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## John Ray (1627-1705)

## A Collection of English Words Not Generally Used (1674)

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 Catalogues of English Birds and Fishes: And an Account of the preparing and refining such Metals and Minerals as are gotten in England. By John Ray Fellow of the Royal Society. London, Printed by H. Bruges for Tho. Burrell at the Golden-Ball under St. Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet, 1674
[n.p.]

## (T) TR To the Reader

In my travels through several parts of England, besides other things, which I principally minded and pursued, I could not but take notice of the difference of Dialect, and variety of Local words (for so I will take leave to call such as are not of general use) in divers Counties, by Reason whereof in many places, especially of the North, the Language of the common people, is to a stranger very difficult to be understood. Where[n.p.]
upon I thought it might be worth the while to make a Collection of such words for my own use, and began first to let down those that occurred to me in common discourse. But making short stayes in particular places, and conversing but with few persons, I found that what I could take notice of my self would be but an inconsiderable part of what were in use among the vulgar. Therefore I desired my friends and acquaintance living in several Countreys to communicate to me what they had observed each of their own Countrey words, or should afterwards gather up out of the mouths of the people; which divers of them
[n.p.]
accordingly did. To whose contributions I must acknowledge my self to owe the greatest part of the words, I now present the Reader with, in these Catalogues. The considerations which induced me to make them publick were. First, because I knew not of anything that hath been already done in this kind. 2. Because I conceive, they may be of some use to them who shall have occasion to travel the Northern Counties, in helping

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them to understand the common language there. 3. Because they may also afford some diversion to the curious, and give them occasion of making many considerable remarks. [n.p.]

As for the sence and import of these words, I am confident I am not therein mistaken, having received it from persons that well understand the force and meaning of them in the places where they are used. But of their original or Etymology, for want of sufficient skill in the Saxon, Dutch and Danish Languages, I have not been able to give so good an account as I desired, and by those helps might have done. For what I have performed in this kind, I acknowledge my self to have been for the most part beholden to Dr. Skinner's Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae, and Mr. Somners Saxon Dictionary, by turning over
[n.p.]
which last work I find a great part of these words to be pure Saxon, or manifestly derived thence; and I doubt not but many of the rest, which occur not in that Dictionary (which being collected out of but a few Books and fragments that remain of that Language, cannot be conceived to comprehend near all the words in common use) are of like Original.

I am sensible that this Collection is far from Perfect, not conteining perchance more then one moiety of the Local words used in all the several Counties of England. But it is as full as I can at present easily make it, and may give occasion to the [n.p.] curious in each Countrey to supply what are wanting, and so make the work compleat.

I have added hereto, I. a Catalogue of English Birds, as well such as continually abide and breed with us; as those they call Birds of passage, that come and go at certain seasons, admitting also some which frequent our coasts only upon occasion of hard Winters or other accidents, all which either my Self or Mr. Francis Willughby have both seen and described. Since this Catalogue was sent away to the Press, among some Pictures of Birds which I have received from the Learned and deservedly Famous Sr.

## Thomas

[n.p.]

Brown of Norwich, I find two or three English Birds by me omitted, as whereof I was not then certain, I. Oedicnemus Bellonii, by him also first observed in England. Upon the Picture of it sent me by Sr. Tho. I find inscribed, A Stone Curlew, from about Thetford, whereabout they breed. It hath a Remarkable eye and note somewhat like a green plover, 2. A shear-water inscribed, Larus niger, pectore albido, rostro adunco, 3. The Barker, a marsh Bird with a long bill, to which there was no Latine name added, 4. Mergulos melanoleucos rostro acuto brevi, 5. A little Bird of a tawney colour on the back, and a blew head, yellow bill, black
[n.p.]
legs, shot in an Osiar yard, called by Sir Tho. for distinction sake Silerella.
2. Two Catalogues of fishes, one of all our English fresh water fishes; the other of such sea-fish as are taken about Pensans in Carnwal.
3. Several relations of the manner of smelting, refining and preparing such metals and minerals as are found in England, according to the best information I could get in the places where they are wrought.
 proper To the North and South

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

Agate; Ches. Just going, as I am Agate. Gate in the Northern Dialect signifies a way, so that a Agate is at or upon the way. [2]

Amell; Among, betwixt, contracted from a midle, some pronounce it ameld.
Anauntrins; If so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from $A n$, for $i f$, and Auntrins contracted from Peradventure.

Anent; Over against, concerning, A word of frequent use among the Scots. Some


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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 AS.

An Arain; a Spider; à Lat. Aranea, it is used only for the larger kind of Spiders.

## Nottinghamshire.

An Ark; A large Chest to put corn or fruit in like the Bing of a Buttery; from the Latin word Arca.

Arles or Earles; Earnest, An Arles-penny, An Earnest penny, from the Latin word archa.

An Asker; a Newt, or Eft, Salamandra aquatica.
2. 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
goe; from the Saxon Tid signifying time, which is still in use, as in Shrove-tide, Whitsun-tide, \&c.
I. As Asly; As willingly.

An Attercob; A Spiders Web. Cumberl.
Average; The breaking of corn fields; Eddish, Roughings. Average in Law signifies either the beasts which tenants and vassals were to provide their Lords for certain services, or that money 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 labouring beast: or Averia signifying Goods or Chattels, from the French Avoir to have or possess. But in the sence we have used it, it may possibly come from Haver signifying Oates; or from Averia, beasts, being as much as feeding for cattal, pasturage.

An Aumbry or Ambry or Aumery. A Pantry or Cupboard to set victuals in: Skinner makes it to Signify a Cupboards 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. Latine Armarium. Prov. No sooner up, but the head in the Aumbry,
and nose in the cup; in which sentence it must needs signifie a Cup-board for Victuals.
Aunters: Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. I guess it to be contracted from Adventure, which was first mollified into Auventure, and then easily contracted into Aunter.

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

## B.

Bain; Willing, Forward: opposed to Lither.
The Balk or Bawk: The Summer-beam. Balks, Bawks: Poles laid over a stable or other building for the roof, à Belgico \& Teuton. Balk, Trabs, tignum.

A Balk staffe: A Quarter-staffe, A great staffe 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 I. 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 [5]
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 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 Horseway 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.

Bearn-teams, Broods of Children, as they expounded it to me. I find that Bearnteam in the Saxon, signifies Issue, offspring, Children, from team, soboles, and Bearn.

Beating with Child: Breeding, gravid. York-shire.
A Beck: a small brook: a word common to the ancient Saxon, High and low Dutch and Danish.

Beer or Birre q. Beare: Force, might. With aw my beer. Chesh. 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.
[6]
Belive: Anon, by and by, or towards night. By the Eve.
To Bensel: To bang or beat. Vox rustica Ebor.
To Berry: to Thresh.
Biggening: I wish you a good biggening: i.e. A good getting up again after lying in. Votum pro puerpera.

