

**Author:** Arthur Benoni Evans (1781-1854)

**Text type:** Glossary

**Date of composition:** 1848

**Editions:** 1848.

**Source text:**

Evans, Arthur Benoni. 1848. *Leicester Words, Phrases and Proverbs. Collected by Arthur Benoni Evans, D. D., Head Master of Market Bosworth Free Grammar School.* London: William Pickering.

**e-text**

**Access and transcription:** November 2012

**Number of words:** 28,151

**Dialect represented:** Leicestershire

**Produced by** María F. García-Bermejo Giner

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**LEICESTERSHIRE  
WORDS,  
PHRASES AND PROVERBS.**

COLLECTED BY

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“Ἄλλη δ’ ἄλλων γλῶσσα πολυπερεῶν ἀνθρώπων,

*Homer.*

LONDON:

WILLIAM PICKERING, PICCADILLY;

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 4, OLD COMPTON STREET;

T. C. BROWNE, LEICESTER.

MDCCCXLVIII.

[NP]

LEICESTER:

PRINTED BY T. C. BROWNE, BIBLE AND CROWN, MARKET PL.

[NP]

Sane non dissimulem, optandum esse, ut in singulis nationibus prodeant viri docti, qui linguæ suæ idiomata, vim eorum, notionem, origines, sed et desuetas et pridem obsoletas voces ad amussim investigent, explicentque, quum in enodandis illustrandisque ætatis mediæ scriptoribus non mediocris inde lux affulsura sit.

*Du Cange, Præfat. Ad Glossar. Med. Latin. § 27.*

[NP]

OBSERVANTIÆ ERGO ET BENEVOLENTIÆ,  
WILLUGBEIO WOLSTANO DIXIE, EQUITI AURATO,  
SCHOLÆ BOSWORTHENSIS PATRONO,  
EXIGUUM HOC QUALECUNQUE  
VOCABULORUM AC DITIONUM  
AGRO LEICESTRIENSI  
MAXIMA EX PARTE SI NON PROPRIARUM,  
AT SALTEM IBI VERNACULARUM,  
SPICILEGIUM,  
D. D.  
ARTURUS BENONI EVANS, S. T. P.

[NP]

**PREFATORY REMARKS.**

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

DR. JOHNSON, when speaking of the labours of the lexicographer, observes, that “he is doomed to remove rubbish, and to clear obstructions from the paths of learning and genius; and that, “while every other author may aspire to praise, the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach: and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few”. But after all the Doctor’s toils, (to adopt the frequent antithesis of his own diction,) of long and unwearied research, in a vast accumulation of verbal stores, and authorities, this was really too unpretending; and under the consciousness of abilities and attainments, certainly second to none, far too self-disparaging, and deprecatory. However wanting in the knowledge of the stock, or “matrix” of our tongue, or of what may be called the “earliest formations” and successive “stratifications”

[viii]

of the English language,\* however crippled by this defect, in the important department of “Etymology,” yet still Johnson has his lofty niche, and will for ever hold it, in the estimation of the good and wise of his countrymen, as the great captain of English lexicography; and no less eminent among the leaders of our best and purest literature, than amongst the champions of our Faith and Morals; and therefore amongst the real benefactors of mankind. †

\* I mean in an acquaintance with what remains of the Mæso-Gothic, the Celtic in the Welsh, Gaelic, Erse, and Manx;—Anglo-Saxon and ancient Teutonic or Alemannic, no less than with the modern northern derivative and cognate dialects, the German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic; all of them, in a certain sense and extent, fountains, and some not a little remote, at which the English philologer must drink.

† The name of Johnson is very naturally even in these days, “Quassi et Coloquintida” to here and there a man of loose or infidel principles, or, which is more commonly the case, of strong ‘party’ predilections. It is equally a matter of course to find him decried, or treated with affected contempt by some dabblers in criticism, and a few utterers of false philosophy and counterfeit philology. Fortunately for his country

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

and the world, to the competent, and ingenuous judge of exalted moral and intellectual worth, Johnson will never stand in need of reverential eulogy, much less of vindication. An honest man conversant with his writings, must at once perceive, that he can be an object of calumny, only to three classes of persons, namely, the sceptic, or deist, the virulent in faction, the diseased or diminutive in mind. But such ill-omened birds are not of yesterday. There have been always men, (to use the trite quotation)

[ix]

But I have alluded to Johnson's too modest disclaimer of merit, only to observe, that if the completion of a dictionary

———— λαβροι  
παγγλωσσια, κόρακες ως,  
ακραντα γαρυμεν  
Διος προς ορνιχα θειον.

We can only deplore the perversion of such lively energies, in striving so vigorously to pull down that which is too high for their aspirations, or too noble for their endurance. But this by the bye! It is a standing and a striking testimony to Johnson's eminence, as a Lexicographer, that his interpretations and definitions of terms, are now generally adopted, as their standard meaning. They are now admitted as authorities in every branch of literature, properly so called. In our every day intercourse, colloquial and epistolary, they are referred to, as the rule and law of verbal acceptation. But, what is more, we now find them frequently cited in our courts of justice, as precedents, or faithful expositions of the great and decisive law of *custom* in language. This may serve to prove at once the acknowledged pre-eminence of Dr. Johnson, as "the great English lexicographer." I would only observe farther, that had his mental endowments, his logical, or discriminative powers, been less, or of a more ordinary reach and range, yet still the labour and research attending the accumulation of such a multiplicity of words and authorities, with their numerous significations and etymologies, should, one might

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

imagine, have been considered, not merely as a defence against malignant animadversion, but as worthy of all praise, when exerted in the supply of a great national deficiency, and at the expense of efforts and energies, so far surpassing all ordinary cases of literary fatigue and perseverance. Indeed the undertaking was of a nature that actually required physical as well as intellectual attributes, which fall to the lot of few; and which in France and Italy were sought for in vain amongst the members of large literary bodies of men. I shall have occasion presently to cite the remark of

[x]

like his was, at that day, no valuable boon to his country, if he only “removed rubbish and cleared obstructions,” and if his great and glorious labours were denied even the negative recompense of “escaping reproach,” then the provincial glossarist may well indeed renounce all claim to praise; and quietly place himself on the list of “*chiffoniers*,” sweepers of the “*chats*” and “whitlings” of literature; the lowly “rag and bone-pickers” of language. Seriously however, I believe, that they advance and can have pretensions little higher than those of the collectors of other specimens in the field of curious knowledge; and they may therefore be quite

Cognolati upon the labours of Forcellini. Scaliger’s Epigram upon concluding the Index to Gruter’s “Inscriptions,” quoted by old Adam Littleton, may convey to us at least that author’s opinion of such verbal drudgery.

“Si quem dura manet sententia iudicis olim,  
Damnatum ærumnis suppliciisque caput;  
Hunc neque fabrili lassent ergastula massa,  
Nec rigidas vexent fossa metalla manus!  
*Lexica* contextat! nam cætera quidmoror? omnes  
Pœnarum facies hic labor unus habet.”

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

It is now some years since the above was written: but the author has been highly gratified to meet with a noble tribute to the merits of Johnson in the first article of the “Quarterly Review” for March 1845, and thus it ever is;

“Tôt ou tard, la vertu, les graces, les talens,  
Sont vainqueurs des jaloux, et vengés des méchans.”

[xi]

content if they escape the charge of indolence, or of indifference to what is passing before their *ears*.

But, though in my own instance, I can have neither cause nor desire to magnify the office of such word—and—phrase gleaners, yet let me observe there are points of view in which their gatherings (or “*poikings*” as they would be here called,) may be perhaps favourably considered by the public. They not only sometimes cast a light upon the language of our older writers,—our dramatic authors more especially,—but they may subserve also two other purposes of unquestionable utility. The one is, that they can restore to us, for common use, several terms, long become obsolete, or possibly never known in other parts of the country; and a few, for which it would be difficult, and sometimes impossible, to find synonyms or substitutes. Secondly, they may assist the labours of some great Lexicographer, (*exoriatur tandem!*) who shall, it is hoped, at no very distant day, compile a work, now greatly to be desired, if not indispensable in a language like the English, varying, as it does, in so many counties, and containing in those provincial dialects so many good and genuine materials, historically and intrinsically valuable, which have thus dropped into unmerited desuetude: I mean a “*Thesaurus, sive Lexicon,*

[xii]

*totius Anglicitatis,*” or, *Complete Glossary of the English language.* \*

In this way, then, those who accumulate such stores, may do our Literature an important service, at no great expense of thought or labour to themselves; and while our

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

gratude is due to many precursors in this humble path of philological pioneering, I venture to hope, that many may yet be encouraged to explore these divergent lodes or veins of vernacular variety in our copious and matchless language.

With respect to the “words” here presented to the public, I have only to remark, that I have admitted none, for which I have not had the voucher of my own ears, or the certificate of trust-worthy authorities. On this head, I have much pleasure in availing myself of the present opportunity of

\* As the glory of *Columbus* was most unjustly obscured by the intrusive name of *Amerigo Vespucci*, so were the hard-earned fame and remuneration of *Henry Stephens* marred by the fraudulent *Scapula*: and so again, it is to be feared, that the literary renown *Ægidius Forcellinus*, will be grievously overlaid by the more prominent name of *Facciolati*. Of the nearly forty years’ unremitted labours of *Forcellini*, the happy expression of *Cognolati* does indeed convey an apt and not inadequate conception: “Si quis cœtera hujusmodi syntagmata per doctissimos viros toties edita cum nostris hisce conferre voluerit, is de *Ægidio Forcellino* optime judicabit, qui *per annos ferme quadraginta idem saxum volvens*, opus hoc, in quo Latinæ voces omnes, ac multiplices earum significationes, atque usus continentur, lucubravit.”

[xiii]

acknowledging my obligations to several kind friends and acquaintances, without whose recruiting services I never could have mustered so numerous an array of vocables and phrases.\* I would here observe, also, that in compiling the present Glossary, I have recorded not merely words, which are for the most part unknown to our Lexicographers, or rarely, or more anciently used elsewhere; but I have occasionally inserted colloquial *corruptions* and *vulgarisms*, which appeared at all likely to be philologically or illustratively useful. By “illustratively” I mean, at all likely to throw a light upon the state of mind or manners of our rural population here; or as possibly explaining the language of our old, and, more particularly *comic* writers. I have, therefore, in very many instances introduced with each word, the sentence in which it was used, that the

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

sense attached to it may be more clearly verified and understood; or that the singular mode of its application may become more perceptible.

I shall say nothing of the attempted derivations or etymologies of some few of the words inserted: “valean

\* The contributions of my old and valued friend, John Lee, Esq., M. D., of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, as well as the polite attentions and valuable additions of Thomas Rossell Potter, Esq., of Wymeswold, deserve more particularly my grateful acknowledgments.

[xiv]

quantum!” They claim no merit; although they belong to a department of our literature, which, we all know, has never yet been competently explored. Nor shall I hazard the imputation of ostentation or irrelevancy, by speaking here of Roman or Teutonic origins; or of the vestiges of Danish colonization in several of these words; to say nothing of the Mercian customs or practices, and of Papal superstitions, which some few of them may indicate. Such matters, which give a sterling value to local histories more than to Provincial Glossaries, I am content to leave to persons better qualified and more disengaged for their investigation.

*Post Script, February, 1848.*

I had been recommended some time ago to avail myself of some remarks upon the Dialect of this county, to be found in the interesting little volume, entitled the “History and Antiquities of Claybrook, by the Rev. A. Macaulay, M. A., London, 1791.” Having at length procured a copy, I have thought it advisable to extract the following pertinent observations:—

“The dialect of the common people, though broad, is sufficiently plain and intelligible. They have a strong propensity

[xv]



The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

to aspirate words. The letter 'H' comes in on almost every occasion where it ought not; and is as frequently omitted where it ought to come in. The words 'fine,' 'mine,' and such like, are pronounced as if they were spelt *foine,* 'moine;' 'place,' 'face,' &c., as if they were spelt *pleace,* 'feace;' and in the plural sometimes, you hear *pleacen;* 'closen,' for closes; and many other words in the same style of Saxon termination. The words 'there' and 'where' are generally pronounced thus, *theere,* 'wheree;' the words 'mercy,' 'deserve,' &c., thus, *marcy,* 'desarve.' The following peculiarities of pronunciation are likewise observable: 'uz,' strongly aspirated, for 'us,' 'war,' for 'was,' 'meed' for 'maid,' *faither,* for 'father,' 'e'ery' for 'every,' 'brig' for 'bridge,' 'thorough' for 'furrow,' 'hawf' for 'half,' *cartrit* for 'rut,' *malefactory,* for 'manufactory,' *inactious* for 'anxious.' The words *mysen* and *himsen* are sometimes used instead of 'myself' and 'himself;' the word *shack* is used to denote an idle, worthless vagabond; and the word *rip,* one who is very profane. The following are instances of provincialism, where the words are entirely different. *Butty,* a fellow-servant or labourer; thus it is said, 'one *butty's* wi' t'other;' to *crack,* to boast; *fog,* dead grass; *frem,* plump or thriving; thus they say 'a *Frem*

[xvi]

child,' *Frem* Grass.' 'Gorse' or 'Goss,' 'Furze.' *Living,* Farm. *Passer,* gimblet. *Peert,* alive and well. *Ruck,* a confused heap. *Sough,* a covered drain. *Spinney,* a small plantation. *Strike,* bushel. *Whittawer,* a collarmaker. *Town,* a village. *House* for kitchen. *Unked,* lonely and uncomfortable. The following phrases are common. 'A *power* of people:' a *hantle* of money; 'I don't know I'm sure: 'I ca'nt awhile *as yet as.*' The words *like* and *such* frequently occur as expletives in conversation; for example, 'If you don't give me my price *like,* I won't stay here haggling all day *and such.*' The monosyllable 'as' is generally substituted for *that;* for instance, 'The last time *as* I called.' 'I reckon *as* I a'nt one.' I imagine that I am not singular. It is common to stigmatize public characters, by saying that they 'set poor lights:' and to express surprise by saying 'Dear heart alive.' The substantive *'right'*

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

generally usurps the place of 'ought;' for instance, 'Farmer A. has a *right* to pay his tax.' 'The assessor has a just *right* to give him a receipt.' 'Next ways,' and 'clever through,' are in common use: Thus, 'I shall go next ways clever through Ullesthorpe.' "*Nigh-hand*,' for probably, as 'He'll *nigh-hand* call on us.' 'Duable,' convenient or proper: thus, 'The church is not served at *duable* hours.' It is not uncommon

[xvii]

for the wives of farmers to style their husbands '*Our Master*,' and for the husbands to call their wives '*Mamy*;' and a labourer will often distinguish his wife by calling her '*the O'man*.' 'There are many old people now living, who well remember the time when 'Goody' and 'Dame,' 'Gaffer' and 'Gammer,' were in vogue among the peasantry of Leicestershire; but they are now almost universally discarded and supplanted by Mr. and Mrs., which are indiscriminately applied to all ranks, from the Squire and his Lady down to Mr. and Mrs. Pauper.'—pp. 128, 129, 130.

[NP]

GLOSSARY.

ADDLE, *v.* To earn. A good old English word—'I have '*addled*' my wage.'—I have earned my wages: i. e., I have made an 'ædlean' or 'return,' or 'remuneration,' for my wages.—Ed-lean is the same; 'præmium,' or 'retribution.'

ADLAND, ADLANT *s.* Headland of a field.

AFFEARD: afraid. Used invariably. So Shakespeare in many passages. Not uncommon elsewhere: 'Will not the ladies be *affeard* of the lion?'—*Mid. Nights Dream*.

AGE. There is an idiom here in use, that is somewhat remarkable. The age of a person is reckoned with the cardinal number. 'She's in her *ten*.' 'He's in his *thirteen*.' The French have a similar irregularity, ('Charles Quint' excepted;) as 'Henri Quatre,' instead of 'Henri Quart.'

AHIND, or AHENT *ad.* Behind.

[2]

AIGLES, *s.* Icicles, called also '*iggles.*' Original etymon probably '*aiguille:*' *Fr:* a 'needle:' but coining into this shape, perhaps, from '*aiglet,*' or '*aigulet;*' used formerly in this country for the tag of a lace or fringe.

ANCHOR-FROST, *s.* Ice formed far below the surface of the water in a running stream.

ANYTHINK AGEN, *phr.* (a provincialism vulgarised:) Exceedingly. 'More loike than *anythink agen.*' 'Very like indeed.' In the plain words, 'anything again.' Not confined entirely to Leicestershire.

ARSOMEVER, *ad.* However, or vulgarly 'Howsomdever.'

AS YET AS, *phr.* As yet.

ASLOSH, *ad.* Phrase, 'Stand *aslosh,* wooll ye!' Stand aside will you.'

ASPROUS, *a.* Angry, warm, inclement, cold, (wind and rain.) 'It's a very asp'rous day.' This is classical with a vengeance. 'Cælum asperum:' Justin, 'asperrima hyems!' Vel. Pat.

ASTRODDLING, *a.* Astride.

A'THATTENS, *ad.* In that manner. 'Why I can do it *a'thattens.*'

A'THISSENS, *ad.* In this manner. 'Before I was afflicted *a'thissens.*'

AUNTY, *a.* (Pronounce as in 'haunt.') Frisky and fresh: said of a horse from '*Anticky;*' i. e., full of '*Anticks.*'

AUST, *v.* To dare. 'You don't *aust* to do it.'

AWHILE, *v.* i. e., 'Have while.' 'I can't *a while* as yet *as.*'

AZZLED, *a.* Chapped. 'My hands are so *azzled.*'

[3]

BACON-BEE, *s.* i. e., 'bacon *beetle:*' the insect, which blows bacon. I know not its entomological name. A small beetle, black except a band of brown, on the upper part of the shard. 'What's a bacon bee, Mrs.—?' 'Oh! it's loike a *paason*' (*parson*, i. e., black beetle,) 'but not so big.'

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

BADGE, *v.* To cut and tie up beans in shocks or sheaves. ‘They haven’t begun *badging* the beans yet.’

BADLY, *a.* Sickly. ‘I’ve shot it’ (a rabbit) ‘for a *badly* woman.’

BALDCHICKS and BAULCHIN, *s.* A callow unfledged bird. Phrase, ‘As bare as a *baldchick*.’

BALDRIB, *s.* Continuation of the ‘*sparerib*’ of a pig, on to the tail: i. e., of the ‘*spare-rib*’ and the ‘*bald-rib*.’

BAND, *s.* Vulgarism of ‘*bond*.’ ‘My word’s my *band*.’

BANDS, *s.* Rings of a hinge: ‘hooks and *bands*.’

BARGAIN-WORK, *s.* Work by the piece, not by the day.

BARN. Pronounced with the narrow ‘a:’ so also, ‘part,’ ‘farm,’ ‘cart,’ &c.

BANKJUG, *s.* ‘Nettle-creeper,’ of the West of England, according to the description I have received from some: but seems rather to be one of the ‘Willow-wood Wrens’ *Phyllo-pneuste Hippolais*,’ or ‘Chiff-Chaff,’ of Mac Gillivray.—*Sylvia Hippolais* of Montagu. Also the ‘haybird.’

BARNESS, or BARNISH *v. n.* To fill out, to grow fat, i. e., *burnish*; ‘Why you are grown tall, and *barnished* too.’ So Dryden—

‘To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man.’

[4]

BASH, *v.* A pig is said to *bash* when it *goes back* in flesh, on coming from good food to bad. ‘Take care your pig don’t *bash*.’ A woman speaking of her child not being reduced in flesh by teething, said, ‘It’s not a bit *bashed* by it.’ Our expression, ‘pulled down,’ is a kindred expression—‘*Abaisser*,’ Fr. appears to be the etymology from which our two words ‘*abase*’ and ‘*abash*’ are derived.

BASK, *v.* To *bather* or nestle their wings in the dust in the sun.

BATHER, *v.* To rub and nestle in the dust, as birds do with their wings in the sun; from Bathian, A. S. to bathe. Also to roll and settle downwards: said of smoke, ‘It came *bathering* down the chimney.’

