A GLOSSARY
OF THE
PROVINCIALISMS
IN USE IN THE
COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

By
WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

"Juvat haec obsoleta servari, aliquando profutura."—WATCHER.


LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

M.DCCC.LIII.
The first Edition of this Glossary, which was printed in 1834, for private circulation, has been for some time exhausted; and as a continued demand exists for such works, I have ventured to submit a new Edition to the public.

It will be seen that several errors in the first Edition have been corrected; that many words and several fresh illustrations have been added; and that I have fully availed myself of the works of Mr. Kemble and Dr. Léo; of the general Dictionaries of Provincial Words, edited by Mr. Halliwell and Mr. Holloway, and of the Collections of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

Those who would study the pure vernacular of Sussex will find it complete in Tom Cladpole’s Journey to Lunnun.’

W. D. C.

81, Guildford Street, Russell Square
21st. Feb. 1853.

A GLOSSARY OF THE PROVINCIALISMS
OF SUSSEX.

THERE are two dialects used in Sussex—the Eastern and the Western. The former bears a close resemblance to the dialect of the weald of Kent, while the latter is nearly allied to the phraseology of Hants, Dorset, and other Western counties.
Dr. Latham, in his ‘English Language’ (p. 559), does not notice this difference. He states that the *differentiae* between the dialects of *Kent* and the dialects of *Sussex, Essex, &c.*, have yet to be worked out: but he says also, that "the characteristics of Sussex are involved in those of Kent—thus, if Kent be simply Saxon, the two counties have the same ethnological relation; whilst, if Kent be Frisian or Jute (?), Sussex may be either like or unlike;" whilst Hants he describes as "theoretically Saxon, rather than Angle, and West Saxon (Wessex) rather than South, East, or Middle Saxon. The Jute elements, in either the Hants or Isle of Wight dialects, hitherto undiscovered; probably non-existent." A recent writer, Mr. D. Mackintosh, declares that he found in Chichester a regular colony of Jutes, and also along the coast opposite the Isle of Wight, as well as along the coast of Kent, and he has formed his opinion from the physiognomy of the people. "The profile, excepting the point of the nose, is an exact semicircle; and, supposing one leg of a compass were to be placed a little above the ear, the other leg would describe the contour of the skull; viewed sidewise, it is likewise an exact semicircle." According to Beda, Kent was first peopled by Jutes; and other Anglo-Saxon traditions "point to a close connection between Kent and Northumberland: the latter county, according to these traditions, was peopled from Kent, and for a long time received its rulers and dukes from that kingdom." Dr. Latham, however, in his ‘Ethnology of the British Islands,’ follows out closely his argument that the Jute element is questionable, and does not adopt Beda as a perfect authority upon the point. Among the fishermen of Hastings, who are evidently a distinct race from the generality of the townsmen, there appear to be marks of a descent from the Frisians or Danes; there is a close resemblance between them and the men of Yarmouth, in the neighbourhood of which there are traces of the Danes, particularly in the termination "by" in the names of places (which termination does not exist in Sussex), and in the pronunciation of the Hastings fishermen.

Both the Sussex dialects possess a striking affinity to the Saxon. In both many words of pure Saxon origin, such as *bly, stade, shade*, &c., little known
in other places, are in frequent use and well understood; whilst others, such as *cope, crocke, rath, shaw*, &c., known indeed in the English language, but elsewhere seldom used, are constantly employed. Throughout the county the Saxon plural is not unfrequently used, especially in words ending in *st*, as blast, post, ghost, &c., the plurals of which are made *blastes, postes, ghostes*. In words ending in *asp*, as hasp, clasp, wasp, &c., the two last letters are transposed in the pronunciation—an *e* final is added, and they are pronounced *hapse¹, clapse², wapse³*, &c. Instead of the word neck the people usually pronounce it *nick*; again, for "throat, they say *throtte*;⁴ for *choak*⁵, *chock*⁶.

Indeed, the Sussex pronunciation of many words derived from the Saxon is superior to that generally received; thus earth, from *eard* (Sax.), to plough, (in Anglo-Saxon books written *e-orth*), is still correctly pronounced as a word of two syllables, *earth*. Barn is universally called *bearn*, the exact Anglo-Saxon *bærn*. Gate is called, like the Anglo-Saxon, *ge-at*. House is pronounced like the Saxon *huss*. Oil is correctly called *œl*; and the elder retains its Saxon name of *ellar*. Again, laths are correctly

¹Haeps (Sax.)
²Ghepse (Teut.)
³Waeps (Sax.)
⁴Throt (Sax)
⁵Ceocan (Sax).
⁶‘A collection of English Words not generally used, &c., by John Ray, F.R.S;’ and written at the instance of and dedicated to ‘Peter Courthope, of Danny, in Sussex, Esq.,’ and printed by ‘H. Bruges, for Thos. Burrell, at the Golden Ball, under St. Dunstan’s Church, Fleet-street.’
pronounced *lats*; lath being derived from the Saxon *latta*, *h* is a redundant letter. The letters *oi* are generally pronounced *i*, as boil, bile; foil, file; spoil, spile. The letters *ea* are frequently pronounced *aw*: so heath is called hawth, and Hayward’s Heath becomes Heward’s Hawth. In the Eastern rapes the letters *th* are not sounded at the beginning of a word, but *d* is used instead; as *dis, dat, dem, dese*, for this, that, &c.; the mode of pronouncing these consonants being evidently derived from the Saxon idiom. *D* is also used at the beginning of a word for *t* alone; thus trollop is pronounced dollop. *V* is frequently transposed, as in Kent and Devonshire, for *f*: as *vlick* for flick; and *t* for *ch* (*tsh*) as *fet* for fetch.

It is, however, in the names of places that the retention of the Saxon words is most evident: a very large proportion of the names of the villages in the county have one or more Saxon words in their composition; "being, for the most part," says Mr. Kemble, "irregular compositions, of which the former portion is a patronymic in -ing or -ling, declined in the genitive plural, and the second portion is a mere definition of the locality. In a few cases the patronymic stands alone in the nominative plural; as Meallingas, Mailing; Wetheringas, Wittering." In accounting for the distinctive appellations he says, that not the least plausible hypothesis is that "of a single family, itself claiming descent through some hero from the gods, and gathering other scattered families around itself; thus retaining the administration of the family rites of religion, and giving its own name to all the rest of the community. . . . Even where a few adventurers—one only—bearing a celebrated name, took possession of a new home, comrades would readily be found glad to constitute themselves around him, under an appellation long recognized as heroic; or a leader, distinguished for his skill, his valour and success, his power or superior wealth, may have found little difficulty in imposing the name of his own race upon all who shared in his adventures. Thus, . . . Billing, the noble progenitor of the royal race of Saxony, has more than one enduring record,"¹ (as at Billinghurst, in Sussex); and similarly he believes "all the local denominations of the
early settlements to have arisen and been perpetuated." In an Appendix, from which we extract so much as relates to Sussex, he collects the patronymic names which he thinks have arisen thus, and to be names of ancient Marks; the first portion being the names of Marks from original authorities, and the second being names conferred from the actual local names at the present day. The meaning of the Saxon words terminating most of the names of places in the county agrees precisely with the situation of the places thus named. In this manner the words Beck (Sax.), a small brook; Brede (Sax.), broad; Bur (Sax.), a place of shade or retirement;

1 'The Saxons in England, 'vol. i., p. 59;—“The Mark.”

Burg (Sax.), a town; Burn (Sax.), water; Comb (Sax.), a valley; Den (Sax.), a valley or woody place; Dun (Sax.), a hill; Ea (Sax.), a river; Feld (Sax.), a field; Fold (Sax.), from Faran, to pass; Ham (Sax.), a house, farm, or village; Holt (Sax.), a wood; Hof (Sax.), a farm, and the house upon it; Hof (Sax.), a low site; Hurst (Sax.), a wood; Ig (Sax.), an island; Ing (Sax.), a meadow; Leag (Sax.), a pasture, a plain; Linch (Sax.), a headland; Ling (Sax.), heath; Litling (Sax.), little; Mere (Sax.), a pool or lake; Maestene (Sax.), a forest, a grove of oaks; Plumbe (Sax.), a woody place; Rade (Sax.), a road; Sæ (Sax.), the sea; Sted (Sax.), a place; Stade (Sax.), a shore; Stoc (Sax.), a place; Street (Sax.), a street; Tun (Sax.), a hedge or wall; Weorth (Sax.), a farm, court-yard, street, or vill; and Wic (Sax.), a village, also a bay made by the winding of the banks of a river;—with their compounds, are all used in the names of places; and of such frequent occurrence are they, that there are not twenty parishes in East Sussex, and not more than a like number in West Sussex, in which one or more of these words is not found. The Saxon words occur also in the names of particular spots and farms; thus the long line of remains on the hills end in bury: as Chanctonbury, Cisbury, Hollingbury, Saxonbury, Wolstonbury, &c. The name Bannings (Baningsas) is preserved in the South Downs; and Streale (Sax.), an arrow, is the name given to farms about Framfield, Mayfield, &c.;
whilst Courtwick, Buckhurst, Wakehurst, &c., are the present names of many parks and farms.

Mr. Kemble\(^1\) says he is "certain that the ancient Marks might still be traced. In looking over a good county map we are surprised by seeing the systematic succession of places ending in -den, -bolt, -wood, -hurst, -fold, and other words, which invariably denote forests and outlying pastures in the woods. These are all in the Mark, and within them we may trace with equal certainty the -hams, -tuns, -woriđings, and -stedes, which imply settled habitations. There are few counties which are not thus distributed into districts, whose limits may be assigned by the observation of these peculiar characteristics. I will lay this down as a rule, that the ancient Mark is to be recognized by following the names of places ending in -den (neut), which always denote cubile ferarum, or pasture, usually for swine."

The names of places within the county illustrate also the retention of purely British or Celtic words: thus Ise, or Ease (a river), is retained in North Ease and South Ease, without admixture; whilst in others, such as Easebourne, Isfield, &c., it is still retained at the beginning of the name; having appended to it a Saxon termination;—the British Glyn (a vale), is still preserved in the modern name Glynde. And although the names of many places are solely Saxon, as Ardingly,

\(^1\) Vol. i, p. 481

Ashburnham, Beckley, Beeding, Berwick, Billinghurst, Bolney, Burton, Denton, Litlington, Maling, &c.; yet the names of other places, as Cuckfield, from Coc (British), Princeps.; Penhurst, from Pen (British), a head; Pulborough, from Pwl (British), water, &c., show that the British names were not unfrequently retained by the Saxons, who added some designation from their own language applicable to the particular locality.
Owing, probably, to the contiguity to the French coast, and the frequent communication which is kept up between the two countries, many words of French origin, such as brutte, rut, &c., little used elsewhere, are common; whilst others, such as bruss, futy, scaly, scla, &c., not elsewhere used, are well known. In the Eastern division, also, many words have a French pronunciation: thus the word day is pronounced in East Sussex dee; mercy, as the French, merci. The word bonnet is at Rye generally pronounced bunnet, and Mermaid-street is called Maremaid-street. The inhabitants of this district are not, perhaps, so remarkable for the number of their provincialisms as for a broad, strong mode of speaking: thus yeast is pronounced yust; and yes, yus. Mister and Mistress are pronounced Muster and Mistus. The comparative of the adjective soon is converted into soonder; and instead of grew, knew, &c., growd, knowd, &c., are substituted. Will is pronounced wool; and the country people invariably say, "let it be how t’wool," instead of "be it as it may."

There are districts in the rapes of Arundel and Chichester in which, in some instances, the labouring portion of the inhabitants are not understood with less difficulty than those of Somersethshire. Ray cites the following example as appropriate to this district: "Set’n down, and let’n stand; come agin, and fet’n anon." We may here remark a peculiarity in the West Sussex pronouns, en or un, and um: en and un (best expressed by an apostrophe and n, thus—‘n) are used for he or it; and um for them. Her being sometimes used for he or she, thus:—

"I see un."—I saw him.
"A blackbird flew up, and her kill’d ‘n"—He killed it.
"Let’n bide."—Let it remain.
"Let um goo."—Let them go.
"He din’t git up tull laüt."—He did not rise till it was late.
"Caünt her see?"—Cannot she see?
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

In both divisions of the county the inhabitants pronounce ow final, as er: thus bellow is called beller; fallow, voller; tallow, toller, &c. In the German language, in adjectives ending in en an r is often inserted between the noun and the affix en. This peculiarity is preserved by the Sussex men; thus earthen is called earthern, and many other words are similarly pronounced. They also not unfrequently introduce an r before the letters b, d, l, and t: thus

[10] they call evidence, evirdence; devilish, devirlish; piety, pierty, &c. As in Lancashire and Somersetshire, the termination ous, in adjectives, is changed into some; thus, instead of clamorous, dubious, timorous, &c., the words clamorsome, dubersome, and timorsome, are used. An s final is frequently added to the compounds of where, which are thus made any-where, no-where, and some-where. In words ending in en the last syllable is frequently dropped; as "sharp my knife," for "sharpen my knife." O is frequently changed into a, and a as frequently pronounced e. In compound words the accent is laid on the first syllable; but in the names of places, and in words ending in ly, the emphasis is always on the last syllable, as sure-ly, certain-ly, Helling-ly, East Hoath-ly, &c. Throughout the county the word be is substituted for am and are.