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

Cow-blakes: Casings, Cow-dung dried, used for Fewel.
Bleit or Blate: Bashful. A toom purse makes a bleit Merchant. Scot. Prov. That is, an empty purse makes a shamefac't Merchant. Fortass q. bleak or blank.

Bloten: Fond, as Children are of their nurses. Chesh.
To Bluffe: To blindfold.
A Bondy: A Simpleton. York-sh.
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 Lincolniensi familiaris (inquit Skinnerus) Alludit saltem Hispan. Bossar vomere, Boquear oscitare seu Pandiculari; vel possit deflecti à Latino evo-
care, vel melius à Belg. Boocken, Boken pulsare, vel Fuycken Trudere, protrudere. Vomitus enim est rerum vomitu rejectarum quaedam protrusio seu extrusio.

The Boor: The Parlour, Bed-chamber or inner room. Cumb.
A Boose: an Oxe, or Cow-stall. ab. AS. Bosih. V. Ox-boose.
To Boun and unboun; to dress and undress. Forte à Belgico Bouwen, to build or manure, which word also substantively signifies a womans garment.

To Bourd; to Jest, used most in Scotland. Bourd [Jest] neither with me nor with my honour, Prov. Scot.

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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, 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. forte 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. [8]

A Brandrith; a Trevet or other iron to set any vessel on, over the fire, from the Saxon Brandred, a Brand iron,

Bratt; Vox agro Lincolniensi usitata, sic autem appellatur Semicinctium ex panno vilissimo ab AS Bratt panniculus; hoc à verbo Brittan. Gebrittan, frangere, q.d. Panni fragmenta. Skinner.

Braughwham; A dish made of Cheese, Egges, Clap-bread and Butter boyled together, Lancash.

To Breade; i.e. to make broad, to spread. ab AS. Brædan.
To Bree; to Frighten.
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.

Brichoe; Brittle. Var. Dial. Chesh.
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 $\zeta \xi \varepsilon \lambda$ o $\sigma$ a spit. It signifies also a Butchers-prick.

Hat Bruarts; Hat brims. Cheshire, Var. Dial.
A Buer; a Gnat.
Bullen; Hempstalks pilled.
[9]
Bulkar; Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, proculdubio à Dan. Bielcker, n. pl. trabes, Bielck, Tignum, Trabs. Skinner.

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## C.

Cant; strong, lusty, very cant, God yield you, i.e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you, Chesh.

To Cant; to Recover or Mend. A health to the good wives canting, i.e. her recovering after lying in.

Canting; Auctio.
A Capo; a working horse. Chesh.
A Carl-cat; a Bore or He-cat, from the old Saxon Carle a male, and Cat.
A Carre; a hollow place where water stands.
The Carr-sick; The Kennel; a word used in Sheffield, York-sh.
To Carve or Kerve; to grow sowre, spoken of cream, Chesh.
Casings: Dryed cowes dung used for fewel, from the Dutch Koth, fimus, caenum, q.d. Cothings, Skinner.

A Char: a particular business or taske, from the word charge. That Char is chard, \&c. That business is dispatcht. 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.

To Chare: to stop: as char the cow, i.e. Stop or turn her.
A Chaundler: A Candlestick, Sheffield.
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.

To Cleam: a word of frequent use in Lincolnshire, signifying to glue together, to fasten with glue. Ab AS. Clcemian, beclcemian. Oblinere, unde nostrum clammy. AS. clam, Plasma, emplastrum: Danic. Kliiner, Glutino. Nescio autem an verbum clemian \& Nom. Clam orta sint à Lat. Limus, Limus enim propter lentorem admotis corporibus adhæret, Skinner.

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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.

Clough: a valley between two steep hills.
it is an ancient Saxon word, derived (as Skinner saith) from the verb to cleave.
Clumps: 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 \& ingenij expers, vel à Belg. Lompsch, Stupidus, piger, hoc fort. à Lompe, Clompe massa ob rationem jam dictam: vel forte clumps contr. \& corr. a nostro clownish, Skinner.

A Clussum'd hand, a clumsy hand, Chesh. per metathesin literarum.
Cobby: Stout, Hearty, Brisk.
Cocket: Brisk, malapert. Dicimus autem (verba sunt Skinneri) He is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuscule se habet \& convalescere incipit, q.d. Est instar Galli alacer, non ut prius languidus. vel à Fr. G. Coqueter, Glocitare instar Galli galgallinas suas vocantis, vel superbe incedere iustar galli in suo sterquilinio.

A Cod; a Pillow: a Pin-cod, a Pin-cushion.
Coke: Pit-coal or Sea-cole charred: it is now become a word of general use, à Lat. coquere, q.d. Carbo coctus.

Cole or Keal: Potage: Colewort: Potage-herb, Potage was so denominated from the herb Colewort, because it was usually
thereof made, and Colewort from the Latine word Caulis K $\alpha \tau$ દ́ $\xi$ oxळ̀, signifying Brasica.

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, a Cop, Caput. This is a word of general use, and not proper to the North Countrey only.

Counterfeits and trinkets: Porringers and Sausers, Chesh.

A Cranny lad: Chesh. A jovial, brisk, lusty Lad.
A Crassantly lad: a coward. Chesh. in Lancashire they say Craddanly.
To Cream: to mantle, spoken of drink: it is a metaphor taken from milk.
Creem it into my hand: Put it in slily or secretly, Chesh.
Crowse: Brisk, budge, lively, jolly. As crowse as a new washen louse, Prov. [13]

## D.

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

To Daffe: to Daunt.
A Daffock: a Dawkin.
Daft: Stupid, blockish, daunted, a 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, concoquere, vel potius a Deyen, Gedeyen, Augescere, increscere, proficere, AS. Dean, Proficere, vigere, Skinner.

A Dawgos or Dawkin: a dirty, slattering woman.
A Dayes man: An Arbitrator.

Dazed bread: Dough-baked.
I's dazed: I am very cold.
Deafely: Lonely, solitary, far from neighbours.
Dearn: signifies the same.
To Deg: v. Leck.
To Didder: to quiver with cold, à Belg. Sitteren, Teut. Zittern: omnia a stridulo sono, quem frigore horrentes \& trementes dentibus edimus, Skinner.

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

To Dight: Cheshire, to foule or dirty one.
To Ding: to Beat: forte à Teut. Dringen, urgere premere, elisa literâ r.
A Dingle: A small clough or valley between two steep hills.
To Dize: to put tow on a distaffe.
Dizen'd: Drest.
A Donnaught or Donnat; [i.e. Doenaught:] Naught, good for nothing: idle Persons being commonly such, York-shire.

