fram*, *Fra* From.

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Frim; Handsome, rank, well liking, in good case, as a *frim* Tree or Beast, *i.e.* a thriving Tree or Beast. A *Wallico* *Frum*: *vel forte ab AS*. *Fremian*, *valere*, *prodesse*.

To *Frist*; to trust for a time. *Fristen* in *Dutch* is to give respite, to make a truce. *Ab AS*. *Fyrstan*: *ejusdem significationis*.

Frough; Loose, spongy: *Frough* Wood, brittle.

A *Fruggan*; the Pole with which they stir Ashes in the Oven.

A *Frundele*; Two pecks.

A *Fudder*; a Load. It relates properly to Lead, and signifies a certain Weight, *viz.* eight Pigs, or sixteen hundred pounds, from the *High Dutch* *Fuder*, signifying a Cart-Load. *Hoc fortè (inquit Skinner) à Teut.* *Fuehren*, *vehere*, *ducere*, & *tandem omnia credo à Lat.* *vehere*.

Fukes; *Chesh*. Locks of Hair.

Where Fured you? *Cumb.* Whither went you?

Fuzzen or *Fuzen*; Nourishment, the same with *Fizon* or *Foifon* used in *Suffolk*, signifying there the natural juice or moisture of any thing, the Heart and Strength of it. Elsewhere it signifies plenty, abundance, and is a pure *French* Word. *Vid. Skinner*.

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G.

The *Gail* or *Guile-dish*; the Tundish.

Gail-clear; a Tub for Wort.

The *Gail* or *Guile-Fat*; the Vat in which the Beer is wrought up.

Gain; *Not*. Applied to things is convenient, to persons active, expert, to a way near, short. The word is used in many parts of *England*.

A *Gally-bauk*; the Iron Bar in Chimnies, on which the Pot-hooks or Reckans hang, a Trammel.

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A *Gang*; a Row or Set v.g. of Teeth, or the like. It is in this sense a general word all over *England*.

To *Gang*; to go or walk, from the *Low Dutch Gangen*, both originally from the *Saxon Gan*, signifying to go.

To *Garre*; to make, cause or force: from the *Danish* word *Gior*, to make.

A *Garth*; a Yard or Backside, a Croft: from the *Saxon Geard* a Yard. Hence *Garden*.

Garzill; Hedging wood.

A *Gate*; a way or path: in *Low Dutch*, *Gat*. In *Danish Gade*: from the *Saxon Gan*, to go. It is used for the Street of a

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Town. Hence the Names of Streets in *York*, *Stone-gate*, *Peter-gate*, *Waum-gate*, &c.

And so in *Leicester*, *Humbaston-gate*, *Belgrave-gate*, &c. *Porta* is a Barr.

A *Gavelock*; a Pitch, an Iron Bar to enter stakes into the ground, or the like uses.

A *Gantry*; That on which we set Barrels in a Cellar. A Beer-stall.

To *Gauster*; as Goyster. *Vid.* Southern Words.

A *Gaule*; *Lanc.* a Leaver; *ab AS* Geafle, *Palanga*, *Vectis*.

Gaulick Hand; Left Hand. I suppose from *Gauche*.

A *Gawn* or *Goan*; *Chesh.* a Gallon, by contraction of the word.

To *Ghybe* or *Gibe*; to scold. Elsewhere to *Gibe* is to jeer.

To *Geer* or *Gear*; to dress *Snogly gear'd*, neatly dressed.

A *Gibbon*; a Nut-hook.

A *Gib-staff*; a Quarter-staff.

Giddy; mad with anger. The word *Giddy* is common all *England* over, to signifie *Dizzy* or by a Metaphor, unconstant, *Giddy-headed*: but not to signifie furious or intoxicated with anger, in which sense the word *Mad* is elsewhere used.

Gilders; Snares.

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A *Gimmer-lamb*; an *Ew-lamb*: *fort. q.* a *Gammer-lamb*: *Gammer* is a contraction of *Godmother*, and is the usual compellation of the common sort of *Women*. A *Gelt-gimmer*; a barren *Ew*.

Gin, Gif; in the old *Saxon* is *Gif*, from whence the word *if* is made *per aphaeresin literae G.* *Gif* from the Verb *Gifan* dare, and is as much as *Dato*.

Glad; is spoken of *Doors, Bolts, &c.* that go smoothly and loosely.

Glave or *Glafe*; smooth. *Glavering* is generally used for flattering with smooth speech. A *glavering* Fellow, a smooth-tongued flattering Fellow.

To *Glaffer* or *Glaver*; *Chesh.* to flatter.

Glatton; *Welsh-flannel*.

Glob'd; *Chesh.* Wedded to, fond of.

Glotten'd; *Chesher.* Surprised, startled.

To be *Glum*; to look sadly or sourly, to frown, contracted from *Gloomy*. A word common to the vulgar both in the North and South.

To *Gly* or *Glee*; *Lincoln.* to look a-squint. *Limis seu distortis oculis instar Strabonis contueri, fortè ab AS.* *Gleyan, Belg.* *Gloeyen, Teut.* *Glueu, ignoscere, candescere, q.d. incensis & prae ira flammantibus oculis conspiceri, Skinner.*

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To *Goam*; to grasp or clasp. In *Yorkshire* to mind or look at. We pronounce it *Gaum* and *Gauve*; and speak it of persons that unhandsomely gaze or look about them. *Mr. Brokesby.*

Goulans, q.d. Goldins; *Corn Marigold*. In the South we usually call *Marigolds* simply *Gold*s, from the color of the Flower.

A *Gool*; a Ditch, *Lincolnsh. Lacuna, fort. à Belg.* *Gouw, Agger, Aquagium, vel à Fr. G. Jaule, Gaiole, Latinè Caveola, quoniam ubi in fossam, scrobem seu lacunam hujusmodi incidimus, eâ tanquam cavea aut carcere detinemur, &c.* *Skin.* Hence a *Gully* and *Gullet*, a little Ditch; and *Gullet* the Throat: or rather from the *Latin Gula*, from whence perchance *Gool* it self may be derived.

Goose-grass, Goose-tansie; Argentina. Called also by some *Anserina*, because eaten by *Geese*.

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Goping-full; as much as you can hold in your Fist.

A *Goppen full*; a Yeepsen. *Vid.* South. Words.

Goppish; proud, pettish, apt to take exception.

Grisly; ugly: from *Grize* Swine. *Grisly* usually signifies speckled of black and white, from *Griseus*.

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Guizen 'd; spoken of Tubs or Barrels that leak through drought.

Gypsies; Springs that break forth sometimes on the *Woulds* in *Yorkshire*. They are look'd upon as a Prognostick of Famine or Scarcity. And no wonder in that ordinarily they come after abundance of Rain.

Greathly; Handsomely, towardly. In *Greath*; Well.

Grath; assured, confident.

Grees or *Grieces*: Stairs: From the *French Grez*, and both from the *Latin Gradus*. In *Norfolk* they call them *Grissens*.

To *Greit* or *Greet*; to weep or cry: it seems to come from the *Italian Gridare*, to cry or weep. *Vox Scotis usitatissima*. To *Greet* and *Yowl*, *Cumberland*; To weep and cry. For *Yowl*, in the South, they say yawl.

A *Grip* or *Gripe*; a little Ditch or Trench, *Fossula*, *ab AS.* *Græp*, *fossula*, *cuniculus*. This word is of general use all over *England*.

A *Grove*; *Lincolnshire*: a Ditch or Mine *à Belg.* *Groeve*, *fossa*, *to grove: to grave, à Belg.* *Graven*, *fodere*.

Grout; Wort of the last running. *Skinner* makes it to signifie *condimentum cerevisiae*, *mustum cerevisiae*, *ab AS.* *Grut*. Ale

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before it be fully brewed or sod, new Ale. It signifies also Millet.

I *Grow*; I am troubled.

To *Growze*: to be chill before the beginning of an Ague-fit.

To *Guill*; to dazle: spoken of the Eyes. *Chesh*.

A *Gun*; a great Flagon of Ale sold for three pence or four pence.

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A *Hack*. *Lincoln. fortè ab AS. Hegge, Hæg, Sepes, Septum, vel Hæca, Belg. Heck. Pessulus, repagulum, vel Locus repagulis seu cancellis clausus: nobis autem parum deflexo sensu Faeni conditorium, seu Praesepe cancellatum signat; à Rack. Skinner.*

A *Hack*; a Pick-ax; a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end.

It *Haggles*; it hails, *Var. Dial. ab AS. Hægale, Hægle, Grando.*

Haghes, Haws: Var. Dial. ab AS. Hagan, Haws.

To *Hake*; To sneak or loiter.

Hanty; Wanton, unruly: spoken of a Horse or the like, when Provender pricks him.

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To *Happe*; to cover for warmth, from *Heap*, as I suppose, to heap Cloaths on one.

Happa, Hap ye: Think you?

To *Harden*; as, *The Market hardens*, i.e. Things grow dear.

A *Harl*; a Mist.

Hariff and Catchweed; Goose grease, *Aparine*.

Harns; *Cumb. Brains*.

A Sea *Harr*; *Lincoln. Tempestas à mari ingruens, fortè ab AS. Hærn, Flustrum, aestus, Skin.*

A *Harry-gaud*; a Rigsby, a wild Girl.

Hart-claver; Melilot.

A *Haspat* or *Haspenald Lad*; between a Man and a Boy.

Hattle; *Chesh. Wild, skittish, harmful. Tie the hattle Ky by the Horn. i. the skittish Cow.*

A *Hattock*; a Shock containing twelve Sheaves of Corn.

Haver; *Cumb. Yorksh. Oats*: it is a *Low Dutch* word.

The *Hause* or *Hose*; the Throat: *ab AS. Hals, collum.*

An *Haust* or *Hoste*; a dry Cough. To *Hoste*, to cough from the *Low Dutch* word *Hoesten* to cough, and *Hoest* a Cough: *ab AS. Hwostan, tussire, to cough.*

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It *hazes*; it misles, or rains small rain.

To *Hose* or *Hause*; to hug or carry in the arms, to embrace.

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To *Heald*; as when you pour out of a pot.

A *Bed-Healing*; *Derb.* a Coverlet; it is also called absolutely a *Hylling* in many places. To *heal* signifies to cover in the South. *Vid. Suss*: from the *Saxon* word *Helan*, to hide, cover or heal.

The *Heck*; the Door. *Steck the Heck*. Hence *Hatch cum aspirat*.

An *Heck*; a Rack for Cattle to feed at. *Vid. Hack*.

Heldar; Rather, before.

An *Helm*; A Hovel. I suppose, as it is a Covering, under which any thing is set. Hence a *Helmet* a covering of the Head: *ab AS.* Helan.

Heloe or *Helaw*: Bashful; a word of common use. *Helo* in the old *Saxon* signifies health, safety.

A *Henting*; one that wants good breeding, that behaves himself clownishly.

Heir-looms; Goods left in an House, as it were by way of Inheritance. Some standing pieces of Houshold stuff that go with the House. From *Heir* and *Loom*, i.e. any Utensil of Houshold stuff.

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Heppen or *Heply*: Neat, handsome. *Yorkshire*. *Skinner* expounds it *dexter, agilis*, and saith it is used in *Lincolnshire*, *fort. ab AS.* Hæplic, compar, *vel potius Belg.*

Hebbelick, *habilis, decens, aptus: vel q.d.* *Helply, i.e.* helpful.

Hetter; Eager, earnest, keen.

Hight; called *ab AS.* *Haten, gehaten, Vocatus à verbo Hatan dicere, jubere, Teut.* *Heissen, nominari, cluere.*

To *Hight*; *Cumb.* To promise, or vow; as also the *Saxon* verb *Hatan* sometimes signifies, *teste Somnero in Dictionario Saxonico-Latino-Anglico*, so it seems to be used in the *English Meeter* of the fourteenth Verse of *Psalm 116*. *I to the Lord will pay my vows, which I to him behight*. So also it is used in *Chaucer*, for promised.

Hind-berries; Raspberries: *ab AS.* *Hindberian. Forte sic dicta, quia inter hinnulos & cervos, i.e. in Sylvis & altibus crescunt.*

Hine, Hence *Cumb.* Var. Dial.

Hine of a while; ere long; *q.d.* behind of after a while.

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A *Hipping-hold* or *Hawd*; A place where people stay to chat in when they are sent of an Errand.

The *Hob*; The back of the Chimney.

Hod; Hold. Var. Dial.

Hole; Hollow, deep: an *hole dish*, opposed to shallow.

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A *Hog*; a Sheep of a year old; used also in *Northampton* and *Leicester shires*, where they also call it a *Hoggrel*.

Hoo, he; in the North-West Parts of *England* most frequently used for *she*: *ab AS*.

Heo, Hio, à *Lat*. *Ea fortasse*.

A *Hoop*; A measure containing a Peck or quarter of a Strike, *York-shire*.

A *Hoppet*; a little Handbasket. *Nescio an à Corbet*, saith *Skinner*, *addita term. dim.*

& *asperam caninam literam r propter euphoniā elidendo, & quod satis frequens est C initiali in Spiritum & B in P mutando.*

Horseknops; Heads of Knapweed so called, *q*. Knapweed.

The *House*; the Room called the Hall.

A *Gill-houter*; *Chesh*. An Owl.

Hure; Hair: Var. Dial.

To Hylpe at one: to pull the mouth a-wry, to do one a mischief or displeasure. An Ox is also said to *hype*, that pushes with his Horn.

I.

Jannock; Oaten Bread made into great Loaves.

The *Jaum* of the Door; the side post.

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This word is also used in the South where they say the *Jaum* of the Chimney; from the *French Jambe*, signifying a Leg.

Jimmers; Jointed Hinges: in other parts called *Wing-hinges*.

To Ill; To reproach, to speak ill of another, used verbally.

Innom-Barley; Such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed.

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An *Ing*; A common Pasture, a Meadow, a word borrowed from the *Danes*, *Ing* in that Language signifying a Meadow.

Ingle: *Cumb.* Fire, a Blaze or Flame, à *Lat. Ignis*.

To *Insense*; to inform, a pretty word used about *Sheffield* in *York-shire*.

Jurnut; Earth Nut, *Bulbocastanum*.

K.

Kale or *Cale*; turn, *vicem*, *Cheshire*. *Kale* or *Keal* for pottage. *Vid. Cole*.

Kazzardly; Cattle subject to die, hazardous, subject to Casualties.

A *Keale*: *Lincoln*, a Cold, *tussis à frigore*

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contracta, ab *AS. Celan*, *Frigescere*.

To *Kedge*; To fill ones self with meat. A *Kedge-belly*; *Helluo*.

To *Keeve a Cart*; *Chesh.* To overthrow it, or to turn out the Dung.

To *Ken*; To know: as I *ken* him not: ab *AS. Kennan*. *Ken* is commonly used of viewing or prospect with the Eye. *As far as I can ken*, i.e. as far as the sight of my Eye can reach; and so *out of ken*, i.e. out of sight.

Kenspecked; marked or branded, *not à insignitus*; *q.d. maculatus seu maculis distinctus ut cognoscatur*: ab *AS. Kennan scire*, & *Specce macula*, Skinner.

To *Kep*; To boken, spoken when the Breath is stopt upon ones being ready to vomit. Also to *kep* a Ball, is to catch it; to keep it from falling.

Kickle or *Kittle*; uncertain, doubtful; when a man knows not his own mind.

To *Keppen*; To hoodwinck.

A *Ketty Cur*: A nasty stinking Fellow.

A *Kid*; A small Faggot of Underwood or Brushwood, *forte à caedendo*, *q.d. fasciculus ligni caedui*, Skinner.

A *Kidcrow*; A place for a sucking Calf to lie in, *Cheshire*.

Kilps; Pot-hooks.

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A *Kimnel* or *Kemlin*; a powdering Tub.

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To *Kink*; It is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped through eager crying or coughing. Hence the Kink-cough, called in other places the Chin-cough, by adding an Aspirate.

A *Kit*: or milking Pail like a Churn with two Ears and a Cover, à Belg. Kitte.

A *Kite*; A Belly, *Cumb*.

To *Klick* up; *Lincoln*, to catch up, *celeriter corripere: nescio an à Belg.* Klacken. *Klutsen; Quatere; vel à Latino* clepere, *hoc à Graeco κλέπτα, Skinner.*

To *Knack*; to speak finely. And it is used of such as do speak in the Southern Dialect.

A *Knightle Man*: an active or skilful Man. I suspect it to be the same with *Nitle*.

A *Knoll*; a little round Hill, *ab AS.* Cnolle. The top or cop of a Hill or Mountain.

A *Kony thing*; a fine thing.

Kye; Kine, Var. Dial.

Kyrk; Church, κυριακόν.

Kyrkmaster; Churchwarden.

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L.

To *Lake*; to play, a word common to all the North Country, *vel (inquit Skinnerus) ab AS.* Plægan, *ludere, rejecto P. æ Diphthong. in simpl. a & g in c vel k mutatis, vel à Teuton. & Belg.* Lachen *ridere vel quod caeteris longe verisimilius est à Dan.* Leeger *ludo. Ideo autem haec vox in Septentrionali Angliae regione, non in alis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaserunt & penitus occuparunt, uno vel altero seculo priusquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt.*

The *Langot* of the Shooe; the Latchet of the Shooe from *Languet* Lingula, a little tongue or slip.

Land; Urine, Piss, it is an ancient *Saxon* word used to this day in *Lancashire*, *Somner.* We say *Lant* or *Leint*.

To *Leint* Ale; to put Urine into it to make it strong.

Lancing; they will give it no *lancing*, *i.e.* they will divulge it.

Lare; Learning, Scholarship. Dial.

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Lat. q. late, slow, tedious; *Lat week*; Lat Weather, wet or otherwise unseasonable weather.

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A *Lath* is also called a *Lat* in the Northern Dialect.

Latching; catching, infecting.

To *Late*; *Cumb.* to seek.

A *Lathe*; a Barn, fort, à *verbo* Lade, *qua frugibus oneratur*, Skinner, fort.

Lathe; Ease or rest, *ab AS.* Latian, *differre, tardare, cunctari.*

Lathing: Entreaty or invitation. *You need no Lathing*: You need no invitation or urging: *ab AS.* Geladhian, to bid, invite, desire to come.

The *Lave*; all the rest, *Cumb.*

A *Lawn*; a place in the midst of a Wood free from wood, a Laund in a Park, à *Fr.*

G. Lande, Hisp. Landa: inculta planities.

Lazy; Naught, bad.

Leach; Hard-work: which causeth *Le Ache* in the Workmens Joints; frequent among our Miners in the North.

A *Leaden* or *Lidden*; a Noise or Din: *ab AS.* Hlydan, *clamare, garrire, tumultuari,* to make a noise or outcry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous: *Hlyd, tumult, noise.*

To *Lean* nothing: to conceal nothing q. leave nothing; or from the old Saxon word *Leanne*, to shun, avoid, decline.

To *Lear*; to learn, Var. Dial.

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Leath; Ceasing, intermission: as no *Leath of Pain*, from the word *leave*, no leaving of pain.

Leck on; pour on more, Liquor, v.g.

Leeten you; *Chesh.* Make your self; pretend to be. *You are not so mad as you leeten you.*

Leethwake; Limber, pliable.

Leits; Nomination to Offices in Election: often used in Archbishop *Spotwood's* History, q. *Lots.*

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Lestal; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb Lift, as I suppose.

To *Lib*; to Geld. A *Libber*; a Sowgelder.

Lingery; Limber.

To *Lig*; to lye, Var. Dial. it is near the *Saxon Licgan* to lye.

Ling, Heath, *Erica*, *Yorkshire*.

To *Lippen*; to rely on or trust to, *Scot*.

Lither; Lazy, idle, slothful. A word of general use, *ab AS*. *Lidh*, *Liedh*, *Lenis*.