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

BATTEN, *v.* This good old English and Shakspearian term is in use here— ‘Miss begins to *batten* out;’ ‘to grow fatter;’ to ‘*barnish*’ as they also say.

BATTLETWIG, *s.* Earwig.

BATWELL, *s.* A strainer to put on the spigot, to prevent the grains from passing through. Derived probably from ‘*Back*,’ large vessel, or vat; and ‘*wheel*’ an utensil of close wicker, or basket-work. The word is used on the Thames, for a peculiar wicker basket, or cage, to catch fish, called on the Severn a ‘*putcheon*,’ or ‘*putchin*.’

BAWMING and SLAWMING, *phr.* Daubing and sliming, ‘He *bawmed* and *slawmed* it all over mortar and wash.’

[5]

BEAM-KNIFE, *s.* The knife used at the ‘Fleshing-beam’ and called also ‘*Flesh-knife*:’ which see.

BEE-ANS, *s.* Beans, wheat and peas are also made dissyllables, as, ‘*whee-at*,’ ‘*pee-as*.’

BEAST, *s.* Cattle. ‘He brought a few *beast* to market;’ never ‘*beasts*.’ The word is used as ‘*sheep*,’ and ‘*deer*’ are used, ‘Did you go to see the wild-*beast*.’

BED-HILLINGS, *s.* Counterpane. See ‘*Hilling*,’

BEESTINGS, BASELINGS, BEASTLINGS, *s.* The first and second *beestings* are the first and second milk after calving. In Johnson, under ‘*Biesting*:’ from the Saxon ‘*byst*,’ or ‘*bysting*:’ ‘*colostrum*,’ or ‘*colostrum*:’ Lat. the etymology of which is by no means satisfactorily established. Some say ‘*a coalescendo*,’ others  $\kappa\omicron\lambda\lambda\alpha$  ‘*gluten*,’ others ‘*a colando*,’ &c., which last to me appears the true etymon.

BASING, BEAZING, or BAZING *s.* Rind. ‘Pray cut off the *beezing*; i. e. of the cheese; also the part of a cheese hardened by pressure from being undermost—or, as it has been conjectured, in the ‘*base*.’

BE’LEDDY, The old invocation, ‘By our Lady.’ See ‘By’r Leddy;’ a variety of pronunciation.

BELONG, *v.* For ‘belong to:’ ‘This *belongs* me.’ ‘Is this *belonging* you?’ ‘*Long*’ for ‘belong,’ is an old English term: See Peter Langtoft’s Chronicle. The German and Dutch word is ‘*belangen*.’

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

BE'MESS. The same abbreviation as Be'Leddy: 'By the Mass.' See 'By'mass:.' another mode of pronouncing it.

[6]

BELPER, or BILPER *v.* To cheat. 'To belper at marls,' i. e., marbles. 'A bilpering sort of fellow.

BEND, *s.* A piece of bent plate-iron, which went over the back of the last horse at plough. Now disused.

BESSEN, *v.* To stoop. 'All them *sad-irons* round my waist made me *bessen* down.' *Baisser*, Fr.

BIBLIN, *s.* (Piplings?) are the fledged or nearly fledged nestlings.

BIFF'EAD, *s.* Blockhead ; i. e., beef-head.

BINGE, *v.* BINGER, *s.* To soak in water a wooden vessel, that would otherwise leak. 'I was *bingeing* a churn," i. e., putting hot water into it to make the wood swell. An excellent word (from 'benetzen,' Germ. to 'moisten,' in all probability.) As it is the effect of such soaking to fill up, tighten, and strain again, every part of the vessel, a substantive has been made by the common people to express what is keen, sharp, and bracing:— 'My eyes! This is a *binger*;' said, of a keen wind or frost. There is a phrase here, 'He died *bingeing*,' which means, he could not stand *soaking* or drinking; or in other words, 'he sunk under habits of intemperance.' It is singular, that the Hindostanee word for 'wet' is 'Binguh,' pronounced 'Bingah.'

BIRD-TENTING, *s.* i. e., Bird-*tending* or '*keeping*,' as it is elsewhere called: i. e., frightening the birds from the newly sown corn, by bird-clacks, hollowing, &c.

BIRDS'-NAYZEN, or NEEZEN *s. and v.* Birds-nests; corruption of old plural, '*nesten*.' 'I am going a *birds'* *nayzening*.

[7]

BLACK-CAP, *s.* Reed-bunting.

BLACK-HEADED-PEGGY, *s.* Black-cap.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

BLACK-GUARD, *v. and s.* To scold with swearing; 'I could not stay: the mistress was such a *black-guard*,' i. e., 'scold.' 'Mrs. P. has been so *black-guarding* me.'

BLART, *v.* To bleat, or bellow.

BLASTED, *a. i. e.*, blighted:—applied to the quarter of the cow's udder, when dried by inflammatory action. Supposed to arise from something in the air; and is never cured.

BLEAK, *a.* Pale and sickly: 'He's a good bit better; but he looks very *bleak* yet.'

BLETHER, *s.* A bladder.

BLETHER, *v.* To cry, or blubber. 'There you are *blethering* again;' also to 'knock up,' i. e., to get out of breath. 'Yeaowne *blethered* them *osses*, George!' hence also to '*blow up*,' or to fill to surfeiting; and the contrary:—as 'The football is *blethered*,' i. e., flaccid: the wind is out of it.

BLETHER-HEAD, *s.* Blockhead.

BLOSHY BLASHY, or BLOSHING *a.* Sloppy, windy and rainy. i. e. weather. A sort of compound of *blowy* and *splashy*; for it generally includes the idea of dirt and mud under foot.

BLOW-FLY, *s.* Blue-bottle, or blue fly.

BLOTHERING, *a.* Talkative (Qu: corruption of '*bothering*.'

BLUFF, *s.* The blinker, or winker, as it is sometimes called of a horse. 'The *bluff* of the bridle.'

[8]

BLUFF, *v. and s.* Blindman's '*bluff*;' not 'buff.'

BLUFFTER, *s.* Blinkers of horses.

BLUFFTED, *p.* Having blinkers on, or something over the eyes. 'I'm glad to see that bull is *bluffed*;' that is, has a covering over his eyes; is 'hoodwinked.' It was called a '*hood*' for the *hawk*.

BLORT, or BLAUT *v.* To chide in a loud tone: 'I thought she was come out to *blort*.'

BOFFLE, *v.* To confound, perplex, deceive—I did'nt mean to *boffle* ye, ('corruption' of 'baffle.')

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

BOLD, *a.* Healthy, large, strong, full. 'The grains (of wheat) are so *bold*, they are ready to jump out of the ear.'

BOLSH and TO GO BOLSH, *a. d.* With a sudden heavy fall: 'Just as I see him, he went *bolsh*,' i. e. came down plump 'as it is elsewhere provincially used: meaning 'plum,' as Littleton has it, 'ferri ad terram instar *plumbi*.'

BOLSHEN BAULCHIN, *s.* A term applied to the callow young of birds: (*Abortions?*) or a corruption of '*Baldchicks?*'

BOONCH, *v.* To make angry: 'He well nigh *boonched* me.'

BOOSE, *s.* An ox stall: (vid. Bailey and Johnson;) but the common word here is '*cow-boose*,' and the following.

BOOSON, BUSHON, or BOOZINS *s.* A crib, trough, or manger for cattle: ('*boosen*') to eat hay out of, in a cowshed or farm-yard. Used also in Warwickshire. Supposed by some to be derived from '*boothings*;'

[9]

but, no doubt it comes from the Saxon 'bosg' or 'bosig' a stall.

'BOSWORTH MAN. A name given to the 'knave' in a pack of cards. These local jokes are common through the kingdom. See a similar gibe upon Great Glen, in the proverbs, collected by Fuller, at the end. A proverbial scoff at the Marlowmen in Buckinghamshire of the same character has just occurred to me:—

'A Marlow man, a Marlow man!

What I can't do, my donkey can!'

BOTTLES, *s.* Little bundles: 'pottles.'

BOTTLE-JUG, *s. a.* Bird. 'Bottle Tomtit,' and 'Bottle Tit:' the 'Long-tailed,' or 'Barrel,' 'Titmouse.'

BOUGE, *v.* To project: (Qu. corruption of '*bulge?*')

BOUGE, *s.* Beetle, the insect: 'the *bouge* is in the sheep.' A malady common to that animal, but generally engendered by filth.

BOUT, *s.* Attack of illness: 'He's had a *baddish bout* of it.' From the old English word 'bout,' 'course,' or 'turn,' and still used in many places.



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

BOWL, *s.* Hoop for trundling in boy's play.

BRACKET RULES, *s.* *Cat* or trivet to bear toast, &c. before the fire.

BRADDLE, BRADDLED, also BRUDLED *v.* Warmed through or comfortably. Said of a child whose feet had been held near the fire to warm them: 'Ah! my dear, you're nicely *braddled*.'

BRACK, *s.* Break or crack. 'These dishes have not a *brack* in them.'

[10]

BRANGLED, *p.* Entangled, embroiled. 'Their affairs are so *brangled*.' The old English verb '*brangle*' is to quarrel; or to '*brawl*.' The words have, no doubt, an affinity, and remind us of 'Discord and dissonance, *Brengal* and *Breval*.'

BRAWN, *s.* A boar-pig. A good old word.

BRENT, *s.* The brow of a hill: (*Breen, Welsh*, a summit, from whence '*Brenin*' a King.) This word is found compounded in many names of places.

BREVET, *v.* Rummage, ransack. 'Well! he was *breveting* every drawer in the house.' Cats are said to *brevet* after mice.

BRIEF, or BREF *a.* Prevalent. 'Colds are very *brief*.' This is a corruption of '*rife*,' Ang: Sax: *Ryf* 'frequens.' The Icelandic '*rifr*,' 'liberal, widely bountiful' may have had the same root.

BRIGG, *s.* A bridge: and '*brig-ooles*,' i. e. bridge-holes, or arches.

BROCK, *s.* The old Saxon name of the badger, and mentioned in Johnson, is here always used.

'AS EVER BROKE BREAD IN A MORNING,' *phr.* 'You may depend upon it, he's as good a hoosband *as ever broke bread in a morning*.'

BROKEN-GRASS, *s.* Grass left and mown after a field has been grazed by cattle.

BROODY, *a.* Said of a hen that wants to sit. 'Gone broody:' *phr.* i. e. wanting to sit.

BROOM-DASHER, *s.* A maker of brooms.

BROOM-STALE, *s.* Broomstick or handle. Vid. *Stale*.

[11]

BROTH, *s.* Is always spoken of in the plural number: as if they had an eye to the meat and herbs also of which it is made. ‘These broth are very good.’ ‘A few broth.’ ‘When the broth are ready, *crumb* the basins,’ i. e. put the pieces of broken bread into the basins.’

BUFFER, *s.* A dolt, or stupid fellow.

BUFFER-HEADED, *a.* Stupid, very dense in intellect, ‘Buffle-headed’ is also used.

BUG, pronounced BOOG *a.* Fine, gay, magnificent. ‘Oh! it’s too *boog* for me! Also, proud, conceited: ‘How *bug* you are of your new clothes!’

‘TO TAKE BOOG,’ *phr.* To take fright or offence— ‘I did’nt know whether your horse turned round of his own accord, or whether he *took boog*.’ This is probably derived from the British word *bwg*. ‘Something frightful or scaring:’ and ‘*bwgwth*’ to frighten. Hence ‘*bugbear*’

BUBBY-HUTCH, *s.* A sort of truck or hand-barrow.

BUCK-BEARING, *p.* Teazing, finding fault, ‘The moment any one speaks, she begins *buckbearing*.’

BULLFINCH, *s.* A hedge allowed to grow high without laying. A corruption, I think, of ‘*Bullfence*.’

BUKE, *s.* Book: the common pronunciation as in ‘*duke*.’

BULE, *s.* Semi-circular handle of a bucket, pot-lid, &c.

BULLY-HEAD, *s.* A miller’s thumb (small fish.)

BULLY-RAG, BULLY-RAGGING Railing, or opprobrious language used to provoke each other. ‘Come! I shan’t *stand* your *bully-ragging*.’

BUMMELL, *s.* The ball of the foot, near the great and

[12]

little toe. ‘I feel much pain in the *bummels* of my foot.’ This word has the same origin with ‘*pommell*’ or *pummel*:’ a projecting round, or knob. Johnson derives the word from ‘*pomellus*’—Low Lat: *Globular*, from ‘*pomum*.’ I think the Icelandic ‘*bumbult*,’ *ventriculosus*, from ‘*bumbe*,’ a belly—and our English *term* a nearer approach to the

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

etymon. At all events, it is another instance of a word lost to the language for which we have no substitute.

BUMPTIOUS, *a.* Conceited—arrogant: also ‘touchy’ or testy.

BUNK, *v.* (*‘Apage!’* Lat:) ‘Be off’—or ‘Budge off!’ in our vulgar vernacular.

BUSSOCK, *s.* A young donkey.

BUTTY, *s.* A fellow-workman. ‘He’s a *butty* o’ mine,’ i. e. a comrade, a ‘partner,’ as they also call it, in work; also a workman generally. ‘There’s a loose *butty* from Shilton:’ i. e. an unemployed *hand*, or man out of work.

BUTTY, *v.* To work in company. ‘I *buttyed* with him all last summer.’

BY or BYE. Termination of names of twenty-nine villages on the borders of the river Wreake, or in that neighbourhood: from the Danish ‘bye,’ a ‘village’ perhaps originally; but *now* a ‘town’ or ‘city.’

BY’ MASS! By the mass: or Romish Sacrament of the Eucharist.

BY ’RLEDDY. ‘By our Lady,’ an oath, still remaining from Romish times.’ ‘Nay, By ’r Lady, that I think he cannot’—and again ‘Verges: ‘By ’r Lady I think it

[13]

be so.’ *‘Much ado about nothing.’*—Act 3, Sc. 3. So in ‘Midsummer Night’s Dream,’ we have the diminutive ‘*Ladykin,*’ or ‘*Ladikin!*’ *‘Snout: By’r Lakin,* a parlous fear.’ Act 3. Sc. 1.

CADS, *s.* Blinkers.

CADDLE and CADDLING *a.* Nice and fastidious in appetite. ‘He is quite a *caddle* man;’ i. e., dainty.

CADE, *v.* To make a pet of.

CADE, *s.* A pet lamb.

CADGE, *v.* To beg alms: to talk incessantly.

CADGER, *s.* Beggar.

CADLOCK, *s.* Charlock: weed.

CAG, or KAG *v.* To crawl about; ‘I can’t hardly *cag* about.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

CALL, *v.* To call names. A man gave a ludicrous description of another's '*calling him:*' and ended by observing: 'I 'count, he could'nt hit o'my right name, nohow.' 'She left her place cause the Mrs. *called* her.' 'Please Ma'am, they *called* me ever so.' 'She *called* me down to the ground.'

CALL OF. To call upon. 'I *called of* him, but he was'nt at home.'

CALVES-VIEW, *s.* Called also calves' (i. e., calf's) '*race,*' or '*pluck:*' all that presents itself to *view* on opening the calf.

CAMBRILL, *s.* The stick with notches on it, upon which a pig is hung up, when the butcher outs it up. The

[14]

notches receive the sinews of the legs, by which it is suspended, and the legs kept apart.

CANK ABOUT CANKING ABOUT *v.* To carry tales, to gossip:— '*He's at a loose end,* and always *canking* about.'

CANT, *v.* To humour, coax, caress. 'The pony will be quiet enough, when he has been *canted* a little.'

CANT-WINDOW, *s.* Bow-window. So called from the sides being *canted* or '*bevilled off:*' or rather (with a view to the derivation) from the '*edge,*' (de schërpe '*kant,*' Dutch) being taken off. As to the etymon of *bow-window,* I think it quite as probably to have been '*bog,*' A. S. from its outward curvature, as '*bay,*' from '*bigan,*' to bend; or rather, *bige,* a corner: A. S.

CAR, *s.* A bottle or keg of one or two gallons. This reminds one of the Hebrew measure '*Cor;*' which was used for dry or liquid measure, for oil or for beaten or pounded wheat and barley. See I Kings v., 11 verse and commentaries.

CARE, *v.* There is an adage here: 'He cares no more for it, than a crow cares for Sunday.'

CAREEN, *v.* To pirk or prune the feathers. To '*prune*' is the term for hawking. To *pirk,* or *prink,* are both English terms for putting in nice order, for use or show. The word '*Princock,*' or '*Princox,*' is from the latter, or from '*prim,*' according to Johnson. The

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

English verb '*careen*,' from the French '*cariner*' and that from the Latin '*carina*,' is applied to the laying a vessel on its side, (and thus exposing the '*keel*,' ) for the purpose

[15]

of repairs, and refitting:—but, though, by a strained metaphor, it might seem to bear some reference to 'trimming' and 'adjusting,' it will not, I fear, justify us in making it the origin of the term here used.

CASSALTY, or CAZZALTY *a.* For casualty. 'He's in a *cassalty* way;' i. e., infirm, in precarious health. 'A *cassalty* crop.' 'He's so *nesh*, and *cazalty* loike.'

CATER-CORNERED, *a.* To 'cut *cater*' is a Kentish phrase for cutting from corner to corner of a piece of stuff: originally, in all probability, both ways, so as to divide it, '*en quatre quartiers*;' from which the phrase is an easy corruption; and 'to go *eater-corner*, i. e.,' diagonally.

CATERSNOZZLED, *p.* Zig-zag; or in an irregular direction: said of '*soughs*' or drains, in a wood. A man said, he was 'obliged to cut 'em *catersnozzled*:' i. e., in and out; not direct, on account of the trees; or rather *with angles*, as if '*catercornered*.'

CAUVED IN, or CORVED IN Said of a ground which falls in: from '*cove*.'

CHALTERED, *p.* Overcome. 'I am so *chaltered* with heat.' Corruption probably of '*sweltered*.'

CHATTING, *p.* Picking pieces of wood or sticks,— or '*chatwood*,' as the poor do. 'I be going a *chatting*.' 'Chatwood' is in Johnson, as meaning 'little sticks,' fuel. *Chats* are the keys or Catkins of the Ash, in Yorkshire. The French call the catkins, '*chats*' and '*chatons*:' but 'chatting,' or picking up odds and ends of

[16]

wood or stick may be a remains of the Saxon '*ceatt*' a '*thing*.'

CHAWL CHAWN, *s.* Pig's cheek. Corruption of '*jowl*.'

CHEEK, *v.* CHEEK *s.* To face: 'They came here: but there were some naybours in the house: so they could'nt *cheek* it, to ask me.' 'He hasn't the *cheek* to do it.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

CHESFORD, *s.* Cheese-vat: (corruption;) a kind of tub or vessel, made of wood, with two hoops, in which the curd is crushed.

CHEESE-BOARDS, *s.* Shelves or boards fastened in the wall, on which the cheese is laid to dry.

CHEESE-BREAKER, *s.* An instrument generally made of tin, used to break the curd in the cheese-pan.

CHEESE-BRIGGS, *s.* A small wooden frame made of two spars, braced at each end by two shorter. They are placed across the cheese-pan on which the '*chesford*' stands.

CHEESE-CRUSHER, *s.* An implement used in crushing cheese. There are different kinds of Cheese-crushers;— as the '*lever-crusher*,' '*screw-crusher*,' &c.

CHEESE-COVER, *s.* A lid made of wood, to fit the top of the '*cheese-pan*.'

CHEESE-DRAINER, *s.* A large vat or vessel, full of holes, used to drain the whey from the curd. The '*bowl*' is used to take the whey from the curd, whilst in the '*cheese-pan*.'

CHEESE-HOOPS, *s.* Bands made of tin, used to place round the cheese inside the '*cheese-vat*,' pron. '*chessups*.'

[17]

CHEESE-PAN, *s.* A large vessel, generally brass, into which the milk from the cow is poured.

CHEESE-STAND, *s.* A hoop, wrapped round with hay for the cheese-pan to stand on.

CHEESE-STANDARD, *s.* An implement in the dairy. There are two kinds of '*cheese standards*.' One is a long board placed upon tressels. The other is a strong post or upright, let into the beam at the top, and into the floor at the bottom. It works on a pin; and turns round. It has holes in it, mortised at right angles, and meeting in the centre: perforating it at different heights to admit shelves.