A Dole or Dool: A long narrow green in a plowed field left unplowed.
2. Doundrins: Derb: Afternoons drinkings: Aunder there signifying the Afternoon.
I. A Dosome beast: Chesh. That will be
content with nothing, also thriving, that comes on well.
A Drape: a farrow cow, or cow whose milk is dried up. Drape-Sheep, Oves reijculae, credo ab AS. Drefe, Expulsio, Skinner.

Dree: Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard bargainer, spoken of a person. I suppose it is Originally no more then dry, though there be hardly any word of more frequent use in the North Countrey, in the sence mentioned.

Drozen: Fond, $\varsigma \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \gamma \omega v$.
A Dub: a Pool of water.
E.

Eam, mine Eam: My Unkle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere, my friend. Ab AS. Eam, Teut. Ohm, Belg. Oom, Avunculus. Omnia à Latino Amita, fort. \& ant. Amitus, Hin 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. Dialect.
The Easter: The back of the chimney, or chimney-stock.
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.

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.
[17]
The Elder: the Udder: it signifies the same thing in the Low Dutch.
Elden: Fewel for fire ab AS. Eled, ignis, Elan, accendere.
An Eshin: a Pail or Kit.
Skeer the Esse: Chesh. Separate the dead ashes from the Embers.

## - $\rightarrow$ F.

Fain; Glad. Fair words make fools fain Prov. From the Saxon Fcegan, Laetus, hilaris, Fcegnian, gaudere.

Fantome corn; Lank or light corn: Fantome flesh: when it hangs loose on the bones. The French call a spirit appearing by night or a Ghost, a Fantosme, from Phantasma, spectrum. So then Phantosme corn is corn that hath as little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre.

Farantly: handsome. Fair and farantly: Fair and handsome.
To Feal: to Hide. He that feales can find. Prov. i.e. He that hides, $\& c$.
Feg: Fair, handsome, clean, from the Saxon Fager by Apocope: to Feg, to flag or tire.
[18]
To Fend: to Shift for, from defend, per aphaeresin.
To Fettle: to set or goe about any thing, to dress, or prepare.
To Few, to change.
To Fey or Feigh it: to doe any thing notably: to Fey meadowes is to cleanse them: to Fey a pond, to empty it.

A Flacket; a Bottle made in fashion of a barrel.
A Fleack: a Gate to set up in a gap.
Fluish: q. Fluid, washy, tender, weak, perchance from the Low Dutch Flaun, faint, feeble.

To Flizze: to Fly off, from the Low Dutch Flitsen 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 ỏvoبんболоíav.

To Flite: to Scold or brawle, from the Saxon Flitan, to contend, strive or brawle.
Fogge: Long Grass remaining in pastures till winter.
To Format or Formel: to bespeak any thing: from Fore and mal (as I suppose) signifying in the ancient Danish a word, sermo Formael or Formal in the Saxon signifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a covenant.
[19]
Forthen and Forthy: therefore.
Fow: Chesh. Foul. var. Dial.
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.

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 fort. ab AS. Fremian: valere prodesse.

To Frist: to trust for a time. Fristen in Dutch is to give respit, to make a truce. ab AS. Fyrstan: ejusdem significationis.

A Fudder: a Load. It relates properly to Lead, and signifies a certain weight, viz. 8 pigs or 1600 1. from the high Dutch Fuder signifying a Cart-Load. Hoc forte (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. v. Skinner.

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## G.

The Gail or Guile-dish; The Tundish.
Gail-clear; a Tub for wort.
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.

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

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.
A Gate: a way or path: in Low Dutch Gat. In Danish Gade, from the Saxon Gan, to goe.

A Gaule: Lanc. a Leaver, ab AS Geafle, Palanga, Vectis.
A Gawn or Goan, Chesh. a Gallon, by contraction of the word.
To Ghybe or Gibe: to Scold.

A Gibbon: a Nut-hook.
A Gib-staffe: a Quarter-staffe.
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 signify furious or intoxicated with anger, in which sence the word Mad is elsewhere used.

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.

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.

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 sowrly, to frown, contracted from Gloomy. A word common to the Vulgar both in the North and South.

The Salamanca Corpus:
A Collection of English Words Not Generally Used (1674)
To Gly: Lincoln. to look a-squint. Limis seu distortis oculis instar Strabonis contueri, fortè ab AS. Gleyan, Belg. Gloeyen, Teut. Gluen, ignescere, candescere, q.d. incensis \&
prae ira flammantibus oculis conspicere, Skinner.
To Goam: to Grasp or clasp: in Yorksh. to mind or look at.
A Gool: a Ditch, Lincolns: lacuna, fort. à Belg. Gouw, Agger, Aquagium, vel a Fr. G. Jaule, Gaiole, Latine Caveola, quoniam ubi in fossam, scrobem seu lacunam hujusmodi incidimus, eâ tanquam cavea aut carcere detinemur, \&c. Skin.

Greathly: Handsomely, towardly. In Greath: Well.
Grees or Griece: Stairs: From the French Grez and both from the Latine 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.

A Grip, or Gripe: a little ditch or trench, fossula, ab AS. Grcep, fossula, Cuniculus, This word is of general use all over England.

A Grove, Lincolns: à Belg. Groeve Fossa. to Grove: to Grave à Belg. Graven, Fodere.

Grout: Wort of the last running. Skinner makes it to signify Condimentum cerevisiae, mustum cerevisiae, ab AS. Grut. Ale 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 3d. or 4d.
H.

A Hack, Lincolns, forte. ab AS. Hegge, Hag, Sepes, Septum, vel Hacca, Belg. Heck. Pessulus, repagulum, vel Locus repagulis seu cancellis clausus: nobis autem
parum deflexo sensu Faeni conditorium, seu Praesepe cancellatum signat; a Rack Skinner.

It Haggles: It hails, Var. Dial. ab AS. Hægale, hægle, Grando.
Haghes, Haws: Var. Dial. ab AS. Hagan, Haws.
Hanty: Wanton, unruly: spoken of a Horse or the like when provender pricks him.
To Happe: to cover for warmth, from Heap as I suppose, to heap cloathes on one. [24]

Happa: Hap ye: Think you?
To Harden: as, the Market Hardens, i.e. Things grow dear.
Harns, Cumb. Brains.
A Sea Harr: Lincoln. Tempestas à mari ingruens. fort. ab AS. Hcern, Flustrum, aestus. Skin.

A Haspat or Haspenald lad: Between a Man and a Boy.
Hattle: Chesh. Wild, skittish, harmful. Tye the hattle Ky by the horn. i. the skittish Cow.

A Hattock: a shock containing 12 sheaves of corn.
Haver: Cumb. 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.

To Hose: to Hug or carry in the arms.
To Heald: as when you powr out of a pot.
A Bed-Healing: Derb. a coverlet: it is also called absolutely a Hylling in many places, to Heale signifies to cover in the South
v. Suss: from the Saxon word Helan, to hide, cover or heale.