Alludit Gr. Λιτὸς *laevis*, *glaber*, & Λιτὸς, *simplex*, *tenuis*, Skinner.

Lithing; *Chesh*. Thickening, spoken of a pot of broth, as *Lithe* the *Pot*, i.e. put Oatmeal into it.

A *Lite*; a few, a little *per Apocopen*.

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To *Lite on*; to rely on.

A *Liten*; a Garden.

To *Lit*; to colour or dye; *à linendo sup.* *litum*.

A *Loe*; a little round hill, a great heap of stones: *ab AS* *Læwe*, *Agger*, *acervus*, *cumulus*, *tumulus*, a Law, Low, Loo or high ground, not suddenly rising as an hill, but by little and little tillable also, and without Wood. Hence that name given to many Hillocks and heaps of Earth, to be found in all parts of *England*, being no other but so much congested Earth, brought in a way of Burial used of the Ancients, thrown upon the Bodies of the dead. *Somner in Diction. Saxon*.

A *Loom*: an Instrument or tool in general, *Chesh*. Any Utensil, as a Tub, &c.

Loert; q. Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer, used in the Peak of *Derbyshire*.

A *Loop*; An Hinge of a Door.

To *Lope*; *Lincoln*. To Leap, Var. Dial.

A *Lop*; a Flea, *ab AS*. *Loppe*, from leaping. *Lops* and *Lice*, used in the South, i.e. Fleas and Lice.

Lopperd Milk; such as stands so long till it lours and curdles of it self. Hence a *Lopperd* Slut.

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Lowe; Flame: and to *Lowe*, to flame, from the High Dutch *Lohe*.

A *Lilly-low*; a *Bellibleiz*, a comfortable Blaze.

To *Lowk*; i.e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds: so in other Countries, to look ones head, i.e. to look out Fleas or Lice there.

A *Lout*; a heavy, idle Fellow: to *lowt* is a general word for cringing, bowing down the Body: *They were very low in their lowtings*.

A *Lown* or *Loon*, the same with a *Lout*, or more general for an ill-conditioned person. The Scots say, a *fausse*, i.e. false *Loon*.

The *Lufe*; the open hand.

M.

To *Mab*; to dress carelessly: *Mabs* are Slatterns.

Mam-sworn; forsworn.

To *Maddle*; to be fond. She *maddles* of this Fellow, she is fond of him. She is (as we say) mad of him.

Make; match: *matchless*; matchless, *ab AS. Maca*; a Peer, an equal, a Companion, Consort, Mate.

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To *Mantle*; kindly to embrace.

A *Marrow*; a Companion or Fellow. A pair of Gloves or Shooes are not *Marrows*, i.e. Fellows. *Vox generalis*.

Mauks, Makes, Maddocks; Maggots by variation of dialect.

Mauls; Mallows. Var. dialect.

A *Maund*; a Handbasket with two lids, *ab AS. Mand. Fr. G. Mande. Ital. Madia, corbis ansatus, utrumque à Lat. Manus quia propter ansas manu commodè circumferri potest*, Skinner. It is used also in the South.

Meath; *Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, ut ubi dicimus, I give thee the Meath of the buying, i.e. tibi optionem & plenariam potestatem pretii seu emptionis facio, ab AS.*

Mædh, Mæht, Mædgh, Mægen, Potentia, potestas; hoc à verbo Magan posse, Skinner.

My *Meaugh*; my Wives Brother, or Sisters Husband.

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Meedless; Unruly.

Meet or *Mete*; Measure: *Vox general. Meet now*, just now.

Meeterly, Meetherly, Meederly; handsomely, modestly; as *ow meeterly*, from meet, fit. We use it for *indifferently*, mediocriter, as in that Proverb, *Meeterly as Maids are in fairness*. Mr. Br.

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A *Mell*; a Mallet or Beetle, *Malleus*.

Meny; a Family: as we be six or seven a *Meny*, i.e. six or seven in Family, from the ancient *French, Mesnie* signifying a Family, v. *Skinner*. Hence a *menial* Servant.

Menseful; comely, graceful, crediting a Man, *York-sh.*

Merry bauks; a cold Posset, *Derb.*

A *Met*: a Strike or four Pecks, *ab AS. Modius*, in *York-sh.* two Strike.

Mickle; much.

A *Midding*: a Dunghil, it is an ancient *Saxon* word; *à nomine mud fortè*.

A *Midge*; a Gnat, *ab As. Mycg, Mycge, Belg. Mugge, Teut. Muck, Dan. Myg, Omnia à Lat. Musca.*

Milknesse; a Dairy.

Mill-holms; watery places about a Mill Dam.

Milwyn; *Lancash.* Greenfish, *fort. à Milvo q. piscis milvinus.*

To *Mint* at a thing: to aim at it, to have a mind to it.

To *Ming* at one, to mention, *ab AS. Mynegung* an admonition, warning or minding; so it is usually said, I had a *minging*, suppose of an Ague or the like Disease, that is, not a perfect Fit,

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but so much as to put me in mind of it.

A *Minginater*: one that makes Fretwork; it is a rustick word used in some part of *York-shire*, corrupted perchance from Engine.

Miscreed; descried, This I suppose is also only a rustick word, and nothing else but the word *descried* corrupted.

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Mistetcht; that hath got an ill habit, Property or Custom. A *Mistecht* Horse. I suppose *q.* *misteacht*, *mistaught*, unless it come from *tetch* for *distast*, as is usually said in the South, *he took a tetch*; a displeasure or *distast*; this *tetch* seems to be only a variation of a dialect for *touch*, and *techey* for *touchy*; very inclinable to displeasure or anger.

A *Mizzy*; a *Quagmire*.

Molter; the Toll of a Mill, à *Latino* *Mola*.

Mores; i.e. Hills: hence the hilly part of *Staffordshire* is called the *Morelands*: hence also the County of *Westmorland* had its name, *q.* The Land or Country of the Western *Mores* or Hills: and many Hills in the North are called *Mores*; as *Stanesmore* &c. from the old *Saxon* word *Mor*, a Hill or Mountain.

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To *Mosker*; to Rot, or contract Corruption, perhaps from gathering *Mosse*; as a *Moskerd* Tree, a *Moskerd* Tooth.

Welly Moyder'd: almost Distracted. *Cheshire*.

Muck; *Lincolns.* moist, wet, à *Belg.* *Muyck*, *Mollis*, *lenis*, *mitis*. *Mollities enim humiditatem sequitur*. Elsewhere *Muck* signifies *Dung*, or Straw that lies rotting, which is usually very moist. Hence those Proverbial Similies, *As wet as muck*, *muck wet*.

Mugwort in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, is the usual word for common Wormwood; though they have there abundance of *Artemisia*, which they call *Motherwort*.

Mullock; Dirt or Rubbish.

Murk; Dark: *Murklins*: in the dark, à *Dan.* *Morck*, *Fuscus*, *Morcker*: *infusco: item tenebrae. Occurrit & Ant. Lat. Murcidus, Murcus, quae Festo idem sonant quod ignavus, iners*. This word is also used in the South but more rarely.

To *Murl*; to crumble.

A *Murth* of Corn; abundance of Corn. *forte* à *More*.

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A *Nape* or *Neap*; a piece of Wood, that hath two or three feet, with which they bear up the fore-part of a laded Wain. This was the *furca* of the ancient *Romans* thus described by *Plutarch*, ξύλον διπλου ό ταις άμάξαις όφισάσι, which *Is. Casaubon*, *Exercit.* 16. § 77. thus interprets, *Significat esse lignum divisum in altero extremo in duo cornua, quod subjicitur temoni plaustris, quoties volunt aurigae rectum stare plaustrum oneratum. Furca* was used in several kinds of punishments. *V. Casaubon. ibid. pag.* 443. *Edit. Fraconf.*

A *Napkin*; a Pocket Handkerchief, so called about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

Nash or *Nesh*; Washy, tender, weak, puling. *Skinner* makes it proper to *Worcestershire*, and to be the same in Sence and Original with *Nice*. But I am sure it is used in many other Counties, I believe all over the North-West part of *England*, and also in the midland, as in *Warwickshire*. As for the Etymology of it, it is doubtless no other then the ancient *Saxon* word *Nesc*, signifying soft, tender, delicate, effeminate, tame, gentle, mild.

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Hence our *Nescook* in the same Sence, *i.e.* a tenderling, *Somner*.

Nearre, Lincoln. in use for neather. *ab AS. Nerran, posterior.*

A *Neive* or *Neiffe*: a *Fist*.

A *Neckabout*: any *Womans Neck Linen. Sheffield.*

My *Neme*, my *Gossip*, my *Compere. Warwickshire. v. Eame.*

Netherd; starved with *Cold.*

Netting; *Chamber-Lee, Urin.*

To *Nigh* a thing; to touch it. I did not nigh it: *i.e.* I came not nigh it.

Nittle; Handy, neat, handsome. *fort. ab AS. Nytlie, profitable, commodious.*

Nithing; much valuing, sparing of, as *Nithing* of his pains: *i.e.* sparing of his pains.

A *Noggin*; a little *Piggin* holding about a pint, *à Teut, Nossel.*

Nor; Than: more *nor* I, *i.e.* more than I.

To *Note*; to push, strike, or goar with the *Horn* as a *Bull* or *Ram*: *ab AS. Hnitan ejusdem signification. Lancash. Somner.*

A *Note-heard*; a *Neat-heard, var. Dial.*

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O.

Omy; mellow: spoken of Land.

Oneder; v. Aunder.

Orndorns; *Cumberland*. Afternoons drinkings, corrupted from *Onederins*.

An *Osken* of Land; an Ox-gang, which in some places contains ten Acres, in some more. It is but a corruption of Ox-gang.

To *Osse*; to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do, *Ossing comes to bossing*. Prob. Chesh. *I did not osse to meddle with it. i.e.* I did not dare, &c. *fortè ab* Audeo, Ausus.

Ousen; Oxen.

An *Overswicht* House-wife; *i.e.* a Whore. A Ludicrous word.

An *Ox-hoose*; an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall where they stand all night in the Winter, *ab* AS. *Bosih, Praesepe*, a Stall.

An *Oxter*; an Armpit, *Axilla*.

P.

To *Pan*; to close, joyn together, agree. Prov. *Weal and Women cannot Pan, but wo and Women can*. It seems to

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come from *Pan* in Buildings, which in our Stone Houses is that piece of Wood that lies upon the top of the Stone-Wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom of the Spars are fastned: in Timber Buildings in the South, it is called the *Rasen* or *Resen*, or *Resening*.

Partlets; Ruffs or Bands for Women. Chesh. *Vetus vox (inquit Skinnerus) pro Sudario, praesertim quod circa collum gestatur*. Minsheu dictum putat quasi *Portelet, quod circumfertur, vel, ut meliùs divinat Cowel, à verbo to part, quia facilè separatur à corpore*, Skinner.

A *Pate*; a Brock or Badger: it is also a general word for the Head. *Peat* in the North is used for Turf digged out of Pits, and Turf appropriated to the Top. Turf or Sod: but in *Cambridge*, &c. Peat goes by the name of Turf.

A mad *Pash*; a mad-brain. Chesh.

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A *Pelt*; a Skin: spoken chiefly of Sheeps Skins when the Wooll is off, from *Pellis*, Lat. The *Pelt-rot* is when Sheep die for poverty or ill keeping. *Pelt* is a word much used in Falconry for the skin of a Fowl stuf, or the Carcase it self of a dead Fowl, to throw out to a Hawk.

Peale the Pot; cool the Pot.

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Peed; Blind of one Eye: he *pees*: he looks with one Eye.

Peevish; witty, subtil.

A *Penbawk*; a Beggars Can.

A *Pet* and a *Pet-Lamb*; a Cade Lamb.

Pettle; Pettish. Var. dial.

To *Pifle*; to Filch.

A *Pin-panniebly Fellow*; a Covetous Misser: that pins up his Panniers or Baskets.

A *Piggin*; a little Pail or Tub with an erect handle.

It's *Pine* q. pein to tell; it is difficult to tell, *ab AS. Pin*.

A *Pingle*; a small Croft or Picle.

A *Pleck*; a Place: *York-sh. Lanc. ab AS. Plæce*, a Street, a Place.

A *Poke*; a Sack or Bag. It is a general word in this Sense all over *England*, though mostly used ludicrously, as are *Gang*, and *Keal*, &c. because borrowed of the Northern People. Hence *Pocket*, a little *Poke*: and the Proverbs, *to buy a Pig in a Poke*, and *when the Pig is profer'd hold ope the Poke*. Mr. *Brokesby* informs me, that with them in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, the word *Sack* is appropriated to a *Poke* that holds four Bushels: and that *Poke* is a general word for all Measures; hence a *Met-Poke*, a 3 Bushel *Poke*, &c.

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Poops; Gulps in drinking. *Popple*, *Cockle*.

To *Pote* the Clothes off; to kick all off; to push or put out, from the *French*, *Pousser* or *Poser*, *pulsare*, or *ponere*, to put.

Prattily; softly.

Prich; thin drink.

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A *Princock*; a pert, forward Fellow. Minshew, *deflectit à Praecox*, q.d. *Adolescens praecocis ingenii: quod licet non absurdum sit, tamen quia sono minùs discrepat, puto potiùs dictum quasi jam primùm Gallus, qui sci. non ita pridem pubertatem attigit, & recens Veneris stimulos percepit*, Skinner.

Pubble; Fat, full: usually spoken of Corn, Fruit, and the like. It is opposite to *fantome*.

A *Pulk*; a Hole of standing water, is used also for a Slough or Plash of some depth.

A *Puttock-Candle*: the least in the Pound, put in to make weight.

Q.

The *Quest* of an Oven; the side thereof. Pies are said to be *Quested* whose sides have been crushed by each

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other, or so joynd to them as thence to be less baked.

R.

To *Rack* or *Reck*; to care, never *Rack* you: *i.e.* take you no thought or care. From the ancient Saxon word *Recc*, care, and *Reccan* to care for. *Chaucer* hath *recketh*, for careth. Hence *Retchless* and *Retchlessness*, for Careless and Carelessness; as in the *Saxon*.

Race; Runnet or Renning. Hence *Racy* spoken of Wine.

To *Rait* Timber; and so Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden or season it.

Radlings; windings of the Wall.

To *Rame*; to reach; perchance from *Rome*.

Rash; It is spoken of Corn in the Straw, that is so dry that it easily durses out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. *Vox esse videtur* Ὀνοματοπεποιημένη.

To *Rauk*; to scratch. A *rauk* with a Pin. Perchance only a variation of dialect for rake.

Redshanks; Arsmart.

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To *Reek*; to wear away. His sickness will *reek* him, that is so wast him as to kill him.

Reckans; Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire.

To *Reem*; to Cry: *Lancashire*, *ab AS.* Hræman, *Plorare*, *clamare*, *ejulare*, to weep with crying and bewayling, *Hream*, *ejulatus*.

To *Rejumble*; *Lincoln*, as it *rejumbles upon my Stomach*, *Fr. G.* *Il regimbe sur mon estomac*, i.e. *calcitrat*. *Sic autem dicimus ubi cibus in ventriculo fluctuat & nauseam parit.* *Verb. aut Fr. G. à Praep. Re*, & *Fr. G. Jambe*, *It. Gamba ortum ducit*. Skinner.

To *Remble*; *Lincoln*. to move or remove, *q.d. Remobiliare*.

A *Reward* or good *Reward*; a good colour or ruddiness in the Face, used about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

Renty; handsome, well shaped, spoken of Horses, Cows, &c.

To *Render*; to separate, disperse, &c. I'll *render* them, spoken of separating a Company. Perchance from *rending per paragogen*.

Rennish; furious, passionate: a *rennish* Bedlam.

To *Reul*; to be rude: to behave ones

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self unmannerly, to *Rig*. A *Reuling* Lad; a *Rigsby*.

To *Reuze*; to extol or commend highly.

To *Rine*; to touch: *ab AS.* Hrinan, to touch or feel.

To *Ripple* Flax; to wipe off the Seed Vessels.

Rooky; misty: a variation of dialect for *Reeky*. *Reek* is a general word for a steam or vapour.

Rops; Guts, *qu. Ropes, funes*. In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings or Links are called *Ropes*.

Ream-penny; *q. Rome-penny*, which was formerly paid from hence to *Rome*, *Peter-pence*. He reckons up his *Ream-pennies*, that is tells all his faults.

A *Roop*; a Hoarsness.

Rowty; over-rank and strong: spoken of Corn or Grass.

To *Rowt* or *Rawt*; to Lowe like an Ox or Cow. The old *Saxon* word *Hrutan*, signifies to snort, snore or rout in sleeping.

To *Ruck*; to squat or shrink down.

Runches and *Runchballs*; Carlock when it is dry and withered.

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Runnel; Pollard wood: from running up apace.

He *Rutes* it; *Chesh.* spoken of a Child, he cries fiercely, *i.e.* he *rowts* it, he bellows.

Rynt ye; by your leave, stand handsomly. As *Rynt you Witch*, quoth Besse Locket to her Mother, Proverb, *Cheshire.*

S.

Sackless; innocent, faultless, without crime or accusation; a pure *Saxon* word, from the Noun *Sac*, *Saca*, a Cause, strife, suit, quarrel, &c. and the Praeposition *leas*, without.

A *Saghe*: *i.e.* a Saw.

To *Samme* Milk; to put the running to it to curdle it.

A *Sark*; a Shirt.

Saugh and *Sauf*; Sallow.

A *Saur-pool*; a stinking puddle.

Scaddle; that will not abide touching: spoken of young Horses that fly out.

Scafe; wild: spoken of Boys.

A *Scarre*; the cliff of a Rock, or a naked Rock on the dry Land, from the *Saxon* *Carre*, *cautos*. This word gave denomination to the Town of *Scarbo-*

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rough. *Pot-Scars*, *Pot-sheards*, or broken pieces of Pots.

A *Scrat*; an Hermaphrodite: used of Men, Beasts, and Sheep.

Scrogs; Blackthorn.

Scrooby-grass; *Scurvy-grass*: *Var. Dial.*

A *Sean*; *Lincoln.* a kind of Net, *Proculdubio contract. à Latino & Gr. Sagena*, Skinner.

Seaves; Rushes: *Seavy* ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

A *Seeing-glass*; a Looking-glass.

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Seer; several, divers. They are gone *seer* ways. Perchance *seer* is but a contraction of *sever*.

Sell; self.

Selt; *Chesh*. Chance; *it's but a selt whether*, it is but a chance whether.

Semmit; limber.

To *Setter*; to cut the Dew-lap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraster*, which we call *Setterwort*, by which an issue is made, whereout ill humors vent themselves.

Senfy; not: sign, likelihood, appearance.

Sensine; *Cumb*. since then: *Var. Dial.*

A *Shafman*, *Shafmet*, or *Shaftment*; the measure of the Fist with the Thumb set up, *ab As*. *Scæft mund*, *Semipes*.

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Shan; *Lincoln*. Shamefacedness, *ab As*. *Scande*, *confusio*, *verecundia*; *item abominatio*, *ignominia*.

Shandy; wild.

To *Sheal*; to separate, most used of Milk. So to *Sheal* Milk is to curdle it, to separate the parts of it.

To *Shear* Corn; to Reap Corn.

No *Shed*; no difference between things: to *shead*, *Lanc*. to distinguish, *ab As*. *Sceadan* to distinguish, disjoyn, divide or sever. *Belgis* *Scheyden*, *Scheden*.

Shed Riners with a *Whaver*; *Chesh*. Winning any cast that was very good, *i.e.* strike off one that touches, &c. *v. Ryne*.

Shoods; Oat-hulls, *Darbish*.

The *Shot-flagon* or *Come again*; which the Host gives to his guests of they drink above a Shilling. *Darbish*.

A *Shippen*: a Cow-house *ab AS*. *Scypeme*, *Stabulum*, *Bovile*, a Stable, an Ox-Stall.