CHELP, *v.* To chatter. 'When you come near the magpie, it *chelps* at ye.' A corruption of chirp. 'The young birds are *chelping*, as *fece* as can be.'

CHIBBLE, *v. n.* To chip. 'The putty *chibbles* off so.'

CHILDER, *s.* Children.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

CHIMBLE, *v.* To chew, nibble, or munch, in a ruminating manner. 'Let's *chimble* a few walnuts.' 'The rats have been *chimpling* the hay.'

CHIMER, *s.* Staves of a cask or barrel.

CHINCOUGH, *s.* Hooping cough.

CHIP OUT, *v.* A vulgar modification of 'fall out,' or 'quarrel.' 'They *chipped out*, while they war drinking.'

CHISELS, or CHISSELS. Fine bran.

CHISKET, *s.* Cheese-cake.

[18]

CHIVEL, *s.* A small slit or rent. 'This gown is full of holes and *chivels*.' Also, '*chiveling*' holes.

CHORTON, *s.* Tripe made from the calf's stomach, and called also 'The *Reed*.' It is considered a delicacy, and is sometimes sent as such, with common tripe, which is made of the cow's stomach.

CHOVELINGS, *s.* Husks, or refuse from rats or mice in a rick, or elsewhere. 'I know'd they war in the rick, by their '*chovelings*.'

CHUFF, or CHOOF. Conceited. 'A *chuff* fellow.' Also, 'pleased,' or 'delighted.' 'Are the children coming to us this evening?' 'Oh! yes! they're quite *chuff* to come!' 'He's quite *chuff* in his new clothes.' 'As *chuff* as a pump, wi' two spouts.' *Phr.*

CHUNKINGS, *s.* The stump ('*chump ends?*') of a tree remaining in the ground, after it has been cut down, or chopped off.

CHURCH-WARDENER, *s.* Church-warden.

CHURLY, *a.* Stiff, stubborn, cloddy—said of soils. The derivation is evident, and the word itself is used by old writers in the sense of coarse, vulgar and boisterous.

CLAMM, *v.* To starve or famish. 'He's welly *clammed*.'

CLANK, *s.* Set or series: 'I bought a *clank* of feet:' i. e., a set of cow's or calves' feet.

CLANS, *s.* COWSCLANS, *s.* Cow's 'after-birth,' or 'secundines.' Corrupted from 'cleansings.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

CLARTY, *a.* That state of the ground after a hard frost, when the surface becomes soft and dirty, and all below is still ice-bound and hard.

[19]

CLAY, *s.* The hoof of a cow, or sheep. 'Ever sin the murrain, her *clays* have been so tender.' Corruption of 'claw?'

CLEVER-THROUGH, *phr.* Straight through: 'I shall go next ways *clever-through* Ullesthorpe.' Britton.

CLOSE, *a.* Quiet, silent. 'She's a very *close* cow; she don't *rake*, or *blort*.'

CLOSEN, *s.* Plural of 'close,' a small field.

CLOTTING, *s.* Breaking *clods* with a pitchfork; or rather fork with the tines so bent, as not to tear up the ground.

COAL-HAGGLERS, *s.* Persons who fetch coal from the wharf, or pits, and retail them to the poor.

COAL-HOD, or COAL-SCOOP. Used for what is elsewhere called a 'coalscuttle:' though a 'coal-scuttle' is here (*scutella*,) flattish, like a shield, or wide shallow pan, made of wicker or basket work. A 'coal-hod,' pronounced 'coal-hud' or 'coal-ud,' is the term applied here to vessels of all other materials, of tin, wood or copper, for the purpose of carrying coals about the house.

COBB, *v.* To strike; 'I thought he was going to *cobb* me.'

COBB, *s.* A blow, a 'cobb on the head.'

COCKADORE, *v.* To play the master or lord it over another.

COCKSY, or COXY, *a.* Conceited and 'uppish,' touchy, pragmatical.

CODGE, *v.* and *s.* To do a thing clumsily: to place awry or in a lump or heap. 'Oh! that's some coarse cotton for my girl to *codge* with.' 'Your clothes is all of a *codge*.'

COLLOGUING, *a.* Leaguings for mischief. 'They *collogue* together;' and 'He's such a *colloguing* chap.' The constant expression here for *plotting* in company

[20]



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

with, others. An evident corruption of ‘*colleaguings*.’ though the old English word ‘*collogue*’ was used in the sense of ‘*flatter*.’ Johnson has it in this sense, but derives the word from ‘*colloquor*.’ Todd introduces two quotations from Burton (*Anat. of Mel.*) and one from Bp. Hall, in each of which it is used in the sense of *flattery*. Adam Littleton uses it in the same way. Under ‘*adulor*’ he has the translation ‘*to cog and collogue*.’ I should venture to derive the word, as *anciently* used amongst us, in the sense of cajolling and deceiving, from the Saxon ‘*ge-loccian*,’ to soothe.

COLLY, *a.* Coally, dirty. ‘My hands are all *colly*.’ ‘A *collystick*.’ A stick coaled at one end.

CONDOCITY. Corruption of *Docility*, called also here *Docity*.

CONFOUND, *v.* CONSARN, *v.* CONTRIVE, *v.* Three modes of imprecation: ‘*Consarn the pen!*’ ‘*Contrive the pig!*’ ‘*Confound the fule!*’

COOTT, *s.* For ‘*cut*,’ i. e. ‘*canal*.’ ‘He fills half his milk can from the ‘*coott*.’ in other words, he well waters his milk.

COPE, *v.* To buy—(koopen, D. to ‘buy,’ or ‘bid money for.’) ‘Are you going to *cope* for that horse?’

COPE-HORSE-DEALERS, (paerdekoopers, D.) Petty dealers in horses.

COPT, or COPPED, *a.* or *p.* Headed—pollarded (‘*gekopft*,’) Germ.) ‘The *copt* oak.’ It means also like a top in appearance. The word, in this sense, may be found in old Adam Littleton’s Latin Dictionary, under the word ‘*turbinatus*,’ ‘*Copped*,’ made like a top, broad above and

[21]

small beneath. Johnson has ‘*copped*,’ rising to a top or head: and quotes Wiseman, “Woodward, and Shakespeare.

———‘The blind mole casts

‘Copped hills towards heaven.’—*Pericles*.

COTTER, *v.* and *s.* To grapple, contend. ‘My dog will *cotter* with anything, but a *hether*;’ i. e., an adder. Also, to plague, or worry: ‘It *cotters* him ever so.’ So the substantive: ‘Making this little frock is a great *cotter* to me.’

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

COTTER, *v.* To potter about.

COTTERED, *a.* Annoyed, vexed, 'put out,' or 'put about:' also, 'entangled:' 'This skein's *cottered* very bad.'

COTTER, *s.* The latch or catch of a casement window, which fastens it within: also the piece of iron that fastens the wheel of a plough, &c., &c.

COULD, *v.* COULDN'T, *v.* To be able: 'I used to *could*.' She used to *couldn't* sit or stand.'

COW-CRIB. A crib for cattle.

COW-TRODDEN, *a.* Hard and awkward to manage. A carpenter said, 'this is a nasty *cow-trodden* piece of wood.'

COW-GATE, *s.* The poor at Wymeswold have the privilege of depasturing their cows in the lanes, and each person so privileged, is said to have a 'Cow-gate:' i. e., a free passage, or run for a cow; or possibly an 'entrance.' The word has both meanings. It is the same thing in Dutch:—and the Keel-gat, or throat-run, or passage, is the 'gullet'

CRABBY, *a.* i. e. *crabbed*, cross, ill tempered.

[22]

CRACHY, or CREECHY, *a.* Weakly, ailing. 'He was always a poor *creechy* thing.'

CRACHELTY, *a.* A degree worse than 'croffling,' decrepid, disabled, tottering.

CRADELINGS, *s.* Domestic fowls of a particular colour, or rather 'speckled upon white.'

CRADLE-SCALE, *s.* A pair of scales for weighing sacks of corn in a mill.

CRAM, *v.* To intrude. 'My Papa does not like me to *cram* in that way.'

CRANE, *s.* A Heron.

CRANK, *a.* Sick (*krank*: Germ.)

CRAP, *s.* Crop: So 'craft' for 'croft.'

CRATCH, *s.* A butcher's 'cratch,' the frame or cradle, on which the butcher lays out, or dresses his sheep. We have this old word in the child's play of 'cat's cratch,' or 'cat's cradle.' So Spenser—

'Begin from first, where he *encradled* was

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

In simple 'cratch,' wrapt in a wad of hay.'

Hymn on Heavenly Love, l. 225.

Johnson has the word 'cratch,' for 'the *palisaded* frame, in which hay is put for cattle.' Todd quotes Wickliffe's Version of Luke ii. 'She leyde him in a *cracche*.' He gives the derivation 'creicche,' Fr. and Latin 'crates.' Meaning by the former 'crèche.' The word 'crate,' a pannier or open wicker-basket, has probably the same origin: and the Ang. Saxon cart had probably the name of 'cræt,' from its wicker formation. The old German word 'kraet,' a basket, given by Johnson, as the derivation

[23]

of 'crate' is in Wachter, who tells us, that when he was in Sweden, he heard the Swedes call their baskets, 'craten.' It is odd too, that the Danes have the word 'kradt,' for 'twigs:' which leads us again to the fountain-head of all these terms, viz: the Latin 'crates.' The French had the old word 'cretin' for 'basket.' See Menage.

CREST, *v.* Vulgar for 'crease:' 'Don't tumble and *crest* the handkerchief.'

CRIBBLE, *v.* To shuffle and extricate oneself by shifts. 'She *cribbled* through the court, and got off.'

CRICKET, *s.* A small stool: a footstool. In Johnson.

CROFFLE, *v.* To hobble.

CROFFLING, CROFTLING, *a.* Infirm, ailing, scarcely able to move about. From 'krafta,' Goth. To crawl? 'kraftloss,' Germ. 'feeble,' i. e., *strengthless*.

CROPPER, *v.* To cramp. 'My legs have got *croppered* so by sitting *a'thissens*.'

CROOKLED, *a.* Crooked. 'Oh! if I have'nt been and done it all *crookled*.'

CRUDELING, *a.* Coaxing. 'Don't come *crudeling* up to me.' Also crumped or crumpled up. 'To sit *crudeling* over the fire:' 'cowering.' Also, in this sense, 'crugeling.'

CRUNCH, *s.* Said of wood: 'crinkle,' or 'wrinkle.' 'Take care how you bend that hoop, or it will go in *crunches*.' It is rather a technical word; but does mean 'splinters,' or slight fractures.

CRUSH, *v.* To squeeze. 'I could'nt get near the fire, for they *crushed* me out.'

[24]

CUCK, *v.* For Chuck. 'Cuck the ball.' 'Gi'e us a *cuck*.' Also to jerk or move irregularly. 'The carriage *cucks* about so.'

CUFF, *s.* For cough.

CURRENT, *a.* Freely, with an appetite: 'He does not take his food *'current*.'

CUTCHEL, *v.* To house or box up, to inclose comfortably or snugly: 'I think I have *'cutcheled*' him nicely,' said a man of a pig in a sty just made.

TO DRAW CUTS. Phrase. To draw lots by pieces of paper *cut*.

DADE, *v.* To lead, conduct, or rather, support: 'I should not have got home, if they had'nt *daded* me along.' Skinner would say, '*deduco*' was the etymon.

DADE, *ad.* Indeed.

DADING-STRINGS, *s.* Leading strings for children.

DAFFLE, *s.* The mop used for cleansing the oven before baking.

DAFFLE, *v.* To make use of the above. 'I stood and *daffled* the oven.'

DAFFLING-IRON, *s.* Scraper used in the oven for getting out the wood ashes.

DAFFLING-PAIL, *s.* The bucket in which the '*daffle*' is kept.

DANGLE-JACK, *s.* The common jack with hooks, turned with worsted.

[25]

DAPSTUCK, *a.* Prim, dapper. 'I do'nt think she's a very *dapstuck* young lady.'

DAUBING, *a.* Wet and dirty. 'Rather *daubing* to day, sir.'

DEE, *s.* Day.

DELFT, *s.* A spit, or spit-deep. 'I mean to dig a *delft* lower.' A good old substantive of '*delve*' to dig.

DENIAL, *s.* Hindrance: 'My lame hand is a sore denial to me.'

DILLING, *s.* The pet, or darling, or least of a brood, litter, or family. '*Dolding*' in the West of England. (The '*Darling*' and '*Dollthing*.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

DITCH, *s.* and *v.* Hardened dirt, oil, &c. 'I want to get off the ditch.' 'Well! my hands never *ditch*:' i. e. the dirt does not adhere firmly to them.

DITHER, *v.* To shiver and shake as with cold. 'They *dithered*' (i. e. the cows) as if they had the ague.

DITHERING, *s.* A *quaking* or thrilling. A gentleman who has an antipathy to snakes, told me he 'had determined to touch one' (a *boa-constrictor*, exhibited publicly,) 'but upon doing it, he felt such a *dithering* all over him,' &c. Not confined to Leicestershire. To '*shake with cold.*' *Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary.*

DOABLE, or from DOOABLE, DUABLE, *a.* Practicable, proper, convenient. 'The church is not served at '*duable*' hours. *Britton.*

TO DO AT. Phrase. To do with. 'What are you doing *at* that stick.'

DOG, *s.* SURRY DOG, Term of contempt as elsewhere. But there is a proverb here which I have not heard anywhere else. 'He's a *soorry* that's not

[26]

worth a whistle.' Something like 'not worth asking,' not worth having.' The proverb was used by an old man, who, though infirm, would have assisted a neighbour in getting in his harvest, if he had been applied to.

DOLE, *s.* Bread distributed at the death of a person by the near relatives, either at home or at some neighbour's,

DOLLOP, *s.* A lump or large piece. There is a vulgar illustration of this upon record: 'Now, fayther, gie me a dollop of flipflop:' i. e. bacon.

DOLLY, or WASHING DOLLY, *s.* The *stick* with which the clothes are stirred and pounded in washing. The term is never used here, for the *washing machine* or through with a kind of *wheel-churn*, except that the motion goes backwards and forwards.

DONE, *p.* and *v.*, DONE TO. Put: 'I wonder where he has *done* your pencils.' 'Where have you *done* that to.'

DOOVE, *s.* Dove. 'As happy as a *dove*:' phr. 'He *done* it.'

DOCIBLE, or rather DOCIBLE, *a* Docile. A good English word, now disused.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

DOCITY, *s.* Corruption of *docility*. Used for 'wits,' 'senses,' 'knowledge.' 'The child woke up, and had lost all its *'docity.'*

DOSSITY, *a.* Ailing, infirm. 'He's so very *'dossity.'*

DOWN TO THE GROUND, *phr.* This corresponds, strange to say, with the expression, 'up to the skies,' as in 'He praised him *down to the ground.*' Also 'She *called me down to the ground.*' It is used also to express, 'entirely, or 'to one's complete satisfaction, as 'He'll suit you *down to the ground.'*

[27]

DREDGERY, *ad.* Carefully, cautiously, gently. 'If you move her arm ever so *'dredgery,'* it gives her pain.

DUBOUS, *a.* Dubious.

DULL from DOOLL, *a.* Deaf. '*Rayther dooll,*' means in general 'as deaf as a post.'

DUMMEL, *s.* Heavy, stupid creature. Not confined to Leicestershire.

DUST, *v.* To dare. 'You do'nt *'dust'* to do it: corr. of '*durst.*'

DWINGELING, *a.* Poor, shriveled, '*dwindled.*'

EDDISH, CHEESE, Cheese made from the grass after mowing, or lattermath. 'The word '*eddish*' from the Saxon is in Johnson, as meaning the second crop of grass.

EDGE, *v. n.* To advance beyond a certain point by degrees: a word now almost disused, or when used, having the particle '*on*' annexed. 'Do'nt you *edge*' (by sliding) 'into the middle of the pond.'

EDGY, *a.* Eager. 'He's very *edgy* to go there:' also 'pert' and 'forward.' See '*hedgy.*'

ELDER, *s.* Udder of a cow.

ELSEHOW, *adv.* Anyhow else. 'I can't do it *elsehow.*'

EMBRANGLEMENT, *s.* Embroilment and confusion. An expressive term. See '*Brangled.*'

ESTER, *s.* Back of the fire-place. 'My hay was overheated, and is as black as the Ester.' It reminds one of εστια, 'focus;' and there are no h's *here* to stand in the way of such a derivation.

[28]

EVER SO, *phr.* Very much. 'He drinks *'ever so.'*

EYEABLE, *a.* Pleasing to the eye: '*more eyeable, loike.'*

FAD, *s.* Fancy, whim. '*Its all a fad.'*

FADDY, *a.* '*Finicking,*' particular. 'He's a very *faddy* man:' not '*finical,*' in the sense of '*foppish.*' Also, fanciful.

FADDLE, *v.* To indulge and humour: '*His mother used to faddle him a good deal.'*

FALL-TABLE, *s.* A table with a falling leaf or flap.

FANTODDS, Indisposition. A term like '*mulligrubs*' and of the same meaning: 'He's got the *fantodds.*'

FARRANTLY, *a.* FALLANTLY, *a.* Neat and cleanly: also gay, lively, 'She's a nice *farrantly* wench

FAST, *a.* Firm, solid, '*sad.*' '*This bread cuts so fast.*' The word '*fast,*' '*citius,*' '*velox,*' is always '*swift*' here: '*A swift coal is a fast burning coal.*'

FAT-HEN, *s.* Name of a plant. '*Atroplex hastata:*' '*wild orache.*'

FAVOUR, *v.* and *s.* Resemble. '*She favours her mother.*' A good English word now in disuse. The Duke, in '*As you like it,*' says of Rosalind, 'I do remember in this shepherd boy some lively touches of my daughter's favour.' Meaning *countenance*, as it is so often used by Shakespeare. Hence the word seems to have referred only to the *face*. So in the Spectator, cited by Johnson: 'The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his master;' i. e. resembled.

[29]

FAZZLE, *s.* or FEZZLE, A litter of pigs. See *Fezzle*.

FEECE, *a.* Convalescent, cheerful, and active: most commonly used after indisposition or severe illness: corruption of '*fierce;*' *quod vide.*

FEBRUARY, *prov.*

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

‘February fill dyke

With either black or white.’

i. e. with either rain or snow.

FEELTH, *s.* Feeling: ‘His feet is mortified and has no *feelth* in ’em.’

FETCHEL, *v.* To tease or plague. ‘He only did it to *fetchel* him.’

FETTLE, *v.* To arrange, to settle, to make tidy, or comfortable. ‘Do you’ll tie the child’s things, and I’ll *fettle* him.’ ‘I must *fettle* me.’ ‘Will you please to *fettle* my work for me,’ said a girl to her governess. Baily has this word as peculiar to the north, and explains it thus: ‘To fettle to,’ ‘To go about or set upon a business.’ So also the *Glossographia Anglicana Nova*: ‘To set about or do anything.’ A corruption probably of ‘to settle to.’

FETTLE, *s.* Plight or ‘*condition*,’ as technically used. ‘He was splashed from head to foot! Well! he was in a strange *fettle*!’ ‘That land’s quite out of *fettle*.’ The Scotch use the word *fettle* for energy or power of exertion. ‘To *fettle*, to tie up’—and the *adj.* ‘*fettle*’—‘neat,’ ‘tight,’ also ‘low in stature’ ‘but well knit.’

[30]

See Jamieson, who derives the verb—‘fetyl’ from the Sueo-Gothic ‘faetil,’ ‘ligamen.’

FEW, *s.* A GOOD FEW, A tolerable quantity, ‘*considering*:’ a good ‘*sprinkling*;’ ‘I’ve a *good few* on my trees this year.’

FEY, or FAY, *v.* To ‘fey out,’ to clean or drain out. To ‘*fey out*’ a pond. In the ‘Craven Dialect,’ I find this word explained, ‘To cast up, to cleanse, to remove earth.’ There is much upon this word in Moore’s ‘Suffolk words.’