An Heck: a Rack for cattel to feed at, v. Hack.
Heldar: Rather, before.
Heloe or Helaw: Bashful, a word of common use. Helo in the old Saxon signifies Health, safety.

Heppen or Heply: Neat, handsome. York-shire, Skinner expounds it dexter, agilis, and saith it is used in Lincolnshire, fort. ab AS. Hceplic, 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 $14^{\text {th }}$. Verse of Psalm 116. I to the Lord will pay my vows, which I to him behight.

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

Hine, Hence Cumb. Var. Dial.

The Hob; The back of the Chimney.
Hoo, he; in the Northwest 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-sh.
A Horpet; A little Handbasket. Nescio an a Corbet, saith Skinner, addita term. dim. \& asperam caninam literam r propter euphoniam elidendo, \& quod satis frequens est C initiali in Spiritum \& B in P mutando.

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.

## I.

Jannock: Oaten bread made into great loaves.
An Ing: A Common pasture, a Meadow, a word borrowed frome the Danes, Ing in that language signifying a Meadow.

Ingie: Cumb. Fire, a blaze or flame, à Lat. Ignis.
To Incense; to inform, a pretty word used about Sheffieild in York-sh.
[27]

## K.

Kale or Cale: turn, vicem, Cheshire.
Kazzardly: Cattel subject to die, hazardous, subject to casualties.
A Keale: Lincoln, a Cold, tussis à frigore contracta, ab AS, Celan, Frigescere.
To Keeve a cart, Chesh. to overthrow it, or to turn out the dung.
Kenspecked: marked, or branded, nota insignitus; q.d. maculatus seu maculis distinctus ut cognoscatur: ab AS. Kennam scire, \& Specce macula, Skinner.

To Keppen: to Hoodwinck.
A Kid: A small faggot of underwood or brushwood: forte a caedendo, q.d. fasciculus ligni caedui, Skinner.

A Kidcrow: A place for a sucking Calf to lie in, Chesh.
A Kimmel or Kemlin: a Poudring Tub.
A Kit: a 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. [28]

Klutsen, Quatere, vel à Latino clepere, hoc à Graeco к $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi i ́ \omega$, Skinner.
A Knightle man: an active or skilful man.
A Knoll: a little round hill, ab AS. Cnolle. The top or cop of a hill or mountain. Kye: Kine, Var. Dial.

## L.

To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country, vel (inquit Skinnerus) ab AS, Plcegan, 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 aliis 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.

Lat: q. late, slow, tedious, Lat weather, wet or otherwise unseasonable weather.
Latching: catching, infecting.
To Late, Cumb. to seek.
A Lathe: a Barn, fort, à verbo Lade, quia frugibus oneratur, Skinner, fort.
Lathe: Ease or rest, ab AS Latian, differre, tardare, cunctari.
Lathing: Entreaty or invitation. You need no Latching: You need no invitation or urging: ab AS. Gelahdian, 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, a Fr. G. Lande, Hisp. Landa: inculta planities.

Lazy: Naught, bad.
A Leaden or Lidden; a noise or din: ab AS. Hyldan, clamare, garrire, tumultuari, to make a noise or outcry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous; Hyld, 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.
Leatn: ceasing, intermission: as no Leath of pain, from the word leave, no leaving of pain.

Leck on; powr on more, Liquor, v.g.
Leeten you: Chesh. Make your self, pre-
tend to be. You are not so mad as you leeten you.
Leethwake: Limber, pliable.
Lestal: saleable that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the verb lift, as I suppose.

To Lig: to lye, Var. Dial. it is near the Saxon Licgan to lye.
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. $\Lambda ı$ ıò̧ Laevis, glaber, \& $\Lambda ı \tau o ̀ \varsigma, ~ s i m p l e x, ~ t e n u i s, ~ S k i n n e r . ~$
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.
To Lite on: to Rely on.

## Liten: a Garden.

A Loe: a little round hill, a great heap of stones: ab AS Hcewe, 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 Distinction. Saxon.

A Loom: an Instrument or tool in general. Chesh.
Loert: q. Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer, used in the Peak of Derbysh.
To Lope, Lincoln, to leap, Var. Dial.
A Lop: a Flea, ab AS, Loppe, from leaping.
Lowe: Flame, and to Lowe; to flame from the high Dutch Lohe.
To Lowk: i.e. to weed corn, to look out weeds: so in other Countrys, to look ones head, i.e. to look out fleas or lice there.

The Lufe: the open hand.

## M.

Make: match, makeless, matchlefs, ab AS. Maca, a Peer, an equal, a companion, consort, mate.

A Marrow: a Companion or fellow. A pair of gloves or shooes are not marrows, i.e. fellows. Vox generalis.

A Maund: a handbasket with two lids; ab AS. Mand. Fr. G. Mande. Ital. Madia, corbis ansatus, utrumque à Lat. Manus quia propter ansas manucommodè circumferri potest, Skinner.

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. Mcedh, Mceht, Mcedgh, Mcegen, Potentia, potestas; hoc à verbo Magan posse, Skinner.

My Muaugh: My Wives brother or Sisters husband.
Meedless: Unruly.
Meet or Mete: Measure: Vox general. Meet now, just now.
Meeterly, Meetherly, Meederly: handsomely, modestly; As bow meeterly, from meet, fit.

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.

Menseful: comely, graceful, crediting a man, York-sh.
Merry banks: a cold Posset, Derb.
A Met: a strike or four pecks, ab AS Midi modius.
A Midding: a Dunghil, it is an ancient Saxon word; a nomine mud fortè.
A Midge: a Gnat, ab As. Mycg, Mycge, Belg. Mugge, Teut. Muck, Dan. Myg, Omnia à Lat. Musca.

Mill-holms; Watery places about a Mill damme.

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

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

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

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 Countrey of the Western mores or hills: and many hills in the North are called mores, as Stanemores $\& c$. from the old Saxon word Mor a hill or Mountain.

Welly moyder'd: almost distracted. Cheshire. [34]

Muck: Lincolns. moist, wet, à Belg. Muyck, Mollis, lenis, mitis. Mollities enim humiditatem sequitur.

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

A Murth of corn; abundance of corn. forte. a More.

A Napkin; a Pocket Hand-Kerchief, so called about Sheffield in York-shire.
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 Warwick-shire. 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. 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.

To Nigh a thing: to touch it. I did not nigh it: i.e. I came not nigh it.
Nitle: Handy, neat, handsome. fort. ab AS. Nytlic, profitable, commodious.
Nything: 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: Then more Nor I, i.e. more then I.
To Note: to push, strike or goar with the horn as a Bull or Ram. ab AS. Hnitan ejusdam signification. Lancash, Somner. [36]

## O.

Omy; mellow, spoken of Land.
Oneder, v. Aunder.
Orndorn: Cumberland. Afternoons drinking.
To Osse: to Offer to doe, to aim at or intend to doe, ossing comes to bossing. Prov. Chesh. I did not osse to meddle with it. i.e. I did not dare, \&c. fortè ab Audeo, Ausui.