A *Shirt-band*; *Yorksh*. a Band.

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Sib'd; a Kin; no sole sib'd, nothing akin: *No more sib'd than Sieve and Riddle, that grew both in a Wood together.* Prov. Chesh. *Syb* or *Sybbe* is an ancient Saxon word signifying Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

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Sickerly; surely, à Lat. Secure.

Side; long. *My Coat is very side*, i.e. very long: *item* Proud, steep, from the Saxon *side*, *sid*, or the Danish *side* signifying long.

A *Sike*: a little Rivulet, ab AS. *Sich*, *Sulcus*, a Furrow, *vel potius sulcus, aquarius, Lacuna, lira, stria, elix*, a Waterfurrow, a Gutter, *Somner*.

Sike; such: *Var. Dial. sike* a thing, such a thing.

To *Sile* down; *Lincoln.* to fall to the bottom, or *subside: fort, ab AS. Syl, Basis, limen, q.d. ad fundum delabi*, *Skinner*.

Sizely; Nice, Proud, Coy.

To *Skime*; to look a squint, to glee.

Skellerd; Warpt, cast, become crooked, *Darbish*.

Skatloe; loss, harm, wrong, prejudice, *One doth the skath, and another hath the scorn.* Prov. ab AS. *Scædan*, *Sceadhian*, Belg. *Schaeden*, Teut. *Schaden*, Dan. *Skader, nocere.* Add *skath* to *scorn*, Prov. of such as do things both to their loss and shame.

A *Skeel*; a Collock.

A *Slab*; the outside Plank of a piece of Timber when sawn into Boards. It's a word of general use.

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Slape; slippery: *vox usitatissima.*

Slape-Ale; *Lincoln.* Plain Ale as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-grass, or mixed with any other Liquor: *fortean, licet sensus non parum variet, ab alt. Slape quod agro Lincoln. lubricum & mollem significant, i.e. smooth ale, hoc à verbo, to slip, Skinner.*

To *Slat* on, to leck on, to cast on, or dash against. *Vox ὄνομαστον.*

To *Sleak* out the Tongue; to put it out by way of scorn, *Chesh.*

Sleek; small Pit-Coal.

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To *Sleck*; i.e. slack, to quench or put out the fire, v.g. or ones thirst.

To *Sleech*; to dip or take up water.

To *Slete* a Dog, is to set him at any thing: as Swine, Sheep, &c.

Slim; *Lincoln.* à *Belg.* Slim, *Teut.* Schlim, *vilis, perversus, pravus, dolosus, obliquus, distortus*, Skinner. It's a word generally used in the same sence with Sly. Sometimes it signifies slender bodied, and thin cloathed.

To *Slive*; *Lincoln.* à *Dan.* Slæver. *Serpo, Teut.* Schleiffen, *humi trahere: hinc & Lincoln.* a sliverly Fellow, *Vir subdolos, vafer, dissimulator, veterator.* Sliven; Idle, lazy.

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Slokened; *slockened: q.* slackened, choaked, *Var. Dial.* as a Fire is choaked by throwing water upon it.

The *Slote* of a Ladder or Gate; the flat Step or Bar.

To *Slot* a Door; *Lincoln.* i.e. to shut it, à *Belg.* sluyten. *Teut.* schliessen, *cludere, occludere, obserare, Belg.* slot, *sera, claustrum, ferreum.*

A *Slough*; a Husk, it is pronounced *sluffe.*

To *Slump*; to slip or fall plum down into any wet or dirty place.

To *Smartle* away; to wast away.

To *Smittle*; to infect, from the old *Saxon smittan* and *Dutch smetten*, to spot or infect, whence our word *smut.*

Smopple; brittle: as *smopple* Wood; *smopple* Pie-crust, i.e. short and fat.

To *Snape* or *Sneap*; to check: as Children easily *sneaped:* Herbs and Fruits *sneapt* with cold weather. It is a general word all over *England.*

The *Snaste*; the burnt Week or Snuffe of a Candle.

To *Snathe* or *snares*; to prune Trees: to cut off the Boughs of Ash or other Timber Trees; of which this word is used, as Prune is of Fruit-Trees. A *snathe.*

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Snever; slender: an usual word.

A *Snever-spawt*; a slender stripling.

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Sneck the Door; latch the Door; the *sneck* or *snecket* of a Door (according to *Skinner*) is the String which draws up the Latch to open the Door: *nescio an à Belg.* *snappen, Corripere, quia sci. cum janua aperienda est, semper arripitur.*

To *Snee* or *snie*; to abound or swarm. He *snies* with Lice, he swarms with them.

To *Snite*; to wipe. *Snite* your Nose, *i.e.* wipe your nose, à *schneutzen, Belg.* *snutten, snotten, Nares emungere, Dan. snyder emungo, à Snot substantivo, to wipe off the Snot.*

A *Snithe* wind; *Vox elegantissima, agro Lincoln. usitatissima, significat autem ventum valdè frigidum & penetrabilem, ab AS. snidan, Belg. sneiden; Teut. schneiden, scindere, ut nos dicimus, a cutting wind, Skinner.*

Snod and *Snog*; neat, handsome: as *snogly* gear'd, handsomely drest:

Snog Malt; smooth with few Combs.

A *So* or *Soa*; a Tub with two Ears to carry on a stang.

A *Sock* or *Plough-sock*; a Plough-share.

A *Soss*; a mucky Puddle.

A *Sod*; a Turf: I will dye upon the *Sod*; *i.e.* in the place where I am. *Sods*

[67] are also used for Turfs in the midland part of *England*.

To *Soil* Milk; to cleanse it, *potius* to *sile* it, to cause it to *subside*, to strain it, *v. sile*.

A *Sile-dish*; a straining or cleansing Dish.

Sool or *Sowle*; any thing eaten with Bread.

To *Sowl* one by the Ears; *Lincoln. i.e. Aures summa vi vellere; credo a sow, i.e. Aures arripere & vellere, ut suibus canes solent, Skinner.*

Soon; the Evening: *a soon*, at Even.

A *Spackt*; Lad or Wench: apt to learn, ingenious, *Pat* in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*.

A *Spancel*; a Rope to tye a Cows hinder legs.

To *Spane* a Child; to wean it.

To *Sparre* or *speir* or *spurre*; to ask, enquire, cry at the Market, *ab AS. spyrian, to search out by the track or trace, to enquire or make diligent search.*

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To *Spar* the Door; to bolt, bar, pin or shut it, *ab AS.* Sparran, *Obdere, claudere.*
This word is also used in *Norfolk*, where they say *spar the Door an emis he come*, i.e. shut the Door lest he come in.

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A *Spaut* or *Spowt*; a Youth.

To *Spelder*; to Spell.

The *Speer*; *Chesh.* the Chimney post. *Rear'd against the speer*; standing up against the Chimney post.

Spice; Raisins, Plums, Figs and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.* *Spice à species.*

A *Staddle*; a mark or impression made on any thing by somewhat lying upon it. So scars or marks of the Small-Pox are called *Staddles*. Also the bottom of a Corn-Mow, or Hay-Stack, is called the Staddle.

A *Stang*; a wooden Bar; *ab AS.* *stang, sudes, vectis Teut.* *stang, pertica, contus, sparus, vectis. Datur & Camb. Br.* *Ystang Pertica, sed nostro fonte haustum.* This word is still used in some Colleges in the University of *Cambridge*; to *stang* Scholars in Christmas time, being to cause them to ride on a Colt-Staff or Pole, for missing of Chappel. It is used likewise here [in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*] for the fourth part of an Acre, a Rood. Mr. *Brokesby.*

A *Start*: a long Handle of any thing, a Tail, as it signifies in *Low Dutch*; so a *Redstart* is a Bird with a red Tail.

Stark; stiff, weary, *ab AS.* *sterc, strace, Rigidus; durus, Belg. & Dan.* *sterck,*
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Teut. *starck, validus, robustus, firmus, v. Skinner.*

Staw'd: set: from the Saxon *Stow*, a place, originally from *statio* and *statuo*. Hence (I suppose) *stowing* of Goods in the Hold of a Ship, or in a Store-House.

A *Stee*; a Ladder, in the Saxon *stegher* is a Stair, *gradus scalae*, perchance from *stee*.

Stead; is used generally for a place, as, It lies in such a *stead*, i.e. in such a place, whereas elsewhere only *in stead* is made use of for *in place*, or in the room of.

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To *Steak* or *steick* or *steke* the dure; to shut the Door. à *Teut.* & *Belg.* stecken, steken, to thrust, or put, to stake.

To *Steem*; to bespeak a thing.

A *Steg*; a Gander.

To *Stein* or *steven*; *idem.*

Stiven; sternness, perhaps from *Stiffe*.

A *Stife* Quean; a lusty Quean: *stife* in the old *Saxon* is obstinate, stiff, inflexible.

Stife Bread; strong Bread, made with Beans and Pease, &c. which make it of a strong smell and tast.

Stithe: strong, stiff, *ab AS. stidh*, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong, *stithe* Cheese, *i.e.* strong Cheese.

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A *Stithy*: an Anvil, à *praedict. AS. stidh, rigidus, durus. Quid enim in cude durius?*

A *Stot*; a young Bullock or Steer: a young Horse in *Chaucer*; *ab As. stod* or *steda*, a Stallion, also a War horse, a steed.

Stood; Cropt: Sheep are said to be stoo'd whose Ears are cropt, and Men who wear their Hair very short.

A *Stoop* or *Stowp*; a Post fastned in the Earth from the Latin *Stupa*.

Stocks-bill; Geranium Robertianum.

A *Stound* q. *Stand*; a wooden Vessel to put small Beer in. Also a short time, a *small stound*.

A *Stowk* q. Stalk; the handle of a Pail, also a Shock of twelve Sheaves.

A *Stowre*; a round of a Ladder: a Hedge-stake. Also the Staves in the side of a Wain in which the Eve-rings are fastned, though the large and flat ones are called *Slots*.

Strandy; restive, passionate: spoken of Children. Such they call *Strandy-mires*.

A *Strike* of Corn; a Bushel, four Pecks, à *Teut. Kornstreich*, *Hostorium, vel radius*; streichen, *Hostorio mensuram, radere, coaequare, complanare*.

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Strunt; the Tail or Rump, *ab AS. steort, stert, Belg. Stert, Steert, Teut. stertz, cauda*: vel à *Belg. stront, Fr. G. Estron, It. stronzo stercus, per Metonym. adjuncti, Skinner*.

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3. *Stunt*; *Lincoln.* stubborn, fierce, angry; *ab AS.* *stunta stunt, stultus, fatuus, fortè quia stulti praeferoces sunt; vel à verbo to stand; ut Resty à restando, Metaphorâ ab equis contumacibus sumptâ, Skinner.*

I. A *Strom*; the Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat.

2. *Strushins*; *Orts*: from destruction I suppose. We use the word *Strushion* for destruction. It lies in the way of *strushion*, i.e. in a likelihood to be destroyed. Mr. *Brokesby.*

A *Sturk*; a young Bullock or Heifer, *ab AS.* *Styrk, Buculus--à.*

To *Sturken*; to grow, thrive: *Throdden* is the same.

A *Swad*; *Siliqua*, a Cod: a *Pease-swad*. Used metaphorically for one that is slender: a meer *Swad*.

A *Swache*; a Tally: that which is fixt to Cloth sent to Dye, of which the Owner keeps the other part.

Swale; windy, cold, bleak.

To *Swale* or *Sweal*; to singe or burn,

[72] to waste or blaze away, *ab AS.* *swælan*, to kindle, to set on fire, to burn.

A *Swang*; a fresh piece of green Swarth lying in a bottom among arable or barren Land. A Dool.

A *Swarth*; *Cumb.* the Ghost of a dying Man, *fort. ab AS.* *swært*. Black, dark, pale, wan.

Swathe; Calm.

To *Swattle away*; to waste.

A *Swathe bauk*; a Swarth of new mowen Grass or Corn.

Sweamish; i.e. squeamish, used for modest.

To *Sweb*; to swoon. To *Swelt*; *idem.*

A *Swill*; a keeler to wash in, standing on three Feet.

To *Swilker* ore; to dash over. *Vox òνοματοπ.*

A *Swinhull* or *swine-crue*; a Hogs-Stye.

Swipper; nimble, quick, *ab AS.* *swippre*, crafty, subtle, cunning, sly, wily.

To *Swizzen*; to singe.

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T.

The *Tab* of a Shooe; the Latchet of a Shooe.

A *Tabern*; a Cellar: à *Lat. Taberna*.

Tantrels; Idle People that will not fix to any Employment.

A *Tarn*; a Lake or Meer-pool, a usual word in the North.

To *Tast*; i.e. to smell in the North: indeed there is a very great affinity between these two senses.

To *Tave*; *Lincoln.* to rage, à *Belg.* Tobben, Toppen, Daven, *Teut.* Toven, *Furere*. Sick People are said to *tave* with the Hands when they catch at any thing, or wave their Hands, when they want the use of reason.

To *Tawm*; to swoon.

To *Teem* or *team*; to pour out, to lade out of one Vessel into another. *Credo à Danico* Tommer, *Haurio, exhaurio, vacuo, tommer autem oritur à Tom vacuus, v. Skinner.*

Teamful; Brim-ful, having as much as can be teemed in, in the ancient *Saxon* it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful, from *Team, Soboles, faetus* and full.

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Teen; Angry, *ab AS.* Tynan, to provoke, stir, anger or enrage. Good or fow *teen, Chesh.* Good or foul taking.

A *Temse*; a fine sierce, a small sieve, *Belg.* Teems, Tems, *Fr. G.* Tamis, *It.* Tamisio, *Tamiso, cribrum*; whence comes our *Temse* bread.

To *Tent*; to tend or look to. Var. Dial. *Chesh.* *I'll tent thee, quoth Wood. If I cannot rule my Daughter I'll rule my Good.* Prov. *Chesh.*

Tharn; *Lincoln.* Guts prepared, cleansed and blown up for to receive Puddings: *ab AS.* Dearm. *Belg.* Darm, Derm, *Teut.* Darm, Dearm, *simpl. intestinum.*

Theat; firm, staunch; spoken of Barrels when they do not run.

Thew'd; Towardly.

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To *Thirl*; to bore a Hole, to drill. *Lincoln. ab AS. Dhyrl, Dhyrel, foramen. Dhirlian, Belg. Drillen, Perforare. Skinner.*

A *Thible* or *Thivel*; a Stick to stir a Pot. Also a Dibble or setting Stick.

To *Thole*; *Derb.* to brook or endure; *Thole* a while, *i.e.* Stay a while. *Chaucer* hath *Tholed*, for suffered, *ab AS. Tholian, ejusdem significationis.*

Thone, thony; meâ sententiâ q. thawn; damp, moist. *Skinner. à Teut. Tuncken; macerare, intingere, deducit.*

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A *Thrave*; a Shock of Corn containing twenty four Sheaves: *ab AS. Threaf, manipulus, a Handful, a Bundle, a Bottle.*

To *Thrave*; *Lincoln.* to Urge, *ab AS. Thravian, Urgere.*

To *Threap, Threapen*; to blame, rebuke, reprove, chide: *ab AS. Threapan, Threapian ejusdem signification. to Threap kindness upon one, is used in another sense. To threap with us is to urge or press. It is no threaping Ware; so bad that one need be urged to buy it. Mr. Brokesby.*

I'll *Thrippa* thee; *Chesh.* I'll beat or cudgel thee.

Very *throng*; busily employed.

To *Throdden*; to grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken.

Thrutch for thrust; *Chesh. Maxfield measure, heap and trutch. Prov.*

To *Throw*; to Turn as Turners do; *ab AS. Thrawan, quae inter alia, to wheel, turn or wind, significat.*

To *Thropple*; to Throttle or Strangle: *Var. Dial. Yorksh.*

The *Thropple*; the Wind-Pipe, *Yorksh. Dial.*

To *Thwite*; to whittle, cut, make white by cutting. *He hath thwitten a Mill-Post into a Pudding-Prick, Prov.*

[76]

Tider or *Tidder* or *Titter*; soon, quickly, sooner. From Tide, vid. *Astite.*

To *Tifle*; to turn, to stir, to disorder any thing by tumbling in it: so standing Corn or Grass is tified when trodden down.

Till; to.

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Timorous; by the Vulgar is here used for furious or passionate.

To *Tine*; to shut, fence: *Tine* the Door; shut the Door. *ab AS.* Tynan, to inclose, fence, hedge or teen.

Tipperd; dress unhandsomely.

Tiny; puny, little: it is usually joyned with little as an augmentative: so they say, a little tiny thing.

Too too; used absolutely for very well or good.

Toom or *Tume*; empty, *A toom purse makes a bleit*, [*i.e.* bashful] *Merchant.* Prov. *manifeste à Danico Tom, vacuus, inanis.*

To *Toorcan*; to wonder or muse what one means to do.

A *Towgher*; a Dower or Dowry, *Dial. Cumb.*

Toothy; peevish, crabbled.

Tranty; wise and forward above their Age: spoken of Children. The same with *Audfarand.*

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Trouts; Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled: a Rustick word. In some places they call them *Trotters.*

To *Tum* Wooll; to mix Wooll of divers colours.

A *Twill*; a Spool: from Quill. In the South they call it *winding of Quills*, because anciently, I suppose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, though now they use Reeds. Or else Reeds were called Quills, as in Latin *calami*. For Quills, or Shafts of Birds Feathers, are now called *calami*, because they are employed for the same use of writing, which of old Reeds only were, and to this day are in some parts of the World. The word *Pen*, now used for the Instrument we Write with, is no other than the Latin *Penna*, which signifies the Quill or hard Feather of any Bird, and is a very proper word for it, because our Pens are now made of such Quills, which (as I said) were anciently made of Reeds.

Treenware; earthen Vessels.

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To *Twitter*; to tremble: à *Teut.* Tittern, *Tremere*, *utrumque à sono fictum*. This is a word of general use. My heart *Twitters*. To *Twitter* Thread or Yarn, is to Spin it uneven, generally used also in this sense.

A *Tye-top*; a Garland.

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U.

U-Bach; U-block, &c. v. Yu-back, &c.

Umstrid; astride, astridlands.

Vinerous; hard to please.

Unbeer; impatient.

Ure; Udder.

To be *Urled*; it is spoken of such as do not grow. Hence an *Urling*, a little dwarfish person. In the South they call such *Knurles*.

W.

A *Walker*; a Fuller: a *Walk-Mill*; a Fulling-Mill; à *Belg.* Walcker *Fullo*; hoc à verb. *Belg.* Walcken, *It.* Gualcare, *Pannos premere*, *calcare*. *Teut.* Walckon, *pannum polire*, *Omnia credo à Lat.* *Calcare*, Skinner.

To *Wally*; to Coquer or indulge.

Walsh; insipid, fresh, waterish: in the South we say *wallowish*, meaning somewhat nauseous.

Walling; i.e. Boyling: it is now in frequent use among the Salt-Boylers at *Northwych*, *Namptwych*, &c.

[79]

To *Walt*; to totter or lean one way, to overthrow, from the old *Saxon Wæltan*, to tumble or rowl, whence our weltring in blood, or rather from the *Saxon Wealtian*, to reel or stagger.

The *Wang-Tooth*; the Jaw-Tooth, *ab AS.* Wang, Wong, *mandibula*. *Wone todh seu potius Wong-todh*, *Dens caninus*.

Wankle; limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering.

A *Want*; a Mole, *ab AS.* Wand. *Talpa*.

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War; worse; *war* and *war*; worse and worse. *Var. Dial.*

To *Warch* or *wark*; to ake, to work: *ab AS.* Wark, *Dolor.* *Utrumque* a work.

To *Wary*; *Lancash.* to curse, *ab AS.* Warian, Werigan, *Execrari*, *Diris devovere.* To *wary*, *i.e.* Lay an Egg.