It is claimed for Richmondshire, and especially those parts which are strictly in Teesdale, that there, "if anywhere, lingers the genuine old language of the time of Wycliffe." And an anecdote is told of a gentleman who "once read aloud to an old woman in the parish of Wycliffe, utterly uneducated, a chapter from John Wycliffe's translation of the New Testament; and, perhaps, because entirely uninformed, she understood without question every word as he proceeded, and expressed her delight at hearing the tongue in which she was nurtured, read from a printed book;" saying, "it was universal in her younger days,
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

“before folks became so fine!”¹ A similar familiarity with the words used by Wycliffe would be found, in the cottages of the Sussex weald.

Although the majority of the words in this collection are evidently of Saxon origin, yet there are Teutonic, British, Latin, French, German, and other words, occasionally to be met with, as—

STEALE (the handle of an agricultural instrument)—Teut., STIEL.

BOSKY (elated with liquor)—Copt., BOUZA.

COOMBE—C. Brit., COMP—also Sax., COMB.

FIT TEN (proper)—Flemish, VITTEN.

FLOUSH-HOLE (a hole to receive water)—Latin, FLEURE (to flow).

FLIT (to skim milk)—Danish, FLYTTER (to remove).

CANT (a portion of a field)—Dutch, KANT.

TRAVIS (a place for shoeing horses)—Spanish, TRAVAS.

BRUSS (proud)—French, BRUSQUE.

STRAND (a withered stalk of grass)—German, STRANG.

Several words, marked with an asterisk, are to be found in Todd’s ‘Johnson;’ but they have different meanings in Sussex, or are of such unfrequent use elsewhere, that they may still be included among the provincialisms of Sussex.

¹ Longstaffe’s ‘Richmondshire,’ p. 143, quoting the Durham Advertiser’s review of Dinsdale’s ‘Glossary of Teesdale Words.’

[12]

NAMES OF PARISHES IN SUSSEX DERIVED FROM THE SAXON.

PATRONYMIC NAMES DERIVED FROM MARKS.

From original authorities.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

Bédingas, Beeding (2).
Billingas, Billinghurst.
Beorganstedingas.
Beorhtingas.
Dicelingas, Ditcheling.
Hwæssingas.
Pæccingas, Perching.
Palingas, Peeling.
Puningas.
Stâmingas, Steyning.
Terringas, Terring (2).
Tudingas.
Wtringas, Wittering (2).

Marks inferred by MR. KEMBLE from Local Names.

Aldingas, Aldingbourne.
Aldringas, Aldrington.
Ælmodingas, Almodington.
Angmeringas, Angmering.
Ardingas, Ardingly.
Arlingas, Arlington.
Artingas.
Æsclingas, Ashling.
Cealfingas, *Chalvington*.
Cidingas, *Chiddingly*.
Ciltiligas, *Chillington*.
Climpingas, *Climping*.
Cocingas, *Cocking*.

Dællingas, *Dallington*.
Didlingas, *Didling*.
Doningas, *Donnington*.
Dyringas, *Durrington*.

Ecgingas, *Etchingham*.
Ferringas, *Ferring*.
Fleccingas, *Fletching*.
Folangas, *Folkinton*.
Funtingas, *Funtingdon*.

Gystlingas, *Guestling*.
Heortingas, *Harting*.
Hæstingas, *Hastings*.
Hellingas, *Hellingly*.
Holingas, *Hollington*.

Ipingas, *Ip*.
Ifingas, *Jevington*. 
Lytlingas, Littlington.

Mallingas, Malling.
Mægdlingas, Maudling, now Marden (?)
Mécingas, Meeching, now Newhaven.

Ofingas, Oving.
———, Ovingdean.

Pæccingas, Patching.
Pælingas, Pallingham.
Pidingas, Piddinghoe.
Polingas, Poling.
Púningas, Poynings.

Rotingas, Rottingdean.
Rustingas, Rustington.

Sealffingas, Salvington.
Seringas, Sherrington.
Somtingas, Sompting.
Storringas, Storrington.
Sulingas, Sullington.

Tilingas, Tillingham.
Tortingas, Tortington.
Twiningas, Twineham.

Wearlingas, Warlingham (?)
Wearmingas, Warningcamp.
Wearmingas,
In the ‘Codex Diplomaticus’ the following places, &c., in Sussex, are mentioned during the Saxon period:—

Ælrið, Ælrithe, a stream.
Aldyngborne.
Aldingbourne.
Ealdingburne, Amberle, Amberley.
Andredes-ceaster, Pevensey (?)
Angemæringtún, Angmering.
Ashbornham, Ashburnham.

Baberhám, Babraham (?)
Beadingahám, Beddingham.
Beádingtun, Beeding.
Bebbeshám, Bebsham.
Beccanleá, Beckley.
Beorganstedinga mearc,
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

Bersted.
Berkámystede
Bikenmuð, Bitchmouth.
Billingabýrig, Billingbury.
Bláckmuoer, Blackmore.
Bodeshám, Bosham.

Brakeleshám, Bracklesham.
Brádanwæta, Broadwater (?)
Brimfaston, Brimfast.
Bróchyrst, Breekhurst (?)
Bridham, Bridham.
Brynes-fleot, Brinsfleet.
Bueganora, Bognor.
Bocganora,
Burnhan, Barnham.
Byrhtlingas, Brightling.

Cealcmére, Chalk-mere, now Cuckmere.
Ceórlatún, Charlton.
Cynges wíc, The King’s Wick.
Cissan-ceaster,

Chichester
Cicestria, Cycester,
Coleworð, Coleworth.
Crymésham, Crimsham.
Cumenesora, Cymenshore.
Cumtún, Compton.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

Dene, Dean.
Denton, Deainton
   Denton.
Deanton
Diccelingas, Ditchelling.

Earneleáh, Earnelé,
   Earnley.
Earnaleá weg,
Egesawydu, Exwood.
Erundele, Arundel.

Fealebeag, Felby
Felhám
   Félpham.
Felhamme
Ferring, Ferring.
Fismére, Fishmere.
Freccehline, Frecklinch, now Frenchlinch.

Gárstún, Garston.
Genistedesgat,
   Westergate (?)
Genistedegat,
Geócburne, Ickbourn.

Hǽslwic,
Hazelwick.
Heáseluie,
Ham, *Ham*.
Heánersh, *Hanersh*.
Héregráf, *Hargrave*.
Hídhurst, *Hidehurst*.
Hleapméré, *Lepmere*.
Hoghtún, *Houghton*.
Horningaden, *Horningden*.
Horshám, *Horsham*.
Hremnesdún, *Ramsdon*.
Hryðeranfeld, *Rotherfield*.
Hugabeorgas, *Howborough*, now *Crowborough*.
Hwessingatún

*Washington*

Wassingatún

Læwes, Læwe, *Lewes (?)*
Langanerse, *Longersh*.

Langport, *Langport*.
Laningtún, *Barlavington*.
Loxanleáh, *Loxley*
Lullingmynster, *Leominster*, or
Lullyngminstre, *Lullington (?)*
Lýdesige, Ludesey, *Lidsey*.

Médemenynga.
Meósdlún, *Meesdon*. 
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

Mondehám, Mundham.
Mundanhám, South Mundham.

Norðbeorganstede, North Berstead.

Pæcingas, Peaccingas
   Patching.
Peccinges,
Palinga Schittas, Pallingham (?)
Peartingawyrð, Partingworth.
Pecchám, Peckham.
Pecanhám, Pagham.
Piperingas, Pippering.
Pytanwyrðe, Petworth (?)
Puningas, Poynings.
Remnesdún, Ramsdon.
Risémere, Rushmere.
Röðeranfeld, Rotherfield.
Scrippaneg, Shripney.
Sealgeat, Sealgate.
Sealtród, Saltrode.

Seolesige, Selesegh,
   Selsey.
Selesey,
Sideleshám, Sidlesham.
Ståningas, Steyning.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

Stánford, Stanford.
Steddanhám, Stedham.
Stræt, Street.
Súðtún, Sutton.

Tángmére, Tangmere.
Dælbricg, Thelbridge.
Tilbirhesford, Tilbersford.
Tilmundes hô, Tilmundshoo.
Titleshám, Tittlesham.
Tullingtún, Tillington.

Ufesford, Avisford.
Unningland, Unningland.
Upmérðún, Upmarden.
Use, Ouse, river.
Uuádan hlæu, Wadlow.

Wealingawyrd, Wallingworth.
Walthám, Upwaltham.
Uuærmundeshám, Warmundsham.
Uerdringmuð, Wydering, Wittering.
Wihtringes, Wystrynges,

Names derived wholly or in part from
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

*A Definition of the Locality, and Not from Patronymics.*

B.

**Beck** ... Bexhill.

**Beck-leag** ... Beckley.

**Brede** . . Brede.

**Bur**.... Bramber, Newtimber.

**Bur-leag** . . Amberley.


**Bur-wic** . . Berwick.

**Burg** .... Bury, Pulborough, Shermanbury, Wisborough Green.

**Burg-hurst**. Burwash, or Burghersh.

**Burn** . . . Albourne, Easebourne, Eastbourne, Newfishbourne, Westbourne.

C.

**Comb**.... Balcombe, Barcombe, Coomb, Piecombe, Seddlescombe, Telscombe

**Comb-tun**. Compton.

D.

**Den**.... Eastdean (2), Egdean, Iden, Playden, Marden (3), Westdean (2).

**Den-tun** . . Denton.

**Dun**.... Findon, Slindon.

E.

**Ea** . . . Bolney.

[21]

F.

H.

Ham .... Ambersham, Ashburnham, Barnham, Birdham, Bodiam, Bosham, Burpham, Chidham, Clapham, Cold Waltham, Earham, Felpham, Graffham, Greatham, Hailsham, Hardham, Horsham, Icklesham, North-mundham, North-Higham now Northiam, Pagham, Parham, Patcham, Selham, Shoreham (New and Old), Slaugham, Stedham, Stopham, Thakeham, Up-waltham, Warnham, Withyham.

1 Mr. Elliot, in a Letter to Sir William Burrell (Burr. MSS., Brit. Mus.) says, "I am inclined to think that most of the places and parishes now beginning or ending in field were anciently written and pronounced wold, weald, wald, weld; and the oldest map of Sussex we have, by Speed, writes Cowfold, Covewald. There are several places in the weald ending in fold, but more in field; and all had their origin, as I conceive, in weald, being the old Saxon name of the great woody track extending through the whole county, the change of the w into f being very common and natural." This ingenious theory does not militate against our present position,—the retention of the Saxon, but we have adhered to the more generally received opinion.

Ham- ea . . Hamsey.
Holt .... Wiggonholt.
Hof .... Hove, Hooe.
Hofa .... Piddinghoe.
I.

*Ig.* Pevensey, ¹ West Thorney.

*Ing.* Fulking, Goring, Lancing, Poling, Woolbeeding.

*Ing-feld.* Itchingfield.

*Ing-tun.* Ashington, Barlavington, Lullington, Tillington, Woolavington.

L.

*Leag.* Ardingly, Chailey, Crawley, Earnley, East-hoathly, Hellingly, Shipley, West-hoathly.

¹ In the district immediately around Pevensey, the ancient islands which existed in the midst of the estuary have the same termination as Bawley, Bowley, Chilley, Dowley, Glynley, Horsey, Manxey, Whelpley, which give their names to the respective levels within what has the general name of Pevensey Level; whilst in the East Level there are the subdivisions of East Langney, West Langney, and Mountney Levels; and in these levels there are also Hidney, Mountney, Northey, and Rickney,—all of which appear at this day as ground slightly raised above the general level.

[23]

*Leag-fold.* Diddlesfold.

*Leag-ham.* Sidlesham.


*Linch-mere.* Linchmere.

*Ling.* Didling.

M.

*Mere.* Falmer, Keymer, Ringmer, Stanmer, Tangmere.

*Maestene.* Selmeston, Westmeston.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

P.

Plumbe-tun. Plumpton.

R.

Rade .... Rodmill.

S.

Sæ . . . . . Selsey, Winchelsea.
Stade . . . Elsted, Southbersted.
Sted . . . Binsted, Buxted, Grinsted (East and West), Horsted Parva and Horsted Keynes.
Stoc .... North-stoke, West-stoke.
Street . . . Street.

[24]

T.


W.

Weorth. . . Fittleworth, Lodsworth, Petworth, Worth.
Wie .... Newick, Rudgwick, Rumboldswyke, Southwick, Terwick.

[25]

GLOSSARY.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

NOTE.—At the end of the definitions, E. denotes that the word is peculiar to Eastern, and W. that it is chiefly used in Western Sussex—S., words common to the whole county—R., words in Ray’s Collection. At the end of the derivations, Sax. shows that the word is Anglo-Saxon—T., Teutonic—F., French or Norman—L., Latin—C. B., Cambro-British—Du., Dutch—G, German—Dis., disused since the time of Ray—* that the same words, with the same meanings, are in Todd’s ‘Johnson.’