An Ox-boose: an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall where they stand all night in the Winter, $a b$ $A S$. Bosih, Praesepe, a stall.

An Oxter: an Armpit, Axilla.

## P.

Partlets; Ruffes or Bands for women. Chesh. Vetus vox (inquit Skinnerus) pro Sudario, praesertim quod circa collum gestatur. Minshew dictum putat quasi Portelet, quod circumfertur, vel, ut melius divinat Cowel, à verbo to part, quia facile separatur à corpore, Skinner.

A Mad Pash; a mad-brain. Chesh.
Peale the pot; cool the pot.
Peed: Blind of one eye: He pees: He looks with one eye.
Peevish: Witty, subtill.
A Penbauk: a Beggers can.
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. Ploce, a street, a Place.
Poops; Gulps in drinking.
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.
A Princock; a pert, forward fellow. Minshew deflectit a Praecox, q.d. Adolescens praecocis ingenij: quod licet non absurdum sit, tamen quia sono minus discrepant, puto potius dictum quasi jam primum Gallus, quia sci, non ita pridem pubertatem attigit, \& recens Veneris stimulos percepit, Skinner.

## 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.

Radlings; Windings of the wall.
To Rame; to Reach; perchance from Rome.
To Reem; to Cry: Lancashire, ab AS. Hrceman, Plorare, clamare, ejulare, to weep with crying and bewayling, Hream, ejulatus.

To Rejumble: Lincoln. as it rejumbles upon my stomack 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 Yorksh. [39]

To Rine: to touch: ab AS. Hrinan, to touch or feel.
To Ripple flax: to wipe off the seed-vessels.
A Roop: a Hoarsness.

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

A Runge: a Flasket.
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, Chesh.

## S.

Sackless: innocent, faultless, without crime or accusation; a pure Saxon word, from the noun $S a c, S a c a$, a Cause, strife, suit, quarrel, \&c. and the Praeposition leas, without.

Saur-pool: a stinking puddle.
Scarre: the cliff of a Rock, or a naked Rock on the dry land, from the Saxon Carre, cautes. This word gave denomination to the Town of Scarborough. [40]

Sean: Lincoln. A kind of net, Proculdubio contract. à Latine \& Gr. Sagena, Skinner.
Sell: self.
Selt; Chesh. Chance it's but a selt whether, it is but a chance whether.
Senfy: Not. sign, likyhood, appearance.
Sensine: Cumb. since then, Var. Dial.
A Shafman, Shafmet, or Shaftment, the measure of the fist with the thumb set up, ab As. Scceft mund, Semipes.

Shan: Lincoln. Shamefacedness, ab As. Scande, confusio, verecundia; item abomination, ignominia.

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, Scheeden.

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

A Shippen: a Cow-house ab As. Scypeme, Stabulum, Bovile, stable, an Ox-stall.
A Shirt-band: Yorksh. a Band.

Sib'd: a kin, no sole sib'd, nothing akin: No more sib'd then sieve and riddle, that grew both in a wood together. Prov. Chesh. Syb or Sybbe is an ancient Saxon word signifying Kindred, alliance, affinity. [41]

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.

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

Skathe: Loss, harm, wrong, prejudice, one doth the skath, and another hath the scorn. Prov, ab As. Sccedan, Sceadhian, Belg. Schaeden, Teut. Schaden, Dan. Skader, nocere.

A Skeel: a Collock.
Slape-ale: Lincoln. Plain ale as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-grass, or mixed with any other liquor: forte an licet sensus non parum variet ab alt. Slape quod agro Lincoln. lubricum \& mollem significat, i.e. smooth ale, hoc à verbo to slip, Skinner.

To Slat on, to Leck on, to cast on, or dash against. Vox òvo $\mu \alpha \tau$ т .
To Sleak out the tongue, to put it out by way of scorn, Chesh.
Sleck: Small Pit-coal. [43]

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.

To Slive, Lincoln. à Dan. Slcever. Serpo, Teut. Schleiffen, humi trahere: hinc \& Lincoln. a sliverly fellow, Vir subdolus, vafer, dissimulator, veterator.

The Slote of a ladder or gate; the flat step or bar.
To Slot a door, Lincoln. i.e, to shut it, a Belg. sluyten. Teut. schliessen, claudere, occludere, obserare, Belg. slot, vera, claustrum, ferreum.

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: Pie-crust, i.e. short and fat.
A Snever-spawt: a slender stripling.
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 arripiter.

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.

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

To Soil milk, to cleanse it, potius to sile it, to cause it to subside, to strain it, v. sile.
Sool or sowle, any thing eaten wit 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.
A Spancel: a rope to tie 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.

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.

The Speer: Chesh. the Chimney post. Rear'd against the speer.
A Spell or speal, a Splinter.
Spice: Raisins, plums, figs and such like fruit. York-sh. Spice a species.
A Stang: a wooden bar; ab As. steeng, 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, being to cause them to ride on a coltstaff or pole, for Missing of Chappel.

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, Teut. starck, validus, robustus, firmus, v. Skinner.

Staw'd: set, from the Saxon Stow, a place, originally from statio and statuo.
A Stee: a ladder, in the Saxon stegher is a stair, gradus scalae, perchance from stee.
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. [45]

To Stein or Steven; idem.
A Stife quean; a lusty quean; stife in the old Saxon is obstinate, stiff, inflexible.
Stithe: strong, stiff, ab As. stidh, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong, stithe Cheese, i.e. strong cheese.

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.

A Stound q. Stand; an Wooden Vessel to put small beer in.
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.

A Strike of Corn, a bushel, four pecks, à Teut. Kornstreiche, Hostorium, vel radius; streichen, Hostorio mensuram, radere, coaequare, complanare.

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.
3. Stunt: Lincoln. stubborn, fierce, angry; ab As stunta stunt, stultus, fatuus, fortè quia stulti praeferoces sunt; vel à verbo to stand; ut Resty a restando, Metaphorâ ab equâs contumacibus sumpta, Skinner.
I. A Strom: the instrument to keep the malt in the Fat.
2. Strushins: Orts, from destruction I suppose.

Sturk: a young bullock or heaifer, ab As. styrk, Buculus--a.
Swale; windy, cold, bleak.
To Swale or sweal: to singe or burn, to waste or blaze away, ab As. swcelan, to kindle, to set on fire, to burn.

A Swarth: Cumb. the Ghost of a dying man, fort. ab As, sweart. Black, dark, pale, wan.