To *Ware ones Mony*; to bestow it well, to lay it out in Ware.

Warisht; that hath conquered any Disease or difficulty, and is secure against the future; also well stored or furnished.

To *Warp*; to lay Eggs: a Hen *warps*. The same with *wary*.

A *Warth*; a Water-Ford, I find that *warth* in the old *Saxon* signifies the Shoar.

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Warstead; used in that sense: *q.* Waterstead.

Wa's me; woe is me: *Var. Dial.*

Way-bit; a little piece, a little way: a Mile and a way bit. *Yorksh.*

Way-bread; Plantain; *ab AS.* Wægbræde, so called because growing every where in Streets and Ways.

Weaky; moist.

Mown Grass *welks*; that is dries in order to becoming Hay. To *Wilt*, for wither, spoken of green Herbs or Flowers, is a general word.

To *Welter*; to goe aside, or heavily, as Women with Child, or Fat People: from the old *Saxon Wealtian*, to reel or stagger; or else from the *Saxon Weltan*, to tumble or rowl, whence Weltering in blood.

To *Wear* the Pot; to cool it.

To *Weat* the Head; to look it. *v.g.* for Lice.

Wea-worth you; Woe betide you.

A *Weel*; *Lancash.* a Whirlpool, *ab AS.* Wæl, *vortex aquarum.*

Weet or *Wite*; nimble, swift: used also in the South.

Weir or *Waar*; *Northumberland*, Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina*, from the old *Saxon Waar*, *alga marina*, *Fucus marinus*. The

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Thanet Men (saith *Somner*) call it *wore* or *woore*.

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Wellaneer; alas.

To *Wend*; to go.

Westy; Dizzy, giddy.

Wharre; Crabs: *As sower as Wharre*, Cheshire.

A *Wheady Mile*; a long Mile, a Mile longer than it seems to be. Used in *Shropshire*.

Wheam or *Wheem*; near, close, so as no Wind can enter it: also very handsome and convenient for one: as, *It lies wheem for me*, Chesh. *ab AS*. *Gecweme*, grateful, acceptable, pleasant, fit.

Wheamow; Nimble; *I am very wheamow quoth the old woman, when she stept into the Milk-bowl*, Prov.

A *Whee* or *Whey*; an Heifer. The only word used here [in the East-Riding of *Yorkshire*] in that sence.

A *Wheen-Cat*; a Queen-Cat: *Catus foemina*. That Queen was used by the *Saxons* to signifie the Female Sex appears in that *QUEEN Fugol* was used for a Henfowl.

A *Wheint Lad*, *q.* quaint; a fine Lad: *ironice dictum*, Chesh. Var. Dial. Also cunning, subtle.

[82]

A *Whinner-neb*; a lean, spare-faced Man. *Whinner*, I suppose is the name of some Bird that usually builds in Whins, having a slender Bill or Neb. Mr. *Brokesby*. I rather take it to be the name of some Bird that frequents the Waters.

Whirkened; Choaked, strangled.

A *Whisket*; a Basket, a Skuttle or shallow Ped.

To *White*; to Requite: *as God white you*: God requite you, *Chesh*. Var. Dial. *white pro quite*, quite *per Aphaeresin pro requite*.

To *White*; to blame: *You lean all the white off your sell*, i.e. You remove all the blame from your self. V. *Wite*.

To *Wite*; to blame, *ab AS*. *Pæna, mulcta, q. supplicium*. *Chaucer* useth the word for blame.

To *Whoave*; *Chesh*. to cover or whelm over. *We will not kill but whoave*. Prov. *Chesh*. Spoken of a Pig or Fowl that they have overwhelmed with some Vessel in

readiness to kill. *Ab AS.* Hwolf, Hwalf, a Covering or Canopy: Verb. *Hwalfian*
camerare, fornicare.

To *Widdle*; to fret.

Wigger; strong. A clear pitch'd *wigger* Fellow.

The *Wikes* of the Mouth; the Corners of the Mouth.

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To *Wizzle*; to get any thing away sliely.

A *Who Whiskin*; a whole great drinking pot. *Who* being the *Cheshire Dialect* for whole, and a *Whiskin* signifying a Black-Pot.

Whook't every joynt; shook every joynt, *Chesh.*

A *Wiegh*, or *Waagh*; a Leaver, a Wedge, *ab AS.* Wæge, *Pondus, massa, libra.*

Willern; peevish, willful, à Saxon, *Willer*, willing.

A *Wilk* or *Whilk*; a Periwinkle or Sea-Snail, *ab AS.* Wealk, *cochlea marina, Limax marinus: Higgin.* $\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ *Turbo, cochlea marina, quâ olim ad buccinandum utebantur. Hoc à verbo* Wealcan *volvere, revolvere, quia sci. ejus testa in orbem, spirae in modum contorquetur, Skinner.*

A *Wind-berry*; a *Bill-berry*, or *Whortle-berry.*

A *Wisket*; v. *Whisket.*

Winly; quietly.

Woot. -----

A *Wogh*; a Wall: *Lancashire, ab AS.* Wag, *Paries*, elsewhere in the North *Wogh* is used for *Wooll*, by a change of the *Dialect.*

[84]

To *Wonne* or *Wun*; to dwell: to haunt or frequent: *as where won you? where dwell you? ab AS.* Wunian, *Gewunian, Habitare, manere, Belg.* Woonen, *Teut.* Wonen, *Wohnen: habitare, morari. Haec ab As.* Wunian, *Gewunian. Assuescere, q.d. Ubi soles aut frequentas?*

Wood-wants; holes in a post or piece of Timber, *q.d.* places wanting Wood.

Worch bracco; Chesh. i.e. Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon ones Work. *Var. Dial.*

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To be *Worried*; to be choak'd. *Worran* in the ancient *Saxon* signifies to destroy: in which sense we still say, A Dog *worries* Sheep.

A *Wreasel*; a Weasel.

Wrangle-streas; or Straws: *i.e.* Bents, *item* Windle Straws.

A *Wright*; is the only word in use here [East Riding of *Yorksh.*] for a Carpenter. Mr. *Brokesby*.

To *Wyte*; *i.e.* blame, v. *Wite*.

Y.

Yane; one: *yance*; once: *Var. Dial.*

[85] *Yare*; Covetous, desirous, eager: also nimble, ready, fit, ticklish. It is used also in the South, à *Teut.* *Geahe*, *Geah*, *Fervidus*, *promptus*, *praeceps*, *impatiens*: *Geahe Praecipitia*, *Jearen*, *Fervere*, *effervescere*: *vel parum deflexo sensu ab As.* *Gearo*, *Gearre*, *Chaucero etiam Yare*, *Paratus*, *promptus*, &c. v. *Skinner cui prae reliquis omnibus arridet Etymon*, *ab AS.* *Georn*, *studiosus*, *sedulus*, *diligens*, *intentus*. Spoken of Grass or Pastures, it is fresh, green.

Yearly; *valdè*: *yearly* much; *yearly* great, that is very great.

The *Yeender* or *Eender*; the Forenoon, *Derbysh.*

A *Yate*; a Gate.

Yeander; yonder, *Var. Dial.*

Yewd or *Yod*; went, *yewing*, going: *ab AS.* *Eode*; *ivit*, *iter fecit*, *concessit*, he went. *Chaucero Yed*, *Yeden*, *Yode eodem sensu*. *Spencer* also in his *Fairy Queen*, lib. I.c.10.

He that the blood-red Billows like a Wall,

On either side disparted with his Rod.

Till all his Army dry-foot through them

Yod,

Speaking of Moses.

Yoom; Oven: *Var. Dial.*

To *Yowfter*; to Fester.

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Yu-batch; Christmas-batch. Yu-block or Yule-block; Christmas block: Yu-gams or Yule-gams; Christmas games: ab AS. Gehul: Dan. Jule-dag natalis Christi: Hoc forte à Latino. Hebraeo Jubilum, Skinner.

Yuck; Linc. à Belg. Jeucken, Joocken, Teut. Jeucken, prurire: Jucken, Fricare, Scabere.

[87]

South and East Countrey

Words.

A.

An Alp or Nope; a Bulfinch. I first took notice of this word in Suffolk, but find since that it is used in other Counties, almost generally all over England.

An Amper: a fault or flaw in Linnen or Woollen Cloath, Suss. Skinner makes it to be a word much used by the common or Countrey people in Essex to signifie a Tumor, Rising or Postule, vel ab AS. Ampre, Ompre, varix: vel à Teut. Empor, sursum, empor heben, emporen, elevare, q.d. cutis elevatio.

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Anewst; nigh, almost, near hand, about, circiter. Suss. and other places of the West, ab AS. On-neaweste, propè, juxta, secus, near nigh: à Praep. On, and neaweste vicinia.

Arders; Fallowings or Plowings of Ground. This is also a Northern word.

Argol; Tartar or Lees of Wine.

Atter; matter, Pus, sanies: à Teut. & Belg. Eyter ejusdem significati, vel ab ejus parente, AS. Ater, virus.

Auk and aukward; untoward, unhandy, ineptus, ab AS. Æwerd, perversus, aversus; hoc ab Æ Praep. loquelari negativa privativa & Weard versùs, quasi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem à natura comparatus est; iratâ Minervâ natus. Huic autem Aukward omnino tum sensu tum Etymo opponitur Toward. This is a word used also in the North, as I am informed by Mr. Brokesby.

B.

A Barth; a warm place or pasture for Calves or Lambs.

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A *Barken* or (as they use it in *Sussex*) *Barton*: a yard of a House, a Backside, *vel à verbo*, to *Barre*, *vel à Germ. Ber-*

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gen, Abscondere, AS. Beorgan munire, q.d. Locus clausus, respectu sci. agrorum.

Baven; Brush Faggots, with the Brush-wood at length, or in general Brush-wood. *Nescio an q.d. Feuine Gallicè à Feu, Focus. Vir Rev. deflectit à Belg. Bauwen, Teut. Bawen, Ædificare, cum fiat ex reliquiis arborum pro aedificiis succisarum, Skinner. Utrumque Etymon me iudice ineptum.*

Bain; Lithe, limber-joynted, that can bend easily, *Suffolk.*

Behither; On this side, it answers to beyond, *Suss.*

Behounc'd; Tricked up and made fine; a Methaphor taken from a Horse's Hounces, which is that part of the Furniture of a Cart-horse, which lies spread upon his Collar, *Ess.* Ironically used.

A *Bishop*; The little spotted Beetle commonly called the Lady-cow, or Lady-bird. I have heard this Insect in other places called a *Golden-Knop*; and doubtless in other Countries it hath other Names.

A *Bigge*; A Pap or Teat, *Ess.*

A *Billard*; A Bastard Capon, *Suss.*

The *Bird* of the Eye; the Sight or Pupil, *Suff.*

Blighted Corn; Blasted Corn, *Suss.* *Blight idem quod Milldew, i.e. mel rosci-*

[90]

dum, vel roscida quaedam melligo quae fruges corrumpit: nescio an à Teut Bleych, pallidus, à colore scilicet, Skinner.

Bogge; Bold, forward, sawcy. So we say, a very *bog* Fellow.

A *Bumby*; A deep place of Mire and Dung; a filthy Puddle.

A *Bugge*; Any Insect of the *Scarabaei* kind. It is, I suppose, a word of general use.

Budge; Adject. Brisk, jocund. You are very *Budge*. To *Budge* verbally is to stir, or move, or walk away, in which sense it is, I suppose, of general use.

A *Bostal*; a way up a Hill, *Suss.*

Bouds; i.e. Weevils, an Insect breeding in Malt, *Norf. Suff. Ess.*

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Bown; i.e. swelled, *Norf.*

Brank; Buck-wheat: *Ess. Suff.* In some Countries of *England* they call it *crap.*

A *Break*; i.e. Land plowed the first year after it hath lain fallow in the sheep-walks,
Norf.

To *Bricken*; to bridle up the Head. A Rustick word corrupted from Bridle.

A Sow goes to *Brimme*: i.e. to Boar. Of use also in the North.

Brine it hither. i.e. bring it hither, *Suff.* Var. Dial.

To *Brite*; spoken of Hops when they be over-ripe, and shatter.

[91]

To *Brook up*; spoken of Clouds; when they draw together, and threaten rain, they are said to brook up.

To *Brutte*; to Browse, *Suss.* Dial.

The *Buck*; the breast *Suss.* it is used for the Body or the Trunck of the Body; in *Dutch* and old *Saxon* it signifies the Belly, *the buck of a cart*; i.e. the body of a cart.

Bucksome; Blithe, jolly, frolick, chearly, some write it *Buxome*; *ab AS.* Bocsum, *Obediens, tractabilis, hoc à verbo Bugan flectere, q.d. flexibilis: quod eo confirmatur, quod apud Chaucerum Buxumness exponitur* lowliness. *Skinner.* It's used also in the North.

A *Bud*; a weaned Calf of the first year, *Suss.* because the Horns are then in the Bud.

Bullimong; Oats, Pease, and Vetches mixed, *Ess.*

A *Buttal*; a Bittern; *à Latino Buteo.* In the North a *Mire-Drum.*

C.

A *Caddow*; a Jack-daw, *Norf.* In *Cornwal* they call the *Guilliam* a Kiddaw.

[92]

Carpet-way; i.e. Green-way.

A *Cadma*; the least of the Pigs which a Sow hath at one fare; commonly they have one that is signally less than the rest; it is also called the *Whinnock.*

A *Carre*; a wood of Alder or other Trees in a moist boggy place.

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A *Cart-rake*; *Ess.* A Cart-track, in some Countries called a Cart-rut, but more improperly; for whether it be *Cart-rake*, or originally *Cart-track*, the Etymology is manifest, but not so of *Cart-rut*.

Catch-land; Land which is not certainly known to what Parish it belongeth; and the Minister that first gets the Tithes of it enjoys it for that year; *Norf.*

A *Chavish*; a chatting or prattling noise among a great many, *Suss.*

Chizzell; Bran: à *Teut.* Kiesell, *Siliqua*, *Gluma*. *Suss. Kent.* It is also used in the North.

The *Church-litten*; the Church-yard: *Suss. Wilt.* fort. *ab AS.* Lædan, *Teut.* Leyten, *ducere*, *q.d. via ducens ad templum*, Skinner.

A *Chuck*; a great Chip, *Suss.* in other Countries they call it a *Chunck*.

Cledgy; i.e. stiff. *Kent.*

Clever; Neat, smooth, cleany wrought, dextrous, à *Fr. G. Leger*, cleverly, *q.d.*

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Legerly, Skinner. Of use also in the North.

A *Cobweb morning*; i.e. a misty Morning. *Norf.*

A *Combe*; a Valley, *Devon. Corn.* *Ab AS.* Comb, comp. à *C. Br. eoque antiquo Gallico Kum*, *Cwmm*, *unde defluxit Gallicum recens Combe*, *Vallis utrinque collibus obsita*, Skinner.

A *Coomb* or *Coumb* of Corn; Half a Quarter, à *Fr. G. Comble utrumque à Lat. Cumulus*.

A *Cob-iron*; an Andiron, *Ess. Leicestershire*.

A *Cob*; a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob or Seed-lib, is such a Basket for Sowing.

To *Cope*; i.e. to chop or exchange, used by the Coasters of *Norf. Suff. &c.* As also *Yorkshire*.

A *Cosset Lamb* or *Colt*, &c. i.e. a cade Lamb, a Lamb or Colt brought up by the hand, *Norf. Suff.* This word Dr. *Hammond*, in his Annotations on the New Testament, p.356. *Act. cap. 7.* derives from the *Hebrew* קסימא signifying a Lamb.

Costard; the Head. It is a kind of opprobrious word, used by way of Contempt.

[94]

A *Cottrel*; *Cornw. Devonsh.* a Trammel to hang the Pot on over the fire. Used also in the North.

A *Cove*; a little Harbor for Boats, West Countrey. Used also in the North from *Cavea*.

To *Couere*; to ruck down, *ut mulieres solent ad mingendum, ab. It Covare: Fr. G. Couver, incubare, hoc à Lat. cubare.* It seems to be a general word.

A *Cowl*; a Tub, *Ess.*

A *Cowslip*; that which is elsewhere called an *Oxeslip*.

A *Cragge*; a small Beer-vessel.

A *Crotch-tail*; a Kite; *Milvus caudâ forcipatâ.*

Crank; Brisk, merry, jocund, *Essex: Sanus, integer: Sunt qui derivant à Belg. & Teut. Kranek, quod prorsus contrarium sc. aegrum significat. Ab istis autem antiphrasibus totus abhorreo. Mallem igitur deducere ab Un vel Onkranck, non aeger, omissa per injuriam temporis initiali syllabâ, Skinner.* It is also used in *Yorkshire*. Mr. *Brokesby.*

Crap; Darnel, *Suss.* In *Worcerstershire* and other Countries they call Buck-wheat *Crap*.

Crible; course Meal, a degree better than Bran: *à Latino cribrum.*

[95]

A *Crock*; an Earthen Pot to put Butter or the like in, *ab AS. Croca, Teut. Krug, Belg. Krogh, Kroegh, C. Br. Crochan, Dan. Kruck, Olla fictilis, vas fictile, Urceus, Skinner.*

To *Crock*; *Ess.* to black one with soot, or black of a Pot or Kettle, or Chimney-stock, this black or soot is also substantively called *Crock*.

Crones; old Ewes.

A *Cratch* or *Critch*: a Rack: *ni fallor à Lat. Cratica, Craticula, Crates.*

Crawly mawly; indifferently well, *Norfolk.*

A *Culver*: a Pigeon or Dove, *ab AS. Culfer, Columba.*

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Dag; Dew upon the Grass. Hence daggles tail is spoken of a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt.

It *Dares* me; it pains or grieves me. *Ess. ab. AS. Dare*, signifying hurt, harm, loss. Used also in the North.

A *Dilling*; a Darling or best beloved Child.

[96]

A *Dibble*; an Instrument to make Holes in the Ground with, for setting Beans, Pease or the like. Of general use.

Dish-meat; Spoon-meat, *Kent*.

To *Ding*; to sling, *Ess.* In the North it signifies to beate.

A *Dodman*; a shell-snail or Hodmandod, *Norf.*

A *Doke*; a deep Dint or Furrow, *Ess. Suff.*

A *Dool*; a long narrow Green in a plowed Field with plowed Land on each side it: a broad balk. *Fortè à Dale*, a Valley, because when the standing Corn grows on both sides it, it appears like a Valley. Of use also in the North.

The *Dorr*; the common great round-bodied black Beetle.

A *Douter*; an Extinguisher, *qu. Doouter.*

A *Drazell*; a dirty Slut.

To *Drill* a Man in; to decoy or flater a Man into any thing. To *Drill*, is to make a Hole with a Piercer or Gimlet.

[97]

E.

Ellinge; Solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours: *q. elongatus. Suss. à Gallico* Esloigner. *Ellende* in the ancient *Saxon* signifies *procul*, far off, far from.

Ernful, *i.e.* Lamentable.

Ersh; The same that *Edish*, the Stubble after the Corn is cut, *Suss. Edisc* is an old *Saxon* word signifying sometimes *Roughings*, *Aftermathes*.

F.

Fairy-sparks or *Shel-fire*: *Kent.* often seen on clothes in the night.

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A *Fare* of Pigs is so many as a Sow bringeth forth at one time. To *farrow* is a word peculiar to a Sows bringing forth Pigs. Our Language abounds in unnecessary words of this and other kinds. So a Sheep is said to *Yean*, a Cow to *Calve*, a Mare to *Foal*, a Bitch to *Whelp*, &c. All which words signifie no more than *Parere*, to bring forth. So for Sexes we have the like superfluous words,

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as Horse and Mare, Bull and Cow, Ram and Sheep, Dog and Bitch, Boar and Sow, &c. Whereas the Difference of Sex were better signified by a Termination.