A.

ABOUTEN, prep. [Abutan. Sax.] About, near to. E. Also used in Norfolk and Suffolk.

"And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sunday to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the town alight."

Chaucer’s Knights Tale, v. 2189.

ADIN, pr. [Corruption of within.] S.

ADLE, V. [Corruption of addle, and from Eadlian, Sax., to earn.] Thus when a horse "adles his shoon," that is, when he falls on his back, and rolls from one side to the other, he is, in Sussex and Hampshire, said to earn a gallon of oats:

Holloway. Also used in Herefordshire, see Lewis; and in Cumberland.

1 The late Mr. Clio Hickman contributed a list of many Sussex provincialisms to the Brighton Herald, in his usual weekly article, headed ‘The Reflector;’ his collection related, however, more to mispronunciations, or corruptions of words in general use, than to words peculiar to the county.

[26]

AFEARDET, adj. [Afyrht, Sax.] Afraid, E. Affected by fear, or in a fright. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby; in Somersetshire, see Jenning; in Craven, see Glossary; in Herefordshire, see Lewis; Devonshire, see Palmer; Suffolk, see Moor; and in Kent.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

"Wert thou afered of her eie?
For of her honde there is no dred."

Gower’s Con. Am.

"With scalled brows, blake and pilled berd,
Of his visage children were sore afered."

Chaucer’s Pro. to Sompnour’s Tale.

"This wif was not aferde ne affraide."

Chaucer’s Cant. Tales.

"Each trembling leafe and whistling wynd they heare,
As ghastly bug, does greatly them affeare."

Spenser’s Fairy Queen, II, iii, 20.

"Hal, art thou not horribly affeer’d? "—1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

"Be not affear’d, the isle is full of noises."

Tempest, III, 2.

It is used more than thirty times by Shakespeare. Forby says, that "in Chaucer’s time there was certainly some difference between the two words, though with us they are perfectly synonymous," and he quotes the verse from the ‘Canterbury Tales/ where they are used together. The difference, says he, "seems to result naturally enough from their different derivations. Afeard is clearly of Saxon origin (A. S. fergyht, timor.) Afraid is French, from effrayer, to startle or scare, and therefore means being put into a fright from

some recent cause." Afeard is used by Shakespeare almost as often as afraid.
AGIN, pr. [Corruption of against.] S. Very commonly used, as in Suffolk, see Moor; Herefordshire, see Lewis; Somersetshire, see Jenning; see also Forby’s East Anglia.

"Provydent, discrete, circumspect, and wyse,
‘Till the chaunce ran agynne him of fortune’s duble dyse."

Skelton’s Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland, Percy, vol. i.

AGREEABLE, adj. Acquiescent, consenting. S. Used in the same sense in Devonshire, see Palmer.

AITCH-BONE, S. [Corruption of edge-bone.] Part of a rump of beef. E. Also used in Suffolk, see Moor.

AMPER,* s. [Ampre. Sax.] A tumour or swelling; a flaw in a woollen cloth. S. R. Used in Kent, see Grose; for a small red pimple, in Somersetshire, see Jenning; and for a sort of inflamed swelling, in East Anglia, see Forby.

AMPERY, adj. [Empiré, F., spoilt, or pourri, rotten.] Beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese; weak, unhealthy. E.

AMPRE-ANG. [Sax.] A decayed tooth. S. Used in Kent.

ANEWST,* adv. [On-neaweste, Sax.; Nächst, G., next.] Nigh, almost, near at hand. W. R. Used also in Berks, see Grose; in Gloucestershire, see Lewis; in Somersetshire, see Jenning; and, as anenst, in the North Country, see Brockett.

APPLETERRE, s. [Apple and terre, F., land.] An orchard. E.

APSE, s. [Espe, Du.; Æspe, Sax.; Espe, G.] Aspentree. S.

ARGUIFY, v. and adj. Signify, argue. To import, have weight as an argument. E. Used also in Craven, see Glossary; in Somersetshire, see Jenning; in East Anglia, see Forby; in Hants, see Holloway; in Herefordshire, see Lewis; in Devonshire, see Palmer; and in Kent.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

ARTER, pr. [Corruption of after.] S. Also used in Somersetshire, see Jenning; in Norfolk, see Boucher; in Herefordshire, see Lewis; in Devonshire, see Palmer; and in Suffolk, see Moor.

ASLEW, adv. Aslant. S.

AUGHTS, s. [Corruption of orts.] Fragments of or broken victuals. S. Also in use in Herefordshire.

AX, v. [Acsian, Sax.] To ask. S. Used in Yorkshire, see Hunter’s Hallamshire; in Craven, see Glossary; in Somersetshire, see Jenning; in East Anglia, see Forby; in Suffolk, see Moor; in Devonshire, see Palmer; and in Herefordshire, see Lewis. Nothing can be more capricious, says Mr. Hunter, "than custom has shown herself in the union of the s and e—ax must become ask, and dex which occurs in Chaucer, desk. But lask is become lax; and both forms, task and tax, are, in another instance, admitted to be in good usage, though their senses have divaricated."

"Jhesus axide hem."—Wycliffe.

"Our host him axed, what man art thou?"

---

[29]

"Axe not why: for tho’ thou axe me
I wol not tellen goddes privatte."

---

"But what thow wert gone, I fell to synne by andbye,
And tho displeasyd, good lord! I axe the mercye."

---

"A poor lazar, upon a tide,
Came to the gate, and axed meate."

---
B.

BACKSTERS, s. Wide, flat pieces of wood, shaped to the feet, to walk over loose beach. E. and Kent.


BALDERDASH,* s. [Bald. Sax., bold and dash.] Filthy and obscene talk (not "frothy and confused"). S. Used in the same sense in East Anglia, see Forby.

BANISH, v. [Corruption of burnish.] To look smooth and bright. E.

BANNICK, v. To beat or thrash. S. Used twice in the ‘Sussex Farmer.’

BARK, v. To cough. S. So used in the North, see Brockett.

BARNACLES, s. Spectacles. S. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby; and in Suffolk, see Moor.

BARTON,* s. [Beorgan. Sax.] A yard or inclosure near a house. R. and Grose. Used constantly in Devonshire, where the farm-house, &c., is called the "Barton;" and as Barkin, in Wilts and Somerset.

BATTER, s. [Abattre. F.] An abatement; a wall which diminishes upwards is said to batter. S.

BECK,* s. [T; Bece, Sax.; Bach, G.] A small brook. E. R. Also used in the North, see Grose and Brockett; and in East Anglia, see Forby.

BEHITHER, adv. On this side. S. R. See also Grose.

"The fifty-first milestone stands behither the village, and the fifty-second beyond."

BEING, s. [Byan. Sax.] An abode, particularly a lodging. E. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby; and in Suffolk, see Moor.

BETTERMOST, adj. Superior, eminent. E. Used in the same sense as betterness in the North, see Brockett.

BIBLER-CATCH, s. The game of cup and ball. E.
The Salamanca Corpus: *Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex* (1853)

BINE,* s. *Bind;* the hop-stalk, so called because it binds round the pole. Also used in Kent.

BISCUIT, s. Plain cake is called biscuit in Sussex; if with plums or seeds, it is plum-biscuit *or seed-biscuit.* S.

BISHOP, s. [Probably from its similarity to the red robes formerly worn by bishops.] A lady-bird. E. It is called Bishop Barnabee in East Anglia, see *Forby*; and also in Suffolk, see *Moor;* see also *Notes and Queries,* vol. i, p. 131.

BLIGHTED,* v. [*Bleych.* T.] Blasted. S. R. Also used in Kent.

BLUV or BLIV, v. [Corruption of *believe.*] "I *bluv* not." S. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor.*

[31]

BLY, s. [*Blee.* Sax.] Likeness, similarity (not "colour and complexion"). S.

"This mail has the *bly* of his brother;" i.e., is much like him."

BOBBERY, s. A quarrel, noise, disturbance. S. Also used in the North, see *Brockett*; and in Suffolk, see *Moor."

BOND-LAND, s. Used in Framfield and Mayfield for old cultivated or yard lands, as distinguished from assart land. The widow held Bond-land only during widowhood, but assart during life.

BONKER or BUNKER, v. [*Bon cœur.* F. Good heart.] To outdo another in feats of agility, such as to jump better over a gate, ditch, wall, or hedge, a good heart or courage being necessary. E.

BOSKY, adj. [*Bouza.* Copt, an intoxicating drink.] Elated with liquor, tipsy. E. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor.*

BOSTAL or BORSTAL, s. [Bishop Green says from *Bous* and *stello,* i.e. a way in which oxen are driven in or out of wain. Mr. Kemble (*Suss. Arch. Coll.,* vol. ii, p. 292,) takes "the first word of the compound to be the Saxon word *Biorh,* a hill or mountain, the passing of which into *Bor,* is neither unusual nor surprising. The second word is not so easily determined. Were the word ever
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

written Borstill, Mr. K. should suggest the Saxon *Stigele*, a stile or rising path; and Biorhstigele would be the hill-path or mountain-path.

He does not know whether, in that branch of the West Saxon which prevailed in Sussex, ‘steal’ did signify a road or way; but it is not without probability that some of the Anglo-Saxon dialects might have justified that use of the term; for ‘stealian’ or ‘stellan’ does sometimes seem to be applied in the sense of going or leaping.” Mr. W. S. Walford gives the same derivation, and mentions the manor and hamlet of Borstall, near Rochester; the manor of Borstal, in the Isle of Sheppey; and the parish of Borstal, on the west border of Bucks: all probably deriving their names from their situation. But may it not be derived from *Borst*e, G., a cleft or crack, and *hyl*, Sax., a hill.] A winding-way up a hill, generally a very steep one, and on the northern escarpment of the Downs, as White Bostal near Alciston, Ditchelling Bostal, Ings Bostal near Kingston, &c., *Southdowns*. S. R.

**OTHER,** v. [May not this word be corrupted from *botha*, the old Latin term for Booths or Stalls, such as are set up in common fairs, and from which dealers in various wares solicit custom in, a loud and impertinent manner, and almost lead us to exclaim, "*Do not bother (botho) us so ?*"] To talk impertinently or incessantly, to ask foolish questions. S. Also used in Kent, Wilts, &c., in this sense; and in Hallamshire in the sense of "wearying with long details, confusedly given."

**BOUGE,** s. The round swelling part of a cask. E.

**BOULDER-HEAD,** s. A work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes. E.

**BOULDER or BOWLDER,** s. A stone worn round by the sea, probably from the similarity to Bowls, or perhaps from the sea’s rolling or bowling them round.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

S. Used also in Craven, see Glossary; as boother in the North, see Brockett; also used in Cumberland; and Westmoreland; and in Hallamshire, see Hunter; who says, that it was considered a technical term in the fourteenth century, as appears in the following passage, in a warrant of John of Gaunt, for the repair of Pontefract Castle: —"De peres, appelés Buldres, an’rë dit Chastel come nous semblerèz resonables pur la defense de meisme, n’rë Chastel."

BRAKES, s. [Brachan. Sax., pl. of Brake.] Common fern. S. R. Also used in the North, see Brockett; in Suffolk, see Moor. Used as Bracken, in Craven, see Glossary; and Hallamshire, see Hunter; and as Brakes, in East Anglia, see Forby.

"A meate for the pease and to swinge up the brake."

BREACHY, adj. [Brèche, F., a Breach, because the sea has broken in; or, Brack, Belg.; and Dutch.] Brackish, applied to water. E. Called Bleachey, in Somersetshire, see Jenning.

BREAD AND BUTTERS, s. [Butter-brod, G.] Slices of bread buttered. S. Also used in Kent. It is called Butter-shag in Cumberland.

BREN, s. A contraction of Bread and, as "Bren cheese" "Bren butter," &c. S.

BRITT, v. To shatter like hops from being over ripe. E. and Kent.

BRUSS, adj. [Brusqué, F.] Proud, puffed up, upstart.

BRUTTLE,* v. [Brouter, F., to brouse.] To brouse or feed upon. S. R.

BUCK, s. [Buce. Sax., the belly.] The breast or belly. Dis. R. Used in Suffolk, see Moor; and in East Anglia, see Forby, as that of part of a cart which may be called its belly.

BUD, s. [Bouton, F., Bette, Du.] A calf of the first year, so called because the horns then begin to appear or bud. S. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby; in Suffolk, see Moor; and in Kent.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

BUDGE, s. [Bouge, F.] A water-cask on wheels. E. A water-bucket is called, in Heraldry, a water-bouget or budget.

BUFFER, s. [Bouffard, F.] A fool, a buffoon. S. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby.

BUMPTIOUS, adj. Refractory, insolent; apt to take unintended affronts, and to resent them petulantly and arrogantly. S. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby; and in Suffolk, see Moor.

BUNDLE, v. Used with off, to set off in a hurry. E.

BUNGER or BUNJER, v. [Bourgonner, F.] To do anything awkwardly. E. Also used in Somersetshire.

BURGH, s. [Probably from Burg, Sax.; but Wachter derives the German Bourg from Bergen, to cover, &c.] A rising ground, a hillock. The term is frequently applied to the barrows or tumuli on the Downs. S.