Swathe; Calm.
Sweamish; i.e. squeamish, used for modest.
To Sweb: to swoon.
A Swill: a keeler to wash in, standing on three feet.
To Swilker ore: to dash over. Vox òvouator.
A Swinhull or swine-crue: a Hogs-stye.
Swipper: nimble, quick, ab As. swippre, crafty, subtle, cunning, sly, wily.
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## T.

The Tab of a shooe; the Latchet of a shooe.
A Tabern: a Cellar, à Lat. Taberna.
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.

The Salamanca Corpus:
A Collection of English Words Not Generally Used (1674)
To Tave: Lincoln. to Rage, à Belg. Tobben, Toppen, Daven, Teut. Toven, Furere.
To Tawm: to swoon.
To Teem or team: to poure out, to lade out of one vessel into another. Credo à Danico Tommer, Haurio, exhaurio, vacuo, tommer a. oritur à Tom vacuus, v. Skinner.

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

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, Ta-
miso, cribrum; whence comes our Temse bread.
To Tent; to tend or look to. Var. Dial. Chesh. I'll tent the, quoth Wood. If I cannot rule my daughter I'll rule my good. Prov. Chesh.

Tharm; Lincoln. Guts prepared, cleansed and blown up for to receive puddings: ab As. Dearm. Belg. Darm, Derm, Teut. Darm, Dearm, simpl. intestinum.

Thew'd; Towardly.
To Thirl; to bore a hole, Lincoln. ab AS. Dhyrl, Dhyrel, foramen. Dhirlian, Belg. Drillece, Perforare. Skinner.

A Thible or Thivel; a Stick to stirre a Pot.
To Thole; Derb. to brook or endure; Thole a while, i.e. stay a while. Chaucer hath Tholed, for suffered, ab As. Tholian, ejusdem signification.

Thone, thong; meâ sententiâ $q$. thawn; Damp, moist. Skinner à Teut. Tuncken; macerare, intingere, deducit.

A Thrave; a shock of corn containing 24. 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 sence.

I'll Thrippa thee; Chesh. I'll beat or cudgel thee.
Thrutch for thrust; Chesh. Maxfield measure. Heap and trutch. Prov.
To Throw; to Turn as Turners doe; ab As. Thrawan, quae inter alia to wheel, turn or wind, significat.

To Thropple; to Throttle or strangle, Var. Dial. York-sh.
The Thropple; the Wind-pipe, York-sh. Dial.
To Thwite, to whittle, cut, make white by cutting. He hath thwitten a mill-post into a pudding-prick, Prov.

Tider or Tidder or Titter, soon, quickly, sooner.
To Tine, to shut, fence. Tine the door, shut the door. ab As. Tynan, to enclose, fence, hedge or teen.

Too too Used absolutely for very well or good.
Toom or Tume, Empty, a toom purse makes a bleit, [i.e. bashfull] Merchant. [50]
Prov. manifeste à Danico Tom, vacuus, inanis.
To Toorcan; to wonder or muse what one means to doe.
A Towgher; a Dower or Dowry, Dial. Cumb.
Treenware; Earthen vessels.
To Twitter; to tremble. à Teut. Tittern, Tremere, utrumque à sono fictum. This is a word of General use. My heart Twitters.

A Tye-top, a Garland.

## U.

U-Bach, U-block, \&c. v. Yu-bach, \&c.
Umstrid; astride, astridlands.
Vinerous; Hard to please.
[51]
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. Walcken, pannum polire, Omnia credo à Lat Calcare, Skinner.

To Walt; to totter or lean one way, to overthrow, from the old Saxon Wceltan, to tumble or rowl, 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.
War; Worse; war and war: worse and worse, Var. Dial.
To Warch or wark; to ake, to work; ab As. Wark, Dolor. Utrumque à work.
To Wary; Lancash. to curse, ab As. Warian, Werigan, Execrari, Diris devovere. To wary, i.e. Lay an Egge.

To Ware ones Money; 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.

A Warth; a Water-ford, I find that Warth in the old Saxon signifies the shore.
Way-bread; Plantain; ab As. Wcegbrcede, so called because growing every where in streets and wayes.

2 To Weat the head; to look it. v.g. for lice.
I To Wear the pot; to cool it.
Wea-worth you; Woe betide you.
Weel, Lanca. a whirlpool, ab As. Wcel, vortex aquarum.
Weet or Wite; Nimble, swift.
Weir or Waar; Northumb. Sea-wrack, Alga marina, from the old Saxon Waar, alga marina, Fucus marinus. The Thanet men (saith Somner) call it wore or woore.

Wellaneer; alas.
To Wend; to goe.
Westy; Dizzy, giddy.
Wharre; Crabs, as sowre as wharre, Chesh.

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 Wheen-Cat: a Queen-Cat: Catus faemina. That Queen was used by the Saxons to signifie the Female sex appears in that QUEEN Fugol was used for a Henfowle.

A Wheint lad q. queint: a fine lad: ironice dictum. Chesh. Var. Dial.
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, supplicium. Chaucer useth the word for blame.

To Whoave; Chesh. to cover or whelm over. We will not kill but whoave. Prov. Chesh. ab As. Hwolf, Hwalf, a covering or canopy; Verb. Hwalfian camerare, fornicare.

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. Wcege, 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
 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.
Woat. ------
A Wogh; a Wall Lanc. ab As. Wag, Paries, elsewhere in the North Wogh is used for wooll, by a change of the Dialect.

To Wonne or Wun: to Dwell: 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.

To be Worried: to be choak't. Worran in the ancient Saxon signifies to destroy.
To Wyte; i.e. blame, v. Wite.

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\mathrm{Y} .
$$

Yare: Coveteous, Desirous, à Teut. Geaher, 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, sedulous, diligens, intentus.

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 Fairie Queen, lib. I.c.10.
He that the blood-red billowes like a
wall,
On either side Disparted with his
rod.

Till all his Army dry-foot through
them Yod,
Speaking of Moses.
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.


A 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, Suff. 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.
Anewst: nigh, almost, near hand, about, circiter. Suss. and other places of the West, ab As. On-neaweste, propê, juxta, secus, near high: à Praep. On, and neaweste vicinia.

Arders: Fallowings or plowings of ground.
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. Ewerd, perversus, aversus; hoc ab $\notin$ Praep. loquelari negativa privativa \& Weard versus, quasi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem a natura comparatus est; iratâ Minerva natus. Huic autem Aukward omnino tum sensu tum Etymo opponitur Toward.

## B.

A Barth: a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs.

A Barken or (as they use it in Sussex) Barton: a yard of a house, a backside, vel a verbo, to Barre, vel à Germ. Bergen, Ab-
scondere, 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 a Belg. Bauwen, Teut. Bawen, Aedificare, cum fiat ex reliquiis arborum pro aedificiis succisarum, Skinner. Utrumque Etymon me judice ineptum.