Feabes or *Feaberries*; Gooseberries *Suff.* *Leicestershire.* *Thebes* in *Norf.*

Fenny; *i.e.* Mouldy: *Fenny Cheese*, mouldy Chese, *Kent.* *ab AS.* *Fennig*, *mucidus.*

Fimble Hemp; Early ripe Hemp.

Flags; the Surface of the Earth which they pare off to burn: the upper turf: *Norf.*

To *Flaite*; to affright or scare: *Flaited* is the same as gastered.

A *Flasket*; a long shallow Basket.

Foison or *Fizon*; the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs. The Heart and Strength of it, *Suff.* à *Gallico* *Foissonner*: *abundare, vel fortè, à Teut.* *Feist, pinguis.*

Footing time, *Norf.* is the same with *Upsetting time* in *Yorkshire*, when the *Puerpera* gets up.

A *Fostal*; *fortè Forestal*: a way leading from the high way to a great House, *Suss.*

Frapald or *Frapard*; *Fretful*, *peevish*, *cross*, *froward*. As *Froward* comes from *from*, so may *Frapard*.

[99]

A *Frower*; an Edge-tool used in cleaving lath.

To *Frase*; to break, *Norf.* It is likely from the *Latin* word *frangere*.

Frobly mobly; indifferently well.

G.

To *Gaster*; to scare or affright suddenly. *Gastred*, *Perterrefactus*: *ab AS.* *Gast*, *Spiritus*, *Umbra*, *Spectrum*, *q.d. Spectri alicujus visu territus, vel q.d. Gastrid vel ridden*,

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i.e. à spectro aliquo vel Ephialte inuasus & quasi inequitatus, Skinner. It is a word of common use in *Essex*.

A *Gattle head*: *Cambr.* a forgetful person: *ab AS.* Ofer-geotol *oblivious, immemor.*

To *Gaincope*, to go cross a Field the nearest way, to meet with something.

Gant; Slim, slender. It is, I suppose, a word of general use.

Gatteridge-tree is *Cornus foemina*, or Prickwood, and yet *Gatteridge-berries* are the Fruit of *Euonymus Theophrasti*, *i.e.* Spindle-tree or Louse-berry.

Gare-brain'd; very heedless. *Hare-brain'd* is also used in the same sence: the

[100]

Hare being a very timorous Creature minds nothing for fear of the Dogs, rushes upon any thing. *Garish* is the same, signifying one that is as 'twere in a fright, and so heeds nothing.

Geazon; scarce, hard to come by, *Ess.*

A *Gibbet*; a great Cudgel, such as they throw up Trees to beat down the Fruit.

A *Gill*; a Rivulet, a Beck, *Suss.*

A *Gimlet*; an Instrument to bore a small hole, called also Screw.

A *Goffe*; a Mow of Hay or Corn. *Essex.*

Gods good; Yeast, *Barm. Kent, Norf. Suff.*

Gole; Big, large, full and florid. It is said of rank Corn or Grass, that the Leaf, Blade, or Ear is *goal*: so of a young Cockrel when his Comb and Gills are red and turgid with blood, that he is *goal*.

A *Gotch*; a large earthen or stone drinking Pot with a great Belly like a Jugg.

To *Goyster*; to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *Suss.* Used also in *Yorkshire*.

Gowts; *Somersetshire. Canales, cloacae, seu sentinae subterraneae, proculdubio à Fr. G. Gouttes, gutae, & inde verb. Es-*

[101]

gouter, guttatim transfluere. Omnia manifestè à Lat. Gutta, Skinner.

A *Grain-staff*; a Quarter-staff with a pair of short Tines at the end, which they call Grains.

To *Grain* or *Grane*; to choak or throttle.

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A *Gratton*; an Ersh or Eddish. *Suss.* Stubble, *Kent.*

The *Gray* of the Morning; Break of day, and from thence till it be clear light. That part of time that is compounded of Light and Darkness, as Gray is of white and black, which answer thereto.

A *Grippe* or *Grindlet*; a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

H.

A *Hagester*; a Magpie, *Kent.*

A *Hale*; *Suff.* *i.e.* a trammel in the *Essex* Dialect, *V.* Tramel.

A *Haw*; *Kent.* A Close: *ab AS.* Haga seu Hæg, *Agellulus seu Cors juxta domum, hoc ab AS.* Hegian sepire.

To *Hare*; to affright or make wild: to go *harum starum.*

To *Heal*; to Cover, *Suss.* As, *To heal the fire, to heal a House: to heal a person in bed, i.e.* to cover them, *ab As.* Helan,

[102]

to hide, cover or heal: hence in the West he that covers a House with Slates, is called a *Healer* or *Hellier.*

To *hie*; to make haste: unde *Hith* haste.

Haulm or *Helm*; Stubble gathered after the Corn is inned: *ab AS.* Healm, Hielm, *Stipula, Culmus. Omnia à Lat. Calamus vel culmus.*

Hogs; Young sheep, *Northamptonshire.* Used also in the same sense in *Yorkshire.*

Hoddy; well, pleasant, in good tune or humor.

A *How*; pronounced as mow and throw; a narrow Iron Rake without Teeth, to cleanse Gardens from Weeds, *Rastrum Gallicum.*

A *Hornicle*; a Hornet, *Suss.* Dial.

To *Hotagoe*; to move nimbly, spoken of the Tongue, *Suss.* *You hotagoe your tongue.*

A *Holt*; a Wood, an ancient *Saxon* word.

Hover ground; *i.e.* light ground.

To *Hummer*; to begin to neigh: *Vox Onomatopoeum.*

[103]

I.

The Door *stands a Jarr*; *i.e.* the Door stands half open, *Norf.*

A *Jugglemear*; a Quagmire, *Devonshire.*

An *Ice-bone*; *i.e.* a Rump of Beef, *Norf.*

K.

Kedge; Brisk, Budge, Lively. *Suffolk.*

A *Keeve*; *Devon.* a Fat wherein they work their Beer up before they tun it.

Kelter or *Kilter*; Frame, order, *Proculdubio (inquit Skinnerus) à Dan.* *Opkilter succingo, Kilter, Cingo; vel fortè à voce cultura. Non absurde etiam deflecti posset à Teut. Kelter, torcular, Skinnerus quem adi sis.*

The *Kerse*; the Furrow made by the Saw, *Suss. Ess.*

A *Kerle* of Veal; Mutton, &c. a Loin of those Meats, *Devon.*

A *Kidder*; Badger, Huckster, or Carrier of Goods on Horseback, *Essex, Suffolk.*

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A *Knacker*; One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horses.

Knolles; Turneps, *Kent.*

L.

To *Lack*; to dispraise.

A *Largess, Largitio*; a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a *Largess* so many times as there are pence given. It is also used generally by good Authors for any gift.

A *Lawn* in a Park; Plain untilled Ground.

Laye, as *Lowe* in the North, the Flame of Fire; tho it be peculinary used for the steam of Charcoal or any other burnt Coal, and so distinguished from Flame, as a more general word.

A *Leap* or *Lib*; *Suss.* Half a Bushel: in *Essex* a Seed Leap or Lib is a Vessel or Basket to carry Corn in, on the Arm to sow. *ab AS. Sæd-Leap, a Seed-basket.*

To *Lease* and *Leasing*; to glean and gleaning, spoken of Corn, *Suss. Kent.*

A *Letch* or *Lech*; a Vessel to put Ashes in to run water through, to make Lee or *Lixivium* for washing of Cloaths. A Buck.

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Lee or *Lew*; Calm, under the Wind. *Suss.*

A *Leef* or *Leve*; as willingly, as good; spoken of a thing equally eligible. *Lever* in *Chaucer* signifies rather, tho this Comparative be not now in use with us.

A *Three* or *four-way Leet*; *trivium vel quadrivium*; where three or four ways meet.

A *Lift*; *i.e.* a Stile that may be opened like a Gate, *Norf.*

Lither; Lithe, flexible. It is used also for lazy, slothful.

Litten; V. Church-litten. *Lic-tune Saxonice coemiterium.*

Lizen'd Corn; *q.* Lessened, *i.e.* lank or shrank Corn, *Suss.*

Long it hither; Reach it hither, *Suff.*

A *Loop*; A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure.

Lourdy; Sluggish, *Suss.* From the *French* *Lourd*, *socors*, *ignavus*, *Lourdant*, *Lourdin Bardus*. Dr. *Heylin* in his *Geography* will have *Lourdan* for a sluggish lazy Fellow to be derived from *Lord Dane*; for that the *Danes* when they were Masters here, were distributed singly into private Houses, and in each called the *Lord Dane*, who lorded it there, and lived such a slothful idle Life.

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A *Lynchett*; a green Balk to divide Lands.

M.

A *Mad*; an Earth Worm, *Ess.* from the *High Dutch* *Maden*.

Mazzards; Black Cherries. *West Countrey.*

A *Meag* or *Meak*; a Pease-Hook, *Ess.*

A *Mere*; *i.e.* *Lynchet*.

To be *Mirk'd* or *Merk'd*; to be troubled or disturbed in ones mind, to be startled. Probably from the *Saxon* *Merk*, signifying dark.

Misagaft; Mistaken, misgiven, *Suss.*

A *Mixon*; Dung laid on a heap or bed to rot and ripen, *Suss. Kent.* I find that this word is of general use all over *England*. *Ab AS.* *Mixen*, *Sterquilinium: utr. à Meox*, *fimus: hoc forte à misceo. & miscela: quia est miscela omnium alimentorum.*

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A *Modher* or *Modder*, *Mothther*; a Girl or young Wench: used all over the Eastern Part of *England*, v.g. *Essex*, *Suff.* *Norf.* *Cambr.* From the ancient *Danish* word *Moer*, *Quomodo* (saith Sir H. *Spelman* in *Glossario*) à *Danis oriundi Norfolcienses pu-*
[107]

ellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident Angli preteri, vocis nescientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo suffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur est Norfolciam hanc nostram (quae inter alios aliquot Angliae Comitatus in Danorum transiit ditionem, An. Dom. 876.) Danis maximè habitatam fuisse, eorúmque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutam. Claras illi virgines & puellas (ut Arctoe gentes aliae) Moer appellabant. Inde quae canendo heroum laudes & poemata palmam retulere (teste Olao Wormio) Scaldmoer, i.e. Virgines cantatrices: quae in praeliis gloriam ex fortitudine sunt adeptae Sciold Moer hoc est Scutiferas virgines nuncupârunt. Eodem nomine ipsae, Amazones, &c. En quantum in spreta jam voce antiquae gloriae. Sed corrumpi hanc fateor vulgari labio, quod Mother matrem significans etiam pro Moer, h.e. puella pronunciat.

A *Muckinder*; a cloth hung at Childrens Girdles to wipe their Noses on, from *Mucus narium*; from which word comes also our *English Muck*, used especially in the North.

Muckson up to the Huckson; Devon. Dirty up to the Knuckles.

The *Mokes* of a Net; the Mashes or Meishes, *Suss.*

Mulch; Straw half rotten.

[108]

N.

A *Nail* of Beef, v.g. *Suss.* i.e. the weight of eight pounds.

Newing; Yeast or Barm. *Ess.*

Near now; just now, not long since, *Norf.*

To *Not*, and *Notted*; i.e. polled, shorn, *Essex.* ab *AS.* *Hnot*, ejusdem significationis.

Nush'd; Starved, in the bringing up.

O.

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Old Land; Ground that hath lain untilled a long time, and is new plowed up, *Suff.*
The same in *Essex* is called *Newland*.

Ollet; Fewel, *q.d.* Ellet, *ab AS.* Ælan, Onælan, *accendere*, *Dan.* Eld. Ignis.

Oast or *East*; the same that *Kiln* or *Kill*, *Somersetshire*, and elsewhere in the West.

Orewood; *Quaedam Algae species quae Cornubiae agors mirificè foecundat, sic dicta fortè, quod ut Aurum incolas locuplet et, & auro emi meretur. East autem vox Cornubiae ferè propria.* Sea-wrack, so called in *Cornwal*, where they manure their land with it: as they do also in *Scotland* and elsewhere.

[109]

Ope Land: Ground plowed up every year: Ground that is loose or open, *Suff.*

P.

A Paddock; a Frog: *Ess.* Minshew *deflectit à Belg.* Padde-Bufo. *A Paddock* or *Puddock* is also a little Park or Enclosure.

A Paigle; it is of use in *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Suffolk*, for a Cowslip: Cowslip with us signifying what is elsewhere called an Oxslip.

A Petticoat; is in some places used for a Mans Wastcoat.

Pease-bolt; i.e. Pease-straw: *Ess.*

Pipperidges; Barberries: *Ess.* *Suff.*

To *Play*; spoken of a Pot, Kettle, or other Vessel full of Liquor, i.e. to Boil: playing hot; boiling hot: in *Norfolk* they pronounce it *plaw*. *Vox generalis.*

A Pose; a Cold in the Head: that causes a running at the Nose.

A Poud; a Boil or Ulcer: *Suss.*

A Prigge; a small Pitcher: this is I suppose, a general word in the South Country.

Puckets; Nests of Caterpillars: *Suss.*

A Pitch; a Bar of Iron with a thick square pointed end to make holes in the ground by pitching down.

Q.

Quotted; *Suss.* Cloyed, glutted.

R.

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Rathe; early: *Suss.* as *Rathe in the morning*: i.e. early in the morning. *Rath-ripe Fruit*; i.e. early fruit, *fructus praecoces*, *ab AS.* Radh, Radhe, cito.

A *Riddle*; an oblong sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn: *ab AS.* Hriddel, *cribrum*; *hoc à Hreddan, liberare, quia sc. cribrando partes puriores à crassioribus liberentur*: because it rids the Corn from the soil and dross.

A *Ripper*; a *Pedder*, Dorser or Badger, *Suss.*

Rising; Yeast; Beergood.

Roughings; latter Grass, after Mathes.

Rosil or *Rosilly soil*; Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy: I

[111] suppose from *Rosin*, which here in *Essex* the Vulgar call *Rosill*.

To *Rue*; to sift, *Devonsh.*

S.

To *Santer* about; or go *Santering* up and down. It is derived from *Saincte terre*, i.e. The Holy Land, because of old time when there were frequent Expeditions thither: many idle persons went from place to place, upon pretence that they had taken, or intended to take the Cross upon them, and to go thither. It signifies to idle up and down, to go loitering about.

Say of it; i.e. tast of it: *Suff. Say* for *Assay*, *per Aphaeresin*, *Assay* from the *French essayer*, and the *Italian assaggiare*, to try, or prove, or attempt; all from the Latin word *sapio*, which signifies also to taste.

A *Scopperloit*; a time of idleness, a play time.

A *Seame* of Corn of any sort; a Quarter, eight Bushels: *Ess. ab AS. seam*, & *hoc fortè à Graeco σάγμα* a Load, a Burthen, a Horse-load: it seems also to have signified the quantity of eight Bushels, being often taken in that sense in *Matth. Paris. Somner*.

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A *Seam* of Wood; an Horse-load; *Suss. ejusdem originis*.

Sear; dry: opposed to green, spoken only of Wood, or the parts of Plants, from the Greek ξηρὸς *aridus*. Hence perhaps *Woodsear*.

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Seel or *seal*; time or season. *It is a fair seel for you to come at, i.e.* a fair season or time; spoken ironically to them that come late, *Ess. ab AS. Sæl. time. What Seel of day?* What time of day.

To go *Sew*; i.e. to go dry, *Suss.* spoken of a Cow.

A *Shaw*; a Wood that encompasses a Close: *Suss. ab As. scuwa umbra*, a shadow.

A *Shawle*; a Shovel to Winnow withal, *Suss. videtur contractum à Shovel.*

A *Sheat*: a young Hog: *Suff.* in Essex they call it a *shote*, both from shoot.

Shie or *shy*, apt to startle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. *It. Schifo, à Belg. schouwen, schuwen, Teut. schewen, vitare, Skinner. Vox est generalis.*

Sheld; flecked, party-coloured: *Suff. inde Sheldrake and sheld Fowle, Suss.*

To *Shimper*; to shimmer or shine, *Suss. Dial.*

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A *Showel*; a blind for a Cows Eyes: made of Wood.

To *Shun*; to shove: *Suss. Dial.*

Sibberidge; or *sibbered*; the Banes of Matrimony, *Suff. ab AS. syb, sybbe, Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.*

A *Shuck*; an husk or shell; as Bean-shucks, Bean-shells, per Anagrammatismum τω Husk forte.

Sizzing; Yeast or Barm, *Suss.* from the sound Beer or Ale make in working.

Sidy; surly, moody, *Suss.*

Sig; Urine, Chamber-lie.

Sile; filth: because usually it subsides to the bottom.

Simpson; Groundsel, *senecio, Ess. Suff.*

A *Size* of Bread, and a Cue of Bread, *Cambridge.* The one signifies half, the other one fourth part of a Half-penny Loaf. That Cue is nothing but *q*, the first Letter of quarter or quadrans is manifest. Size comes from *Scindo.*

Skaddle; *scathie*; ravenous, mischievous, *Suss. ab AS. skade, harm, hurt, damage, mischief: or scædan, lædere, nocere. Prov. One doth the Skathe, and other hath the*

Scorn: *i.e.* one doth the harm, and another bears the blame. *Supra* among the Northern words.

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A *Skip* or *Skep*; a Basket, but not to carry in the Hand: A *Bee-skip*, a Bee Hive.

Skrow; surly, dogged: used most adverbially, as to look shrow, *i.e.* to look sowlly, *Suss*.

Skeeling; an Isle or Bay of a Barn, *Suss*.

To *Skid* a Wheel; *Rotam sufflaminare*, with an Iron Hook fastned to the Axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep Hill, *Kent*.

A *Slappel*; a piece, part, or portion, *Suss*.

To *Slump*; to slip or fall plum down into any dirty or wet place: it seems to be a word made per *onomatopoeian* from the sound.

A *Snagge*; a Snail: *Suss*. Dial.

A *Snurle*; a Pose or Cold in the Head, *Coryza*, Suff.

Span New; very new: that was never worn or used. So spick and span new.

The *Snaste*; the burnt Week or Snuffe of a Candle.

A *Snathe*; the Handle of a Sithe.

A *Spurget*; a Tagge or piece of Wood to hang any thing upon.

A *Spurre-way*; a Horse way through a Mans Ground, which one may ride in by right of Custom.

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To *Spurk up*; to Spring, shoot or brisk up.

To *Squirm*; to move very nimble about, after the manner of an Eel. It is spoken of an Eel.

To *Summerland* a Ground; to lay it Fallow a year, *Suff*.

A *Soller* or *solar*, an upper Chamber or Loft, à *Latino solarium*.

To *Squat*; to bruise or make flat by letting fall: *activè*, *Suss*.

A *Staffe* of Cocks, a pair of Cocks.

A *Stank*; a Dam or Bank to stop water.

Stover; Fodder for Cattel: *ab Estover*, *Gal*.

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A *Swamp*; a low hollow place in any part of a Field.

The *Steale* of any thing; *i.e.* *manubrium*, the Handle, or *Pediculus*, the footstalk: à Belg. steel, stele. Teut. stiel *Petiolus*.

A *Speen* or *spene*; a Cows Pap: Kent. *ab AS.* spana, mammae, ubera.

A *Sosse-bangle*; a sluttish, slattering, lazy Wench; a Rustic word, only used by the vulgar.

A *Stew*; a Pool to preserve Fish for the Table: to be drawn and filled again at pleasure.

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A *Stoly* House; *i.e.* a clutter'd dirty house, *Suff.*

A *Strand*; one of the twists of a Line: be it a Horse-Hair or ought else, *Suss.*

A *Stound*; a little while: *Suff.* q.a. stand.