CALLOW, adj. Smooth, applied to an even wood. E.

CANT, v. [Kanten, G., to set a thing on end.] To jerk; to let an object slip or fall, used with off. S. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby.

CANT,* s. [Kant, Du.; Kante, Teut., a corner.] A portion or corner of a field. A wheat field divided into slips for reaping is said to be divided into Cants. E. Also used in the North, see Brockett; and in Kent.

CARP-PIE, s. To eat Carp-pie, is to submit to another person’s carping at your acts, &c. E.

CATERING, adv. Slanting, oblique. S. Also used in Kent.

CHAMP, adj. Hard, firm. E.

"The river has a champ bottom."

[36]
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

CHAVISH, s. A chattering of many birds or noisy persons. Here the word has its origin in the sound; the notes of several kinds of birds being very similar to this word. S.

CHEE, s. [Possibly a corruption of Coucher, F.] A hen-roost. E. Also used in Kent.

CHEQUER-TREE, s. A Service-tree. E.

CHILL, v. To take off the extreme coldness from any sort of beverage, by placing it near the fire. S. It is used in the same sense in East Anglia, see Forby; and in Suffolk, see Moor. It is probably a short way of saying, “to take off the chill” or cold.

CHIVY, v. To chase or pursue. E. It is used also in East Anglia, see Forby; who says, that it is an obvious allusion to the old ballad. Used also in Sussex as a substantive.

“Our dog gave that rabbit a good chivy.”

CHIZZEL, s. [Kiesall, T.] Bran. W. R. Also used in the North, see Brockett.

CHOGS, s. The refuse trimmings of the hop-roots, when they are dressed in the spring, previously to polling. E. and Kent.

CHRISTMAS, s. Holly with berries, so called because houses are bedecked with it at Christmas. S. Also used in Suffolk, see Moor.

CHUCK,* v. [Choc. F.] To toss or throw. S. Also used in Kent.

"Chuck it away."

CHUCKS, s. Large chips of wood. S. R. Also used in Kent; and in Suffolk, see Moor.


CHURCH-LITTEN, s. [Church and Lictun, Sax., a burying-place.] A church-yard or burying-ground. W.

CIST-POOL, s. [Ciste, Sax., a receptacle, and Pul. Sax., a pool.] A receptacle for dirty water. S.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

CLAMS, s. [Klemmen, Belg. and G., to pinch.] A rattrap, made like a man-trap. S. The word is used in Hallamshire, for a wooden vice, see Hunter; it is also known in Scotland.

CLAP, v. To clap down is to sit down. S. It is so used also in Hallamshire, see Hunter.

CLAPPER, s. The tongue. S. Also used in the North, see Brockett.

CLAPPER, s. A plank raised on piles, and laid across a running stream, as a footbridge. S. At Robertsbridge there is a length of these planks across the marsh, terminating with the Clapper’s Gate. Also used in Devon.

CLETE, s. A piece of wood placed to prevent a door or gate from swinging backwards or forwards. E. Used elsewhere as a stay or support.

CLINKERS, s. pl. Bricks of a smaller size than Usual, burnt very hard, and used for paving; when thrown together they make a clinking, like the collision of metallic substances. Hence their name. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby; and in Suffolk, see Moor.

CLODHOPPER,* S. A ploughman, or clownish fellow. S. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby.

CLOSH, s. [Claus, Du., abbreviation of Nicholas, a common name in Holland.] A nickname for a Dutchman, as "Mynheer Closh."

CLOUT,* s. [Klouw, Du., a blow; Klotzen, Teut., to beat.] A blow; as "I gave him a clout on the head." S. Also used in East Anglia, see Forby; and as cluff in the North, see Brockett; also used in Suffolk, see Moor; and in Hallamshire, see Hunter.

CLUCK, adj. Ailing; slightly ill; out of spirits. S.

CLUTCH, adj. Close. "He holds it quite clutch" S.

COAGER, s. v [Corruption of Cold Cheer?] A meal of cold victuals, taken by agricultural labourers at noon. E.

COAST, s. [Costa, Lat., a rib.] The ribs of cooked meat, particularly lamb. S. So used in Suffolk, see Moor.
COCKER, v. To alter fraudulently, and gloss over with an air of truth. S.

CODGER,* s. [Ecorcheur, F., an extortioner.] A miser; a stingy old fellow. S. Also used in Suffolk, see Moor.

COLE, s. [Kohl., G., colewort.] Seakale, a herb, in its wild state, peculiar to the seacoast. S. R.

COOMB or COMBE s. [Comb, Sax.; Comp. C. B.; Cromm, Gaelic; Cwm, British.] A valley. S. R. This word is also used in the same sense in Devonshire; Cumberland; and in the North, see Brockett; the high-ridges on ill-kept roads are so called in East Anglia, see Forby.

COPE,v. [Cop, Sax.; Copa, A.S., a top.] To put a finish to the top of a wall, for which purpose half-circular bricks are used. S.

"The blind moles
Copp’d hills towards heaven."—Pericles.

COSEY, adj. [Cozzi, Fr.; v. Le Roux.] Snug, warm, sheltered, comfortable. S. Also used in the North, see Brockett; in Suffolk, see Moor; and so in Scotland.

COTTERIL, s. A hook to hang spits, &C. on. W. Also Hants.

COURT, s. [Corruption of Cart.] A manure cart. E.

"Every tenant, &c., must finde one ordinary court, with cattell, to carry out dounge."—Customs of Southese with Heighton, Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. iii, p. 250.

CRACKLIN, s. The hard skin of roast pork. S. So used in Suffolk, see Moor.

CRANK,* CRANKY, adj. [Krangel, W. Goth., bold, daring.] Brisk, merry, jocund. A frolicsome horse is said to be cranky. S. Also used in this sense in the North, see Brockett.

"A shepherd sitting on a bancke,
Like chanticleere, he crowed crancke."

Dowsabell.
CRAP, s. Darnel, buckwheat. S. R.

CROCK,* s. [Croca, Sax., Krug, T.; Krogh, Belg.; Crochan, C. B.; Kruck, Danish; Cruche, P.] An earthen vessel. S. Also used in Surrey, Kent, and Suffolk.

"Go to the end of the rainbow, and you'll find a crock of money."—
Proverb of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey.

CROFT,* s. [Croft, Sax.] A little meadow near a house. S.

"This have I learned
Tending my flocks hard by the hilly crofts."

Milton's Comus.

CROSS-PATCH, s. An ill-tempered, ill-conditioned person. S. So used also in East Anglia, see Forby.

CROWS-FOOT, s. The common ranunculus. S.

CRUMMY, adj. [From Crumb.] Fat, fleshy, corpulent. E. Also used in Kent.

"A fine crummy ol' feller."

CRUSTY, adj. [From Crust, or from Crouchy, cross.] Ill-tempered. S.

"The old man was very crusty."

CULLS, s. [From Cull, to choose.] Inferior sheep separated from the rest of the flock. W. and Southdowns.

CUTE,* adj. [Cuð, Sax.] Sharp, clever. S. Also used in Cheshire, Kent, in East Anglia, see Forby; in the North, see Brockett; in Hallamshire, see Hunter; and in Suffolk, see Moor.

DAB, s. The sea flounder, which is at Hastings Rye, &c. dried in the sun. E.

DALLOP, s. A packet or lump of tea, weighing from six to sixteen pounds, so packed for the convenience of smuggling. S. Also used in other counties on the South and Eastern coasts, where facilities for smuggling exist.
DALLOP, s. A clumsy lump. S. Also used in East Anglia.

DANG, v. Corruption of damn. S.

DARKS, s. Nights on which the moon does not shine. S. Used by sailors and smugglers.

DEAD-HORSE, s. To work out a dead-horse is to work out an old debt. S. Also used in Craven and Hants.

DEE, s. and to-Dee. [Dies, L.; Di, F.] Day and to-day. S.

DELL, s. [Thal., G.; Dal., Du.] A small dale. E. Also used in the North.

DEESE, s. A place where herrings are dried. E.

DEZICK, DES'ORK, s. Day's work. S.

DIBS, s. The small bones in the knees of a sheep or lamb, uniting the upper and lower bones of the leg: a game is played with five of these bones. S.

Dic, s. [Dic. Sax.; Deiche, G.] A dike. E.

DIGHT,* or TIGHT, v. [Dihtan. Sax.] To dress, to prepare to deck. S. 
"She is gone up stairs to dight."

DIMSEL, s. A piece of stagnant water, larger than a pond and less than a lake. E.

DOBBIN, s. Sea-gravel mixed with sand. E.

DOLING, s. A fishing-boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. E. and Kent.

DOLLING, s. [Darling.] The smallest or youngest of a litter or farrow, the youngest pig, &c.; also an unhealthy child, &c. E. In the North it is called "Recklin;" in Herefordshire it is called "Niscal" and in Devonshire, &c. "Nestledrafti".

DOOLE, s. [Deelan, Sax., to divide, to mark out.] A conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter at the base and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the downs. S.

DORMAR,* s. [Dormant, F.] A window in the roof of a house. S.

DOSSER,* DORSEL, s. [Dorsale, L., a pack-saddle.] A pack-saddle, panniers in which fish are carried on horseback. E.

DOZZLE, s. A small quantity. E.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

DRAUGHT, s. 61 lbs., or a quarter of a pack of wool, which is 240 lbs., with 1 lb. allowed for the turn of the scale. S.

DREDGE,* s. Oats and barley mixed. W. Used also in Norfolk, Essex, and Hants.

DRinker-Acre, s. The land set apart on dividing brook land (which was depastured in common), for mowing, to provide "drink" and provisions for the tenants and labourers. E.—Suss. Arch. Coll. vol. iv, p. 305.

Drove-Road, s. An unenclosed road over one field leading to another. S. Also used in Somerset and Hants.

Drudge, v. [Draghen, Du.; Tragan, T.] To harrow with bushes. E.

Duggage, adj. Linen, &c. half-dried. E.

Dubby, adj. [Corruption of Dubbed.] Short, blunt, not pointed, as "Dubby fingers," and "Dubby nose," &c.

Duffer.s. FFER, S. A pedlar; applied only to a seller, or rather hawker, of women’s clothes. E.

Dunch, adj. [Dumm, G., dull, stupid.] Slow of comprehension; deaf. W.

Dunnamany and Dunnamuch. [Corruptions of I don’t know how many or much.] E.

Dunnamany and Dunnamuch. [Corruptions of I don’t know how many or much.] E.

Earth or Ash, V. [Eordigan, Sax.; Earnten, G.] To turn up the ground as a mole. It is sometimes used substantively for a ploughed field or stubble lands. S. Ersh. R. It is still used as Earsh in West Sussex.

E’en-A’most. [Corruption of even almost, nearly.] S.

"I ha’e e’en-a’most done wimming" (winnowing).

Ellar and Ellaret, s. [Ellara, Sax.] The elder-tree. S. Also used as Allar in Cumberland.
ELLINGE,* adj. [Ælenge, Sax., long. Ray says from Elongatus, L.; Elend, G., miserable, wretched.] Lonely, solitary; far from neighbours. E. R.

"A very ellinge old house."

ETHER, EDER, s. [From Tether, to fasten.] A piece of pliant underwood, wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge. S.

F.

FALL, s. The time of cutting timber. S.

FAN, v. [Derived by some from the substantive Fan, or corruption of Fun.] To teaze or banter. S. Also to beat anyone. E.

FAY, v. [Faire, F., to do.] To act or work notably.

"It fays well," is synonymous with "it works well," "it answers." W.

FEGS, FAGS, interj. [Corruption of Faith, or I have faith.] As "it rains hard, fegs!" i. e., I believe it rains fast. It is also used instead of certainly, undoubtedly, without a question, as, "that horse trots well, fegs!" &c. S.

FID, s. A small but thick piece of anything. S.

FILE, s. [From to foil.] A deep cunning person. S. So a hare is said "to run her file"

FITTEN, adj. [Vitten. Flemish.] Fit, proper. S.

FLAPJACK,* s. A turn-over apple-pie. E. Apples baked without a pan, in a thin piece of paste, with the two opposite corners turned over or flapped, so as to form a "three-square." It is said by Moor to be peculiar to Suffolk, but erroneously.

"Heer’s dousets and flapjacks, and I kew not what."

The King and, a poore Northerne Man,
attributed to Martin Parker.

FLAPPER, s. A young bird that has just taken wing, but cannot fly fast. S. Elsewhere called Floppers.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

FLEET,* v. [Flieffen, T.; Vlieten, Du., to remove from place to place.] To float. E.

"The tide comes in and the vessels fleet."

FLEET or FLIT, v. [Flytter, Danish, to remove; Vlietan, Belg., to skim milk.] To skim milk. Flit milk is milk from which the cream has been skimmed. S. Also used in Cheshire and Norfolk.

FLICK, v. [Flicken, G., to tear in pieces.] To strike a sharp stroke, as with the end of a whip. W. Slick. E. Also used in Norfolk and Hants.

FLICK, adj. [Flück, G., fledged.] The down of rabbits. E.