Bain: Lithe, limber-joynted, that can bend easily, Suffolk.
Behither: On this side, it answers to beyound, Suss.
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 Countreys it hath other names.

A Bigge; a Pappe or teat, Ess.
A Billard: a Bastard capon, Suss.
The Bird of the eye, the sight or Pupill, Suff.
Blighted corn, blasted corn, Suss. Blight eidem quod milldew, i.e. mel roscidum, vel roscida quaedam melligo quae fruges corrumpit: nescio an à Teut Bleych, pallidus, à colore scilicet, Skinner.

A Bostal: a way up a hill, Suss.
Bouds: i.e. Weevils, an insect breeding in malt, Norf. Suff.
Bown; i.e. swelled, Norf.
[60]
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.
Brime it hither, i,e. bring it hither, Suff. Var. dial.
To Brite: spoken of hops when they be over-ripe, and shatter.

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.

A Bud: a weaned calf of the first year, Suss. because the horns are then in the bud.
Bullimong: Oates, Pease, and Vetches mixed, Ess.
[61]

A Caddow: a Jack-daw, Norf. in Cornwal they call the Guilliam a Kiddaw.
Carpet-way: i.e. Green-way.
A Carre: a wood of alder or other trees in a moist boggy place.
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 pratling noise among a great many, Suss.
A Chizzell: bran; à Teut. Kiesell, Siliqua, Gluma. Suss. Kent.
The Church-litten: the Church-yard: Suss. Wilt. fort. ab As. Laedan, Teut. Leyten, ducere, q.d. via ducens ad templum, Skinner.

A Chuck: a great Chip, Suss. in other Countrys they call it a chunk.
Cledgy: i.e. stiff. Kent.
Clever: Neat, smooth, cleany wrought, dextrous, à Fr. G. Leger, cleaverly, q.d. Legerly, Skinner.

A Cobweb morning: i.e. a Misty morning. Norf.
[62]
A Combe: Devon. Corn. ab As. Comb, Comp. a C. Br. eoque antiquo Gallico Kum, Cwmm, unde defluxit Gallicum recens Combe, Vallis itrinque collibus obsita, Skinner.

A Coomb or Coumb of Corn: Half a Quarter, à Fr. G. Comble utr. à Lat. Cumulus.
A Cob-iron: an Andiron, Ess.
To Cope: i.e. To chop or exchange, used by the Coasters of Norfol. Suffol. \&c.

A Cosset lambe or colt; \&c. i.e. a cade lamb, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand, Norf. Suff.

A Cottrel; Cornw. Devonsh. a trammel to hang the Pot on over the fire.
A Cove; a little harbour for boats, West Countrey.
To Coure: to ruck down, ut mulieres solent ad mingendum, ab. It Covare: Fr. G. Couver, incubare, hoc à Lat. cubare.

A Cowl: a Tub, Ess.
Crank: Brisk, merry, jocund, Ess. Sanus, integer: Sunt qui derivant à Belg. \& Teut. Kranek, quod prorsus contrarium scaegrum significat. Ab istis autem antiphrasibus totus abhorreo. Mallem igitur deducere ab Un vel Onkranck, non aeger, omissa per in[63]
juriam temporis initiali syllabâ, Skinner.
Crap: Darnel, Suss. in Worcerstershire and other Countreys they call Buck-wheat Crap.

A Crock: a Earthen pot to put butter or the like in, ab As. Crocca, 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.

## D.

It Dares me: it pains or grieves me. Ess. ab. As. Dare, signifying hurt, harm, loss.
A Dilling: a Darling or best-beloved child.
A Dibble: an instrument to make holes in the ground with for setting beans, pease or the like.

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. forte à Dale, a valley because when the standing corn growes on both sides it, it appears like a valley.

## E.

Ellinge: Solitary, lonely, melancholy, farre from neighbours: q. elongatus. Suss. a Gallico Esloigner. Ellende in the Ancient Saxon signifies procul, farre off, farre 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.
Feabes or Feaberries: Goose-berries Suff. Thebes in Norf.
Fenny: i.e. Mouldy: Fenny cheese mouldy cheese, Kent. ab As. Fennig, mucidus.
Fimble Hemp: Early ripe Hemp.

Flags: The Surface of the earth which they pare off to burn: the upper turfe, Norf.
Foison: or Fizon: The natural juice or moisture of the Grass or other herbs. The heart and strength of it, Suff. a Gallico Foissonner: abundare, vel forte, à Teut. Feist, pinguis.

Footing time, Norf. is the same with upsetting time in Yorksh. when the Puerpera gets up.

A Fostal: forte. Forestal: A way leading from the high way to a great House, Sus.
A Frower: an Edge-tool used in cleaving lath.
To Frase: to break, Norf. it is likely from the Latine 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, i.e. à spectro aliquo vel

Ephialte invasus \& 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.
Geazon: Scarce, hard to come by, Ess.
A Gill: a Rivulet, a beck, Suss.
A Goffe: a Mow of Hay or Corn. Essex.
Gods good: Yeast, Barm. Kent, Norf. Suff.
To Goyster: to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud, Suss.
Gowts, Somersets. Canales, cloacae, seu sentinae subterraneae, proculdubio à Fr.
G. Gouttes, gutae, \& inde verb. Esgouter, guttatim transfluere. Omnia manifeste à Lat. Gutta, Skinner.

A Gratton: an Ersh or Eddish. Suss. stubble, Kent.


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 Hag, Agellulus seu Cors juxta domum, hoc ab As. Hegian sepire.

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, to hide, cover or heal, hence in the West he that covers a House with slates is called a Healer or Hellier.

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.
Hoddy: Well pleasant, in good tune or humour.
A How: pronounced as mow and throw; a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse Gardens from weeds, Rastrum Gallicum.

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.
I.

The Door stands a Jarre; 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 forte à voce cul[70]

tura. Non absurde etiam deflecti posset à Teut. Kelter, torcular, Skinnerus quem adi sis.
The Kerse; the furrow made by the saw, Suss.
A Kerle of veal; mutton, \&c. a Loin of those meats. Devon.
Knolles; Turneps, Kent.
L.

A Lawn in a Park: Plain untilled ground.
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. Sced-leap, a Seed-basket.

To Lease and Leasing; to glean and gleaning, spoken of corn Suss. Kent.
Lee or Lew: Calm, under the wind. Suss.
A Lift: i.e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate, Norf.
Litten: v. Church-litten. Lic-tune Saxonicè coemiterium.
Lizen'd corn q. Lessened, i.e. lank or shrank corn, Suss.
2. Lourdy, Sluggish, Suss. From the French Lourd, socors, ignavus, Lourdant, Lourdin Bardus.
I. Long it hither: Reach it hither, Suffolk.