FEZZLE, *v.* and *s.* To litter (pigs), a litter of pigs: ‘*Ferkel*,’ Germ; but this is not the etymon of the word. It is derived from the very same word in Saxon *fæsl*:—in Icelandic according to Lye—‘*fædsla*,’ not in Hickee nor Haldorson.

FIERCE, *a.* pronounced also generally FEECE. Well in health, vigorous, ‘peert,’ (from ‘pert’) as they call it in Bucks. ‘I am glad to see you look so *feece* to day.’ ‘Yes! I’m glad to say I’m quite *feece*.’

FINGERS, *phr.* ‘To see the ends of his fingers;’ to get drunk—“Ah! poor fellow! he was alliz too fond of ‘*zeeing the ends of his fingers*.’ He was always too fond of



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

drinking. The Welsh have the phrase, 'He lifts his little finger too often.' Another phrase here used for the same habit of drinking is this,—'He want to know on which side of his fingers his nails grow.'

FIRE-TAIL, *s.* Red-start.

FIRK, *v.* To fret, or itch, or nauseate. A patient said of

[31]

some medicine sent him; 'It *firks* my stomach, and makes me sick.' This is evidently a corruption of *fork*. To *fork* is a very common process of *stirring up*. And it is called '*firking* muck,' when they fork dung, or turn manure. The Icelanders however use '*firta*' to irritate, provoke, or offend: from '*firta*' anger. Johnson has this word and derives it from 'ferio:' Lat: he explains it to 'whip, to beat, to correct, to chastise:' and quotes Shakespeare and Hudibras: and again, in the sense of to '*drive*,' he cites Middleton's '*Witch*:' 'Formerly, he adds, it was variously used, and sometimes very licentiously.' *Todd's Johnson*. But perhaps we approach nearer to the origin of the word, when we look to the preposition attached to it in common use: and this was '*up*.' To *firk up*. Now to *firk or fork up* may naturally mean to '*stir up*,' to teaze or irritate. Thus we have the word in Ben Johnson: Sir Epicure Mammon says:

——'That is his fire-drake,  
His lungs, his Zephyrus; he that puffs his coals,  
Till he *firk* nature *up*, in his own centre.'

FIRKING, *s.* Itching.

FIRMY-TEMPERED, *a.* Discontented, covetous. 'Well! I wonder,' said one woman of another in Market Bosworth, 'that Betty B. was satisfied with the money she got from the clothing fund, for she's so *firmy-tempered*.'

FISTLES, *s.* Thistles. So '*Thurrows*' for 'furrows.'

FIT, *v.* Past tense of fight. 'They *fit* desperately.'

FLANTUM, *a.* Flabby. 'The child's flesh is very *flantum*.'

[32]

FLAXEN, *v.* To beat or thrash. ‘I followed him up and *flaxened* him well.’

FLAZE, *v.* To ignite into flame, ‘This floor ca’nt *flaze*, for it’s made of poplar.’ An apparent mixture ‘*flare*’ and ‘*blaze*.’

FLECKENED, *a.* Spottled, mottled, for ‘*flecked:*’ said of wood, &c.

‘And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars.’

*Ancient Mariner.*

‘Flecked,’ is an epithet used by Shakespeare:

‘And *flecked* darkness like a drunkard reels.’

FLEAKS, FLEEKES, *s.* Flakes—open hurdles.

FLEET, *v.*

FLEGGED, *a.* Fledged.

FLESHING-BEAM, FLESH-BEAM, *s.* A wooden instrument used by tanners and ‘*wittors,*’ or *whittawers,* as they are also called. It is not quite half round, and supported by a stump fixed in the floor. On this is suspended the hide to be dressed, for the purpose of scrapping or clearing off any remains of flesh, &c.

FLESH-HOOK, or HIDE-HOOK, *s.* An iron hook fastened to a haft or long piece of wood, and used to pull the hides from the pits.

FLESH-KNIFE, *s.* A knife used by tanners to scrape or pare the flesh from the hide on the fleshing-beam.

FLEW, *a.* Open, wide, expanded, possibly from the Saxon ‘*flugol*’; and that from the verb ‘*fleogan*’ to fly. Your bonnet is too ‘*flew*’ i. e. too spreading, ‘*trop*

[33]

*évasé.*’ Fr. ‘*Flew*’ is in Johnson: ‘The large chops of a deep-mouthed hound.’ Theseus says of his dogs in the Midsummer Night’s Dream,

‘My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,

So *flew*, so sanded,’ &c.,

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

i. e., so well mouthed, so true in colour,—of a deep *sandy*, &c. Johnson has attempted no derivation. Forsby in his Vocabulary of East Anglia, has the word, 'Flue.' a. *Shallow*, but whether used at all in the sense of *flew*, I know not.

FLIG, and FLIGGED *a.* Fledged.

FLIRT, *s.* A passionate fit or pet. 'I did'nt call her a beast, that I know *to*; but I might have called her an *old* beast, in a *flirt*.'

FLIT, *v.* To tether: also to run away out of the country. Bailey has this word in its longer form: '*Flittering*,' *s.* 'A staked horse eating up all the grass within his reach, *removing from place to place*.' This is the exact meaning of the Swedish verb, '*Flytta*,' and the Danish, '*Flytter*.'

FLOTHERY, *a.* Fine in dress: expensively fine. 'She was so *flothy*, that she was obliged to *flit*.'

FLOP, *v.* To throb. A man with 'periostitis,' was asked how his leg was? He answered, 'It's a *mort* better; but it *flops* as much as ever.'

FLOPPER, *v.* To flutter. 'I *flopper* all as if I'd no inside.'

FLOPPER, *s.* A ferment inside, a disturbed state of the bowels; also a fluttering sensation.

[34]

FLUKE, *s.* A kind of worm often found in the livers of sheep: particularly of those which have the disease called the '*Rot*.' 'I never seed so many *flukes* in a sheep's liver afore.'

FLUSH, *a.* Fledged. 'The young one's are *flush*.' Flush, in its original sense, is 'strong and vigorous.' Strange to say, it's etymon is not traced in any of our Dictionaries. It is of Gothic origin from '*fulls*' plenus, perfectus; but perhaps it came to us in a nearer shape, from the Dutch '*Fluks*,' vigorous, active, lusty.

FLUSKER, *v.* To flutter. 'It *fluskered* it wings *ever so*:' speaking of a parrot, frightened by a sudden noise.

FOAL'S-FOOT, *s.* Coltsfoot, a plant; of the flowers of which wine is here very commonly made; and is called '*Foal's-foot*' and '*foal-foot*' wine.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

FOG, *s.* Rank, coarse grass, remaining all the winter, and impeding the new crop and mowing, in spring. It is in Johnson; and derived from the *Low Latin* 'Fogagium.' The word is as probably from the Gothic 'fodgan' to feed.

FOIL, *s.* Care, anxiety. 'She has no *foil*.'

FORK-SHAFT, *s.* Handle of a fork, whether pitchfork or any other.

FOOTY, *a.* Diminutive, under size; 'How *footy* you are!'

FOOTLING, *a.* Little, 'toddling,' 'I remember you a little *footling* thing.'

FREM, or FRIM, *a. i. e.*, frim, succulent, and also plentiful (Saxon 'freom') 'As *frem* as a four year old;' 'As *frem* as a raddish.' This word is in Johnson; but it is *here* used also for 'abundant;' 'The rooks are very

[35]

*frem* this year. Used for 'fresh;' in the sense of having the color, or appearance of flood, or inundation. 'The water is quite *frim*,' i. e., muddy with the late rain: or also, 'full,' said of grass also: 'That field of clover begins to look *frim*.'

FLOCKING, FLOPPER. FLOPPERING, FLOPPERMENT, *s.* Nervous palpitation, from 'flapping.' 'I feel such a *flopperment* in my inside (Hertz-klopfen. Ger.) See 'Gloppen.'

FRIDGE, *v.* FRIDGEL, *v.* To fray, chafe, or 'rough up;' to discompose by friction, to irritate the skin, to fret. 'These stockings wo'nt *fridge* you so much as coarse ones.'

FRIDGED, *p.* 'The velvet got a little *fridged* by travelling;' 'They put linen on the horse after clipping to prevent the flannel from *fridging* his coat.'

FRIGGLE, *v.* To be tediously particular over a thing: 'The cheese would not have been so good, if the mistress had been at home. She *friggles* so long at it.'

FULLOCK, *v.* To kick or knock. 'I'll *fullock* ye over.' To *fullock* at marbles, is to push the hand unfairly forward and too near the adversary's marble in shooting.

FULLOCK, *s.* A violent rush, fall, blow, &c. 'He came down with such a *fullock*.' 'The water came out with such a *fullock*.'

FUR-ABOUT, *phr.* Greatly, by far, 'Oh! that's the nearest way, *fur-about*.'

FUSSY, *a.* Busy, thronged. 'The shops will be quite full and *fussy*.'

[36]

FUTT, *s.* Foot. Pronounced as in 'cut.'

FUTLING, *s.* Footmarks, tracks of the foot, corruption of 'Footlinks.'

GAD, *v.* To run wildly over the field, said of cattle, irritated by the gad, or gadfly. This verb is in Johnson, in this sense, under the word 'Gadfly,' which he defines to be a fly, that when it stings the cattle, makes them *gad* or run madly about. Perhaps, 'goad-fly,' originally.

GAFFER, *s.* The foreman of a set of laborers, engaged in any particular job, or piece of work;—or, in other words, the deputed over-looker of the rest. Also, the Head, Master, or Principal. A turnpike-man said, he was 'going to see his *gaffer*;' meaning the man, who farmed the Toll, and put him in the post of Gate-keeper. No doubt from 'gefæder.' A. S. 'susceptor,' and that from 'gefadian,' *administrare*.

GAIN, *a.* Good-tempered, willing, obliging.

GALLY, pronounced GAWLY, *a.* Having bare patches, as on a field of wheat. Probably from the bare places, left on a horse, from being galled. 'That crop's rather *gally*.'

GATTARDS, *adv.* Gatewards, or towards the gate. 'Will you go a *gattards* with me?' i. e., Will you accompany me as far as the gate on my way home? The regular Saxon word of 'motion to,' 'weard.' The Greeks had the same facility of expressing this by the affix δε, as in ἀλαδε, δόμονδε, αγορηδε, Ουλυμόνδε,' &c. Grose has the word

[37]

'*agates*' or '*agateward*,' as meaning only 'on the way?' 'I will set you '*agates*,' or '*agateward*;' I will accompany you part of the way.'

GATHER, *v.* A term used in dairies. 'Gather the curd in the pan,' i. e., sink the curd under a bowl in the pan and ladle off the whey from it.

GATHERING-TUB, *s.* A tub used in brewing, into which the whole brewing of beer is poured.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

GAUNT, *a.* Reduced in strength, as well as thin. ‘He has become so *gaunt* and faint,’ ‘so *gaunt* and low.’ This varies a little from the old sense ‘meagre and thin’ only.

GAWLEY, *s.* A blockhead.

GAWPING, *a.* or *p.* (Corruption of ‘*gaping*,’) staring vacantly. ‘What’s the fool *gawping* at?’

GEDD, *s.* The ‘gedd’ is a disease in sheep, attended by *giddiness* from which the name is taken. It is called in Shropshire the ‘*kymat*,’ a corruption possibly of ‘climate,’ it being an affection of the head supposed to be produced by the state of the atmosphere.

GER, *v.* Vulgarism for ‘*get!*’ ‘Moi oi, surry lad! yo’ll hae’t when you *ger* wom’— ‘What for?’ ‘For breaking the bottle and spilling the rum.’

GHIMMER, *s.* A female sheep of a year old.

GILT, *s.* A young sow which has not yet had pigs. ‘*Yelt*’ is *an* old English word for a young sow.

GIZZLING, *a.* Giggling, silly, giddy.

GLAVERING, *s.* Deceitful profession, or ‘blarney,’ as it is called. ‘Clavering.’— Chattering, Scottish, ‘*klaffer*.’ Germ, a talker.

[38]

GLEED, *s.* Hot glowing cinders: for a warming-pan, for instance. Used by Chaucer, Sax. ‘Gled.’ See Johnson. All the Gothic dialects have the word. ‘Glöd.’ *Dan.*: ‘Gløed.’ *Icel.*: and ‘Glædur.’— ‘Gløed.’ Swed.: ‘Gloed.’ *Dutch.*

GLIDE, *v.* To slide on the ice.

GLOPPEN. A woman was going to tell her story to ‘*the master*,’ (that old and scriptural term, vid: Mark v. 35.) as every head of a house is here called, ‘but,’ she remarked, ‘when I heard him coming, it brought such a ‘*gloppen*’ over me that I could hardly speak;’ i. e. nervous agitation. It is used also to denote tendency to sickness or palpitation, ‘*klopfen*,’ to knock or beat. *Teut.*: or embarrassment, more likely: (spelt in German, ‘*kloppe*’ or ‘*klopfe*,’ dilemma, or perplexity,) ‘*Herz-klopfen*’ is a palpitation of the heart.

GLUE, *s.* Glow or white heat of a fire. ‘The gleeds are all in a *glue*.’

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

GLUMY, or GLOOMY, or GLOOMING. *a.* Glowing or burning hot. A woman who was an invalid, said she felt 'a *glooming* coldness'—i. e. a feverish sensation of heat and chilliness.

'TO GO LIKE A THACKER,' *phr.* To get on fast or well, like a thacker. 'He went like a *thacker*.'

GOING, *p.* For *going* to. 'Are you *going* Leicester?'

GOLD-FINCH, *s.* Yellow-hammer.

'GOOD-DEAR-A-ME!' *int.* 'Oh! dear!

GOODISH-FEW, *a.* A tolerable or moderate quantity, 'How are you off for apples this year?' 'Well! I suppose I shall have a '*goodish-few*.'

[39]

GORN, *s.* A milk pail. Pronounced also '*Gawn*'—corruption of 'Gallon.'

GAWM, or GORM. *v.* To besmear.

GORMING, or GAWMING. Awkward, gawky, uncouth, ungain, ('*Garmr*' is a good-for-nothing person, in Icelandic, but this word applies more to gesture.)

GORSEHOOK, or GOSSHOO. Billhook: properly for cutting gorse or furze. Pronounced '*gossuk*.'

GOSS-HATCH, *s.* The female and young of the wheat-ear.

GORSE, or GOSS-LINNET, *s.* Common linnet.

GOSSIP, *s.* Used here in the sense of 'sponsor.' 'Who were the *gossips*' i. e. the godfathers and godmothers.'

GOSTER, *v.* To overbear in talking, to swagger,

GOSTERING, *p.* Chattering, blustering: 'She's such a *gostering* woman' (gossiping?)

The Irish say 'He's *coshering*, gone a gossiping.' 'Let's sit and have a good *coshering*.'

GRATTLE, *v.* To click or strike together, (from '*grate*.' 'The horses heels' *grattle*.'

GRAUNCH, *v.* GRAUNCHING, *p.* To give a sound as of crushing or grinding to fragments. 'I am sure it freezes, for I heard the ice *graunching* under the wheels of the carriage.' *Crunching* is a term applied to grinding acorns between the teeth of a pig; *al:* '*scrunching*.' They are in fact the same word, and evidently taken from the sound.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

‘IN THE GREAT,’ *phr.* By the piece— ‘They get more in the summer, when they work by,’ or ‘*in the great,*’ Not confined to Leicestershire.

[40]

GREEDY, *a.* Avaricious, niggardly. ‘She’s so *greedy,* she has welly *clammed* hersen.’

GREEN-LINNET, *s.* The ‘green-finch.’

GRINDLESTONE, *s.* Grindstone.

GROUDLY, *a.* Grumbling, discontented— ‘A *groudly* woman.’

GROUSE, *s.* Gravel.

GROUSY, *a.* Gravelly: sandy.

GRUDGINGS, *s.* A finer sort of bran: but not so fine as pollard: called also ‘*shorts* and *sharps.*’

GRUMPY, *a.* Hard, stiff, crisp. ‘It froze hard at ten, and the ground was quite *grumpy.*’ The word is used elsewhere for ‘surly’ ‘ill-tempered,’ ‘sulky.’ Savours of ‘*grumus*’ and ‘*grumosus*’—rugged with clots or lumps. Lat.

GURGLE, *s.* Gullet (*gorga, Ital.*) He had hardly said the words, ‘May God strike me dumb,’ when his tongue slipped down his ‘*gurgle.*’ *Report* of an event at Hinckley in 1847.

HAAP, *s.* A call for the cows. ‘They used, when I was a boy, to call the cows with a *haap,* now they call ’em with a *hoop.*’

HACKNEY, *v.* To ride. ‘He’ll do very well to drive, but he’s not any longer safe to *hackney.*’

HADES, *s.* (Pronounced as a monosyllable.) Headlands, or part of a field not ploughed. The more common term in central Leicestershire is ‘*Adlands,*’ i. e., Headlands.

[41]

HAGGING, *p.* or *a.* Fatiguing. ‘I’ve walked all the way and do’nt want to come again, it’s so *hagging,*’ somewhat akin to ‘fagging’ or fatiguing.



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

HAGGY, *a.* Rough and stiff. ‘A *haggy* road,’ ‘*Haggy* work for the horses.’

HAMGAMS, *s.* Antics. ‘He’s been at some of his *hamgams*.’ No doubt, like ‘fisty-cuffs,’ and ‘pull-caps.’ A compound term from wrestling—or other ‘*ham*-games.

HANCE, or HANSE, *v.* (From ‘handsel,’ ‘hansel,’ *Dutch*, to do or use anything for the first time,) to give earnest to, or a retaining present. ‘I hope ma’am you’ll *hance* me,’ said a new-come servant to her mistress; who immediately gave her the usual compliment of half-a-crown.

HAND-HOOK, *s.* A hook used by butchers, with which the breast of an ox, sheep, calf, &c., is broken back into form for cooking.

HAND’S-CHAIR, (*char?*) *phr.* ‘I have no one to do a *hand’s-chair* for me, i. e., I have no one to assist me. No doubt from the old word ‘*char*,’ or ‘*chare*,’ a ‘job,’ ‘day’s-work:’ whence the word ‘*char-woman*:’ (Sax. *cyrr*.) Shakspeare has the word:—  
Cleopatra says

‘No more, but e’en a woman, and commended  
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks  
And does the meanest *chares*.’—*Ant. and Cleop.*

HANTEL, or HANTLE, *s.* Trouble, labour, scuffle, also a ‘handful,’ and ‘much,’ ‘I can’t tell you what a *hantle*, I had with him,’ said a woman of a violent old man, disordered in mind. ‘A *hantle* of gold.’

[42]

HANTY, pronounced HAUNTY, *a.* Said of a horse, pampered, overfed, and therefore spirited and restive.

HAPPEN, *ad.* Mayhap: perhaps. ‘*Happen* she may:’ and ‘*Happen*’ alone, in answer, meaning, ‘Yes! very likely.’ A medical man had desired a little gruel to be given to a poor woman, a patient; and, calling next day, he asked her husband, if he had given his wife the gruel! ‘Yes,’ said he; ‘I gave her the gruel.’ ‘And how much did she drink?’ ‘*Happen*, three quarts,’ was the answer

HARD-IRON, *s.* Name of a plant. ‘*Atriplex Patula?*’ ‘Spreading halbert-leaved Orache.’

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

HARE-SHORNE, *a.* A *Hare-shorne* lip. A hare-lip. The lip with a part *shorn*, or clipped, or slit, like that of a hare.

HASKY, *a.* Dry and harsh. 'The skin is dry and *hasky*.'

HASSOCK, *s.* HASSOCKY, *a.* A coarse sedgy grass, found in tufts on bad land.

HASTENER, *s.* Meat-screen: for the fire to *hasten* the roasting.

HAT-BAT, *s.* Bat. The animal commonly called here also the '*bloody-bat*.'

HAVE, *v. n.* Is frequently used for *to be*. '*Whoy yeau have!*' '*Whoy oi have 'nt naow.*' '*Whoy yeaur 've a loiar.*' '*Whoy yeaur 've another.*' '*Whoy oi avent.*' So again, '*Oi 've in a hurry.*' It is amusing to observe this Greek substitute of εΧω for εΙμ.