FLIPPER-DE-FLAPPER, s. Noise and confusion caused by show. E.

"I ne’er saw such a flipper-de-flapper before."

FLIT, adj. Shallow, thin. S. Water is "flit" when it is shallow; and land is "flit" when the surface soil is thin.

FLOUNDERS, s. Animals found in the livers of rotten sheep, called in Somerset, flooks. S.

FLUSH-HOLE, s. [Fluere, L., to flow; Fluyssen, Belg., to flow violently.] A hole that receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and into which it flows with great violence. S. Also used in Hants.

FLUE, adj. [Fluss, G., state of flowing.] Washy, weakly, liable to catch cold, tender. E.

"That horse is very flue."

FLUSH, adj. Even or level. S. Also used in Hants and Norfolk.

FLUTTERMOUSE, W.; FLINDERMOUSE,* E.; FLITTERMOUSE,* E. s. [Fledermaus, G.; Vliddermuys, Du.] A bat.

FLY-GOLDING, s. A lady-bird. E. Also used in Kent.

FOB, v. To froth as beer. W.

FOGEY, s. [Fougeux, F., fiery, passionate.] An eccentric or irascible old man. S. Also in Hampshire.

FOGO. See Hogo,
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

FORE-RIGHT, adj. Headstrong. S. Also in Kent and Surrey.

FORREP-LAND, s. Used in Bosham-manor, for assart-land, or land from which the wood or forest has been cut down, and brought into cultivation.

FOSTAL, s. [Corruption of Forestall.] A paddock near a farmhouse, or a way leading thereto. S.R. Also a farmyard; in former days, in front of the house. E.

FRESH, s. Homebrewed smallbeer, requiring to be drunk new or fresh. S.

FRITH, s. [Frith, Sax., a holy wood.] Young underwood growing by the side of hedges; hence the names of farms, the Frith woods, and Friths, Frithlands, &c. S. Windings of hedges. E.

FROUZY, adj. Red in the face from bodily exertion and heat. S.

FRUMP, s. [Mr. Holloway says from Rompelen, Belg., to rumple.] A sour, ill-humoured person. S. Also used in Hants, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

FRUMP, s. A person whose clothes are badly made and carelessly put on. E.

FURLONG, s. A division of tenantry land at Brighton, &c., containing several pauls.

FUTY or PHOOTY, adj. [Fute, F.; Futilis, L.] Silly, foolish; beneath notice. S. Also used in Kent, Hants, and Somerset.

"What a futy dozzle;" i.e., what a small quantity, it is beneath notice.

GAFFER* and GAMMER, s. [Corruptions of grandfather and grandmother.] S.

GAGY, adj. Showery. E.

GALL, s. A defect in a tree. S.

GALLEY-BIRD, s. A woodpecker. S.

GALLIVANTING, part. act. [Gallanting.] Persons of both sexes wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment. S.

GAMELING, adj. Romping about. W.
GANSE or GANTS, s. Merriment, hilarity. E.
"He jumped about and had such ganse."

GANT, adj. [Gaunt.] Thin, lean, long-legged. S.

GANTY, adj. Having ganse. E. "A ganty horse."

GAPE-SEED, s. A passing object to stare at. A servant staring from a window, is said to be "sowing gape-seed." S. Also used in the North. A vacant staring person is called "a gaups."

GATE, s. A farmyard. W.

GAZLES, s. Black currants. S.

GEE, interj. Used by a waggoner to make his team to go from the near to the off side of the road. The term *Mether-wo/* is used to bring them to the near side. S. In Norfolk *Halt-wo/* is the term used.

GILL,* s. A kind of ravine formed by the constant flowing of water. E.R. Also used in the North.

GLINCY, adj. [Corrupted from Glance.] Smooth, slippery, applied only to ice. E.

GLUM,* adj. [Glumm, G., not clear.] Dull, heavy, out of spirits, sulky, gloomy. S. Also used in the same sense in Kent, Hants, Norfolk, Cumberland, and Craven.

"I think 'twood rain, it looks vast (i. e. very) glum"

"He seems very glum about it."

GOLD-CUP, s. The meadow ranunculus. S. Also used in Somerset, Hants, and Kent.

GOYSTER or YOYSTER, v. [Byster, Du., furious.] To frolic, hallow, and laugh; to act tumultuously. S. R. Also used in Kent.

[49]

GRAB, v. [Graben, G., a ditch.] To rake up with the hands so as to soil them. E. Also used in Kent.

GRABBY, adj. Grimy, filthy, dirty. E.
GRATTEN, s. [Grater, F.; Kratzen, G., to scratch.] A field of stubble; because after the corn is cut it is customary to turn in sheep, pigs, geese, &c., which scratch for the grain that may have been left in the field. E. R. Also used in Wilts.

"De geese be gone a grattening."

GREY-BIRD, s. A thrush. S.

GRIP,* s. [Grip. Sax.] A small ditch or drain. E.

GROM, v. To soil or make dirty. E.

GROUT-HEADED, adj. Stupidly noisy. S.

GRUMPY, adj. [Grim. Sax; Gramlich, G.] Sulky. S. Also used in Kent, Hants, and Norfolk.

"The old gal was very grumpy."

GUBBER, s. Black mud. E.

GUESS-SHEEP, s. Young ewes that have been with the ram and had no lambs. E.

GULL, v. Spoken of the washing away of earth by the violent flowing of water. W.

"All birds in an unfledged state are called gulls in Cheshire. They have a yellowish cast, and the word is supposed to be derived from Geole, A.S., or the Suio-Göt."
GYLE, s. [Gyle, Belg., foam.] A brewing of beer. S. Used as wort in Norfolk.

H.

HAGGLE,* v. [Hagen. G.] To stand hard in dealing. S.

HAITCH, s. [Corruption of Haze.] A slight passing shower. E.

HAITCHY, adj. [Corruption of Hazy.] Misty. E. Also used in Kent

HAMWOOD, s. [From Hames.] A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are affixed. S.

HANGER, s. A hanging wood on the declivity of a hill. S. Also in Hants.

HANSEL,* v. [Hand-syllan? *Sax.] To use the first time. W.

† Perhaps of Hand and Syllan, Sax., to give, or Hansel, a new year’s or day’s gift. The money taken upon the first part sold of any commodity or first in the morning.—Bailey.

[51]

HARNESS, s. Temper, humour. S.

HASSOCK, s. Anything growing in a thick matted state. A thick wooded shaw or little wood. S. A station on the Brighton and London Bail-way hence bears the name of "Hassock’s Gate."

HAUM,* s. [Healm, Sax.] The straw of beans, peas, tares, &c. S. R. Used in Herefordshire in this sense; and in Suffolk as wheat-stubble.

HAUST, s. See Oast.

HAVILEE, s. A crab. S. Called, shortly, Heaver, in Kent.

HEAL,* v. [Hælan, Sax.] To cover with bed-clothes, to cover seed. S. R.

HEART, s. Goodness, condition, as applied to land. S. A common covenant is to leave the land "in good heart and condition."

HEIRS, s. Young timber-trees. W. Also in Hants.

HELON, v. [Hælan. Sax.] To cover, to conceal, to hide. E.

HELVE, v. To gossip. E. Also a substantive.

HEM, adj. Very. S.
"Hem rum ol’ feller dat."

HEM-A-BIT, adv. Certainly not. S.
HIKE, v. [Corruption of to hoist.] E. To go away. S. Used in a contemptuous sense, as “hike off;” begone.
HOB, s. The side of a grate, or the space between that and the chimney, not "the back of the chimney." S. Also used in Kent, and in various dialects.
HOB-LAMB, s. [Heben, G., to remove, imperfect tense hob.] A pet lamb, a lamb removed from its mother. S. Also used in Hants.
HOGO,* s. [Haut gout., F.] A disagreeable scent. W. In Eastern Sussex Fogo is its synonyme.
HOLL, v. To hurl or throw. E. Used as Hull in Cheshire, see Wilbraham.
HOLLARDS, s. Dead branches of trees. W. Also used in Kent.
HOLT, s. [Holt, Sax.; Holtz, G., wood.] A little grove or wood on the Southdowns, especially on a side hill, thus Jevington Holt, Wilmington Holt, &c. E. R.
HOLT, interj. [Corruption of Halt.] To stop, &c. S.
HOP-DOG, s. An instrument consisting of a long piece of wood, to act as a lever, with a piece of iron at the end, standing out a few inches, grooved, so as to make teeth, to clasp the hop-poles, and draw them readily from the ground. S. Also used in Kent.
HORNICLE, s. [Corruption of Hornet.] S. R.
HORSEBEECH, HUSBEECH, s. [Hurst, Sax., a wood, and beech, a timber-tree.] The hornbeam. S.
HORT, v. [Corruption of Hurt.] S.

[53]
HOSTE, s. A vendor of articles out of shops or houses. So used at Hastings.

"Every person not lotting or shotting to the common charge of the Corporation, who should be a common hoste, in the fish-market."

Hastings' Corporation Records, 1604.

HOTAGOE, v. To move nimbly, spoken of the tongue. R. (I believe, Dis.)

"You hotagoe your tongue."

HOT-POT, s. Warmed ale and spirits. S. Also used in Norfolk.

HOVELER, s. [Hoben? Fr., to move to and fro, see Notes and Queries, vol. vi, p. 588.]

Used at Rye as well as at Dover, for the pilot, who frequently looks out for vessels in distress.

HOVER,* adj. [Heafian, Sax., to heave up.] Light, spoken of the ground or soil. S. R.

To hover hops is to measure them lightly into the basket.

HOW, pron. Who? S. And also in Kent.


HUCK, s. [Corruption of Husk.] Also a hard blow or knock. S.

HUCKLE-MY-BUFF, s. Beer, eggs, and brandy mixed. E.

HUGGER-MUGGER, adj. Comfortless, without order,

"The dinner was served all Hugger-mugger"

"There was no system; it was all hugger-mugger" S. Used as clandestine in Craven.

HULL,* s. [Hulse, T.] The husk or chaff of corn. S. Also used in Yorkshire, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c.

HUNK, E. HUNCH, W. s. A solid piece of bread, meat, or cheese. Also used in Kent, Hants, and Norfolk; and as a large lump of anything, in various dialects.

"A gurt hunk o’ bre’n cheese," i.e. a large piece of bread and cheese.

HURST,* s. [Hurst, Sax.] A wood. S.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

I.

ICHON, pron. Each of them. S.
ILE, s. [Æl. Sax.] Oil. E.

"I inned that piece of land from the common."

"Who had the patent for inning the salt marshes."

Sir Nicholas L’Estrange’s Merry Passages, No. 266,
Harl, MS. 6395.

The word "In-tack," for a small inclosure, is common in the North.

IN, v. To house corn. S.

"The corn was all inned before Michaelmas Day."

Hunter’s Hallamshire.

IN-CO’S. In partnership. S.

ING, s. [Danish.] A meadow on a side hill, as "The Ings," near Kingston. E. Also in general use in the North.

IX, s. An axletree. S.

[55]

J.

JACK-HEARN, s. A heron. S. Also used in the Isle of Wight.

JANTY,* adj. [Corruption of Gentle.] Showy. E.

JAWLED-OUT, adj. Excessively fatigued. S.

JOBATION, S. A severe lecture or reprimand. S.

JORNEY, s. [Journée, F.] A day’s work or journey. S

JOSS, v. JOSSING-BLOCK, s. A block by which a rider mounts his horse after waiting. S. Also used in Hants, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

JOSTLE, v. To cheat. S. Also in Hants.

JUB, v. To move as a slow heavy horse. S. Also in Hants and Norfolk.

JUG, s. A nickname given to the men of Brighton. S.
KEBLOCH, S. The wild turnip. S. Also used in the North.

KEELER, E. KIVER, S. [Kiïhlen, G., to cool.] A shallow tub used for cooling beer. E.

KELL, s. [Corruption of Kiln; Keller, G., a cellar.] As lime-kell, brick-kell, &c. S.

KELLICK, s. A romp. S.

KELTER,* s. [Kilter, Dan., to gird; or Cultura, L.] Frame, culture, order, condition. S.

R. Its synonyme in the North is fettle.

"The house is in a sad kelter."

"I am sadly out of kelter." "I am very unwell."

KERF,* s. [Ceorran, Sax., to cut.] The furrow made by a saw, a notch in wood. R.

Little used at present.

KEVELING, s. The name given at Brighton to the skate. At Hastings these fish are called "Maids," and at Dover "Damsels."

KEYMER, s. A very small sort of ferret. S.

KEX, or Kix, s. The stalk of hogweed, hemlock when defoliated, and dry. S. It was most frequently used as a candlestick.

"As dry as kex" is a common saying.

KICKEL, s. [Cicelle, Ang.-Sax.] A sort of flat cake, with sugar and currants strewn on the top. S.

KID, s. The pod or shell of beans, pease, &c. W.

KIDDLE, s. To entice, to coax. S.

KILK, s. Charlock, a weed growing among corn, with yellow flowers. S.

KINE, s. A weasel. W.