The *Strig*; the footstalk of any Fruit; *Petiolus*, *Suss.*

Stamwood; the Root of Trees stubbed up, *Suss.*

A *Stuckling*; an Apple-Pasty or Pye, *Suss.*

Stufnet; a Posnet or Skillet, *Suss.*

A *Stull*; a Luncheon, a great piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals, *Ess.*

Sturry; inflexible, sturdy and stiffe: *Stowre* is used in the same sense, and spoken of Cloth, in opposition to limber.

A *Stut*; a Gnat: *Somerset*, *ab AS.* stut, *Culex*.

Stover; Fodder for Cattel: as Hay, Straw, or the like, *Ess.* from the *French* estouuer *fovere*, according to *Cowel*. *Spelman* reduces it from the *French* estoffe *materia*, & estoffer, *necessaria suppeditare*.

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Swads; Pods of Pease or the like Pulse.

To *Sweale*; to singe or burn: *Suss.* a sweal'd Pig, a singed Pig: *ab AS.* swælan, to kindle, to set on fire or burn.

To *Sworle*; to snarle as a Dog doth, *Suss.*

T.

A *Tagge*; a Sheep of the first year: *Suss.*

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Techy, i.e. *Touchy*; peevish, cross, apt to be angry.

To *Tede* Grass; to spread abroad new mowen Grass: which is the first thing that is done in order to the drying it, and making it into Hay.

Tewly or *tuly*; tender, sick: *tuly* stomached, weak stomached.

To *Toll*; to entice or draw in, to decoy or flatter: as the Bell tolling calls in the people to the Church.

Temse-bread; i.e. sifted Bread: from the *French* word *Tamis*, a Sieve or Sierce.

Very Tharky; very dark: *Suff*.

A *Theave*: an Ewe of the first year: *Ess*.

[118] *Tiching*; *Devonsh. Cornw.* setting up Turves that so they may be dried by the Sun, and fit to burn upon Land.

To *Tine* or *tin* a Candle; to light it: *ab AS. Tynan, accendere; hinc* Tinder.

A *Tovet* or *Tofet*; half a bushel: *Kent. à nostro* Two, *AS. Tu, Duo, & Fat mensuram unius pecci signante*, a Peck.

A *Trammel*: an Iron Instrument hanging in the Chimney: whereon to hang Pots or Kettles over the fire, *Ess*.

Treaf; peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

A *Tumbrel*; a Dung-Cart.

Trewets or *Truets*; Pattens for Women, *Suff*.

A *Trip* of Sheep; i.e. a few Sheep, *Norf*.

A *Trug*; a Trey for Milk or the like: *Suss. Dial*.

To *Trull*; to trundle: *per contractionem, Suss*.

V.

To *Vang*; to answer for at the Font as Godfather. He *vang'd to me at the Vant*, *Somersetsh. in Baptisterio pro me suscepit: ab AS. Fengan, to receive, also*

[119] to undertake, *verso f in v pro more loci*.

Velling; Plowing up the Turf or upper surface of the Ground, to lay on heaps to burn. *West-Country*.

A *Voor*; a Furrow: *Suss.*

A *Vollow*; a Fallow: *Suss.* Generally in the *West-Country* they use *v*, instead of *f* and *z* instead of *s*.

Vrith; Eththerings or windings of Hedges, *teneri rami Coryli, quibus inflexis sepes colligant & stabiliunt: ab AS. Wrydhan, torquere, distorquere, contratorquere: Wridha, lorum, Wridelf, Fascia, quia sci. hi rami contorti instar lori & Fasciae sepes colligant, Skinner.*

W.

Wattles; made of split Wood in fashion of Gates, wherein they use to fold Sheep, as elsewhere in Hurdles, *Suss. ab AS. Watelas, Crates, Hurdles.*

Welling of Whey; is heating it scalding hot, in order to the taking off the Curds: *Welling* or *walling*, in old *English*, is boyling.

A *Wem*; a small fault, hole, decay or blemish, especially in cloth, *Ess. ab AS. wem*, a blot, spot or blemish.

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A *Were* or *wair*; a Pond or Pool of water, *ab AS. wær* a Fish-Pond, a place or Engine for catching and keeping of Fish.

A *Whapple way*; i.e. where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only, *Suss.*

A *Wheden*; a simple person: *West.*

A wheady Mile; A Mile beyond expectation, longer than it seems to be.

Whicket for *whacket*; or *quittee* for *quattee*; i.e. *Quid pro quo*, Kent.

To *Whimper*; to begin to cry.

A *Whittle*; a double Blanket: which Women wear over their Shoulders in the *West-Country*, as elsewhere short Cloaks, *ab AS. Hwitel, Sagum, Saga, laena*, a kind of Garment, a Cassock, an *Irish* Mantle, &c. *v. Somner.*

Widows bench; a share of the Husbands Estate which Widows in *Sussex* enjoy, beside their Joyntures.

To *Wimme*; *Suss. Dial.* i.e. Winnow.

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A *Wind-row*; the Greens or Borders of a Field dug up, in order to the carrying the Earth on to the Land to mend it. It is called Windrow because it is laid in rows, and exposed to the Wind.

Woadmel; a hairy coarse stuff made of Island Wooll: and brought thence by our Seamen to *Norf. Suff. &c.*

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Woodcock Soil; Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock colour and is not good.

Y.

Yare; nimble, sprightly, smart, *Suffolk.*

A *Yaspen* or *Yeepsen*; in Essex signifies as much as can be taken up in both Hands joyn'd together. *Gouldman* renders it *vola seu manipulus, fortean à nostro* Grasping, *elisâ propter euphoniâ literâ caninâ r, and g, in y facillimâ sanè & vulgatissima nostrae linguae mutatione transeunte: q.d. quantum quis vola comprehendere potest, Skinner.*

In *Sussex* for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, &c. for neck nick, for throat throtte, for choak, chock. Set'n down, let'n stand, come again and fet'n anon. C'have cat so much c'ham quit a quot, *Devon.* i.e. I can eat no more, I have eat so much that I am cloyed.

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A Catalogue of Local Words parallel'd with *British* or *Welsh*, by my learned and ingenious friend Mr. *Edward Lloyd of Oxford.*

The Syllables thus mark'd ^are long thus ' very short and smart.

1. [English] An *Ark*; a large Chest for Corn.

1. [British] *Arkh*, Lat. Arca, cista. But the modern signification is a Coffin. It is doubtless of the same origin with the Latin word, though we cannot say that all that are so have been borrowed from the *Romans.*

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2. [English] An *Attercop*; A Spiders Web. Mr. *Nicolson* gives the Etymology of this word from the *Saxon*. I rather think it originally *British*, because remaining in use only in *Cumberland*.

2. [British] *Cop*, and *Coppin* is a Spider; but a Spiders web we call *gwêr-cop* and corruptly *Gwydyr goppyn*.

3. [English] An *Aumbry*: a Cupboard.

3. [British] *Almari* signifies the same thing in *Welsh*, but it's now grown obsolete. I suppose we might have it of the *Normans*.

4. [English] *Bragget*; a sort of compound drink or Metheglin.

4. [British] *Bràgod* idem. A common drink among Country people in their Feasts or Wakes.

5. [English] A *Bratt*; Semicinctum ex vilissimo panno.

5. [British] *Bràthay*; Rags, *Brettyn*, a rag; *Brèthyn*, Woollen cloth, Hibernis Bredhy^n.

6. [English] *Braugh wham*; a sort of meat in *Lancashire*.

6. [English] *Brwkhan*, a sort of Lhymry.

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7. [English] A *Capo*; A working Horse.

7. [British] *Kephyl*, a Horse. The *Irish* call a working Horse *Kappwl*. All of the same original with *Caballus*.

8. [English] A *Cod*; a Pillow; *AS*. *Codde est Pera*, *Marsupium*. *Matth.* 10.10. *Graeci* κώδια lectis hyemem imponebant, ut aestate ψιάθος, *Autore Laertio lib.* 2. in *Menedemo*, Mr. *Nicolson*.

8. [British] *Kw^d* and *Kôd*, a Bag.

9. [English] A *Crag*; a Rock. In *Lycia* *Cragus* mons quidam est dictus *Stephano* autore, *Cujus* etiam meminit *Horatius*.

Aut viridis Cragi, &c. Mr. *Nicolson*.

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9. [British] *Kraig*, a Rock I conjecture this word to be originally *British*.
10. [English] *Cole* or *Keale*; Potage.
10. [British] *Kawl*, idem Sic Armoricanis. This word run through many.

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Languages or Dialects, and is nothing but the Latine *Caulis* a Synonyme of *Brassica*, called thence Colewort.

11. [English] *Coping*; the top or roof of a Wall.
11. [British] *Koppa*, The top of any thing.
12. [English] *Dare*; Harm or pain.
12. [British] *Dêra*; Phrenesis, unde y Gyndharedh, Insania, furor.
13. [English] *Trinket*; a Porringer.
13. [British] *Trànked*, idem.
14. [English] A *Dub*; a Pool of water.
14. [British] Hibernis Tybyr Fons; nobis *Dwv'r*, Aqua.
15. [English] A *Doubler*; a Dish.
15. [British] *Dwbler* in *Cardiganshire* signifies the same.
16. [English] A *Dool*.
16. [British] *Dól*, a Meadow by a River side.
17. [English] An *Ellmother*; a Stepmother.
17. [British] *Ail*, the second; so that perhaps a Stepmother might be called the second Mother.

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18. [English] *Elden*; fewel, ab *AS.* Æled. Ignis.
18. [British] *Aelwyd*, The Hearth.
19. [English] A *Garth*; a Yard.
19. [British] *Gardh*, a Garden.
20. [English] *Grig*; Salopiensibus Heath.
20. [British] *Gry^g*, Heath.
21. [English] *Greès*; Stairs.
21. [British] *Grisiay*, idem: Borrowed doubtless from the *French*.

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22. [English] He, She.

22. [British] Hi, She. In pronunciation there is no difference.

23. [English] To *Heal*; to Cover.

23. [British] *Hilio*, to cover. Perhaps we have received it from the *English*, which may be the reason Dr. *Davies* hath omitted it in his Lexicon. It is a word generally used in North *Wales*.

24. [English] *Helo*; Bashful.

24. [British] *Gw[^]yl*, Bashful, which in the feminine gender is *w[^]yl*, as *Mer[^]khw[^]yl*, a bashful Maid: and so in some other cases according to the idiome of this [127] Language. v. g. *y maeyn w[^]yl*, He is bashful.

25. [English] *Knoll*; a little round Hill, ab AS. *Cnolle*, the top or cop of a Hill or Mountain.

25. [British] *Klol*, the Head. The Hills in *Wales* are generally denominated by metaphors from some parts of the body. Ex. gr. *Pen maenmawr*, *y Bènglog*, *Tal y` Lhykhay*, *Ker`n y Bw`kh*, *y vròn dèg*, *Kev`n y Braikh*, *y Grimmong*. *Pen* signifying a Head, *Penglog* a Skull; *Tal* the forehead; *Kern* one side of the Face *y Vron* the Breast; *Keven* the Back. *Braikh* an Arm, and *Krimmog* a Leg.

26. [English] The *Speer*, the Chimney Post.

26. [British] *Yspyr*, idem.

27. [English] *Stouk*; the handle of a Pail.

27. [British] *Ystw`k*, a milking Pail.

28. [English] *Tabern*; a Cellar.

28. [British] *Tavarn*, an Alehouse: a word

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in all probability borrowed from the Latine, though the *Irish* use it also in the same sence.

29. [English] To *Ware* ones money; to spend it or lay it out.

29. [British] *Gwarrio*, to spend mony; which according to the propriety of the *Welsh* becomes sometimes *Wàrrio*, E.g. *Eu a warriodh ei goron*. He spent his Crown.

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30. [English] *Yule*; Christmass, Fr. Junius (in Lexico suo AS.) vocem Zehul factum putat κατ' ἔξοχήν à Britan. *Gwyl*, Festum Feviae Mr. *Nicolson*. So that *Yule* is originally nothing else but *Vigiliae*, as Mr. *Lloyd* rightly judgeth.

30. [British] *Gwiliay*, idem: which according to the *Welsh* Syntax is sometimes *Wiliay*. Properly it signifies only Holydays, and is doubtless derived from the Latine word *Vigiliae*.

31. [English] A *Fowmart*, a Polecat. Martes is a noted Beast of this verminous kind,

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desired for their Furs; whence perchance the Polecat might be denominated *Foumart* q. Foul mart from its stinking smell.

31. [British] *Phw'lbart*, idem.

32. [English] *Durdum*, noise.

32. [British] *Dwrdrh*, noise; hence *Dadwrdrh*, Contention.

33. [English] A *Gavelick*; an Iron crow.

33. [British] *Gwiv*, a leaver. *Gavel*, a Hok.

34. [English] A *Middin*; a Dunghil.

34. [British] *Ming*, Dirt.

35. [English] A *Mear*; a Lake, From the Latine *Mare*.

35. [British] *Mèr*, Water; whence Sallow-trees are called *Merhelig* h.e. *Salices aquaticae*.

36. [English] An *Elk*; a wild Swan.

36. [British] *Elkys*, Wild Geese.

37. [English] *Saime*, which we pronounce sometimes *Seame*. It signifies not only Goose-grease, but in general any kind of Grease or Sewet or Oil, wherewith our Clothiers anoint or besmear their Wool to make it run or draw out in Spinning. It is a general word in most Countries.

37. [British] *Saim*, Grease, of the same Fountain doubtless with the Latine word *Sebum*. I should rather think with the Hebrew *Shamen* Pinguèdo. *Sevum* not being a general

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word for Fat or Grease, but proper for Tallow or hard Fat.

38. [English] *Spokes* of a Wheel.

38. [British] *Yspagay*, Legs, used also metaphorically for the feet of a Stool.

39. [English] A *Glaive*; a Sword or Bill.

39. [British] *Glaiv*, a Bill, it is *French* word.

40. [English] A *Riddle*; a course Sieve. We make a difference between a Riddle & a Sieve. A Riddle is of an oblong figue, whereas a Sieve is round: and a Riddle is made of round Wickers placed longways one by another, whereas a Sieve is made of thin long Plates, as it were woven together, so that the holes of it are four-square.

40. [British] *Rhidilh*, idem.

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A Catalogue of North Country Words received from Mr. *Tomlinson* of *Edmund Hall*, a *Cumberland* Gentleman, and communicated to me by the same Mr. *Edward Lloyd*.

A *Beck*, a Rivulet or small Brook. *This Word is already entred among the Northern words; and noted to be common to the ancient Saxon, High and Low Dutch, and Danish. It is used not only in the North, but in some Southern and Western Counties; and gives denomination to some Towns, as Welbeck, Sandbeck, Troutbeck.*

Bourn or *Burn*, a Rivulet or Spring. *This is also common to some Southern Counties, and gives denomination to many Towns, as Sherburn, Milburn, &c.*

Bore-tree, Elder-tree: from the great pith in the younger branches which Children commonly bore out to make Potguns of them.

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Bracken, Fern. Ab Angl. Break, because when its moisture is dried up it is very brittle. A *Brake* is an instrument to break Flax with, of the same original. Break comes from the *Saxon Brecan*. *Brake Fern* is a general word all England over; and better

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known in this Country [Essex] then Fern; indeed the only word in use among the Vulgar, who understand not Fern. Bracken is but the plural of Brake, as Eyn of Ey, and Peasen of Pease, &c.

Brent-brow, a steep Hill, *Metaph.* The brow of a Hill, Supercilium, the edge or side of a Hill or Precipice.

A *Brock*, a Badger. This is a word known in most Countries. The Animal is trionymous, *Badger*, *Brock* or *Gray*.

To *Coop* or *Cowp*. To chaffer or exchange. It is a Low *Dutch* word. That which is given by the party which hath the worst Goods is called boot; as *What Root will you give me between your old Yawd and my Filly?* i.e. between your old Mare and my young one: ab AS. *Bot* reward or recompense. To boot is used frequently in the same sense all England over. Boot signifies profit, as in that impersonal Verb, It booteth not, It profiteth, helpeth or availeth not.

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Copt-know, The top of a Hill rising like a Cone or Sugar-Loaf. *Copt* I conceive, comes from *Caput*, and *Know* or *Knolle* is the top of a Hill.

A *Cowdy*, a little Cow, a *Scotch Runt* without Horns, or else with very short ones, scarce exceeding s South-Country Veal in height: So that the word is only a diminutive of Cow.

A *Creil*, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man. *Northumberland*.

A *Croft*, a small Close or inclosure, at one end whereof a dwelling House with a Garth or Kitchin-Garden is usually placed: ab AS. *Croft*, *Agellulus*. *Croft* for any small Field or inclosure in general, without any respect to a Mansion House, is common in all Counties of England.

Cyphel, Houseleek.

A *Dish-Cradle* or *Credle*, a wooden U-tensil for wooden Dishes, much in use in the North of *England*, made usually like a Cube or Die, and sometimes like a Parallelipipedon, long Cube; or *Cradle*, *Cumber*.

A *Dike*, a Ditch, this is only a variety of Dialect. Though it seems *Dyke* and *Seugh* or *Sough* are distinguished in the North, a *Dyke* being a Ditch to a dry

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Hedge, either of Trees or Earth, as in arable Lands, where the Ditch is usually dry all Summer; but a *Sough* a Ditch brim ful of water, as in Meadows or Sow brows are not above $\frac{1}{2}$ yard in height. *A Sough is a subterraneous vault or channel cut through a Hill to lay Coal Mines or any other Mine dry.*

A Dubler or Doubler, a Platter or Dish. Vox per magnam Anglia partem diffusa.

Draffe, the Grains of Malt, à Belg. Draf ejusdem significationi. This is a general word, signifying not only Grains, but Swill, as in those Proverbs, Draffe is good enough for Swine, and, The still Sow eats up all the Draffe.

A Fowmart, a Polecat or Fitchet: Brit. Ffwlbarth. This is entred in the Collection.

A Gill, a place hem'd in with two steep brows or banks, usually flourishing with Brushwood, a rivulet running between them. It's entred in the Collection.

A Geose or Grose cree; a Hut to put Geese in.

A Gob, an open or wide mouth. Hence to goble, to swallow greedily, or with open mouth. Gob in the South signifies a large morsel or bit, so we say a good Gob i.e. a good Segment or part. The diminu-

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tive whereof is Gobbet; cut into gobbets, perchance from the Greek word γόπτα γόμμα.

A Gully, a large household Knife.

A Gavelock, an iron Crown, ab AS. Gaveloc. catapulta, balista. Already entred. Hadder, Heath or ling.

The Hollen, is a wall about $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards high, used in dwelling Houses to secure the Family from the blasts of wind, rushing in when the heck is open. To this Wall on that side next to the Hearth is annex'd a Sconce or Skreen of Wood or Stone.

Hen-bawks, A Hen Roost, from the Bawks of which it consists. v. Bawks.

A Knor or Knurre, a short stubbed dwarfish Man. Metaph. from a Knor, or Knot in a Tree. In the South we use the Diminutive Knurle in the same sense.

A Keil of Hay, a Cock of Hay. Northumberl.

A Losset, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a Voider.

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A *Mould warp*, a Mole, *Mold* in the *Saxon* is dust, in *English* *Mould* is used for Earth, especially among Gardeners. *Worpen* in *Low Dutch* is cast forth, whence to wort is to cast forth as a Mole or Hog doth. *This a word known*
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all over England, though not in frequent use.

A *Mell*, a wooden sledge or Beetle, ab AS, *Mell*, Crux, from the exact resemblance of the Head and Shaft (or handle) especially before the upper part of the Shaft is cut off, to a Cross. Hence *Meldeors* (or *Doors*) a passage through a dwelling house. For in the North parts of *England* the Houses of those of the inferior sort have a passage through them with a Door or Heck on one side into the dwelling House, and another on the other side into the *Byer*, where they bind their Cows, Oxen, &c. lengthways on each side. This *Byer* hath a *Grupe*, *Groop* or *Fossula* in the midst from the Door to the other end: so that the *Fossula* from the Door to the other end represents the Shaft of a Mell; or the streight Tree in a cross, and the passage though the House the Head or transvers Tree.