HAZZLED, *a.* Chapped, vide *Azzled*.

HEE, *s.* Hay. They have a saying here with respect to haymaking:

[43]

'If the wind's in the East on Easter (*Day*)—'*dee*,'

You'll have plenty of grass, but little good (*hay*)—'*hee*.)

'OFF HIS HEAD.' *Phr.* When a person is deranged, or has lost his senses, he is said to be '*off his head*.' 'If he did not look after the pigs and cows, he'd go '*off his head*.'

HEART-HULL, *a.* (Heart-whole.) Sound in health; not ailing in constitution. A son, speaking of his aged mother, then 99, said to me. 'She's quite well in health:' 'She's *heart-hull*: but then she's stone-deaf: she answers so contrary.'

HEATFUL, *a.* Very hot, scorching. 'How *heatful* the fire is!' A useful word: we have '*heatless*' already as an acknowledged term.

HEDGE-JUG, *s.* A name given to the '*Long Tail*,' or *Barrel Titmouse*.' By others, it is called also the '*Golden-Crested-Wren*.' The descriptions of others again make it a '*Willow-Wood-Wren*;' but of which kind is uncertain; as the same bird is called indiscriminately a '*Hedge-jug*,' and a '*Bank-jug*,' (q. v.) probably according as the nest is formed in a '*Hedge*,' or in a '*Bank*.' It has likewise the names of the '*Bottle Tit*,' and '*Bottle Jug*:' and this seems to decide in favor of the '*Barrel Titmouse*,' whose nest is of a long oval or '*Bottle*' shape.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

HEDGY, *a.* Eager, see 'Edgy.' 'He was a very subtileminded horse, and uncommon *hedgy*. He'd go at anything.'

HETHER, *s.* A snake, or rather 'adder.' 'Ætter,' and 'Ættor.' A. S.

[44]

HIGH-TOLTHERUM, *a.* Long, high, and straggling. Long and entangled. 'This hay is very *high-toltherum*.' A vulgarism.

HILL, *v.* To cover; as the original A. Saxon 'hilan,' vid. 'Hilling.'

HILLED, *p.* Generally 'hilled up.' 'Will you be *hilled up*?' i. e., will you be covered with bed clothes?

HILLING, *s.* Bed clothes, sheets, blankets, coverlid. 'She has got no *hilling* at all.' Ger. 'hüllen' to wrap one's self up. As well as Saxon 'hilan,' tegere. Said also in Warwickshire, of the covers of a book, 'Perhaps! It is *hilling*, which makes it so expensive.'

HINGY, *a.* Said of beer 'up;' 'on the work,' 'on the fret.' A cask had come in by land carriage, and upon it's shewing symptoms of fermentation, the man said: 'Why, bless ye, Madam, its only a little *hingy*.'

HISSENZE, and HISEN, Himself.

HITTER, *a.* Angry, ill-natured. 'I asked the Overseers for a bit o' money, and they were ever so *hitter at me*.'

HOCK, *s.* Shock, bush or 'mop' (vulg.) of hair. 'They're laughing at the man with the hairy *hock*.'

HODGELING, *a.* Hobbling.

HOIGH and LOIKE, *phr.* (High and like.) Assuredly. 'Did you dine there to-day?' 'Hoigh and loike I did.' A broad corruption of 'Aye and like:' or likely as here pronounced—'Oi and loike,' i. e., 'Aye, probably.' 'Ja 'zékerlyk.' Dutch, which it somewhat resembles.

HOGGERIL, or LAMBHOG, *s.* Yearling sheep.

[45]

HOICK, HOICK AT, *v.* To gore. ‘Was he *hoicked* by a cow, or kicked by a horse?’  
‘The cow *hoicked at* my dog.’

HOLT, *s.* Hold. ‘To take *holt*,’ (*phrase*;) ‘to take hold of.’ The phrase here is used absolutely; ‘Old habits are not easily got *shut of*, when they have taken *holt*.’

HOLT, *s.* An osier bed, plantation, or shrubbery: a confined application of the Saxon ‘holt,’ a wood or grove.

HOLTS, *s.* Debates or disputes. ‘I had several arguments and *holts* with him!’ i. e., *holts*, or *holdings*, of dispute.

HOMPER, *v.* (Corruption of ‘hamper’) to hinder. ‘Mr.— is a strange person, he does *homper* one so.

HOOMBLE-COOM-BOOZ, *s.* Vulg. Humble-bee. There is a ludicrous story told here, that a boy, eating plum-cake, said to his mother: ‘Mooother! have plooms got ony legs?’ ‘No! my lad!’ said his mother; ‘Then,’ cried the boy, ‘Mooother, oi’ve swallowed a *hoomlle-coom-boo!*’

HOOT, *v.* To cry out, to bawl, to bark, to bellow:—in short, to make any loud noise, either as a child after its mother: ‘She’s all’ys a *hooting* a’ter me,’ or, as hounds after the fox: ‘I just heard ’em a *hooting* in the spinney.’

HOPPET, or HOPPIT, *s.* A small (generally oval) basket; with a lid, in which labourers carry out their victuals for the day.

HOPPLES, *s.* and HOPPLE, *v.* Straps for the legs: ‘A horse is *hopples* sometimes in the lanes,’ i. e. has one leg strapped to the other.

HOSSACKING, *s.* Hoarseness or ‘*huskiness*,’ of which it is a corruption. See ‘*Hust*’ and ‘*Husting*.’

[46]

HOT, *v.* To heat. ‘There’s no hot water, but I’ll *hot* some.’

HOT and HUT. Pret. and part. of to *hit*, ‘He *hot* me first.

HOTCHEL, *v.* Corruption of *hobble*. ‘I can but just *hotchel*.’

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

HOT-ACHE, *s.* Really the 'cold ache:' pain from intense cold chiefly in the fingers. Also, the pain, when they are brought to the fire.

HOTTLE, *s.* A fingerstall. Called a 'hutkin' in Norfolk: a sheath, or glove-covering for the finger, when hurt or sore. 'Hütchen,' Germ: 'a little hat;' 'hod.' A. S. 'hood,' a hood. 'Hüten,' Germ: 'to cover or guard.' Johnson has omitted '*fingerstall*;' and Todd has not inserted it. Probably an abbreviation of '*hoodstall*.'

HOUSEN. Plural of 'house.' So '*placen*' and '*closen*,' &c., &c. The ancient plurals, pronounced with a 'z' for the 's' and 'c.'

HUBB or HOOB, *s.* The hob.

HUDDER, *p.* Hooded. Said of corn covered in with a sheaf reversed placed over another sheaf.

'HUDSON'S PIG.' Proverb. See '*Lig*.'

HULL, *v.* pronounced HOOLL. Used both for to '*hurl*' and '*hale*:' probably a corruption of each. '*Hull the ball up!*' To '*hull down*' or '*over*,' to throw down, 'He *hulled* him *down* off his horse.' Not merely to pull, but to throw down. A woman said of an infant: 'It *o'oled* itsen into fits strate away.'

'HULL UP,' *v.* To vomit. 'She *hooled oop* blood wonderful.'

HULLY, *ad.* Wholly.

[47]

HUNCKITY, *a.* A corruption of '*unkid*,' lonely; *quasi*, '*unkidy?*'

HURBURR, *s.* Burdock.

HURCKLE, HURCKLE UP. *v.* To cower and contract the body as in sickness. 'I do not like the looks of that beast, it *hurckles up* so.'

HURDEN. Coarse kind of linen (in Johnson.)

HURRY, *v.* Flurry, vex, or '*put about*.' 'I've been very much *hurried* this morning; for I've just heard of the death of my old friend T ———.'

HUSTLE, *v.* To vex, annoy, '*put about*.' 'I've been a good deal *hustled* this morning.'

HUST, HUSTING, *s.* A cough. 'The Mill-meadow always gave the cows a '*hust*.' 'I used to physic 'em for the '*husting*.' This comes from the German '*husten*,' a cough:

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

and the Icelandic '*hoste*' a cough, and '*hosta*' to cough. So the Swedish '*hosta*' to cough, and '*hostande*' coughing, and the Danish, '*Hosten*' and '*hostening*,' coughing, from '*hoste*' a cough, and '*hoster*' to cough. Our word '*husky*,' which meant at first only '*having a cough*,' has the same derivation. The Scotch have '*Host*,' '*Hoast*,' '*Hoist*.' (See Jamieson) in the sense of a 'cough,' &c.

**HYKE**, *v.* To 'run at' or 'gore,' as a bull or cow. See '*Hoike*' which is the general pronunciation.

**IGGLES**, *s.* Icicles. See '*Aigles*.'

**INSENSED**, *p.* Apprised. 'I've *insensed* the Master.' 'I've *insensed* Mr. A. that his flour is unsound.'

[48]

**IT**, *pron.* For it's. 'It little face is ever so bad.' 'It discharge from *it* eyes, *it* ears, and *it* mouth.'

**JAGG**, *s.* A large bundle of briars, used for breaking the clods of the ploughed fields—'Take the cart and fetch a *jagg* of thorns.'

**JAY-BIRD** *pro.* **JEE-BIRD**. *s.* Jay.

**JEDD**. *a.* Dead. 'I'm *welly jedd*.'

**JERK**, *v.* Said of partridges. 'They are going to *jerk*,' i. e. to settle for the night on the ground.

**JIGGOT**, *s.* Leg of Mutton. (*Fr. gigot*) 'Luckily we had a good large *jiggot* of mutton for dinner.'

**JINGLING**, *a.* Careless, slipshod: 'He goes about it in a *jingling* way.'

**JINK**, *v.* Corruption of '*jingle*,' or 'chink.' 'It *jinks* like glass;' it sounds or rings like glass, when struck.

**JITTY**, *s.* A passage common to two houses. Corrupted probably from '*jettee*,' the same as 'jutty,' from '*jut*,' to project, and that from the French '*jetee*,' and that from '*jiter*' or rather '*se jiter*,' to run forward.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

JOB, *v.* and *s.*, and Proverb. To stab or wound with a blow; and also to job or do a piece of work. The former is in Johnson. Prov. ‘Well now!—I’ve *jobbed the job*,’ as the woman said, when she jobbed her eye out.’

JOISTER, or JEISTER, (*i. e.*, ‘*Agister*’) an animal taken in to ley or to ‘*tack*,’ as it is called in Gloucestershire: *i. e.*, to be fed or pastured on grass, generally of

[49]

eddish or lattermath. A good old word of the same origin with ‘*agistment*’ which is the act and process of feeding beasts on the land at a stipulated price. In Ecclesiastical law, it means the tithe of profit, made by such pasturage. A ‘*joister*,’ however, is received into the strawyard also.

JOBBLE, *s.* JOVVILL, *s.* JOVVLE, or JOVEL, A cart load up to the top of the *boards*; not a full cart load. The latter is called a *cart load*. Somewhat more than a wheelbarrow will hold. Probably ‘*a little job*,’ or undertaking of such removals.

JOWL, *v.* To knock or push violently. ‘He *jowled* her head against the wall, till she could not blow her nose.’

JUCK, or JERK, *s.* Coat. ‘I want him to put his *juck* on.’ A corruption probably of ‘*jerkin*’ or jacket. *Sax.*

JUMBAL, *s.* A particular kind of thin little cakes in this form *s*, made of something like seed cake, but hard and crisp, with caraways in them, and about three inches long and the eighth of an inch thick. Bosworth is famous for the best specimens of this cake. I stumbled the other day on the word in the old English translation of ‘Scarron’s Novels.’ Jumble is not the derivation in my opinion. Perhaps, ‘*jaune balle*:’ Fr. I have not a Scarron to see what it is in the original. In Dr. Adam Littleton’s Lat. Dic. 4to. Ed. 1703, I find the term ‘*Jumbol*’ under ‘Striblita— æ: Mart:  $\zeta\rho\epsilon\beta\lambda\iota\tau\eta\varsigma$  a  $\zeta\rho\epsilon\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , quod circuitu, restis in modum, torqueretur. A tart, or kind of cake *twisted about like a rope*, Jumbols.’ ‘The word is written also

[50]

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

Scriblita. It is found in Varro, as well as Cato, Plautus, and Petronius; and in each should be written *streblita*, a *σρεβλὸς* quod a *σρεφω*. The Italian word *torta* has originally the same meaning, à '*torqueo*' to twist, and it is a curious fact, that the Bosworth Jumbals are made first in a sort of *twist* or *cord*.

KAG, *v.* To '*kag* about'—To '*potter* about.' doing something about the house.

KASING, *s.* 'As dry as a *kasing*,' (qu? '*casing*.')

KEACH, *s.* I picked the '*keach*' for her: i. e. 'I picked out the best for her.' I can find this word nowhere else. It appears to me to come from the Dutch '*keest*,'—the pith, marrow or quintessence; or the Icelandic '*kys*' to choose.

KEDLACK, *s.* A weed—Charlock. In Johnson.

KELL, *s.* For '*caul*,' *omentum*, &c. Also for any covering or enclosing membrane:—The '*kell*' of the eye in cataract, &c. The first sense is in Johnson.

KENSH, *v.* KENSH UP, To shut up close, or in a small space. 'I have *kenshed* it up.' To '*kensh*' potatoes, is to *camp* them, or inclose them under a covering of straw, &c. in a large heap.

KERK, *s.* Called also '*keck*,'—one of those convenient names of plants so often applied to several kinds. Here the word '*kerk*' is applied to the '*Wild Angelica*.'

KICK, *v.* To sting. 'What's the matter with *your hand*?' 'A *wops* kicked it yesterday.'

[51]

KIDS, *s.* Little faggots. ('A bundle of heath or furze:' Johnson, from the Welsh '*cidwel*n,' meaning '*cydwe*.')

KIMNEL. A large vessel or tub, used for whey, '*set up* for whey, butter,' &c. 'Kimnil—Kimling' in Lincolnshire, or '*kimnel*,' as they term it in Worcestershire.' '*Littleton's Latin Dic.*'

KITTLING, *s.* Kitten.

KNOW-TO, *phr.* To know of: 'I *knauow* to some birds *nayzen*.' 'I did not know *to* his going.'



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

KNOWN, *v.* For '*knew.*' 'I *known* him long ago.' This use of the participle for the preterite or past tense, is constantly used here. 'I *seen* him.' 'I *gin* him.' 'I *done* him.' 'I *ta'en* him.'

LACK, *s.* Hurt or damage. 'He, or it wo'nt *take lack:*' i. e. will not take injury. Qu: corruption of '*to take let:*' i. e. hindrance, interruption, and, at length, '*damage?*'

LADE-GAWN, *s.* A vessel for lading: a 'lade-gallon,' or 'ga'on.'—An abbreviation.

LADY-COW, *s.* Insect. 'Lady-bird' (in Johnson.)

LAGGED, *a.* In cracks or splits, chiefly from the centre, from heat or hasty drying. 'This wood's sadly *lagged.*'

LAP, *s.* Used for 'leaf or 'fold,' as a '*three-lapped* clothes-horse,' or 'clothes-horse with three *laps,*' i. e. leaves.

LAPPED UP IN. 'Wrapped up in'—i. e. fond of, attached to.—'He's no friend to the poor. I be'ant no wise *lapped up in him.*'

[52]

LAMB-HOG, *s.* Yearling sheep.

LASH-OUT, *v.* To kick and be restive or frisky.—'He's apt to *lash out,*' i. e. to '*launch out.*'

LATting, LATTIN, *a.* '*Letting,*' or '*lating:*' i. e. hindering. '*Its very lattin* weather!' meaning weather which '*lets,*' or, obstructs and retards, the operations of husbandry.

LAZY-BACK, *s.* An iron implement to support a frying-pan or '*pikelet iron*' over the fire. Derived, it is said, from its being a saving or indulgence to the *lazy-back* of the Cook.—I wish they had many such!

LEAF, *s.* The great covering of the intestines.

LEAM, *v. n.* To drop or *leap* out of the hull. Said of filberts and nuts.

LEAM, *a.* 'A leam nut.' A perfectly ripe nut, which *bounds* from the hull. A '*leam* of lightning' is an old English expression for a *flash* or '*outbreak.*'

LEATHER-STAVE, *s.* A joint of beef at the flank, near the ribs.

LEAST-WISE. At least,—('saltem.')

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

LEA-WATER, *s.* Clear water (corruption.)

LIG, *s.* A lie. Proverb:

‘You thought a *lig*,

Like Hudson’s pig;—

Says Harry to Dick,—‘Well! and what did he thought?’ rejoins Dick; ‘Why he thought,’ replies Harry, ‘they was going to kill’en: and they only run a ring through *it* nose.’

LIGHT, *s.* A number or quantity. ‘A *light* of tups.’

[53]

LIMB, *v.* To tear limb from limb. ‘A good cat would *limb* it at once.’ In Johnson.

LINGE, *v.* To lean.—‘*Linging*’ against the mantelpiece. Probably a corruption of ‘*lounge*.’

LIQUOR-STRUCK, *a.* Affected, or slightly intoxicated by drinking.

LOCUST, *s.* Cockchafer.

TO LOOK UP OR OOP. To look sharply after; to take to task, or to rebuke. ‘He wants *looking up*.’

‘TO BE AT A *LOOSE END*,’ *phr.* That fellow’s always ‘*at a loose end*,’ that is, idling, or, as they call it here, ‘*shacking about*.’ Probably a metaphor from the stocking or weaving-frame. The threads found sometimes on the surface of linen, badly got up, are called ‘*loose ends*’

LOUK, or LOWK. *v.* To beat or trash: ‘he *lowked* him well:’ i. e. he gave him a ‘*good hiding*,’ as it is also called.

LOVING, *a.* Hard—not easy to separate—a metaphorised vulgarism. ‘These stones have so *loving*, I can hardly mosh ’em.’

LUMMOCK, *s.* A lump: ‘Cut me a *lummock* of *flip flop*,’ a cant word for ‘bacon.’

LUNGEOUS, *a.* Restive; said of a young horse. Also wilful, hasty, violent; said of man or woman. ‘Please, Sir! Ward’s so ‘*lungeous!*’ ‘I don’t loike being a *soger* (soldier;) its such *lungeous* work.’

LURRY, *s.* Bustle or hurry.

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

LUSCIOUS, *a.* Strong in smell, offensive. Speaking of a very stinking drain, 'Its woonderful looscious.' The

[54]

derivation of our English word '*lush*,' is by no means obvious, It's old meaning appears to have been 'juicy,' 'succulent,' and 'luxuriant.' Shakespeare has 'How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! How green!' *Tempest*. What is said by Johnson from Hanmer about '*lousche*,' Fr., as the etymology, appears entirely irrelevant. 'Lousche' was the old form of '*louche*' squinting and metaphorically, 'ambiguous,' from the Latin '*luscus*,' and that perhaps from *λοξοϋ obliquus*. I am told that the word '*lush*' is used here for 'mud' or '*slush*,' as it is sometimes called: but I have never heard it. The Germans have the word '*lusche*' for a 'puddle:' and the British word '*Llyz*' anything poured out, and '*Llyzu*,' to 'pour,' seem connected in sound. But the term most nearly approaching the etymon appears to be the Lapponic or Lapland adjective '*Lusskos*' fluid.

LUSHY, *a.* Rather 'tipsy,' or '*fresh*,' as it is here called; This is perhaps an ironical application of the old adjective '*lush*'—'succulent.'

MAKE, *v.* Fasten. 'To make the door:' i. e. to *make fast*, an elliptical expression. '*Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and 'twill out at the key-hole.*'—Shakspeare, '*As you like it.*' '*Mache das thor zu.*' *Germ.*

MAKE, *v.* To steal: jocularly—'How came you by that?' 'Oh! I *made* it.'—quasi,—'*meum feci.*'

MANG, *s.* Confused mass or mixture. 'All of a *mang loike*:' i. e. all, as it were, mashed or jumbled together.

TOO MANY, *phr.* Applied to every thing. 'The weather is *too many* for him.' 'His cough is *too many* for him.'

[55]

MARKET-MERRY:—Excited by liquor, '*fresh*,' as it is also called. 'Oh no! He's not drunk! He's only *market-merry.*'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

MARLS, *s.* Marbles, for boys' play.