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.
Mere: i.e. Lynchet.
Misagaft: Mistaken, misgiven, Suss.
Mittens: Gloves made of linnen or woollen, whether knit or stitched: sometimes also they call so gloves made of leather without fingers.

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 a misceo \& miscela: quia est miscela omnium alimentorum.

A Modher or Modder, Mothther; a girle 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) a Danis oriundi Norfolcienses puellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident Angli caeteri, vocis nescientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo suffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur est Norfolciam hanc nostram (quae inter alios aliquot Angliae Comitatus in Danorum transyt ditionem, An. Dom. 876) Danis maxime habitatam fuisse, eorumque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutum claras illi virgines \& puellas (ut Arctoae gentes aliae) Moer appellabant. Inde quae canedo heroum laudes \& poemata palmam retulere (teste Olao Wormio) Scaldmoer i.e. Virgines cantatrices quae in praelys gloriam ex fortitudine sunt adeptae Sciold Moer hoc est Scutiferas virgines nuncupârunt. Eodem nomine ipsa, 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.

Muckson up to the buckson, Dev. Dirty up to the Knucles.

The Mokes of a net; the Mashes or Meishes, Suss.
[73]

## N.

A Nail of beef; v.g. Suss. i.e. the weight of eight pound.
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 significati.
O.

Old land: ground that hath layn untilled along time and is new plowed up. Suff.
Ollet: Fewel: q.d. Ellet, ab As. Elañ, Oncelan, accendere, Dan. Eld. Ignis.
Oost or East: the same that Kiln or Kill, Somersetshire, and elsewhere in the West.
Orewood: Quaedam Algae species quae Cornubiae agors merificè faecundat, sic dicta fortè, quod ut Aurum incolas locuplet et, \& auro emi meretur. Est autem vox Cornubiae fere propria. Sea-wrack, so called in Cornwal, where they manure their land with it.

Ope lande: 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.

Pease-bolt: i.e. Pease-straw, Ess.
Pipperidges: Barberries, Ess. Suff.
To Ply; spoken of a pot, kettle or other vessel full of liquor, i.e. to boil: playing hot; boyl- in Norfolk they pronounce it plaw.

A Poud: a Boil or Ulcer, Suss.
Puckets: nests of Caterpillars, Suss.
Q.

Quotted: Suss. Cloyed, glutted.
R.

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 a Hreddan, liberare, quia sc. Cribrando partes puriores a crassioirbus liberentur.

A Ripper: a Pedder, Dorser or Badger, Suss.
To Rue: to sift Devonsh.

## S.

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 Latine word sapio, which signifies also to taste.

A Seame of corn of any sort: a Quarter, 8 bushels, Ess. ab As. seam; a load, a burthen; a Horse-load, it seems also to have signified
the quantity of eight bussels, being often taken in that sense in Matth. Paris. Somner.
A Seam of wood: an Horse-load, Suss. ejusdem originis.
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. Scel. 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 withall, 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.

Sheld: Flecked: party-coloured, Suff. inde Sheldrake \& sheld fowle, Suss.
To Shimper: to shimmer or shine, Suss. Dial.
To Shun: to shove, Suss. Dial.
Sibberidge: or sibbered: the Banes of Matrimony, Suff. ab As. syb, sybbe, Kinred, alliance, affinity.

A Shuck: an husk or shell; as Bean-shucks, Bean-shells, per Anagramatismum $\tau \tilde{\omega}$ Husk forte.

Sizzing: yeast or barm, Suss. from the sound Beer or Ale make in working.
Sidy: surly, moody, Suss.
Sile: filth.
Simpson: Groundsell, senecio, Ess. Suff.
Skaddle: scathie, Ravenous, mischievous, Suss. ab As. skade, harm, hurt, damage, mischief: or sccedan, laedere, nocere.

Skrow: surly, dogged, used most adverbially, as to look shrow, i.e. to look sowrly, 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.
A Snagge: a snail, Suss. Dial.
A Snurle: a Pose or Cold in the head, Coryza, Suff.
To Summerland a ground; to lay it fallow a year, Suff.
Soller or solar, an upper Chamber or loft, à Latino solarium.
To Squat: to bruise or make flat by letting fall: activè, Suss. [76]

The Steale of any thing; i.e. manubrium the Handle, on Pediculus, the footstalk: à Belg. steel, stele. Teut. stiel Petiolus.

A Seen or Spene: a cows pappe, Kent. ab As. spana, mammae, ubera.
A Stew: a pool to preserve fish for the table to be drawn and filled again at pleasure.
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 roots of trees stubbed up, Suss.

A Stuckling: an apple-pasty, Suss.
Stusnet: a posnet or skillet, Suss.
A Stull: a luncheon, a great piece of bread, cheese or other Victuals, Ess.
A Stut: a Gnat: Somerset, ab As. stut, Culex.
Stover: Fodder for cattel, as hay, straw or the like, Ess. from the French estouver fovere, according to Cowel. Spelman reduces it from the French estoffe materia, \& estoffer, necessaria suppeditare.

To Sweale: to singe or burn, Suss. a sweal'd pig, a singed pig: ab As. swcelan, to [77]
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.
Temse-bread, i.e. sifted bread.
Very Tarky; very dark, Suff.
A Theave: an Ewe of the first year, Ess.
Tiching: Devon. Cornw. setting up turves that so they may be dryed by the Sun and fit to burn upon land.

To Tine or tin a candle; to light it: ab As. tynam, accendere; hinc Tinder.
A Tovet or Tofet: Half a bushel: Kent. a 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.

Trewets or Truets: Pattens for Women, Suff.
A Trip of sheep, i.e. a few sheep, Norf.
A Trug: a tray for milk or the like, Suss. Dial.
[80]
To Trull: to trundle; per contractionem, Suss.

To Vang: to answer for at the font as Godfather. He vangd to me at the Vant, Somerset. in Baptisterio pro me suscepit: ab As. Fengan, to receive, also 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-countrey.

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.


Wattles: made of split wood in fashion of gates, wherein they use to fold sheep, as elsewhere in hurples, Suss. ab As. watelas, crates, hurdles.

A Wem: a small fault, hole, decay or blemish, especially in cloth, Ess. ab As. wem, a blot, spot or blemish.

A Were or wair: a pond or pool of water, ab As. weer 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.
A Wheden: a simple person, west.
Whicket for whacket: or quittee for quattee; i.e. Quid pro quo, Kent.
A Whittle: a doubled blanket, which Women wear over their shoulders in the West Country, as else where 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.

Woadmell: A hairy course stuff made of Island wool, and brought thence by our Seamen to Norf. Suff. \&c.

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 a nostro. Grasping, elisa propter euphoniam litera canina $r$, and $g$, in $y$ facillima 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, Thave eat so much that I am cloyed.