A *Porr*, a Glasier or Plummer, a Salamander.

Pot-cleps, Pot-hooks, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the Pot.
Rud, a sort of Blood-stone used in marking Sheep; from the red colour.

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A *Riggilt*, a Ram with one Stone. A *Tup-Hog* is a Ram of one year old: a *Gimmer-hog*, an Ewe of the same age. A *twinter* is a *Hog* two years old.

A *Roop*, a Hoarseness: à Cimbrico *Hroop* vel *Heroop*, vociferatio, by which it is frequently contracted.

Smidy, a Smiths Shop, whence *Smidykoom*. Var. Dial.

A *Steg*, a Gander.

To *Slam one*, to beat or cuffe one strenuously. A *slam* or *slim* Fellow is a skragged, tall, rawboned Fellow, the length of whose Arms gives him the advantage of striking hard, and therefore such are noted for fisty-cuffs; whence *slam* seems to be derived.

Snurles, Nostrils.

Sower-milk, Butter-milk. *Sower* from its long standing.

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A *Swang*, locus paludosus, or part of a Pasture overflow'd with water, not much unlike a *Tarn* or *Lough*, whence the Grass by the superfluity of an oleaginous moisture degenerates into course Piles, which in Summer (most of the water being exhal'd) is so interwoven with thick mud and slime, and the Piles so long and top-heavy, that they embrace the surface of the Mud, and compose

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a verdure like that of a Meadow.

Swine greun, a Swines snout, a Dan. and Island. *Graun Nasus*, superius labrum. Whence our *English* word to *grin*, because in grinning the Muscles of the upper Lip are contracted.

*Tab*s, Childrens hanging sleeves, a *Tab* for a Shooe Latchet is already entred.

Thin-drink, small Beer, Cerevisia tenuis, whence thin is derived. The *Low Dutch* use thick Beer for strong Beer; though to say the truth, that they call thick Beer is properly so, very thick and muddy.

Wad, Black lead, *Cumberland*. See Mr. *Nicolsons* Catalogue.

Walsh or *Welsh*, strange, insipid, ab AS. *Wealh*, vel potiùs Teutonico *Welsch* strange: Welsh Potage, strange, insipid Potage.

Unleed or *Unlead*, a general name for any crawling venomous creature; as a Toad, &c. It's sometimes ascribed to Man, and then it denotes a sly wicked fellow, that in a manner creeps to do mischief, the very pest of Society. See Mr. *Nicolsons* Catalogue.

A *Whinnock* or *Kit*, a Pail to carry Milk in.

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Glossarium Northanhymbricum.

A Andorn. Merenda. AS. Undermet Prandium. Ita & Goth. Undaurnimat. Luc. xiv.12. *This is I suppose the same word that is entred Orndorn in my Collection.*

Arelumes. V. Heir-lumes.

Arvel-bread. Silicernium. AS. Arfull, Pius, Religious, huc spectare videtur. Ita ut Arvel-bread propriè denotet panem solenniter magis & Religiosè comestum. *This Word is also entred in the Collection, but there wants the Etymology of it.*

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Attercop. Aranea. AS. Attercopa q.d. Animal summè Venenosum. *This is in the Collection without Etymol.*

A Beeld. Munimentum, à frigoris injuriâ. Quid si ab AS. beladian, Excusare, Liberare?

A Bispel. Nequam. q.d. Qui adeò insignis est Nebulo ut jam in proverbium abiit. AS. bizspel & Bispel, Parabola, Proverbium. Matth. xxi. 33.

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Blake. Color subniger. AS. bleac. Hinc cognomen, apud Nostrates frequens, Blakelock; vox ejusdem ferè valoris cum nobili fairfaxiorum cognomine. Videtur esse variatio duntaxat Dialecti pro Black.

To Blin. Cessare. AS. ablinnan. & blinnan; sine augmento initiali. Chaucero, Blin.

Brott. Frumenti analecta. AS. zebrote, Fragmenta. Luc. ix. 17. & Matt. xv. 37.

Bummle-Kytes. Vaccinia. Rubum Saxonis vocârunt beiz-beam, i.e. Tribulum majorem. Est autem cýb, vel cið, minatio.

A Cawel. Chors. AS. Capel, Calathus, Qualus.

A Chibe. Ceba. AS. Cipe.

To Click. Arripere. AS. zelæcean.

Copt. Superbus, Fastuosus. AS. coppe, Apex, Fastigium. Unde copest, Summus.

A Cowshot. Palumbus. AS. cusceote.

To Crune. Mugire. Fortè à Saxonico Runian, Susurrare, Mussilare.

Quae in C desiderantur Quaere in K.

To Deeght. Extergere, mundare. AS. dihtan, Parare, Disponere. dihtan an ærend zeprit. Nobis, to indite a Letter.

A Dobby. Stultus, Fatuus. AS. dobzend, senex decrepitus & delirans.

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To Dree. Perdurare. AS. adreozañ, Pati.

Druvy. Limosus. AS. zedræfed wæter, Aqua turbata. Chaucero, drovi.

Eeth. Facilis. AS. Eað & eaþelic. Matt. xix. 26. Chaucero, Eith & Eth.

To Fang. Apprehendere. AS. fanzan. Belgis, vanghen.

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To Faw. i. Fang. AS. fon. Gothicè, Fahan. Islandis, faa.

A Fell. Mons. Plura, περί του φελλέως, Vide apud Scholiasten in Aristoph. in Nubibus, Act. I. Scen. I. Quae transcripsit ferè Suidas in voce φελλά.

Foor-days. Die declinante. AS. forðdazes. Et forðnihtes Nocte longè provecâ.

To Found. Idem quod Fettle. AS. fundian.

Garn-Windles. Harpedone, Rhombus. AS. gear-windel. Quod à zearn Pensa, Stamen; & pindan, torquere.

To Geall. Dolere. Vox propriè de dolore ex nimio frigore dr. Fortè à Saxonico zeallan, Intertrigere, to gall.

Giverous. Avidus. AS. 3ifer. Luc. xvi. 14. Quam vocem à Graeco κίπισμα petit M. Casaub. Tract. De 4^{or}. Ling. p. 212.

To Gloom. Vultu esse severiori. AS. 3lommun3, Crepusculum; nostratibus, [142] the glomeing. Ita ut to gloom aprè respondet Latino frontem obnubilare: In the South we use gloom or glum frequently as an Adjective for tetricus, vultu tristi.

A Gobstick. Cochleare. F. Junius (in Gloss. Goth. p. 318.) *testatur se quondam in illo tractu Hollandiae ubi, &c. incidisse in Rusticas aliquot familias quibus cochlear quotidiano Sermone gaepstock dicebatur.* Goth. Stika est Calix. AS. sticce Cochlear; & sticce bacillus. Vox gob est ab AS. zeapan pandere to gape. Unde gap, pro diruptione sepis.

A Gote. Comma. A flood gate. AS. zeotan t azeotan, Fundere. Goth: Giutan. Belgis, gieten.

A Gouk. Cuculus, Avis. AS. 3æce t 3æ. Danis, gôg.

A Grupe. Latina. AS. 3ræp, 3rep & 3roepe. Kiliano, grippe. Goth: Grobos, foveas. Matt. viii. 20.

A Hackin. Lucanica. AS. zehaccod flesc, Farcimen; & zehæcca, farcimentum.

Hand festing. Contractur Matrimonialis. Danis; festenol J. Is. Pontan. Chor. Dan. Deicr. p. 799.

Harnes. Cerebrum. Goth: Thairn. Danis. Hierne. Sicambris; hern vel hirn.

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Omnia haec facillimè à Graeco κράνιον. V. M. Casaub. De 4^o. Ling. p. 170. *This word is entred in the Collection, but no account given of its Etymology.*

To Herry. Spoliare. AS. herian t herzian. P. Julius derivari vult ab αἴρω, Tollo, Aufero.

Hoven bread. Zymites. Matt. xiii. 33, oð he wæs eall ahafeh. i. e. Osque dum fermentarertur tota. Hoven is the Preterperfect tense of heave, we use it for what is unduly raised as heven cheese, &c.

A Hull. Hara. AS. hnuthula, Culleola tegens nucem. Erat etiam hulc proavis nostris Tugurium: quod contractè dictum putat F. Junius ab ὄλιχος Materialis. Goth. Hulgan est Velare, tegere. Islandis, eg hil tego.

Ilkin. Quilibet. AS. ælc. Chaucero, Ilk.

A Karl. Rusticus, vir Robustus. Chaucero, Carl. AS. ceorl. mas (unde nostrates dicunt Karl cat pro Fele masculo & Karl-hemp pro Cannabo majori vel masculo) It. vir fortis, robustus, strenuus. Unde huƿ-ceorl, æcer-ceorl, ze eorlice ze cerlice, &c. Belgis, kaerle.

To Kenn. Scire. Chaucero, to ken; & kende, notus. AS. cunnan. Goth: Kunnan. Germanis, kennen. Danis, kiende. Islandis, kunna. Belgis, kennen.

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This Word is of general use, but not very common though not unknown to the Vulgar. Ken for prospicere is well known and used, to discover by the Eye.

To Kep. Apprendere. to catch falling. AS. cepan, captare. he cept poruldlicre heyunȝ. i. mundanam captavit laudem.

A Kyte. Venter, Uterus. Fortè à Graeco κύτος, εος, τό. Ventricosa cavitas. Est & κύτος (apud Aristot. in Hist. Animal.) Insectorum truncus.

The Láve. Reliquis. AS. laf & lafe. laf etiam est vidua; ut nobis hodiè Relict. *This is entred in the Collection but without Etymology.* Those that are left, from leave.

A Lavroc. Alauda. AS. laferc. lauerc. lawerc. Lark is but this word contracted.

To Lether. AS. hleoðrian est Tonare. Dicunt autem Nostrates de Equis cursitantibus. They lether it: sicut Australiores. They thunder it.

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A Leikin. Amasius, vel Amasia. Goth. Leikan est Placere. AS. lician. Cimbris, Arliika. Anglis Australioribus to like: nostratibus, to leik, &c. Et fallor si non aliqua sit cum his affinitas in Latinorum Diligo, negligo, &c. à Lego. Praesertim cum probabile sit verbum LEGO antiquitùs cum C, LECO, scriptum fuisse.

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sicut LECE pro LEGE, LECION pro LEGION, non semel in vett. Monumentis.

Liethwake. Agilis AS. liþewac est Tractabilis; & unliþewac, Intractabilis. A liþ (Goth. *Litha*) Membrum; & wace, lentus, flexilis. Chaucero, lithi & lethy, mansuetus. *This word is also entred in the Collection, but no account of it: I should rather take it to come from lith, i. e. limber, pliable, &c. and wake a termination.*

Liever. Potius. Chaucero, Lever & liver. AS. leofer & leoffe. V. Ælfr. de vet. test. p. 23. & 40. Ubi Interpres, Leyfer & leiver. *Lieve or lief is of frequent use all England over, in this expression, I had as lief, i. e. Æque vellem.*

To Lithe. Auscultare. Chaucero, Lithe. Fortè à Sax. hliðe, Tranquillus, Quietus.

A Luve. Vola. Cimbris, Luvana sunt volae manuum. Gothicè etiam Lofam Saohun ina. i. e. Alapis caedebant eum. Marc. xiv. 65.

To Mäle. Decolorare. AS. mæl & mal, macula. Goth. Melgan est Scribere. Vide plura apud Cl. F. Jun. in Append. ad Gloss. Goth. p. 428. It. Observat. in Willeram. p. 69. Est & Cambro-Britannis magl, macula: quae tamen vox fortè à Romanis mutuata.

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Mallison. q. d. Malediction. V. Bennison.

Mense. ‘Ευτραπελία. Good manners. AS. mennisc, Humanus. Unde mennisclice, Humaniter; & menniscnys, Humanitas. *The Adjective menseful is entred in the Collection.*

Moam, vel Maum. Maturo-mitis. mellow. In agro Oxoniensi lapidem invenies friabilem & frigoris impatientem, quem maum vocant Indigenae. V. D. Plott Hist. Nat. Com. Oxon. p. 69.

Murk. Tenebricosus, obscurus. AS. myrce. Danis, morcker Tenebrae Chaucero, merck.

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To Nate or Note. Ut. AS. notian. Cimbris, Niutt. Belgis, nutten. Chaucero, note, usus.

A Nedder. Coluber, Anguis. AS. Næddre. Matt. iii. 7. Chaucero, Nedders pro Adders.

Oumer. Umbra. Unde f. originem habet. Vide Umbra in Cl. Vossi Etymol. Ling. Lat.

A Parrock. Septum, prope domum. AS. Pearroc & pearruc, Saltus septum. Unde vox hodierna Park. V. etiam C. Vossii Etymol. in Parochi. Est enim & hoc παρά τὸ οἶκῳ.

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To Read. Consilium dare. Huc ref. dictum illud proverbiale apud Chaucerum: *Men may the old outrun, but not outrede.*

Ut & apud Matth. Paris, in narrandâ caede Walteri Ep. Dunelm. ad An. 1077. Short red, good red, slea ye the Byshoppe. AS. rad vel ræd Germanis, rust. Belgis, Raed. Hinc Redniss-Hall Carleoli. Inde etiam nomina propria non pauca apud priscos Alamannos, nòsque hodiè (qualia sunt Radegund, Radulf sive Ralph, &c.) ortum habuère. De quibus plura, apud R. Verstegan. Cl. Schottelium; Cambdenum, in Reliq. & F. Junium in notis ad Willeramum. p. 151.

Rideing. Three Yorkshire Rideings. i. Tres Comitatus Eboracensis Districtus sic dicti. Fortè a voce AS. ðrihinȝ, ejusdem valoris. V. Not. in Vit. Ælfr. R. p. 74.

To Ripe. Diligentius inquirere, investigare. AS. hripan.

To Rûze. Abblandiri. Danis, Roesglede, Jactantia.

Same. Pinguedo. AS. seime. Hinc f. sic dictum, quòd Pinguedo immensi sit instar Oneris. Seame enim propiè est Onus, sarcina. Latino-Barbaris, Sauma.

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Graecis, σάγμυξ. *This is a general word for Oil or Grease to anoint wool withal to make it draw out in Spinning.* Forte ab Hebr. Shamen Pinguedo.

A Scaw. Ficus. AS. sco.

Scarn. Stercus bovinum, vel vaccinum. AS. scearn. Hincque Scarbaeus AS. scearnwibba; Kiliano, Schearnwever. Et quidem (sit conjecturae venia) videor mihi non

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minima in voce Scarabaeus vocabuli nostri Skarn vestigia decernere. Quàm apposite enim redderent nostrates, A Skarn-bee?

A Scemmel. Scamnum. AS. scamul, scæmol & scamol. Matth. v. 35. Unde vox hodierna Shambles. Occurrit & apud Latinos aliquoties Scamellum pro Scabellum: & Scamillus apud Apuleium & Vitruvium.

Scug. Umbra. AS. scua.

Segg'd. Callo obductus. AS. sec3, Callus.

A Shoe-whang. Corrigia. AS. sceoðwan3.

A Slott. Pessulus. Lipsio, inter voces vett. Germanicas, Scloth est Sera. *In the South we have some footsteps of this word, for we say to slit a lock i.e. to thrust back the bolt without a Key.*

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Snod. Laevis, Æquus sine nodo AS. snidan & zesnidan, Dolare. Belgis, Smiden. Willeramo, Snidan & Snithan.

A Snude. Vitta AS. snod. Occurrit & apud Somnerum, fnæd pro snæde. sicut & fnæstan pro snæstan; &c.

Sool. Obsonium, Pulmentarium. AS. sufle & sufol. Joh. xxi. 5.

A Spelck. Fascia. AS. spelc. Kiliano, Spalcke. Pastoral. xvii. 9. ðæt sceap ðir þær seancforad wæs ne spilcte 3e ðet. i. Exponente F. Junio, ovem cujus crus fractum erat non alligâstis.

A Stiddy. Incus. Doctiss. Joh. Raius vocem petit ab AS. stið, Rigidus, Durus. Millem tamen à steadiz (hodie *Steady*) Stabilis, firmus.

A Stoop. Cadus. AS. stoppa. Belgis, Stoop.

To Storken. Gelu adstringi. Videtur non minimam habere affinitatem cum Gothico illo Gastaurkny quod occurrit Marc. ix. 18. pro ξηραίνεται. Novimus autem ξηραίεθαι apud Hippocratem, Aliósq; non Arescere solummodò sed & Gelu constringi denotare. *It seems to me to be derived from stark, stiff, rigid.*

To Streek. Expandere. AS. strecan.

To Swelt. Deficere. To Sownd. AS. asweltan, mori. Goth. Swiltan Chaucero Swelt, Deficiens.

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To Threep. Vehementiùs affirmare, AS. ðreipian, Redarguere, Increpare. Chaucero, threpe. *This is entred in the Collection, but not in the sence of vehement affirming, in which yet, it is used even in the South: in that common phrase, He threap'd me down.*

To Torfett. Mori. AS. mit stanum terfian. Ad mortem Lapidare. Vide T. Mareschalli Observat. in Evang. Anglo-Sax. p.546.

Unlead. Nomen Opprobrii. Quidsi ab un particulâ privativâ & lædan, legem ferre? Adeò ut vox unlead propriè sit exlex. Goth. Unleds, Mendicus, Pauper.

Unsel. Nomen (item) opprobriosum. Goth. Sel est bonus; Unsel, malus. AS. unsæliz, Infoelix, Chaucero Seliness, Foelicitas.

Wad. Oleastrense; Nigrica fabrilis Doct. Merret; Aliis, pnigitis. Black lead. AS. wad, Sandyx.

To Warp. Ovum parere. Ab AS. awirpan, Ejicere. V. Mould-warp.

A Wath. Vadum. AS. wad. quod à wadin, Transire. Kiliano, wadden & waeden. V. Vossii Etymol. in voce Vado, & Vadum.

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To Weat. Scire. AS. wætan: Ps. 50.7. Chaucero, wate; & wete, scit. *It seems to differ from Wote only in Dialect.*

To Weell. Elegere. Germanis, Welen. Belgis vet. waele (& Danis hodiernis, Vaal) Electio. Vide Cl. F. Junii Gloss. Goth. in voce Walgan.

Wellaway. Heu! AS. walawa.

A Whang. Lorum. AS. ðwanȝ. V. Shoe-whang.

Whilk. Quis, Quid, Utrum. Chaucero whilk. AS. hwilc. Goth. Theleiks. Danis, huilk. Belgis, welk. Scotis, quilck.

A Whûne. Pauci. AS. hwæn & hwon, Aliquantum. At wycende hwon, Operarii pauci in Codd. Rush. & Cott. Luc. x. 2. & rursus hwon zecoreno, Pauci electi: Matt. xxii. 14. Germanis, Wrinyr.

A Whye. Juvenca. Danis hodiernis & Scotis, Quie.

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Wunsome. Comptus, Juncundus. AS. winsum. Willeramo, wunne est gaudium.
Kiliano, wonne. Et certè Nostratibus, a wun to See, est, Visu jucundum.