MARTLEMAS, *s.* Martin-mas: i. e. Nov. 11th. There is a common saying in this country, respecting *early* ice, which, they say, betokens a wet winter;

'When ice before Martlemas bears a *dook*, (*duck*)

Then look for a winter of mire and *mook*.' (*muck*)

MASH-RULE, *s.* Instrument for stirring up the malt in the 'Mash-tub.'

MASLIN-KETTLE, *s.* A brass kettle, either shallow or deep, to boil milk in, used by the farmers: either from the Dutch and German '*messing*,' 'brass;' or perhaps from the Latin '*miscelare*,' '*miscela*,' unde '*miscellanea*,' whence our old English word '*maslin*:' a sort of mixt bread.

MASSACRED. Embarrassed.

THE MASTER, *s.* 'The Master,'—the husband, head of the house. 'The Master is'nt at home.' *Wives* use it always, as well as servants. 'Let *the Master* know.' Commonly used of old in the country, and found repeatedly in the Gospels.

MASTERFUL, *a.* (A good word) violent. 'She's a most *masterfullest* temper:' but the word is also used by most respectable persons, and is in Johnson, though really provincial.

MAUNDER, MAUNDERING, 'Poor,' helpless. 'A *maundering* couple.'

[56]

MAUL, or MOIL, or MAWL. To fatigue or tire out, to wear down by anything oppressive, '*curis, labore, dolore conficere!*' Turmoil,' or '*Tearmoil*,' (the Etymologists give '*Tremouille*,' Fr. '*a millhopper*,' not a bad *illustration* at all events! and *Turma*, Lat. or '*Turbula*,' as the source of this word) is of this family, from, '*Moil*' labor. 'It's a *mauling* job;' was a phrase given me.

MAWKIN, *s.* A scarecrow, written also 'Malkin' derived by Bailey, Johnson, Skinner, &c., from 'Mall' in a contraction of Mary and *kin*; but why, is not so easily seen. The word used to mean a mop or *scovel* for ovens. The fact is, the Dutch word for scarecrow is '*Molik*:' and from the diminutive '*Molikin*' we have the word at once. Thompson in his 'English etymons' seems to have mistaken the derivation.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

MAW-BOUND, *a.* An epithet applied to sheep, calves, &c., when over-gorged and the maw or stomach is oppressed with indigestion.

MAWMS, *s.* Or rather to 'make mawms:' i. e., to 'make faces.' 'I can't go out of my door, without he's *making mawms* at me.' Perhaps from '*mawmet*,' (Mahomet) an old word for an idol, puppet, or ugly image.

MAWMSEY, *s.* A clownish, silly fellow. 'He's a poor *mawmsey*.'

MAWSKIN, *s.* The maw of a calf dried; of which is made the rindles or rennet, used for turning the milk, i. e. coagulating it into curds.

MEAN, *v.* To 'signify,' in it's neuter sense. 'It does'nt *mean*,' 'it does'nt signify,' or 'matter.'

[57]

MERE-STONE, *s.* A landmark or boundary stone. From the old word '*mere*' or '*march*.' Saxon '*mear*,' terminus. Goth. *Marca*.

MIDGERUM-FAT, *s.* The fat of the intestines. The butcher said, 'You must have the *midgerum-fat*:' i. e., the buyer must take that too.

MIS-DEEMING, *a.* Suspicious. 'She's sadly *misdeeming*.'

MIS-DOUBT, *v.* To disbelieve, to have a doubt of. 'If you *misdoubts* me, you can send and *ax*,'

MISS. Used *alone*, for the eldest daughter.

MITTENS, *s.* 'Hedging mittens:' commonly made of whitleather, having a thumb and hand-covering but no fingers.

MOFFLE, *v.* Corruption of Muffle.

MOFFLING. Not to be depended upon. 'He's a shuffling, *moffling* sort of fellow.' Also weak, infirm. 'I'm so very *moffling*,' said a weak, decrepid old man to me: i. e., tottering.

MOIRE, and Phr., *s.* Mire. 'There is'nt a pin to choose i' the two. One's as bad as the to'ther: one's as deep i' the mud, as the to'ther i' the moire.'

MOITHERED, *p.* Overcome. '*Moithered* with heat.'

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

MOITHER, *v.* To flurry, to annoy, to teaze, or tire out, '*ermüden*.' Teut: or rather the absolute verb of the part: now adjective, '*müde*.'

MOLLICRUSH, *v.* A vulgarism, like the use of the verb '*massacree*:' and is meant to convey an alarming threat to children between 'demolish,' I presume, and 'crush.' 'If you do'nt have done with that noise, I'll *mollicrush* ye.'

[58]

MOPSTALE, *s.* Mop-handle or stick.

MORT, *s.* An old woman told a gentleman, she had 'a *mort* of chickens,' and upon his asking her 'how many that was?' her answer is recorded to have been, 'one or two's a few: three's a *mayny*: four's a *mort*.' A heap or quantity, 'a *mort* of pigs,' 'a *mort* of snow,' From '*morgt*' Icelandic says Johnson, which I know nothing about. Perhaps '*margr*,' a *number of people* is meant. More likely from the A. Saxon: '*mærth*' power, vastness, grandeur.

MOSH, *v.* (Corruption of '*smash*,' or '*massacree*:') to kill by blows: (*assommer*: Fr.) to beat to death. 'I thought that she would have *mashed* her children *then and there*, and she would, if I had not been there, and put 'em out of her way.'

MOWED OUT, (pron. hard, like '*cow*.' ) *p.* Crowded. A room is said to be *mowed out*: 'You are completely *mowed out*,' i. e., have no room to stir.

MOOF, MOOFLING, *a.* Dull, stupid.

MOONSHINE, *v. n. and a.* To run away by night to avoid creditors, &c.

MOOT, *v.* Must. 'She *moot* ha' been very pretty.'

MOWLT, *s.* A moth.

MOULDY-WARF, *s.* A mole. ('*Mould-warp*' and '*mouldy warp*,' in Johnson.)

MOZY, *a.* Muggy, as it is called:—weather both hot and damp: but the word is also applied here to food affected by such weather, as 'The beef is quite *mozy*.' (Probably

[59]

from the Welsh or British 'Mws,' the origin of our word 'Must' and 'Musty.'

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

MUCK, *s.* MUCK, *v.* Manure; whence

MUCK-CART, *s.*

MUCK-FORK, *s.* Dung-fork.

MUCK-HEAP, *s.* Dunghill.

MUCK-HOOK, *s.* A fork to pull the dung up, when hard or trampled on.

MUDGE, *s.* Mud. The ground when moistened with rain into a thick consistence. Our old word from the Sax. is '*sludge.*'

MUDGINGS, *s.* Fat about the '*raps,*' or small intestines of a pig.

MUFF NOR MUM, Phr. Pronounced: '*Moof nor Moom.*' 'He said no *moore*; neither '*muff nor mum:*' i. e., not a word more.

MUFF, or MOOF, Dumb.

MULL, *v.* To rub. '*Mulling his knee.*' It also means to move the tongue in sucking it like children. 'That child *mulls* his tongue.'

MULLING, *a.* Numb, dull, heavy. Said of pain. 'I've a *mulling* pain in my head.' 'What! An acute pain?' 'No! not a *throbbing* pain, but a *mulling* pain:' ('*mully-grubs,*' qu. '*mulling gripes?*')

MUNDLE, *s.* An instrument, like a large rammer, for washing potatoes.

MUNG, *s.* 'Mung and horse-corn sold here on a signboard

[60]

at Loughborough: i. e., coarse meal from *Swalers*, or persons, whose trade it is to prepare oats into grits. Vide '*Swaler.*'

MUNGELING, *a.* Murmuring and cross. 'He is always *mungeling* and grumbling.'

NAIBORING, *s.* 'Neighbouring,' i. e., gadding and gossiping amongst neighbours. 'I never was given to *naiboring*

NAISH, or NASH, Tender, delicate, generally susceptible, applied to the bodily constitution. It is also used dainty. 'A *naish* feeder' is said of a horse. This word and the German '*naschen,*' to be dainty, must have had the same origin.

NASTY, *a.* Ill-tempered, cross, vexed. 'She got quite *nasty.*'

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

NATTERING, *a.* Scolding, rating, finding fault. Generally follows ‘*yampering.*’ ‘She’s always a *yampering* and *nattering* at her all day long.’

NAUNT, *v.* To ‘*bridle up,*’ as we say. ‘She *naunted* so at me.’

NAYZEN, or NEEZEN, Nests.

NEELDS, *s.* Needles. So Shakespeare—

‘We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,  
Have with our ‘*neelds*’ created the one flower.”

Mids. N. Dream.

It is probably found in Warwickshire. Wilbraham, in

[61]

his Glossary of that county, says it is common in Cheshire.

NEEZENING. To go a neezening. To go a bird’s nesting.

NETTING, *s.* Urine.

NEXT-WIZZ, *i.e.* Nextways or Nextwise; meaning directly, ‘*tout a l’heure.*’ See ‘*yetters.*’

NIDGELING, *a.* Underhand, mean, dirty. ‘I hate such *pidgeling, nidgeling* tricks.’

NIDGELY, *s.* Petty dealers—lower kind of chapmen and higglers. ‘There was no buyers there,’ (at a horse-fair) ‘but *pidgelies* and *nidgelies,*’ *i. e., pedlars* and *niggars;* or *nibblers.* ‘*Pegelen* and *knibbelen*’ in Dutch are to ‘measure out in given quantities,’ and to ‘*haggle;*’ but the words are probably corruptions of ‘*peddling*’ and ‘*niggling.*’

NIGH-AGEN, and NIGH-HAND, *pron.* NIGHAN, *Phr.* Probably, most likely. Explaining the cause of a cow’s ailment; ‘It’s the hot weather *nigh-agen.*’ ‘I shall go to Sheepy *nigh agen.*’ ‘He’ll *nighhand* come to night.’ ‘You are going to reap today?’ ‘Aye! *nigh-hand.*’ ‘You’ll *nigh-hand* go by Train?’ ‘I *nigh-hand* shall.’

NIMM, *v.* To use a fidgety motion or noise. ‘Pray, do’nt *nimm* so;’ or used to a person swinging or tapping his foot, or swinging his leg over the other knee.

NIP, *s.* Passion. ‘She goes into such *nips*’ ‘He was in such a *nip.*’

NIP, *v.* To pinch. ‘I *nipped* my finger in shutting the door.’ It is commonly used in the sense of to ‘slip



[62]

away,' 'hide,' or 'make off.' 'I should have laid *holt* of him, but he *nipped* through the hedge.' (Ger. *Kneipen* to pinch.)

NIRKER, *s.* The last clenching blow, stroke or finish. The closing card at whist is so called: 'There's a *nirker* for ye.'

NITLE, *ad.* Clever, sharp. 'He's a *nitle* chap:' also, 'tidy.' 'A nice *nitle* body.'

• NO END OF.' Phr. For a great quantity or number; 'There's *no end of* walnuts this year.' 'There's *no end of* work to do.'

NOAN, *v.* To toll. 'The bell *noans*, they have done chiming.' Corruption probably of 'knoll.'

NODDY, *a.* Sleepy. 'You're getting quite *noddy*, my dear.'

NORWOOD, *s.* By-word, or nickname; '*nar-ord*. i. e. a word of jest: *Dan*.

NUBBIN, *s.* Id. qu. 'Stovin.' Stump or stock of a tree left after it has been cut down. Applied also to the wood or piece, when used for firewood.

NOUT, or NOTE, Nothing.

NUDGELING, *a.* Tough and hearty. 'She's a more *nudgeling* cow, nor t'other.' 'What do you mean by *nudgeling*?' 'More hardy! Will eat anything and *turn the weather*.'

NUDGING, *p.* Bird's nesting. I'm going a *nudging*.'

NUNKLE, *v.* To cheat, or impose upon: 'Ye shan't *nunkle* me.' It would appear connected with the old 'Joe Miller' story of Foote, and the highwayman.

[63]

NUNTY, *a.* Stumpy, short. 'A *nunty* little man:' 'A *nunty cap*.' i. e. a snug, or smug, little cap.

OAT-BRUSH. The turned-up stubble of oats, to be ploughed in.

OCCASIONALLY, *ad.* On occasion; if necessary. 'There now, it's packed and will go to Coventry, or Birmingham, or Liverpool, *occasionally*.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

ODDS, *s.* Opposite. ‘Are you stiff and tired?’ ‘No!’ ‘Then you are the very *odds* of me,’—meaning, ‘for I am both.’

ODD-HOUSE. A solitary house: standing ‘*odd*,’ i. e. *out*, and alone. We see here *perhaps* a better derivation for the word ‘*odd*,’ than those generally adduced. The Saxon and the Gothic ‘*ut*’ appear to be the etymonits in its common sense of ‘*extra*.’ Very possibly the word ‘*Udder*’ ‘*uder*’ or ‘*udr*’ in the sense of something ‘*outer*,’ or standing *out*, as dependent from the body, may have come from the same source. The Greek οὐθαρ is generally adduced as the etymon. The verb to ‘utter,’ i. e. ‘*outer*,’ to bring ‘*out*,’ has apparently this origin.

ODDLINS, or ODDLINGS, *s.* An ‘odd house.’ ‘They’ve been at an oddlins.’ ‘They live at oddlins.’

OERWART, *a.* Opposite; ‘He lives ‘*o’erwart*’ the way.’ See ‘Overwarts.’

OF, *p.* for, *for*. ‘I sha’nt be there *of* a day or two.’

OF, *p.* for ‘*on*.’ ‘I have’nt called *of* him.’

OFF, *ad.* for *of*; corruption. ‘I bought it *off* him,’ and ‘*off of* him.’

[64]

‘ON WITH,’ *phr.* Scolding, finding fault with. ‘He’s always *on with* me.’

‘ONE-HOW-OR-OTHER,’ *phr.* Somehow or other.

OST, *v.* To offer or attempt: ‘He never *osted* to do it.’

OVER-CATCH, *v.* Overtake. ‘I could not ‘*overcatch*’ him.’

OVER-GET, *v.* To get over: ‘He’s always thinking of his wife’s death: He can’t *over-get* it.’

OVER-FROST, *s.* Hoar-frost. ‘Ofer-froren,’ A. S. ‘frozen over.’ This position of the preposition might lead to ‘*o’er-frost*,’ the probable original of our term.

OVERGO, and OVERRUN. *v.* To run away from. ‘He’s ‘*overgone*’ his children and wife,’ and, ‘He’s *over-run* his wife.’

OVER-MAUL, *v.* To exhaust by struggling. ‘The old horse got cast in the stable,’ and *overmauled hissenn* so agen the wall, that we were obliged to kill him.’

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

OVERWARTS, O'ERWARTS, *ad.* Across, opposite.—'He lives just *overwarts*,' i. e. overwards. One of the many compounds of the Saxon 'weard,' or 'ward,' 'versus,' like, *toward*, *hitherward*, *thitherward*, *homeward*, and the Scripture has 'God-ward, heavenward,' &c. 'Athwart' has been thought to be the same word: but this comes from the Saxon 'On thweorh' in the sense of *obliquely*, 'thweor' meaning 'slanting' or 'crooked,—and winding. In old German 'uberwärts' is upwards.

OUGHT, *v.* 'Had-ought, is here used, for the preterite. 'I had *ought*.' 'He *had ought* to do it.'

OUSEN, *s.* Houses.

[65]

PAD, *s.* A path. From the Dutch 'Pad':—Germ.—'Pfad.'

PAD, *v.* To tread down into a path. 'The snow is well *padded*.'

PADGE, *s.* A large sort of moth.

PADGE-OWL, *s.* The common owl.

PANCHEON, *s.* Pans or vessels, made of tin or earthenware, wide at top and narrowing downwards.

PANCHEON-RACK, *s.* An implement used for draining the pancheons, after being washed.

PARSON, *s.* Pronounced 'paason.' A black beetle from being entirely black, I presume.

PASTE-PIN. A rolling pin for pastry.

PEAKING, *p.* Wasting and dwindling in flesh. A good old word. Shakspeare.

PEART, PEERT, *a.* and *phr.* Lively, vigorous, sometimes 'impudent,'—of course for 'pert.' 'How are ye?' 'Much as usual, thank ye, *poor and peert*.'

PEDGEL, *v.* To pick and eat the corn in the fields. 'The corn is so *pedgeled* by the birds!' Also, to act as a pedlar, to chaffer or deal.

PEDGELEY, *s.* A dealer.

PEEPING and TOOTING, *phr.* Poking and prying about.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

PEG, *v.* 'To peg for the black leg,' is a superstitious mode of endeavouring to avert that malady, by snipping a piece out of the calf's ear, or dew-lap, at a very early period of the disease. A piece is punched out, and then a foreign substance pegged in. \*

\* The operation of "Pegging" in the ear is to be performed on the first Friday after the birth of the calf. That in the breast, or dewlap,

[66]

PEGGY, *s.* A name given to the nettle creeper, 'Little Peggy.' The white throat, is 'Great Peggy.'

PELVER, *v.* Pilfer.

PELF, *s.* Refuse or rubbish.

PEN-BOUK, PEN-BOOK, *s.* A small wooden pail with a lid. From the A. S. 'pyndan,' to shut up, or 'pen,' and 'buc' a vessel; from which comes 'bucket.'

PENT-HOUSE, *s.* A name given to the shed adjoining a blacksmith's shop—where horses are shod.

PEP and PEPPED, *part and pret.* of the verb 'Peep.'—The same corruption takes place in the verb 'Sleep.'

PEPT, *part,* of peep, as 'slept' from 'sleep.' This is very general.

PHRENSY, *a.* Hasty, passionate. 'He's very *phrensy*, but not a bad temper,' said a woman of her husband.

PICK IN, *v.* To pitch in. 'I was afeard he'd *pick in.*' The verb active is in Johnson. 'Catch him on the hips, and *pick him* on his neck.' *Stubbes.* 'Peck in,' is used in the W. of England, where the game of 'Pitch and Toss,' is always called 'Peck and Toss.'

PIE-FINCH, *s.* Chaffinch.

PIFFLING, *a.* or *p.* Employed in little trifling occupations. 'He used to be *piffling* about the farm-yard.'

PIKELET-STONE, or PIPELET-STONE, An iron to bake pikelets, or thin flat crumpets, on. It is put on the 'lazy-back.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

is effected by running a hot iron through both skins, and then inserting a twist of horse-hair, which is moved backwards and forwards once a week, as a seton. The hair has a peg attached to each cud, to prevent its removal, and occasional dressings are applied.

[67]

PIGS-PUDDING, *s.* 'Black-pudding,' or 'hog's pudding.'

PILL, *v.* To peel. The good old English word used in Gen. xxx. 37, 38, from the French '*piller.*'

PINE, *v.* To starve. 'They gave him so little to eat, that they welly *pined* him.' 'They besieged the town in hope to *pine* 'em.'

PINK, or SPINK, A chaffinch; from his note.

PINK, *s.* A small fish, red underneath, of the size of a minnow.

PINK O' MY JOHN, *s.* The 'Pansy,' or 'viola tricolor.' Perhaps originally 'pink of St. John,' as we have 'St. John's wort' and 'St. Peter's wort;'—or could it be 'The pink of May,—June?' as other pinks (if it is to be called a pink) come out in June: but the 'heart's-ease' in *May and June.*

PIT, *s.* Pond.

PIT-'OLE, *a.* Pit.

PLACK, *s.* Plot of ground, of about 5 yards square. 'A *plack* will be enough for you to grow Brussels' sprouts for the winter.'

PLACK, *ad.* Pat, with a smack.

PLANETS, *s.* '*It rains by planets:*'—said of rain that comes down partially, wetting one field, and leaving another close adjoining, quite dry.—'But why by *planets*, my friend?' asked I: 'Why don't you know,' said my informant, 'its all along of the *planets.*'

PLASH, *v.* To lop or trim trees. The word is in Johnson for '*interweaving branches.*'

[68]

PLASH, *s.* Part of a brook, in which horses can be washed.—(*Plas.* Dut: a puddle.)—A good old word for a *pond* or *pool*; so Shakspeare;

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

‘As he that leaves

A shallow *plash*, to plunge him in the deep.’