KNABBLER, s. [Hableur, F.; itself derived from Hablar, Span., to talk; and not as I supposed from Knappen, Du., to bite.] A person who talks much to no purpose. E.
KNAP, or KNEP. [Cnap, Irish, a hillock; and Welsh, a protuberance; Cncep. Sax.] The top of a hill; also a small piece of rising ground. S. Hence Knep Castle. Used in the North and Hants. Knop was a fairy chief. See Allies' Folk-lore of Worcestershire, p. 417.

KNETTAR, s. A string to tie the mouth of a sack. W. Also in Hants.

KNITTLE, s. [Prom Knit.] A string used to tie the neck of a sack. E.

KNUCKER, v. To neigh. E. Synonymous with Whinny. Also in Kent. In Surrey it means to giggle or chatter.

L.

LADES, s. [Hladian, Sax.; Laden, G., to load.] Rails or boarding places round the top of a waggon, which project over, and enable it to bear a greater load. E. They are called Lade-shrides in Somersetshire; and Ladders elsewhere.

LARRUP, s. [Corruption of Leather-up.] To beat. E. Also used in Norfolk and Hants.

LASH-OUT, v. To kick out. S. Also used in Craven.

LATS, s. Laths. S. [In this, and many other Sussex words, the provincial pronunciation is superior to that generally received; lath being derived from the Saxon Latta, h is a redundant letter.] Also used in Cheshire, see Wilbraham; and the North.

LAVANT S, s. Land-springs that break out on the downs. W. Also in Hants.

LAWKS, interj. Alak! S.

LAWRENCE, s. A kind of imaginary saint or fairy, whose influence produces indolence, thus, "I caunt get up, for Lawrence ha’e completely got holt an me,"—" I ha’e got a touch o’ ol’ Lawrence to-dee; I be troubled to git ane wud me work." This person is also known in Dorsetshire, &c.
LEAP, s. Half a bushel. S.


LEASE,* v. [Lesan, Sax., to gather, to collect; Lesen, Belg.; Lesen, G.] To glean corn.

S. R. Also used throughout the Southern and Western counties.

LEASING, part. Gleaning. S.

LEG, s. [Laeng, Sax., behind.] The last player or comer. S. "Leg-lapper" is a common term of reproach for a person who is habitually behind. Also a long narrow meadow, usually on the side of a brook. S.

LEVENER, s. [Short for Elevener.] A slight lunoh. So called from the time of the day at which it is taken. S.

LEY,* s. [Leag, Sax., a field.] A recently mown clover-field is called a clover-ley. W.

LEW,* adj. [Lauw, G.; Liew, Du.] Sheltered from the wind. S.

LEWTH, s. [Llywð, Sax., a refuge.] A place of refuge or shelter from the wind. S. Used also for warmth in Hertfordshire.

LIBBET, s. [Little-bit.] A billet of wood, a staff about two feet in length, sometimes with lead at the end, used in various games, &c. E. Also used in Kent, and elsewhere in the South.

LIFT, s. Assistance. S. Also used in Hants, and in the North.

LINK, s. [Gelencke, G.; or Lanke, old German name for a kind of meadow.] A green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. Southdowns.

LIP, SEED-LIP, or SEED-CORD, s. [Seed-leap, Sax.] A wooden box, of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground. E. Called elsewhere Lepe.

LITHY,* adj. [Lithe.] Pliant, supple. S.

LITTEN, s. See CHURCH-LITTEN.

LIVERSICK, s. A hang-nail on the finger. S. Used generally in the South.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

LIZEND, adj. [Leesened, or Lightened, struck by lightning.] Blasted and lank ears of corn. R. S.

LOAST, or LOCK, s. A wheel-rut. S.

LOB, v. To throw gently. E. Also used in Hants.

LODE, s. A drift-way or cut for water. S.

LONG-DOG, s. A greyhound. S. Used in several counties.

LOOKER, s. A person who looks after the sheep and cattle in the marshes and enclosed lands. E. Also used in Kent.

LORDS, and LADIES, s. The flowering stems of the common *Arum maculatum*. S. Also used in East Anglia.

LOURDY, adj. [Lourd, F.] Sluggish, E. R. Not much used. Also used in Kent.

LURRY, s. To read quickly and confusedly. To do anything in a hurry and imperfectly. S.

LUTON, s. [Corruption of let on.] A projection from a house, as a bow-window, &c. E. Used as Lucam, for a dormer window in Norfolk.

MANNERED, part. pass. A meadow abounding in good close and sweet grass, is said to be good-mannered. S. And in Hants.

MARTIN, or FREE-MARTIN, s. Free or ready for market at all times. Of twin calves, male and female, the latter is called a Free-Martin, as it is said never to breed. E. Also used in Yorkshire.

MAVIN, s. The margin. S.

MAWK,* s. [Meax, Sax., muck, filth.] A slattern, an awkward woman. S.

MAXON, E. MIXEN,*W. s. [Mixen, Sax.] A heap of dung, or rather a heap of dung and lime, or mould, mixed together for manure. Also used in Kent as Maxel.

MEAL, s. [Mæl. Ang.-Sax., a measure.] The quantity of milk taken from the cow at one milking. S. Also used in Suffolk, in Hants, and in the North.

MENDMENT, s. Manure, as mending the land. E. Also used in Kent.

MERSC, s. [Sax.; Marsch, G.] A marsh. S.

MEUSE, s. A hole through a hedge, made by a rabbit or hare. W. And Hants.

MINNIS, s. [Mynys, Brit.] A rising piece of ground. E. Used at Hastings, where one of the rocks on the east hill is called the Minnis Rock. Also used in Kent, as a high common.

MISAGAFT, adv. [Mis, Sax., implying defect; and Gift, Sax.] Mistaken, misgiven. R. Dis.

MITH, v. [Corruption of Might.] E.

"I mith have done it."

MOCK-BEGGAR HALL, s. A house which, according to Forby, has an inviting external aspect, but within is poor and bare, dirty and disorderly, disappointing those who beg alms at the door. S. And in East Anglia. A farm near Rye bears this name. In Mr. Collier’s ‘Roxburghe Ballads’ p. 49, is a ballad with this title, being a very amusing satire on ‘Many changes for the worse,’ about the beginning of the 17th century, the refrain of which is—

"While Mock-beggar Hall stands empty."

MOKES,* s. The meshes of a net. S. R.

"Ordered, that no fisherman of the town should fish with any trawl-net, whereof the moak holdeth not five inches size throughout. * * And every mackerel-net is to contain twenty-five yards in length, and five score moaks in depth, upon pain of being forfeited to the town’s use, at the mayor’s pleasure." —Hastings’ Corporation Records, 4 Aug. 1604.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

MOMMICK, v. To cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly. E. Also used in Kent. And as "Mammocks" in East Anglia and Herefordshire.

MORT,* s. [Morgt., Icel., much.] A great quantity. E. As a mart of money, of apples, &c.

MOTHER-WO. [See Gee.] E. Also used in Kent.

MOTHERY,* adj. [Moeder, Du., mud.] Mouldy, generally applied to liquors, as mothery ale, mothery wine; being thick liquor, with the fillaments in it, &c. S. Also used in Kent, Yorkshire, &c.

"Is it not enough to make the clearest liquor in the world feculent and mothery."—Tristram Shandy, vol. ii, c. 19.

MOONSHINE, s. Smuggled Schiedam. S. Also used in Hants, Kent, and other counties famous for smuggling.

MUCH-OF-A-MUCHNESS, and MUCH ONE. [phr.] Much the same; with little or nothing to choose between. S.

MUDGELLY, adj. Broken, as straw trodden by cattle. S.

N.

NAB,* s. [Cnæp. Sax.] The summit of a hill; also a small piece of rising ground. See KNAP. S. Also frequently used in the North and Hants.

NAIL, s. A weight of eight pounds, as of beef, pork, cheese, &c. S. Also used in Hants.


NAN, interj. [Name, Sax.] S. Also in Somerset and Hants.

NEB, s. [Neb, Sax.; Nebbe, Du., the bill or beak.] The poll of an ox-cart, or ox-waggon; so called from its shape. S.

NESTLE, v. To trifle. S.

NI, s. [Corruption of Nide.] A brood of pheasants. W. Also in Hants.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

NIP, s. One who is a close and sharp bargain maker, Just honest and no more. S. In East Anglia it means a parsimonious wife.

NONCE,* s. Purpose, intent, design. "He did it for the nonce" S. Still in frequent use in S. and Hants.

NOVER, s. High land above a precipitous bank. E.

NUDGE, s. A slight push. E. Also used as a verb; and used in Kent, and in various parts of England.

NUNTING, adj. Awkward looking. E.

OAST-HOUSE, or HAUST, s. A place for drying hops. E. Used also in Kent. As hops were introduced into England from Flanders, probably persons who understood the culture and cure of the article were brought with them; hence the word Heuse, a house, was applied by these foreigners to the building where the hops were dried; sub-

[64]

sequently Heuse was corrupted into Haust, or Oast, and the word House very improperly appended by those who did not know the import of the original.

OCEANS, s. A vast quantity. S.

ORE, s. [Sax.] Sea-weeds washed on shore. S. and Hants. Also a border or edge; hence Rockanore.

OTHERWHILE,* adv. Sometimes. E.

OUGH T. S. This is made a substantive, and the term "He hadn’t ought to," is very general. S.

OUT-and-OUT, adv. Without any addition or drawback, as "I sold the horse out-and-out," without return or exchange. "He is an out-and-outer," i.e. a first-rate person, without drawback or qualification. S. And in Hants.

OWL, s. A moth. E. Also used in Kent.

OYSTER, s. The blade-bone of veal dressed with the meat on. S. and Hants.
P.

PANDLES, s. Shrimps. E. Also used in Kent.
PARSONS, s. See WEST COUNTRY PARSONS.
PATHERISH, and PUTHERY, adj. Silly, applied to sheep which have the disease known as “water on the brain." S.
PAUL, S. [Possibly from Palus, L., a stake or post, from stakes or posts being set up as the line of demarcation.] A division of tenancy land at

[65]

Brighton, &c., usually containing about the eighth part of a tenancy acre.† S.

PEEL,* s. [Pelle, F.] A wooden shovel used in baking bread, &c. S.

PEEZE, v. n. To ooze out, as from a leaking cask. E.

PELL, s. [Diminutive of Pools; Peel, Du.; Palus, L.; Pwll, Brit., a lake.] A hole of water, generally very deep, beneath an abrupt waterfall. Hence "to pell away," is to wash away the ground by the force of water. Also a broad shallow piece of water, larger than an ordinary pond. E.

PENNOCK, s. A little bridge over a water-course; or a brick or wooden tunnel under the road, to carry off the water. S.

PENSTOCK,* [From Pen, to coop up, and Stock, a store.] A flood-gate erected to keep in or let out water from a mill-pond as occasion may require. S.

PET, s. A pit with water in it. E.

† The proportion between the tenantry and the statute acre is very uncertain. The tenantry land was divided first into laines, of several acres in extent, with good roads, some sixteen feet wide between them; at right angles with these were formed, at uncertain intervals, tenantry roads, of some eight feet in width, dividing the laines into furlongs. In each furlong every tenant had a right to his proportion, which was set out for him, not by fixing any superficial quantity, but by measuring along the line of the tenantry road of each furlong a certain number of feet to each paul, the number of feet
being the same, whatever was the depth of the furlong; thus if the furlong, for instance, consisted of what is called a hatchet-piece, something like three-quarters of a square, the part where the piece was two squares deep, would contain double the superficial contents of the portion at the other end, where the measurement next the road would be similar but the depth only one half.

[66]

PHARISEES,† s. Called also Farish and Farishes. [Corruption of Fairies.] S. They are called Pixies in Devon and Worcestershire.
PICKER, or PIKER. [Piccare, It., to steal.] A gipsy or tramp. E.
PICKISH, or PICKSOME, adj. Dainty. S.
PILRAG, s. A field ploughed up and neglected. E.
PINNOLD, s. A small bridge. S.

†A belief in the freaks of Puck, Robin Goodfellow, and their "ryght merrie colleagues," was formerly very prevalent in Sussex, particularly on the Southdowns, where the Hag-tracks, or Pharirings, were considered positive proofs of their existence. Elderly country folks well remember the marvellous tales with which their aged gaffers and gammers, "seated in high-backed chairs," used, during their childhood, to edify them. "There are many farms and closes, in Sussex," says Mr. Blencowe (Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. iii, p. 124), "which owe their names to their having been the reputed haunts of the fairies—such as Pookyde, Pookbourne, Pookhole, Pookcroft." A firm belief in their existence and in their activity still survives in North Devon; see T. H. Cooper’s Guide to Lynton and North Devon, pp. 16, 39, J. E. Smith, 1853, where other superstitions are given in detail. See also Mrs. Bray’s Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy, vol. i. Allies says, in his Folk Lore of Worcestershire, p. 419, "As a countryman was one day working in a field, he all of a sudden heard a great outcry in a neighbouring piece of ground, which was followed by a low mournful voice, saying, ‘I have broke my bilk, I have broke my bilk;' and thereupon the man picked up the hammer and nails which he had with him, and ran to the spot from whence the outcry came, where he found a fairy
lamenting over his broken bilk (which was a kind of cross-barred seat); this the man soon mended, and the fairy, to make him amends for his pains, danced round him till he wound him down to a cave, where he was treated with plenty of biscuits and wine; and it is said that from thenceforward that man always did well in life." Mr. Lower informed Mr. Allies that there was a similar legend in Sussex, relative to the Pharisees, in the neighbourhood of Alfriston, though the article broken was not a "bilk," but a "peel," and the reward was a beer-sop.