Yeable-Sea. Forte, Forsitan. Vox yeable manisfestò orta est à Saxonico zeable,
Potens. Et proinde yeable-Sea sonat ad verbum, Potest ita se habere. Scotis. Able Sea. *It may be so.*

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A Yeather. Vimen. Eodor bryce in I. L. Sax. Sepis fractio. *We in the South use this word in hedges. Eathering of hedges being binding the tops of them with small sticks as it were wooven on the stakes.*

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*An Account of some Errors and Defects in our English Alphabet,
Orthography, and Manner of Spelling.*

Having lately had occasion to consider our *English Alphabet, Orthography, and manner of Spelling*, I observed therein many Errors and Omissions. Those that concern the Alphabet I find noted and rectified by the right Reverend Father in God; and my honored Friend *John*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester* in his Book intituled, *An Essay toward an universal Character, &c.* p. 3. c. 10. Which, because that Work is not every man's hand, I shall together with my own Observations and Animadversions upon our Orthography, and manner of Spelling, here exhibit to the Reader. I could wish they were corrected, as giving offence to strangers, and

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causing trouble and confusion both to the Teachers and Learners to read; but I see little reason to hope they ever will be, so great is the force of general and inveterate use and practice.

I know what is pleaded in defence of our present Orthography, *viz.* that in this manner of Writing, the Etymologies and Derivations of Words appear, which if we should write according as we pronounce, would not so easily be discerned. To which I answer, That the Learned would easily observe them notwithstanding, and as for the vulgar and illiterate it is all one to them, they can take no notice of such things.

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First then as to our *English* Alphabet, I have observed it to be faulty. I. In the Number. 2. In the Power and Valor of the Letters.

As to the number of Letters it is peccant both in the defect, and in the excess. That is to say, It wants some Letters that are necessary, and contains some that are superfluous.

I. It wants some that are necessary, both Vowels and Consonants.

First, *Vowels*, and of those it wants three.

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I. It wants a Letter to express the, sound we give to *a* in the words *Hall shall, wall,* and the like; and to *o* in the words *God, Rod, Horn,* and innumerable the like, it being the same sound with the former. This is supposed to be the power or sound which the ancient *Greeks* gave to the Letter *Alpha* or α ; and therefore the Bishop of *Chester* would have the Character α used to signifie this Vowel.

2. It wants a Letter to signifie the sound we give to *oo* or double *o*, as in *good, stood, look, loose,* and in whatever other words it is used. For that this is a simple Vowel is manifest, in that the entire sound of it may be continued as long as you please; which is the only certain Note of Distinction between a simple Vowel and a Diphthong. This the Bishop of *Chester* expresses by the Character \acute{o} , which is used in *Greek* for *ou* Diphthong, as also the *French ou* is pronounced in the sound of this simple Vowel.

3. It wants a Letter to denote the sound we give to the Vowel *u* in *us, um, &c.* which is manifestly different from what we attribute to it in the words *use, muse, sume, &c.* This Vowel, as the Bishop well observes, is wholly guttural

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and comes near to the sound we make in groaning, As for the Letter *u* in *use, muse, &c.* my Lord of *Chester* would have it to be a Diphthong, and the Vowel which terminates the Diphthong, or the Subjunctive Vowel to be *oo*, wherein I cannot agree with him, the Subjunctive Vowel seeming to me rather to be the *French* or whistling *u*, there seeming to me to be a manifest difference between *Luke* and *Look, Luce* and *Loose*, and that there is nothing of the sound of the latter in the former.

Secondly, it wants Consonants, and of those four.

I. A Letter to express the sound we give to *V* Consonant, which is nothing else but *B* aspirated or incassated or *Bh*. For tho we distinguish *v* Consonant from *u* Vowel, and attribute to it the power of *B* incassated, yet do we not make it a distinct Letter as we ought to do. The power of this Letter was first expressed among the *Latines* by the *Digamma Aeolicum* (so stiled for its Figure, not its sound) which is now the Character for the Letter *F*, but had at first the power of the Consonant *V*, and was written in *Claudius* his time invertedly, as DIFAI, AMPLIAFIT. Bishop *Chester*.

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2. A Character to express *D* aspirated or incassated, or *Dh*. For that this is a distinct Letter from *Th*, to we confound them, making *Th* serve for both, is manifest by these Examples:

Dh.

The, this, there, then, that, thou, thine, those, tho, &c.

Father, Mother, Brother, &c.

Smooth, seeth, wreath, bequeath.

Th.

Thank, Thesis, thick, thin, thistle, thrive, thrust.

Death, doth, both, broth, wrath, &c.

Of this Difference our *Saxon* Ancestors were aware, and therefore made provision for both in their Alphabet. *Dh* they represented by δ , as in Fa δ er, Mo δ er, &c. *Tb* by β , as in β eif, β ick, &c.

3. A Letter to denote *T* incassated, or the *Greek* θ , which we express by *Th*. That these three last mentioned are simple Letters, and therefore ought to be provided for in the Alphabet by distinct Characters appears in that the sound of them (for they are sonorous) may be

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continued. 2. By the Confession of the Composers of our Alphabet; for they make *F* a simple Letter, and give it a several Character, which differs no more from *Ph*, than *V* doth from *Bh*, δ from *Dh*, or β from *Th*. 3. By the consent of the Composers of other

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Alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* making *Th* a simple Letter, and giving it a Character, and the *Saxons* both *Dh* and *Th*.

5. A Character to express *Sh*, which is the same with the *Hebrew Schin*, and may be proved to be a simple Letter by the foregoing Reasons.

II. Our *English* Alphabet contains some Letters that are superfluous: five in number.

I. *C*, which if we use it in its proper power (as we ought to do) differs not at all from *K*, and therefore the one or the other must needs be superfluous.

2. *Q*, which is by general consent granted and agreed to be nothing else but *Cu*. And therefore many Writers, and among the rest no less a Critick than Mr. *Gataker* omits the *u* after it, as being involved in it, writing instead of *quis, quid, quam, &c.* *qis, qid, qam*. But the Bishop of *Chester*, who more nicely and curiously considered it, finds the Let-

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ter involved in *Q* to be *oo* not *u*, to whom I do fully assent.

3. *W*, which is nothing else but the Letter *oo* rapidly pronounced. This the *Greeks* were sensible of, for instead of the *Dutch* Word *Wandals*, they wrote ‘*Ουάνδαλος* and we noted before that the *Greeks* pronounced their Diphthong *ó* as we do *oo*.

4. *X* is confessedly nothing but the Letters *CS*, and therefore tho it may be retained as a *Compendium* of Writing, yet is it by no means to be accounted a distinct Letter, or allowed any place in the Alphabet.

Y, Tho it be by some esteemed a Consonant, when placed before a Vowel, yet is it not so, but only the *Greek Iota*, or our *ee* rapidly pronounced, as we said before of *W*. When it is accounted a Vowel as in *my, thy*, it differs not at all from what we call *i* long in *mine, thine*.

Now I come to shew that our Alphabet is faulty as to the powers or valors attributed to some Letters.

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I. To C before *e* and *i* we give the power of *s*, before the rest of the Vowels of *K*, which is a great offence and stumbling block to Children, who are apt (as they have good reason) to pronounce

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it alike before all Letters. So my own Children have, I remember, in the word *accept*, for example, pronounced the second *c* as if it had been a *k*, as if the word had been written *akkept*, and I was forced to grant them, that they were in the right, but only they must follow the received Pronunciation.

2. To *g* before *e* and *i* we give the same power we do to *J* Consonant, that is *Dzy*, as I shall shew afterward, as in *Gender, Ginger, Gibbet*, and which is worse, that not constantly neither, for in *geld, gild, gird, &c.* we pronounce it as we do before the rest of the Vowels, which doth and must needs breed trouble and confusion to Children.

3. To that we call *J* Consonant we attribute a strange power, which no Child can imagine to belong to it: which the Bishop of *Chester* hath rightly determined to be *Dzy*. That *D* is an ingredient into it Children do easily discern; for bid a young Child, that begins to speak, say *John*, it will say *Don*.

4. To the Vowel *I* we give two powers; where it is pronounced short, that of *Iota* or *ee*, as in *thin, thick, fill*, and innumerable others: but elsewhere of a Diphthong, and in *thine, mine*, and in the

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last syllable of all other words to which *e* is added after the Consonant. It is the received opinion that *e* is there a Note of Production, signifying that the Letter *i* is there to be pronounced long: but I say it signifies that the Character *i* is there to be pronounced as a Diphthong. That it is a Diphthong is clear, because in pronouncing of it you cannot continue the entire sound, but must needs terminate in *iota* or *ee*. What is the prepositive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful; one that did not curiously observe it, would think it to be *e*, but the Bishop of *Chester* will have it to be *u* as pronounced in *us*. Children take notice of this difference between *i* when pronounced as a Diphthong, and when as *iota*. One of my Children in all words wherein it is to be pronounced as a Diphthong, pronounced it as simple *iota* or *ee*. As for *mine, thine*,

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like, bile, it pronounced *meen, theen, leek, beel*, and so in all others of that nature; the Child, it should seem, finding it more facill to pronounce the single Vowel, not being able to frame its mouth to pronounce the Diphthong.

5. To the Vowel *A* we give two powers. I. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *Hall, Wall, &c.* as we noted before.

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2. That of the *Latine A* in *Hat, that, man, bran, &c.*

6. To the Vowel *O* we give three powers: I. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *God, rod, hot, &c.* 2. That of the Letter *oo* in *Hood, stood, book, &c.* 3. The power usually attributed to it in other Languages, as in *Hole, home, stone, &c.*

7. To the Vowel *u* we also give two powers, as appears in *us* and *use*. Whereof the first is a simple Letter, but the second a Diphthong, as was noted before.

8. To *ch* we give a strange power or sound, which the Bishop of *Chester* rightly determines to be *Tsh*. This young Children perceive: for bid them pronounce *Church*, some shall pronounce it *Tursh*, and some *Shursh*, the former observing the Letter *T* in it, and the latter the Letter *Sh*. Whence it appears that the true Writing of it is *Tshurtsh*.

9. In all words where *w* is put before *h*, as in *what, which, when, &c.* it is evident by the pronunciation, that the *h* ought to be put before the *w*; and the words written *Hwen* or *Hoen, hooitsh, hooat, &c.* So our *Saxon* Ancestors were wont to place it. Which manner of Writing I cannot but wonder how it came to be changed for the worse.

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If all these Faults were amended, *viz.* the superfluous Letters cut off, the wanting supplied, and to every Letter his proper power attributed, spelling would be much more regular, uniform and easie.

I come now to make some further Animadversions upon our Orthography and manner of Spelling.

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The Grammarians have a Rule, that in spelling and dividing words by Syllables where-ever there is a Consonant or two before a Vowel, the Syllable must be begun with the Consonant. Against this Rule I would put in two Exceptions.

I. In compound words I would have the Preposition in Spelling, and dividing the Syllables, to be separated from the radical word. As for example, I would have spelled *Ab-use*, not *A-buse*; *Ab-rogate*, not *Dis-turb*, not *Di-sturb*; *Dis-trust*, not *Di-strust*, and the like.

2. In words formed from Verbs for Tenses, Persons, or Participles, by a syllabical Adjection, I think it proper, that the Syllable that is added, should, in spelling and dividing the word be separated from the radical verb. For example, I would have it spelled *lov-ed*, not *lo-ved*; *hat-ed*, not *ha-ted*, &c. This I think most rational and convenient.

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I. To distinguish these Adjections from the radical Verb. 2. Because we separate them thus in pronunciation, as appears most evidently in words that end in Liquids, and therefore in such we double the Liquid rather than so divide the word. As for example, rather than spell and divide the word *swimmeth* thus *swi-meth* in our Orthography we double the *m* writing *swim-meth*; the like might be said of *trimmeth*, *drummeth*, in which last there is no more reason the *m* should be doubled than in the word *cometh*. This, I confess, seems not so convenient in words that end in a Mute and Liquid, such as are *handle*, *tremble*, *spittle*; yet may the Analogy be well enough observed even in them.

3. I disapprove the adding the Letter *e* to the ends of words to signifie the production of the last Syllable, as to *mate* to distinguish it from *mat*, *smoke* from *smock*, *mine* from *min*, *shine* from *shin*, &c. This is a great offence to Strangers and Children, who in such words are apt (as they have good reason) to make two Syllables of one, and to spell and pronounce *ma-te*, *smo-ke*, *thi-ne*, *people*. The production of a Syllable ought to be signified by a Mark over the Vowel to be

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produced thus, ā, ē, &c. But where *e* is added to a Syllable compounded with *i*, it signifies not as is vulgarly thought, that *i* is to be produced, but that it stands for a Diphthong; as we have before noted. The same is to be spoken against the adding of *a* to signifie the producing of a Vowel, as in *great, beat, stroak, broad, beat*; which, as we said just now, ought to be signified by a stroak over the Vowel to be produced, thus brōd, grēt, bēd, bēt, &c.

In Adjectives that end in a Mute and a Liquid, v. g. *ble, tle*, &c. I think it were convenient that the *e* were left out, which troubles Children and Strangers in spelling and reading our Language, they in such words making two Syllables of one; for example, reading instead of *probable, pro-ba-ble*, pronouncing *ble* as we do in *ble-mish*. I say two Syllables of one, for *probable* I make consist but of two syllables thus *pro-babl, brittl* but of one, *con-tem-ptibl* but of three. A Mute and Liquid joyn'd together without a Vowel having an imperfect sound. So we see they who write words of the Mexican Language ending in *tl*, of which they having many, put no *e* after the *l*, as *Mecaxochitl, Achiotl*, &c.

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5. Nouns that end in *tion* are a great stumbling block to Children, who (as they ought) give the same power to *t* in these as they do in other words, that is, its proper power, as in *tied*; and therefore all these words ought to be written with *si*, as they are pronounced, and as School-masters are forced to teach their Scholars to pronounce *ti* in them.

6. We write *gracious, righteous, grievous*, and a multitude of like words with the Diphthong *ou*, but pronounce them as if they were written with a single *u*, *gracius, righteous, grievus*. We never pronounce *ous* in these words as we do in *house, mouse*, &c. The like may be said of *our* in *honour, oratour, auditour, creditour*, &c.

7. In the words *neck, sick, sack, lock, muck*, and all which we write with *ck*, either the *c* or the *k* is altogether superfluous: for in pronouncing I challenge any man to shew me a difference between *neck* and *nec*, *sick* and *sic*, &c.

8. The spelling of *blood, flood*, &c. is erroneous; they ought to be written *blud, flud*, &c. for we never pronounce these words as we do *mood*, neither as we do *proud*.

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I might also find fault with the spelling of *friend*, *fiend*, *believe*, *grieve*, and others of like nature, which I think were better written with a single *i* short or long.

I might also note many false spellings in particular words, as *tongue* for *tung*, *she* for *shee*, *scituàte* for *situate*, which is but lately come up, and hath no appearance of reason, the *Latine* Word being *situs* without any *c*. *Scent* for *Sent*, signifying a smell or savour, which Writing is also but lately introduced, and hath no more ground than the former, the *Latin* Word from whence it comes being *sentio*.

Lastly, I would have *gh* quite cashiered, we not knowing what sound our Ancestors gave it. Sometimes we pronounce it as a double *F*, as in *laugh*, *trough*, *cough*, and therefore in such words *F* ought to be substituted instead of it: in others only as an *h* or simple aspiration, as in *through*, which therefore may be written *throuh*. In others as *right*, *might*, *bright*, *light*, (as we now pronounce them) it is altogether superfluous, and may be omitted; for who in

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pronouncing doth, or in hearing pronounced can distinguish between *right* and a *rite* for a Custom or Ceremony; and *might* and a *mite* in a Cheese, so in *plough*, for which therefore *plow* is now accepted.

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POSTSCRIPT.

I have this day sent you by the Carrier my Collection of Local Words augmented almost by the one half, wherein I have inserted out of the Catalogue you were pleased to send me, I. All such as I took not to be of general use. For I intend not this Book to be a general *English* Glossary; (of which sort there are many already extant) but only, as the Title imports, a Catalogue of such as are proper to some Countries and not universally known or used.

2. I have omitted also such as are names of some Utensils or Instruments, or Terms belonging to particular Trades and Arts.

And 3. Words newly Coined about *London*, which will soon be diffused all *England*

over.

Of the first sort are Bonny, Sedge, whereof you may remember they have Faggots at *Cambridge*, using it for the kindling of Coal-fires. Muck, Marry,
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Cricket, Soss, Bang. A Topper and Topping, Buck and Bucking, a Wag, Blend, Blink, Brickle, which I take to come from break, signifying any thing apt to break. Sod is also used for Turf in most places where I have been, so is Wood a known word for mad, and is in the usual metrical Translation of the Psalms.

Some Observations made and communicated by Mr. Francis Brokesby, concerning the Dialect, and various Pronunciation of Words in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

I. Many words are varied by changing *o* into *a*: though I question whether our *Yorkshire* Pronunciation be not the most ancient. So for *both* we Pronounce *bath*: for *bone*, *bane*; for *work*, *wark*; hence *Newark*, *Southwark*, &c. for *more*, *mare*; as *mickle* *mare*, much *more*; for *home*, *hame*; hence all the Towns ending in *ham*, as *Wickham*, *Fulham*, *Stretham*, &c. *hamely* for *homely*; for *worse*, *warse* and *war*; for *stone*, *stane*
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unde Stanton; *q. Stony Town*, *Stanford*, *Stanemore*, &c. So for *Wo* is *me*, *Wa's me* Οἶμοι. So *Barns* Children is *Borns*, derived from *Bear*; exactly answering to the Latin *nati*. For *Knapweed*, *Knopweed*, because of the knops at the top.

2. In many words we leave out the aspirate, both at the beginning, and at the latter end. So for *Chaffe*, they say *Caffe*; for *Churn*, *Kern*; and thence *Kernmilk*, is *Butter-milk*; for *Chest*, *Kist*; near the Latin *Cista*: for *Lath*, *Lat*; for *Bench*, *Binck*: for *Pitch*, *Pick*; for *Thatch*, *Thack*; *Thatcher*, *Theaker*; for *Church*, *Kyrk*; near κυριακόν.

3. In Many words we change *ol* and *oul* into *au*; as for *cold* the say *caud*; for *old*, *aud*; thence *Audley*, as much as to say *Old Town*; for *Elder*, *Auder*; or as we write *Alder*; thence *Alderman*, a Senator; for *Wolds* or *Woulds*, *Wauds*; thus the ridge of Hills in the

The Salamanca Corpus:
A Collection of English Words Not Generally Used (1691)

East, and part of the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, [our *Apennine*] is called: and sometimes the Country adjoining is called the *Wauds*. But that which lies under the Hills, especially down by *Humber* and *Ouse* side, towards *Howden*, is called by

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the Country-people the *Lowths*, *i.e.* The low Country in contradistinction to the *Wauds*. Though some call the East-Riding besides *Holderness*, and in distinction from it the *Woulds*.

4. In some words for *oo* we Pronounce *eu*, as *ceul*, *Feul*, *eneuf*; for *cool*, *Fool*, *enough*. In some words instead of *oo*, or *o*, or *oa*, we Pronounce *ee*, as, *Deer*, for *Door*, steck the *Deer*; *Fleer* for *Floor*; *abreed* for *abroad*; *ge* for *go*; *se* for *so*; *se* throng *i.e.* so full of business; *ne* for *no*. For *Poison* the Pronounce *Peuson*.

Note, In some part of the West Riding they pronounce *oi*, for *o*; *hoil*, for *hole*; *coil*, for *cole*; *hoise* and *shoin*, for *Hose* and *Shoes*.

5. They ordinarily omit *s* at the end of a word when used for his: as instead of *Jacksons* Wife, they say *Jackson* Wife; instead of *Brothers* Coat, *Brother* Coat.

6. They Place *y* before some words beginning with Vowels; *yane*, *yance*; as in some other parts of *England* *yarely* for *early*; *Yowes*, for *Ewes*.

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7. To the ends of some words they add *en*; as in *Maslingen*, *Docken*, *Bracken*: elsewhere in *England* the termination *en* is a Note of the plural number, as in *Housen*, for *Houses*; *Hosen*, for *Hoses*; *Shooren* or *Shoon*, for *Shoes*; *Peasen*, for *Pease*; *Children*, for *Childs*, &c.

In the same Country for *Straw*, they use *Strea*, and for *Claws*, *Cleas*.