*Taming of the Shrew.*

PLOUGH-BULLOCKERS, *s.* A name given in this county to persons who, like the *Morris-Dancers*, (or dancers of the ‘*Morisco*,’ or Moorish Dance,) come round on ‘Plough-Monday,’ dressed up in ribbons and women’s gear, and dance with untiring agility before the houses of the more opulent, to obtain ‘*plough-money*,’ for the *evening* dance or festivity.

PLUFF, *v.* Apparently a corruption of ‘*puff*,’ for ‘*swell*.’ ‘Pluffed up.’

PLUFF, *s.* Flue, soft fur, or down.

PLUFFY, *a.* Fat, jolly, corpulent. Applied commonly to unhealthy enlargement of the body or members, as in dropsy, &c.: sometimes generally, as ‘The monks at the Tin-Meadows say, they live on nothing but vegetables;—how come they to be so *pluffy* then?’

POD, *v.* To go—Cant word—‘Come! do you *pod* into the parlour.’ also, to pay into the pool at cards: no doubt originally with ‘*beans*,’ much used here for that purpose.

POD, *s.* A ‘*pod*,’ is when the pool is empty at cards, and each is required to pay something towards filling it again: from the same origin.

PODDER, *s.* The holder of the *beans* or counters at cards. ‘You don’t play fair!’ ‘I’ll be *podder* myself.’—Explained

[69]

by the speaker, as ‘*pod-gatherer*.’ The word is in the old dictionaries in this sense.

PODGE, *s.* A disease of rabbits, ‘*Tott*.’ (‘*Tott*,’ not down in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.) The old English word ‘*podge*,’ meant a large jumble or mixture of food—hence hodge-podge. It applies well to this disease, as arising from surfeit.

POIKING, *i. e.* Picking. Used for gleaning after harvest.

POMFER, *v.* To steal. A corruption, no doubt, of pilfer.

POKIT, *v.* To fatten for pork, or ‘*poke*,’ as it is here called.

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

‘POOR-HEART,’ *phr.* and *prov.* ‘It’s a *poor heart* that never gives nature a fillip,’—was delivered as a proverb, or rather as a standing maxim, by a man, not remarkable for sobriety, and was probably intended as a justification of a little occasional intemperance.

PORKET, *s.* A ‘*porket-pig*’—i. e. a ‘*porker*,’ of which it is a diminutive.

POT-SET, *a.* Burnt to the bottom of the pot: said by a woman of some soup, which had a flavour from the oatmeal, used in it, having been somewhat burnt at the bottom of the pot in the course of boiling. There is a phrase connected with this word, and applied to milk, ‘*pot-set*,’ viz. ‘the bishop has had his paw in it,’

POSH, *v.* To vomit with violence.

POSH, *ad.* ‘He went *posh* into the water;’—‘*slap*,’ or ‘*splash*,’ (or ‘*pop*:’—*alibi vulgo.*)

POWER, *s.* Number, quantity.—(Lat, ‘*vis*.’) A power of folks or people: ‘*vis hominum collecta*.’

[70]

PRIZEABLE, *a.* Valuable.

PROGGLE, *s.* A goad.

PROCCLE, PROGGLE, PROCLE, *v.* To goad. Also, to grope, or poke with anything; to stick in anything and turn it about. ‘To *procle* a pin in a wart.’—(A remedy for its cure!)

PROCLING-ABOUT. Poking about.

PROUD, *a.* Projecting, extending. ‘That lock’s a deal *prouder* on one side than the other,’ meaning a lock of hair.

PROUD-TAILER. A gold-finch. Pronounced, ‘*Proud-teeler*.’

PUG, *s.* (Pronounced ‘*poog!*’) a dirty person.

PUGGY, *a.* Dirty, nasty.

PULL, *v.* Used for ‘*make*.’ ‘To *pull* faces,’ is, to make faces.

PUNISH, pronounced POONISH, To pain. ‘He said, his ankles *punished* him a good deal.’

PUT-ABOUT, *v.* To vex, harass, annoy. ‘I don’t know, when I’ve been so *put about*.’

QUAWK, *v.* To rumble internally, when distended with flatulence. ‘I’ve got such a *quawking* in my inside.’

QUAWK, *v.* The noise of rooks.

QUEEL, *v.* To extinguish: ‘He could not *quell* the fire:’ no doubt, from ‘*quell*.’

[71]

QUEEGLE, *v.* To swing backwards and forwards, crouching down on the heels, in a sitting posture.

QUIGGER, *s.* Q. ‘How far is it to P—?’ A. ‘It’s foive moiles, as near as a *quigger*’—i. e. as nearly as possible.—Unde verbum nescio.

QUILT, *v.* To beat or thrash. ‘I mean to *quilt* him.’ (Vulgarism.)

QUOCKEN, *v.* To suffocate. ‘My *cuff*,’ (cough) ‘is so bad, it welly *quockens* me,—it moithers me to death.’—‘The wind was so high, as I came along, that I was welly *quockened*.’ Two girls, struggling for an infant, which should get possession of it, the one said to the other, ‘You’ll *quocken* the babby.’—The other retorted, ‘You’ll *dead* it.’

QUOGGY, *a.* Quaggy, boggy, or soft; of the nature of a ‘*quagmire*.’

QUOIL, *s.* Haycock. ‘Have you put the hay in *quoils*?’ No doubt ‘*coils*.’ We have the verb and substantive in the sense, among others, of rounding or collecting into a small compass. See Johnson:—from ‘Colligere’ Lat. *Cueillir*, *Fr.* and *Cogliere*, Italian.

QUOP, *v.* To throb; (used also in Gloucestershire) as in the suppuration of boils and abscesses.

QUOT, *s.* An inflammatory pustule, or suppurating pimple. ‘My arm’s covered wi’ *quots*.’ ‘He was rubbing his throat, and he broke the head of his *quot*.’

[72]

RACK, and RACK UP, *v.* To break up. ‘Why did’nt ye get at it, and rack it up?’

RAFFLE, *s.* Refuse. ‘I have cut the hedge; what shall I do with the *raffle*.’—



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

RAFFLE, *v.* To push or stir about; to drive, or disturb. ‘If you *raffle* her in her place,’ speaking of a heifer, ‘she don’t seem to mind it.’

RAFFLING, *a.* Loose and worthless. ‘He’e a *raffling* bad fellow.’ *Raffling* company;’ from ‘*raffle*,’ rubbish. The word ‘*Raff*,—‘a low vulgar fellow,’ might be derived from hence: or it may be possibly an abbreviation of the German term for the same kind of person, ‘*Schlaraffe*.’

RAIN-BIRD, *s.* A woodpecker,—i. e. ‘*Rindbird*?’ from tapping and piercing the *rind*.

RAISTY, *a.* Rancid. ‘That ere oil’s as *raisty*, as raisty.’ Johnson has ‘rusty’ and ‘*reasty*’ in the same sense.

RAKE, *v.* To move about,—to be restless. ‘The cow did not eat much; for she was *raking* about all day.

RAKING-COAL. The coal left at night to be broken up in a morning, to save the trouble of lighting the fire: from ‘*rack*,’ to break up?—Or rather from the old English expression to ‘*rake-up* the fire,’ to draw it together for the night.—Littleton gives it thus in Latin, ‘*supponere ignes cineri,—obducere prunas cineribus.*’—

RAMP, *v.* and *s.* A technical term, used to describe the slanting or curved shoulder between a higher and lower wall. On slopes the wall is generally so ‘*ramped*’ or ‘*ramped off*,’ at intervals. A. Saxon *rempen: præcepeæ*.

[73]

RAMPER, *s.* The high or turnpike-road. ‘I saw him on the ‘*ramper*.’

RANTER, *v.* To darn; a curious instance of the corruption of a French word; ‘*rentrer*,’—to darn.

RAPPS. Small intestines of a pig.

RASH OUT, *v.* Said of a horse; to break out in a sweat.

RATCHETS, *s.* Rat-holes. ‘I stopped all the *ratchets* into the barn.’

RATHES, *s.* Side spars or ladder of a wagon, that take off and on. The complement of such appurtenances to a wagon is called the ‘*rathing*’ or ‘gearing;’—(narrow ‘*a*,’ as in ‘*bathe*.’)’

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

RAUM, *v.* To reach with an effort after a thing. To '*raum*' across a table. 'What a *rauming* girl, that is;' i. e. whose arms were stretched out over the table for something.

RAVE, RAVING, To scream or cry out:—'That sow's always *raving*, and *revelling* so.'

REAR, *v.* To vomit or expectorate.

REASY or rather REEZY. Rancid: said of bacon.—It is a corruption of '*reasty*,' or '*rusty*,' as Johnson has it; ('*rasty*' in the W. of England?) although *racy*, strong in flavour, appears more to the purpose. Still the colour which bacon takes when rancid, may account for the term '*rusty*,' from which the other is only a variation.

REDDER, *s.* A person who separates contending parties; one who parts combatants.

*Retan* or *Rettan*, Sax: to deliver. Ger: '*Retter*,' a deliverer.

[74]

RED, *v.* RED OUT, To comb, arrange, and clear the hair. 'As I was *redding* out my hair.' A. S. hreddan. to '*rid*,' clear, take away, liberate or set free.

REED, *s.* Vide 'Chorton.'

REEN-SIEVE, *s.* A very fine sieve: from the Danish '*reen*'—'clean,' 'fine,' 'pure.'

RENDER-DOWN, *v.* To melt, 'After you have *rendered down* the leaf,' (the *omentum majus*) of a pig, then, what remains is the '*scratchings*'

REVEL, *v.* Straying and rambling, 'To *revel* about the fields.' 'The pigs will *revel* now finely!' A good old English word, from '*rafa*,' Icelandic,—to ramble about.

RIDDLE, *v.* To reduce: to bring to little. 'When I have paid my rent, and my frame, and my carriage it has welly *riddled* me:' i. e., made my wages but little. The derivation is obvious.

RIFT, *v.* Used with wind to '*rift*' wind: to raise an eructation. 'The wind meets the cough, and I am in great pain, till I can *rift it*.'

RIGHT, *s.* Moral or legal obligation. 'You have a *right* to pay me that debt.' 'The man at the bar (toll-bar) has a *right* to give him a ticket,' i. e., is required by law.

RINDLES, *s.* Rennet. 'The cheese tastes of the *rindles*.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

ROAD, *s.* Manner or way. Of setting a dislocated wrist said a man: 'The doctor set it the wrong *road* down.' and a child remarked of a book, turned upside down: 'You'n got it the wrong *road* oop.' 'You're standing in my *road*.' 'Look this *road*.'

[75]

ROADED, *a.* Streaky. '*Roaded* bacon.'

'AS WET AS A ROBIN,' *phr.* 'It rained all the way, I'm as wet as a *robin*:' i. e., wet through.

ROBBLE, *s.* Frivolous nonsense, indecent levity. 'She was full of *robble* and vain talk.' '*Rabble*' in the Craven (Yorkshire) dialect, is to 'talk rapidly or confusedly;' from '*rabblen*' to prate (Belg. says the Craven Dialect and Glossary.) The word '*Robble*' in this county is more probably from the same source as the Icelandic '*Rabba*' to joke or jest.

ROCKSY, *a.* Applied to trees, carious in the bark.

ROIN-TABBERER, *s.* i. e., the '*rind*-tabberer,' or *tapper* viz., the woodpecker.

ROOZLE, *v.* To rouse violently: 'He *roozled* him out of his sleep.'

ROST, *a.* Hot, fresh, restive. Said of a horse.

ROST, *s.* Hurry. 'Do'nt be in such a *rost*:' also,

ROSSED, ROSTY, *a.* Hasty, pettish, rude.

ROUNCE, *v.* To move hastily. 'He *rounced* in his chair.' 'He sat *rouncing* about.'

ROVE, *v.* To ravel, in the sense of to *untwist* cotton, silk, or worsted: *retexo*.

ROVINGS, *s.* *Ravellings*, in the same sense: the threads that come off the edge of a piece of cotton cloth.

RUBBIDGE, *s.* Vulgarism; *rubbish*.

RUCK, *v.* RUCK, *s.* To go '*en masse*,' in the gross, in a body, to *run in the ruck*,' is to go undistinguished in the crowd. Also, the collected covey of partridges. It's a shame to shoot at the *ruck*.'

[76]

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

RUFF, *s.* Roof.

RUMMEL, *s.* Fragments of bricks and mortar. Corruption of '*rubble.*'

RUNGEL, *s.* A rough, stupid boy.

RUNGELING, *a.* Random, restive: 'a *rungeling* horse.'

RUNNING-HOOK, *s.* An instrument used by butchers. It is a hook suspended from the centre of the lower spar of a square iron frame, formed to slide with a roller for its top close along the upper surface and two sides of a beam. It is fixed in any particular position by two pins inserted into the beam itself, through the iron framework. It is used to bear a side of beef or other large piece of meat, suspended out of the way for convenience.

RUTLING, and RUNTLING, and RECKLING. *s.* The same as '*Reekling*' in Lancashire. 'The youngest.' 'the least in a litter, or brood.' '*Dolding,*' more southerly. The word is a diminutive of '*Runt,*' a legitimate word in our language. '*Runte,* in the Teutonic Dialects,—says Johnson, signifies a bull or cow; and is used in contempt by us for small cattle.' '*Rund*' is a *bullock* in Dutch: '*Rind* in German:.' and where else?\*

\* Grose removes all difficulty by describing '*Runt,*' as a small breed of Welsh cattle, brought from 'Rhunt' in Flintshire. But I can find no such '*habitat*' of small cattle. It is by no means easy to trace the origin of the word '*Runt.*' Why the Dutch word '*Rund,*' which means a good honest '*Bullock,*' is to give rise to a term, which means a stunted diminutive of cattle generally, I, for one, cannot see. Even

[77]

SAD-IRONS, *s.* The common flat-irons for ironing.

SAD AND SORRY, pronounced '*Surry.*' The old sense of these words is here retained. My cook remarked, 'that it was but a *sorry* batch of bread, it was so *very sad:*' meaning the batch of bread was a *bad* one, it was so very heavy.

'SAD AS LIVER,' *phr.* The bread is '*as sad as liver.*' i. e., close and heavy.

'SADLY—SURREILY,' *phr.* Much indisposed. How's T——?' 'Ah! he's *sadly surreily,*' i. e., very poorly indeed.

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

SAGG, *v.* To move out of the proper direction. ‘Come, you get off that gate, or you’ll make it *sagg* more,’ ‘The load of hay *saggs*,’ that is, *swaggs*, of which it is probably a corruption.

SAGGY, *a.* Said of a gate that drags or hangs awry, ‘That gate wants knocking up at the thimbles; it hangs so *saggy*.’

SAYPID, SAPPY, *a.* High or putrid. ‘It smells worse than any *sapid* meat.’ No doubt from ‘*Sapid*’ highly savoured.

SARCH, *v.* Search. I introduce this vulgarity to append to it a common saying of the country, upon the effects of the spring months on the health:

a British origin from ‘*Rhonten*’ (a dim of ‘*Rhont*,’) a *little* ‘frisker,’ or ‘gamboller,’ would be more satisfactory. The Italian ‘*Ronzino*’ a *very little* nag or horse, is perhaps a still better.

[78]

‘*March* will *sarch*,  
And *April* try;  
*May* will say  
If you shall live or die.’

SAUCY, *a.* Its *saucy* walking to-day, Miss.’

SAUCE, *v.* To abuse. ‘She *sauced* me ever so.’

SAYED OFF, CYED OFF, SCIED OFF, Strained. Applied to soup, gravy, or gruel, (from the old Assay,) ‘What is a sieve?’ said I to a child: ‘An if ye please, Sir, what ye *says* milk wie;’ was the answer.

SCAGGLE, *v.* To choke or strangle. To ‘*quooken*’ is used in the same sense.

SCITHE, SEITHE, SCIE, CIE, Bowl. A bowl to strain milk through.

SCANT, *ad.* Scarcely. ‘I get no sleep *scant*.’ A good old term.

SCANTLINGS. Thin joists. A technical term, probably from the Italian *schianto*: a piece cleft or cut in two.

SCITHARS, *s.* Scissors.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

SCOTCH, v. To stop, or stay. ‘Don’t *scotch* me now.’ Qu: Has the word *hopscotch*, i. e. a hop and then a *scotch*, it’s derivation from this? Johnson has ‘*Scotchhoppers*,’ from *Locke*, as authority for it’s use in this sense of ‘*hopscotch*.’

SCOUCH, v. To stoop. ‘I fear I shall hit my head against the roof.’—‘Why dunna ye *scouch*, then?’ An apparent corruption of ‘*slouch*,’ or ‘*crouch*.’

[79]

SCRANNY, a. ‘Lanky.’ Also ‘mad.’ ‘It’s enow to drive one *scranny*.’ ‘If she knew *to* it, t’would make her *scranny*.’

SCRAZE, v. To graze the skin. ‘I was not much hurt, but *scrazed* my hands.

SCRAT, v. For to scratch.

SCRATTLE, v. To scratch with a noise. ‘There’s that dog *scrattling* at the door.’ Also to make a shift, to strain, to scramble on in difficulties. ‘They manage to *scrattle* on.’

SCRATCHINGS, s. The cellular substance of the omentum of a pig. The part or skin that will not melt in *rendering* the *leaf of a pig*. The poor eat them with vegetables, when taken from the pan, in which the fat is melted.

SCRAWK, v. To scream. ‘Ye little *scrawking* thing!’ ‘What do ye *scrawk* for?’

SCRAWM, v. To throw for a scramble. ‘*Scrawm* a few *marls*,’ i. e. marbles:—also to scramble.

SCRIBE, v. SCRIBE, s. To scream or shriek. ‘I Heard such a *scrike*.’

SCROW, v. SCROW, s. Mark or scratch. To ‘*scrow* a chesse,’ is to mark it: i. e. to *scroll*.

SCRUNGE, v. To shrink. ‘When I touched the place he *scrunged*.’

SCUFF, s. Loose flesh on the back of the neck: pronounced ‘*scooff*,’ i. e. the *scarf* or *scurf*-skin—the loose epidermis of the neck.

SCUFFLE, s. A hurry. ‘To be in a *scuffle*.’

SCUFFLE, s. A kind of large harrow or scarifier. Called

[80]

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

also a '*scuffler*.' The Swedish word '*skuff*,' is the violent removal of anything out of its place—a *push* or *shove*.

SCUTTLE, or SKUTTLE, *s.* (a *scutella*.) A round, shallow, *shieldlike* basket, generally bound with iron plate crossways over the bottom, to carry coal in. Hence the common term '*coal-scuttle*,' though made of iron or copper.

SEED-HOPPER. The basket or long trough in which the sower carries his seed, in sowing. It is made of wood or wickerwork.

SEEN, *v.* For '*saw*.' 'I *seen* him.'

SEN, *pr. Self*, as '*His-sen*' and '*her-sen*;' himself and herself. A shepherd said of some sheep, which did not fatten so well as was expected: 'Lord, bless ye, they *worrin* theirsens to death with *warmint*, and I han baccared 'em; but its no use at all.' i. e., 'They tease,' (present tense) 'and torment themselves with vermin: and I have washed them with tobacco-water; but it is of no use.' The present tense is formed in this way—'They *worrin*:' i. e., 'They worry.' 'They *pushin*:' i. e., 'They push.' 'They *pullin* 'em up:' i. e., 'They pull them up.'

SENSED, *a.* Possessing one's senses. 'Poor thing, she's hardly *sensed*.'

SET, *v.* To stare at. 'They *set* me all dinner time.' 'He *sets* you so, as to put you out of countenance.'

'*SET POOR LIGHTS*,' *phr.* Give bad example, or, conduct themselves ill. 'They set poor lights.'

*SEVERAL. a.* A term connected with 'Wood,' near

[81]

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 'The *Several*-wood,' and derived no doubt from the nature of the tenure of the property. In agriculture, *severalty land* is land in an open-field state, and divided amongst *several*. In Law, there is, '*several Tail*,' ('*Tallium separatum*') land given and entailed severally to two: and the exception or plea taken to a writ against two persons or donees, as jointtenants, who are *several*, is called '*several-tenancy*.'