PLATTY, adj. Uneven. Having bare spots, as corn-fields sometimes have. E. Also used in Kent.

POD, s. The belly of a cart. E.

POKE, v. To point the head forwards, in a stiff way. S. and Hants. "He goes poking along."


POKE, or POOK, v. To put together. S.

POOKNEEDLE, s. Cockle, or Shepherd’s needle. S. The sharpened end of the seed vessel of the wild geranium, probably fairies’ needle; a deduction from the ill-natured fairy. It is called Beggar’s needle in Worcestershire.

POUD, s. A boil or ulcer. E. R. Used as Pouk in Cheshire; see Wilbraham.

POURD, or POAD-MILK, s. The first milk after calving. E.

PRISE, v. To raise by means of a lever. E. Also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk.


PUG, s. A kind of loam. S.

PUMPLE-FOOTED, adj. Club-footed. S. Also used in Hants and Somerset.

QUEST, v. [Quero, L., to seek.] To give tongue as a spaniel does on trail. E. Also in use in East Anglia; see Forby.
QUICK, s. The white thorn, because it is used for making live hedges. S. Also used in the North.
Quilt, v. To beat. S.
QUONT, s. [Coutus, L.] A long pole to propel barges. E. Also used in Norfolk and Suffolk.
QUOTTED, part. pass. [Quota, L., a share.] Satiated, cloyed, glutted. E. R.
"I have eaten so much that I am quite quotted."
R.
RACK-UP, v. To feed the horses and leave them for the night. S. In use in several dialects.
RADDLES,* RADDLE-FENCE, &C. s. [Ræd, Sax., a band.] Long pieces of supple underwood, twisted between upright stakes to form a fence. S. Also used in Kent. Hollinshead says, "Our fathers did dwell either in houses of stone or in houses of raddles." Also slight strips of wood employed in thatching barns and other buildings. E.
RAID, adj. See RATH. Also used in Kent.
RAM-SHACKLE, adj. Loose, out of repair, disjointed, dilapidated. S. And in various other dialects.
RAP AND RUN, or REND, V. [Rapio, L., to take away.] To procure all one can by any means in his power. S.
RAPE,* s. [Rap, Sax.; a rope, Somner; Repp or Ripp, Icelandic; a tract or district, Junius.] A division of land, peculiar to Sussex, comprehending several hundreds. The whole county is divided into six rapes. S.
RATH,* adj. [Rath, Sax.] Early ripe, soon. E. R.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

"I got up rath this morning."
"The July-friend is a rath ripe apple."
"And it rose rather and rather."


"The rath primrose."—Milton.

RAVES, s. See LADE. W. Used as Rathes in Craven.

REAFE, v. [Raffen, T.; Reafian, Sax., to snatch.] To anticipate pleasure in, or long for the accomplishment of a thing. To speak continually on the same subject. E.

REFUGE, adj. [Corruption of Refuse.] Inferior, unsaleable—as refuge bricks, refuge sheep, &c. S.

RENDER, v. To give the last coat of plaster to a wall, S. Also used in Suffolk and in East Anglia.

RICE, s. [Corruption of Rise.] Small wood, or the tops of trees, cut sufficiently young to bear winding into hedges. W. And Hants.

RICKSTEDDLE, s. [From Rick and Stead.] An enclosure for corn or hay ricks. S. In the W. and Hants, a wooden frame placed on stones, on which to build the ricks.

RIDDLE,* s. [Hriddle, Sax.] An oblong sieve. W. R.

RIDES, s. The iron hinges on a gate, by which it is hung to the post, and so swings or rides. E.

RIDGE-BONE, s. The weather-boarding on the outside of wooden houses, common in Sussex and Kent.

[70]

In the Customs of Battle, presented 1564, " the tenant may not build nor repair any Ridge-bone house with timber growing upon his copyhold, but with underwood, unless he agree with the lord."

RILE, v. [Corruption of Rail.] To ruffle one’s temper. S. To climb. E.

RINGLE, s. [Diminutive of Ring.] A small ring, usually put into a hog’s snout, to prevent him from rooting up the ground. S. Also used as a verb.
RIPE, s. [Ripa, L.] A bank or sea-shore. E. And in Kent. The name of the town of Rye is probably the same as Ree, possibly from Rige [A.-Sax.], the road on the ridge. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 299.

RIPIERS,* s. [Ripa, L., a shore.] Men from the seashore who sell fish to inland towns and villages. E. R.

ROKE, s. [Corruption of Reek; Rauch, G.; Rooch, Belg.] Steam from boiling water. S.

ROUND-FROCK, s. A gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics. S. Also used in Kent and elsewhere in the South.

ROUPEY, adj. [Hroop, Icel., vociferation.] Hoarse. E.

ROWINGS, s. [Corruption of Roughings.] The latter pasture, which springs after the mowing of the first crop. E. Also used in Suffolk, see Moor.

and in Hants and Kent; and called "Fog" in Yorkshire, Cumberland and Lancashire.

"Whichever ye sow—that first eat low:"

The other forbear—for rowen to spare."

*Tusser’s 500 Points*, p. 176.

"Then spare it for rowen till Michael be past,
To lengthen thy dairy no better thou hast."


RUE, s. [Rue, F.] A row; a hedge-row. W.

RUM,* adj. Eccentric, queer, as a "rum ol’ feller." E. Also used in Kent, Hants, &c.

RUMBUSTICAL, adj. Blusterous in manners, bustling, pushing, and incommoding others. S. Also used in East Anglia, Hants, and Craven.

RUT,* s. [Route, F., a track.] The mark left by a wheel. S. Also used in Kent; as "cart-racks" in Suffolk, see Moor; and "cart-rake" in Essex, see Ray.

S.

SABBED, part. pass. Saturated with water or liquor. E.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

SALLY, s. [Salix, L.] A willow. S. Also used in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire; and as Sallow in Suffolk.

SALLY, s. A tottering situation. S.

SALTS, s. Marshes near the sea flooded by the tides. E.

SCAD, s. A small wild black plum. S.

SCALY, adj. [Sceller, F., to cramp.] Mischievous, close, mean. A "scaly fellow" is synonymous with a mean person. S.

SCLAT, or SLAT,† v. [Eclat, Eclater, F.] To beat upon with violence. S.

"The rain sclats agin de winders."

SCORSE,* or SCOSE, v. To exchange; probably from the fact of discoursing previously to the ex-change. E.

SCROOP, v. To creak. S. Also in Hants.

SCROUGE, v. [Corruption of to crowd.] S.

SCROW, adj. Cross, angry, scowling. S.

SCUFFLE, s. An outer garment worn by children to keep the clothes clean; an apron to do dirty work in. E. Also used in Kent.

SCUPPIT, s. A small scoop, used by maltsters, &c. S. Also used in Norfolk for a small shovel.

SCUTCHELL, s. The refuse of wood. W.

SEAM, s. [Seam, Sax.; Summa, L.; Some, It.; Somme, F., a load.] A horse-load of eight bushels. E.R.

"P'd 1d. a seam for thrashing."


“Every person not lotting &c., should pay for every seam of fresh fish which he maketh, 12d.”

"Every common hoste, being a freeman of the town, should pay 1d. for every seame of fresh fish; and every other, not a freeman, 2d. for every seame by them made.”
† The French not only gave the southern coast many words, but also names to the chief headland, &c.; thus, Beachy-head is Beauchef, and Dungeness is Denge-nez; the capes on the opposite coast being Gris-nez and Blanc-nez.

SELE, s. [Sax.] A dwelling-place; hence Sele Priory and Seles-ey. S.
SEW, adj. [Spoken of cows.] To go sew is to go dry. E.
SHAG, S. A cormorant. S.
SHARD,* SHADE, S. [Sherd, a broken vessel; Echarde, F., a splinter.] A piece of broken tile or pottery: also a gap in a fence. E.
SHARP, S. The shaft of a cart. S. Also used in Somerset.
SHAW,* S. [Scurva, Sax., a shadow; Johnson derives it from Shua, Sax.; Schawe, Du.] A little hanging wood; “a wood that encompasses a close.” —Ray. S. Also used in Kent.
SHAWLE, s. A shovel to winnow withal. W. R.
SHEAR, s. [To cut.] An iron instrument or broad spear, of three or more points, at the end of a pole, for catching eels. S.
SHEAT, or SHUT, s. [From the verb to shoot or grow up.] A young growing pig. S. R.
SHELVE, v. To turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. E.
SHIFT, v. [Scyftan, Sax.] To divide; to change one’s clothes. E.
SHIM, S. A horse hoe, for hoeing up weeds between rows of beans or hops. S. Also used in Kent.
SHIM, S. A flitting shadow. W.

"I can’t be sure it was a partridge, but I saw the shim of something going over the hedge."

[74]
SHIMPER, v. [Corruption of Shimmer.] To shine brightly. E. Used as Shimmer in Norfolk, and Skimmer in the North.

"How the carriage-wheels shimper in the sun."

SHINDY, s. [Schinden, G., to do anything beyond reason.] A disturbance. " He kicked up such a shindy " S.

SHIRE-WAY, s. A bridle-way. S.

SHIRKY, adj. [From the verb Shirk.] Deceitful. E.

SHRAPE, v. To scold. E.

SHRIEVY, adj. Having threads withdrawn. S.

SHORN-BUG, s. A chafer. S. "He eat shorn-bugs for dinner;" i.e., was reduced to the utmost poverty.

SHUCK, v. [Shook, old preterite form of.] S.

"Do’an’t shuck de teable so."

SHUCK, s. [Shuckeln, G.; Coque, F.] A husk or shell, as a "bean-shuck" E.

SHUCKISH, adj. Unpleasant, unsettled, showery; as a "shuckish journey," "shuckish weather," &c. S. Also used in Hants.

SHUN, v. To push. S. R.

SHY, v. To fling or toss at anything. S. Also used in Kent.

SIDE-LANDS, s. The headlands of a ploughed field where the plough has been turned.

W. Also used in Hants.

SIDY, adj. Surly, moody. S. R.

SIEVER, s. All the fish caught in one tide, and so ready for the sieve or basket. E.

SILT-UP, v. To become choaked with mud or sand, so as to stop the passage of the water. S.

SIPPETS, s. Small thin pieces of bread mixed with milk or broth. S. Also used in Kent and Hants.

SIZZING, s. Yeast or barm, so called from the sound made by beer or ale in working. S. R.
SKADE, s. [Scade, Sax.] Harm, mischief. E.

SKADDLE,* adj. [Scade, Sax.] Mischievous; often applied to a dishonest cat or dog. S. R.

SKEELING, s. The bay of a barn. The inner part of a house or barn where the slope of the roof comes. S. R.

SKID, v. To affix a hook to the wheel of a waggon, to prevent its descending a hilly road too rapidly. S. R. Also used in Kent. The iron itself is called a Skid-pan.

SKIN-FLINT, s. A mean, niggardly person; one who would skin a flint, little as there is even of moss on it. S.

SKROW, adj. Surly, dogged. Most used adverbially, as "he looks skrow;" i.e., he looks sourly. S. R.

SLAM, v. To bang, as "slamming the door," is shutting it quickly, with a noise. S. Also used in Kent and Devon.

SLAM, v. To do anything in a slovenly manner. S.

SLAPPEL, or SLAVVEN, s. A large piece. Synonymous with hunk. S. R.

SLEEPY, adj. Tasteless, insipid. Spoken of apples and pears in the first soft state before they rot. S.

SLICK, v. See Flick.

SLICK, v. [Slicht, T.] To sleek, to comb the hair. E.

SLIM, v. [Schlim, Sax., naughty, crafty; Schlimm, G., arch, cunning.] To do any work in a careless or deceptive manner. S.

SLING, V. [Slingan, Sax.] This word is applied to cows, ewes, &c., which bring forth their young prematurely, instead of Slink. S.

SLOCK, adj. [Corruption of Slack.] Loose. E.

SLOCKSEY, adj. Slovenly. S.

SLUB, s. Wet and loose mud. E. Used as Slush or Slosh, is elsewhere.
SMACK, adv. Decided, as "I'LL do it; that's smack:" or, "He went smack at it." S.
SMOLT, adj. Smooth and shining. E.
SMOORN, v. To smear. E.
SMUDGE, v. To smear. E.
SNACK, v. [Snacken, Du., a match.] To share or be in partnership with. S. "We'll go
snacks;" i.e., "We will divide."
SNAGGE, S. [Snaegl, Sax.] The common snail. S.
SNEYD, S. The handle of a scythe. S. Also used in Hants, Wilts, and Somerset, and in
the Saxon

colony in Wales. The family of SNEYD, of Staffordshire, bear a scythe in
their arms.
SNOOZWLE, v. To lie close together; to nestle; to cuddle; to hide the face in the bosom,
as children do. S. Also used in Hants, Lincolnshire, and the North.
SNOUYLE, s. A small quantity. E. Used in Norfolk as a short thick cut from the crusty
part of a loaf or from a cheese.
SNUDGE, v. To hold down the head; to sneak; to walk in a bending manner, looking
on the ground as if in deep thought. S.
SOCK, SOCKLING, S. A young animal raised by hand. S. Called in Herefordsire and
elsewhere a Tiddling.
SOLLY, s. A tottering and unsafe condition. E.
SOOK-LAND, s. Used in Wadhurst Manor for assart land.
SOSS-ABOUT, v. To mix liquors about in a confused manner. S.
SOSSLE, v. To make a slop. E.
SPAR, S. [Ysper, Br., a spear.] Small pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the centre,
used by thatchers for fixing the straw on a roof. S. Also in use in Hants and
Somerset, and as spears in Devon.
SPENE, s. [Spana, Sax.] A cow's teat or pap. E. R.
SPICE, s. [Corruption of Species.] A slight attack of any disorder. S.
"I ha’ got a spice o’ de toothache."

SPILL, v. [Corruption of Spoil.] S.

SPILEWOOD, s. [Spillan, Sax.] Wood thrown by the sawyers. E.

SPONG, v. To cobble; to work in a clumsy, rough way with the needle. E.

SPRONG, or PRONK, S. The stump of a tree or tooth. E.

SQUAB,* s. An unfeathered bird. S. Also used in Hants.

SQUAT,* s. To bruise or to lay flat. S. R.

SQUAT, s. A piece of wood as a wedge, to stop a wheel on a road or declivity. S.

STAB, s. A small hole in which a rabbit secures her young litter. S.

STADE, s. [Stade, Sax.] A shore or station for ships, or landing-place. E. Used constantly at Hastings; and at Hythe, Kent. Also used under the term Staith in Durham. So used in an information relative to the port of Stockton, A.D. 1620, filed in the Palatinate Court of Chancery. Staithes is a township and good fishing station in the parish of Hinderwell, on the north coast of Cleveland, Yorkshire.

STÄEN, s. [Stán, Sax.] The old pronunciation of a stone, still preserved in Sussex, and also in the North, †

STALDER, s. [Steal, Sax., a stall.] The horse or stool

†The Sax. Stán may possibly be preserved instead of Tun in the name of Brighthelmstone.

STAMWOOD, s. [From Stem wood.] The roots of trees removed from the earth. S. R.

STARK Y, adj. As ground dried suddenly after rain. S.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

STEALE, s. [Stiel, T.; Stale, G.; and Du., a stick.] The handle of several agricultural implements, &c. S. R. Also used in Yorkshire, Suffolk, and Herefordshire.

The stalk of a plant is called the Stale in Bedfordshire and Cheshire.

STEANE, v. To line with stones or bricks, as a well, grave, &c. S.

STOACH, v. To make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter. E.

STOACHE-WAY, s. The Channel at low water, which lies between the pier-head and the deep water, running through low sand. So used at Rye Harbour.

STOACHY, adj. Dirty, as "a stoachy road." E.

STOCKEY, adj. Irritable, headstrong, and contrary combined. E.

STOLT, adj. Stout, Strong. E. As "The chickens are quite stolt."

STRAND, s. [Strang, G., a rope or string.] One of the twists of a line of horse-hair. S. R. A withered stalk of grass. E.

STREALE. [Streale, Sax.] An arrow. E.

STRIG, s. The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. S. Also used in Kent.

[80]

STROMBOLO, s. [Strom-ballen, Flemish, stream or tide-balls.] Pieces of ampelites or black bitumen, highly charged with sulphur and salt found along the coast. Called thus at Brighton, doubtless from the Flemings settled in the town. The stones have been used for fuel, and Dr. Russell applied the steam to scrofulous tumours.

STUBBY, adj. Short and thick, like the stump of a tree. S.

STUCKLING, s. An apple-pie, made thin, in the shape of a semi-circle or ellipse, without a dish. W. R. Also used in Surrey.

STUSNET, s. A posnet or skillet. S. R.

SUE, v. To make furrows to draw off water from land. S.

SUSSEX PUDDING, s. Boiled paste without butter. S.

SWANK, [Corruption of Swamp.] A bog. W.
SWAP,* v. [Ceapian, Sax., the same root, as cheap, chapman, Chipping-Norton, shop, &c.] To exchange, to chop. E. To cut wheat in a peculiar way, more like chopping than reaping. S.

SWARVE, v. To fill up; to choke with sediment. E. Also used in Kent.

SWEALE,* v. [Swelan, Sax., to kindle.] To burn the hair, as from a pig, or from the head. S. R.

SWIMY, adj. [Corruption of Swimming; Schwimmig, G.] Giddy in the head. S.

SWINGEL, s. That part of the flail which beats the corn out of the ear. S. Used in Kent and Hants.

SWIZZLE, v. To drink much, to swill. S. And Hants.

SWOD, s. A bushel basket for measuring fish. E.

SWOLK, v. [Probably from Sulky.] To be angry. E.

SWORLE, v. TO snarl as a dog. S. R.

TACK, s. [Tacca, It., vice, default; Tache, F., a stain or spot.] A nasty taste. E.

TAG, s. A sheep of a year old. S. And Kent.

TAWER,* s. [Tawen, Sax.] A fellmonger, leather-dresser. S.

TAWLING, s. The mark from which the marble is shot at the beginning of the game. W.

TEGIOUS, adj. Much, a great quantity. Sometimes used for tedious. E.

TERRIFY, v. To tease, worry, irritate, annoy. S. Also used in Norfolk, Gloucestershire, and Herefordshire.

THROW, s. A thoroughfare. A place where four roads meet is called "the Four-throws." S. And Kent.

TICKLER, s. Something to puzzle or perplex. S. And Hants.

TIGHT, v. See DIGHT.
TIGHTISH, adj. Well, in good health. S. "Pretty tightish," is pretty well. Also used in Kent.

TIMEROSOME, adj. Timerous. S. Also used in Kent, &c.

TINKER, v. To mend, but not thoroughly. S. And Hants.

TIPPED, adj. Headed, pointed. S.

TIP-UP, v. [Corruption of Trip-up.] To cause to fall down. E.

TISSICK, s. A tickling faint cough; called also a tissicky cough. S. Also used in East Anglia and Hants.

TIVER, s. [Teafor, Sax.] Red or blue ochre, used for marking sheep. S. Also used in East Anglia and Hants.

"The lambs should be marked with Tiver."

TO-DO, s. Ado, bustle or stir. S.

TOLL, s. A clump of trees. E.

TOLLER, s. [Corruption of Tallow.] S.

TOL-LOL, adj. Tolerably well. S.

TOP-SAWYER, s. The leading man in any business, S.

TOSS, s. The mow or bay of the barn in which corn is put for thrashing. E.

TOT, s. A bush; a tuft of grass. S.

TOOTHER-DAY. Not indefinite; but the day before yesterday. S. Also used in Kent.

TOTTY-LAND, s. [Totian, Sax., to lift up, to elevate.] High land, frequently on a side hill, as at Hastings and elsewhere. E.

TOVET, s. A measure of two gallons. E.

TRADE, s. [Stratum, L.; Strada, It.] A road, a rut. E.

TRADE, s. Household goods, lumber; and work, or instruments of work. E.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

TRAMP, s. Gin and water. E. And in Kent.

TRANSMOGRIFY, v. To transform, to metamorphose. S. Common in other dialects.

TRAVIS, s. [Travas, Span.] A place adjoining a blacksmith’s shop where horses are shod. S.

TRESTLES, s. The small pellets of the dung of sheep, hares, rabbits, &c. S. Also used in East Anglia, as Trattles.

TRIG,* v. [Trucken, T., to press; Drïcken, G.] To place a stone behind a wheel, to prevent a carriage from slipping. W.

TRUG-BASKET, s. [Corruption of Truck.] A wooden basket, made of split wood, for carrying chips or vegetables. E. R. Also used in Kent.

TRULL, v. [Corruption of Trundle.] To bowl a hoop. S. R. Also used in Kent.

TRUNK, v. To underdrain. E.

TUCK, s. [Tuck, T., cloth.] An upper garment worn by children; also called a Tidy. S. Also used in Kent.

TUCK-SHELL, s. A tusk. S.

TUG, s. [From Tug, to draw.] A timber carriage. E.

TWIG, v. To observe a person who is doing something on the sly. S.

TWITTEN, s. An alley or narrow passage. S. R. Twit is used in Craven, as an acute angle; and Twitchil is applied generally in Hallamshire, see Hunter, and in towns in Yorkshire, to the small lanes or narrow passages in a town, which in Brighton, Chichester, and Lewes, are called Twittens.

TYE, s. [Teag, Sax., a common.] An extensive open or common field; thus, Telscombe-tye, &c. S. Used in Kent as a close or inclosure.

UMPS, interj. Certainly, assuredly. E:
UNKED,* adj. [Uncud, Sax., unknown.] Bad Looking, having the appearance of evil, betokening bad weather. E. Also used in this sense in Buckinghamshire. Dull, lonely. S. Used in Bedfordshire in the sense of sad and dismal.

V.

VALLER, W. VOLLER, E. s. Fallow. S. R. Also used in E. for a large wooden dish used in dairies.

VENT, s. [In some places called Went, at others Throws.] A place where several roads meet. S. And in Kent; thus, Flimwell-vent.

VLICK, v. See SLICK. S.

VOORE, s. A furrow. S. R.

W.

WABBLE, v. [Corruption of Waddle.] To shake from side to side, to vibrate, to move awkwardly and weakly. S. Common in many dialects.

WALLOP, v. To beat. S. In general use.

[85]

WARP, s. [From the verb warp, to turn aside.] A piece of land, included between two furrows, consisting of several ridges. S.

WARP. s. Four herrings. E. And in Kent.

WASE, s. [Wasen, Belg.] A small bundle of straw. S. Also used in Hants and Craven.

WATER-TABLE, s. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. E.

WATTLE, s. [Watelas, Sax.] A Hurdle. S. R.

WEALD,* s. [Sax., a grove or wood: peculiar, says Dr. Leo, to almost all German dialects collectively.] It is the name given in Sussex to the large woodland tract which extends from the Downs, with which it runs parallel, to the Surrey Hills: it was formerly an immense forest, called by the Britons Coit-Andred,
WEAN-GATE, s. A wain or waggon-gate. S.
WEAN-HOUSE, s. Pronounced Wenhus, a wain or waggon-house. S.
WEEZE, v. [Wæs, Sax.] To ooze. E.
WELT, v. To beat severely. S. Also used in Norfolk.
WEST-COUNTRY PARSON, s. The Hake; so called from the black streak on the
back, and from its abundance along the West Coast. E.
WHACKING, adj. Fat, lusty, hearty. Huge and large, as a “whacking woman,” a
"whacking leg." E. Also used in Kent and Hants.

WHAPPER,* s. Anything uncommonly large. S.
WHAPPLE-WAY and GATE, s. A bridle-way or gate through which carriages cannot
pass, but only horses. S. These ways are for the most part short cuts through
fields and woods, from one road or place to another.
WHIDDLE, or WHITTLE, s. [Hwitel, Sax.] A garment between a shawl and a blanket.
S. R.
WHILK, v. To howl like a dog. S. To mutter to one’s self, as a person does when
offended. E.
WIMME, or WIM, v. [Corruption of Winnow.] To clean corn. S.
WINT, or WENT, v. [Wenden, G., to turn.] To go to and from. E. See Collier’s
Shakespeare.

"The cursed land, where many wend amis."
Spenser’s Fairy Queen.

"Wend you with this letter."
Measure for Measure, iv, sc. 3.

WINT, or WENT, s. Two furrows ploughed by the horses going to one end of the field
and back again. E. And in Kent.
The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of the Provincialisms in Use in the County of Sussex (1853)

WISH, s. [Uïsk, or Usk, Brit., water.] A damp meadow, a marsh, or low land, in a nook formed by the sinuosity of a river or stream, and so sometimes overflowed with water. S. Hence Wisborough.† Called a Wong in Lincolnshire.

"The suite about Poynings-wish mead."


†Mr. Kemble attributes this name to WISH, the equivalent of the old Norse OSK, one of the names of ODIN.

WRATCH, v. To stretch, as "Wretch your maw;" i. e., stretch your stomach with food. E.

WROCKLED, adj. Wrinkled. E.

YAFFEL, s. A woodpecker. E. Also used in Surrey, Hants, and Herefordshire, where it is also called Hickol.

YANGER, adj. [Corruption of Yonder.] E.

YAPE, v. To gossip. E.

YAR, adj. Aghast, intimidated. S.

YET-NEAR, or YET-NER, adv. Not ready. E.

"I be’ant twenty yur ol’ yetner."

YOW, s. [Corruption of Ewe.] S. Called a Yeo in Exmoor.

YOYSTER, v. To frolic, to laugh. S.

THE END.

TUCKER, Printer, Perry’s Place, Oxford Street.