SHACK, *v.* To idle or lounge about. 'Such a one goes *shacking* about.'—(See the next word for origin.)

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

SHACK, *s.* 'He's a bit of a shack,' i. e. vagabond; like 'raffling.'\* I suspect this word, though perfectly naturalized here, is the native of another county.—I think I have accidentally discovered its origin in a copy of 'Les Termes de la Ley,' London, 1624. I have just read there the following explanation, under the word 'Shacke.' 'Shack' is a peculiar name of *Common* used in the countrey of

\* The old English word 'sharking,' or rather the verb to 'shark,' is probably a corruption of the words 'shack' and 'shacking;' instead of 'shacking,' coming from 'sharking,' as has been supposed here. Bailey has to 'shark up and down,' 'to go shifting and shuffleing about;' which is precisely the sense of this provincial expression: and he derives it (after Skinner) from the French 'chercher.' Skinner has conjectured also the Ang. Sax. 'scearan,' *scindere*, to shear, with both of which it has just as much to do as with 'Church' or 'Chapel.' Junius derives the word 'shark' from the Dutch 'schroken,' 'avide vorare,' and in the same language, 'shrock,' 'shorch,' and 'shurck' for a loose, idle impostor: he adduces also the derivatives 'escroc' Gal.: and 'scrocco,' Ital. from this source. 'Schurke' in Ger. is a knave, rogue, or scoundrel: and from this the word 'shirk' is no doubt derived.

[82]

Norfolke; and cattell to go to *Shacke*, is as much to say as to *goe at liberty*, or to *goe at large*. And this *Common*, called *Shacke*, which in the beginning was but in nature of a feeding, by cause of vicinage, for avoyding of suits in some places within this country, is by custom altered into the nature of common appendant or appurtenant, and in some places it retaineth its original nature.' Coke Lib. 7, Fol. 5. Since writing the above, I have found a shorter and more intelligible explanation of the word, in Blount's Law Dictionary, 3rd Ed. 1717. 'SHACK is a custom in Norfolk to have *common* for hogs, from the end of harvest till seed-time, in all men's grounds without controul.' *Coke's 7 Rep: fol. 5. Corbet's Case.*—And, in that county, 'To go at shack' is as much as 'To go at large.'

SHAM-THACK, *s.* A temporary thatching in case of rain.



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

SHARP, *a.* pronounced SHAPE. In his right senses or having the right use of his reason.

‘The chap a’nt *shape* nor his mother neither; she’s a *poor creetur.*’

SHARPS *s.* Fine bran.

SHEAR-HOG, or SHERROG. A male yearling sheep when shorn. Perhaps it may be as well to give here the several names assigned to sheep at different ages in this country.—

Lambs or a year old are called } males—‘*hogs,*’ ‘*hoggerils,*’ ‘*hoggets.*’  
} females—‘*tegs.*’

[83]

The same, after clipping, are called } males—‘*sherrogs,*’  
} females—‘*theaves.*’

In their second year, the male is called—‘*two-shear.*’

female ————‘*double-theave.*’

After this, the females and males indiscriminately are called ‘Wethers.’

SHEEDED, *p.* For ‘shed.’ ‘These self-sown oats have *sheeded.*’

SHERRY, or SHEARY, *a.* Having a coarse grass on it, of the name of ‘*shear-grass.*’

That land is very ‘*sheary*’

SHEAR-GRASS, or SHEER-GRASS, *s.* The name of a luxuriant coarse grass.

SHIFTY, *a.* SHIFTINESS, *s.* Restless. Said of a sick person. ‘He was very *shifty* all night.’

SHIRK, *v.* To shrug. ‘He shirked his shoulders.’

SHOCKLE, *v.* To shake or move out of his place.

SHOWELLING, *a.* Slipshod, slovenly; said more especially of farm-servants with their boots unlaced.

SHOG, *v.* To ‘*jog-trot,*’ or trot slowly. ‘He can go a *sharp* trot without showing lame; but he limps when you come to *shog* him.’

SHOOTERS, *s.* Round pieces of wood made to fit the ‘cheese-vat’ or chesford, and inserted between the cheese itself and the press.

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

SHOUTING (or 'HOOTING')-BOTTLE, *s.* The reapers or haymakers beer-keg, when just emptied by the last drinker, who gives a shout in token of it's being drained by the last swig.

SHUT or RID, (that is, 'SHOT.')

—'To get *shut* of a person,' 'A cart-load is *shot*,' when emptied down.

[84]

'*Shot-free*' is used by Shakspeare: i. e. out of shot's way; and has another origin. This is from the verb 'shoot,' in the sense of 'evict' or 'discharge;' and metaphorically to get rid of.

SHUTHER, *v.* To slip or slide. 'He *shuthered* down lower and lower.'

SIDDER, *v.* Is said of barley in malting. 'A little rain on the barley, after it is cut, does it good, and makes it *sidder*;' makes it grow in the cistern, and work better. 'A *sidder* pea' is a pea, that boils to a flour, probably originally nothing more than a *seether* or boiling pea; from the Saxon, '*seothan*.' '*Sidder*,' the verb may come from this source. The Laplanders have the word '*siddertet*,' to be *sprinkled*; as the Icelandic '*sitra*' to flow in a small stream, and '*sitra*' a little spring.

SIDE-HOOK, *s.* A hook used by the butcher, in 'dressing,' or setting his meat, in the form required.

SIDENED, *ad.* Crooked, or, on one side.—'I've dressed you all *sidened*.'

SIKE, *v.* To sigh, to gasp, 'siking and sobbing.'

SIN, *ad.* Since.

SING ROVINGS, *v.* To pur. 'Hark at the kitten, she's *singing rovings*.' '*Rovings*' are '*ravellings*,' or untwistings of silk or cotton, which make a noise somewhat like the purring of a cat; and may possibly be the derivation of the term.

SIT, *v.* Said of the moon at the 'Interlunium,' when she is invisible. 'The moon *sits*; it will be dark to night.'

SITHE, *v.* To sigh. Pronounce like 'blithe.'

[85]

SKEEN, *v.* To squint.

SKELPER, *s.* A tall lanky youth. ‘O my! what a *skelper* you are!’

SKELP, *v.* To run quickly, to go nimbly, to *skip*, (from which it is probably a corruption.) ‘The mare don’t go near the ground now; she *skelped* along uncommon.’

SKEP, or SKIP. A basket, (not confined to Leicestershire.) In Johnson, from Sax. *scep*.

SKERRY, and SKERRID. *s.* Grey or whitishmarl with a bluish tinge, lying in this neighbourhood, under and among the red marl. It burns into a brick as hard as stone.

SKERRIG or SKERRIG-STONE. *s.* A hardened claystone of the same material.

SKID-PANS and SLIPPERS, *s.* Slides to sheath, or, put under, the wheels of waggons going down hill.

SKILLY, *s.* A drink made of oatmeal and water with a little salt thrown in. The oatmeal is first *mashed* with a little cold water, and then used by the addition of hot water.

SKIMPY, *a.* Scanty,—too small. ‘What *skimpy* sleeves!’

SLACK, *v. a.* To quench the thirst. ‘I gave him a *soupp* of brandy and water to *slack* him.’ Evidently from ‘*slake*;’ but a word, which we have not. We use it of lime, that has been *watered* or *slaked*, in the term, ‘*slack*’—or, ‘*slacked-lime*.’

SLANG, *s.* A slip, or narrow length of land, running up between other and larger divisions of ground: generally a long intervening strip of land, even if divided by a hedge.

[86]

Probably, of the same origin with ‘*Schlank*’ Ger: long, slender, ‘*lank*,’ slim.

SLATE-RIBS, *s.* A joint of beef; from the lower part, or thin cut off the ribs.

SLATT, *v.* To drip, or run down. ‘Why the water’s *slatting* off your head, on to your collar.’

SLATY, *a.* Incrusted inside, as a kettle after long using. The cook at Leicester Infirmary told me, she ‘used the soft water, because the hard made the copper so *slaty*.’

SLAUN-BUSH, or SLAUN-TREE. The blackthorn. A corruption of ‘*Sloen-tree*,’ the plural of ‘*sloe*.’

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

SLEER, *v.* To swill or wash out.

SLICK, *v.* To run away.

SLICKING-STONE, *s.* 'Sharpening-bat' for scythes, made by glueing sand or emery on both sides of a flat piece of wood.

SLIM, *v.* To slip or pass quickly. 'I just *slimmed* by his window this morning.'

SLIPSIDE, *ad.* The left-hand side. 'He's gone to live on the *slipside* of Leicester i. e., to us, on the south side, on the Narborough side.

SLITHERING, *a.* Lounging about, and uncertain of purpose. 'He has been always an idle loitering man, and *slithering* loike.'

SLITHER, *v.* SLUR, *v.* To slide on the ice, or to slip.

SLUR, *s.* A slide.

SLURRER, *s.* A slider.

SLUDGE, *s.* Dark splashy mire.

[87]

SLUTGRATE, *s.* Grating on, or rather in, the hearth, through which the ashes fall, leaving the cinders for use. It serves as a cinder-sifter or riddle.

SMUDGE, *v.* and *s.* To cover with *mud* or dirt. 'He has had a fall from his horse, and is all *smudged*,' or 'smudge.'

SNAG, *s.* A three-cornered tear or rent in the clothes. Also a snail.

TO GO SNAGS, *phr.* 'To go snacks'—to go shares.

SNAG, *v.* To chide pettishly. 'Jane snarls and snags at Lizzy.' Also to tear in small holes. 'You've *snagged* your jacket.'

SNAILHORN, *s.* Snail shell.

SNASLING, *a.* or *p.* Snarling, snapping.

SNEATH, *s.* Handle of a scythe. Evidently Anglo Saxon *snæd*, 'falcis ansa,' and that from *snidan*, '*dolo*,' to hew, or cut out.

SNIPES, *s.* Icicles.

SNITHING. *a.* Nipping, cutting. 'A *bloshing* and *snithing* day,' 'A nipping and an eager air.' *Shak.* (*Ger.* 'Schneiden,' to cut. A. Sax. *snidan*: to cut.)

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

SNIVY, *a*, Rimy. Raw, and foggy with rime; almost 'snowy.' 'It's very cold and *snivy*.'

Sax. *sniwan*, to 'snow,' as if from *νιφω* '*ningo*.' Ger. 'schneien.'

SNOZY, *a*. Comfortable: better in health. 'How's your husband, to-day?' 'Well now, thank'ye Ma'am, he's very *snozy* to-day.' 'Snoozy' is also a vulgarism for sleepy, a *snooze* being a doze.

SNUFT, *s*. The projecting filaments on the top of a gooseberry, &c.

[88]

SNUFT, *v*. To shoot forth such filaments. 'The gooseberries were *snufted* a week ago.'

From the word '*snuff*,' or perhaps the Danish '*Snude*,' the tip or end of a thing, '*snout*.'

SOG, *s*. Mass of earth. 'If the whole *sog* had *corved* in upon him.'

SOIL, *v*. To '*soil* a horse,' is to give him green meat in the stable.

SOLID, *ad*. SOLIDLY, Really, truly, verily, indeed. 'I'm going up to your father's.—I am; *solid*.' 'Are you *solidly*?' A corruption of '*solemnly*.'

SOONER, *ad*. Rather. 'She's *sooner* better nor worse.'

SOOP, *s*. The common term for a drop, small quantity, or portion, of anything. 'We've had a good *soop* of rain to-night.'

SOOREY, *s*. Sirrah. A boy kicking about a hedgehog in the street, said to another boy, 'Shuddy loike to hae this here, soorrey?' 'Dade, shouddy, soorrey;' said the other, i. e., Indeed I should.

SOUGH, (pronounced *suff*.) *v*. and *s*. To drain—a drain.

SOUR, *a*. Coarse and gross, speaking of animals. 'She's deep in the brisket, but too *sour* in the neck.'

SPACKT, or SPACKED. *a*. '*Not Spackt*,' not quite in his wits, or, as it is here expressed, 'a poor *creetur*,' i. e., 'creature.' What this is corrupted or derived from, is not easy to say. Perhaps not quite '*compact*,' an ignorant corruption of '*compos*,' i. e., '*mentis*.' 'He is not quite *spacked*.'

SPANGS, *s*. Spurs or off-shoots from the root, the '*spangs* of a carrot: from '*fangs*.' Said of a tooth also.

[89]

SPINK, *s.* Chaffinch, or here called also 'pie-finch.'

SPINNEY, *s.* A small plantation. This word is not confined to Leicestershire, but it is rare out of *Mercia*. It occurs in Domesday-Book, (fol. 236, 6, 2,) where in mentioning Ashby Folville, there is described, '*Spinetum*, quarentenœ longitudinis et latitudinis.' The word, in Latin, I need not say, means a 'brake,' or thicket of thorns: 'Occultant *spineta* lacertos.' Virg. I fear '*dumetum*,' although dignified by Horace, had no other or better meaning originally; notwithstanding an attempt has been made to deduce it from  $\delta\gamma\mu\omicron\delta\varsigma$  and that from  $\omicron\pi\upsilon\varsigma$ . The Italians still have the word '*spineto*,' a 'brake.'

SPITTER, *s.* A drop of rain that dashes against the window.

SPLASH, *v.* To '*splash*' a hedge is to cut it off straight; not to '*plash*,' or interweave it, nor to lay it.

SPLASHER, and SLASHER, *s.* An instrument made to clip hedges with: having a blade like part of a scythe, or else a hook on a long handle.

SPOLE, *s.* A 'spole' of cotton is a small reel, or '*pirn*,' as it is called in the North, such as we find on a lady's work-table.

SPRITTLE, *v.* To tingle. 'The sore frets and *sprittles*.'

SQUELSH, *ad.* Much the same as '*bolsh*,' q. v.

SQUELT, *v.* To thrash or beat.

SQUENCH, *v.* To quench.

SQUILKER, SQUILKERING, SWILKER, Rumble, and rumbling noise, of liquid in the stomach. 'It *squilkers*.' 'I have a *squilkering* inside.' Peculiar

[90]

to dropsical people: also, sound of water in the shoes.

SQUINE, pron. SQOINE, *v.* To squint; also to cast sly glance.

SQUOZE, pret. of Squeeze.

SQUOSH, *v.* Crush or '*mosh*.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

STACK-FRAME, *s.* Called also '*Hovel-frame:*' the frame or platform, on which wheat and other grain are placed to form a rick.

STADDLE, *s.* Hay laid out in wide rows from the small cocks; (not *winrows,*) and from which it is collected with the prong for pitching.

STAFE, *s.* Spar, step, or round: the '*stafe*' of the chair, is the front spar, which joins the legs. This is pure Saxon: *stæf vectis, fulcrum:* and '*Staffel.*' Germ.

STAIR-HOLE. An opening or recess left in setting up a rick, for a man to receive the hay, as it is pitched to him from the load, so that he may convey it to those above him.

STALE, *s.* A handle, a '*mop-stale,*' a '*broom-stale,*' ('*Steel,*' Dutch: a handle.) In Johnson; but not in composition. The Dutch word means also '*stalk,*' or '*stem.*' The German word '*Stiel*' has also both meanings. It may be remarked, that the *sound* directs us to the Greek: in which we have, *στελεός, στελεα, στελεον, στελειη, στειλειόν,* and *στειλειαριου,* all for a '*handle,*' derived generally from '*στελλω*' to '*fit,*' or '*adapt.*'

STALL, *v.* To founder, or come to a stand, in dirt or mud. 'The roads were at one time, so bad in the park, that a waggon was *welly stalled,*' or rather '*stalleded.*'

[91]

STANK, *s.* A dam or *trunk,* across a stream. Our old word '*stang*' meant a *beam* or *spar* to carry anything: and might be the origin of the word: or possibly '*stanch.*'

STANKING, *s.* Materials for damming. 'You've got plenty of *stanking* there!' Johnson has the word '*stank,*' a dam, or '*bank,*' from the Saxon and Welsh. See previous word.

STANNEL, *s.* Kestrel. Corruption of '*Standgale,*' from resisting the wind.

STARNEL, *s.* Starling.

STARK, *ad.* Entirely, altogether; '*stark-dark,*' for '*stoneblind.*' Used still in '*stark-mad.*'

STARKARAGEOUS, *a.* Ardently bent upon; eager to obtain. 'If that clover is fenced off only with posts and rails, the cows will be '*starkarageous* to get at it.' No doubt a corruption of '*stark outrageous.*'

STARTUPS, *s.* Gaiters—'a pair of *startups.*'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

STARVED, *p.* Chilled through with cold. ‘The child’s welly clammed and *starved.*’

STEADS, and ‘Insteads,’ for instead.

STEER, *a.* Steep.

STEER, *v.* To deafen. ‘Do’nt *yorp* so, or you’ll *steer* us all:’—to confuse to bewilder. ‘You talk so quick, you quite *steer* me.’

STEM, *v.* To wade or walk through water. ‘Can you *stem* the canal near the bridge.’

STICKINGS, *s.* The neck or throat of beef.

STOCKED, *a.* Stopped in growth. ‘The lambs are almost *stocked* by the cold weather.’

[92]

STOCKY, *a.* Impudent, saucy, ‘You *stocky* little dog:’ also, obstinate, sulky, restive. ‘The horse is fed like a hunter; no wonder he’s so *stocky.*’

STODGE, *a.* Full, stuffed. ‘He’s quite *stodge.*’

STODGEFUL, and STODGY, *a.* Chuck, or *choke* full.

STOMACHFUL, *a.* Proud; so in common parlance, ‘A proud stomach.’

STON, *s.* Stone.

STARM, pronounced STORM. Applied to snow. ‘The *starm* was on the ground a mainy weeks:’ (An abbreviated metonymy from ‘*snow-storm.*’)

STOVIN, *s.* Stump. The part of a hawthorn, left in the hedge after cutting it down, or laying it: ‘He hurt his back by falling upon a *stovin.*’

STRAIGHT AWAY, pronounced also STREET AWEE, *ad.* Instantly, immediately. ‘I mun goo *street-awee.*’

STRAPPINGS, *s.* The last milk forced from the udder of the cow; and particularly rich in quality. The milking before the strappings is called the ‘*fore-milk.*’

STRAP, *v.* To draw out the last milk in milking.

STRETT, *a.* Deficient, or short of: ‘As you are so *strett* for speakers.’ Also, close, narrow, and tight. A man, speaking of a bullfinch, which he had stuffed for a specimen, said: ‘I stooffed him so *strett*, that it made the feathers stand oop.’

STRITE, *s.* The part of a field, where the plough turns; generally ploughed straight; the contrary way afterwards: ‘The crop here is not so good; it’s the *strite.*’



[93]

STRUTT, *s.* A state of swelling, or hardness; 'Using turpentine, makes my hands all of a *strutt*.' (*Strotzen*: Ger. to puff or swell. Danish '*strutter*,' to be puffed or swollen.)

STULTITIOUS, *a.* Sulky, ill-tempered.

STUNT, pronounced STOONT. A *tail*. A boy coming in with the tail of cow just slaughtered, said: 'Well, Missus, I'n brought ye the *stoont*.'

SUBTLE-MINDED, *a.* 'He was a very *subtle-minded* horse; and uncommon *hedgy*; he'd go at anything.'

SUCH. An expletive. 'If you wo'nt give me my priceloike, I wo'nt stay here haggling all day, and *such*.' *Britton*.

SUITY, *a.* Suitable, adapted, calculated for. 'She's very *suity* fur a nursery.'

'I SUPPOSE,' *v.* 'Well, I *suppose*,' corresponds generally with, 'Certainly,' 'Exactly so.' Sometimes it means 'Very possibly,' 'Most likely,' and occasionally implies doubt, 'That may be.' Also 'I understand,' 'I have heard.'

SURE, *a.* '*I'm sure*.' A kind of expletive. 'I do'nt know, *I'm sure*.' Also, for 'certainly not.' 'Won't this grow *here*?' '*I'm sure*,' *i. e.*, I am sure it will not.

SURRY, *a.* Sorry. Paltry, worthless.

SWABBLE, *v.* To vibrate with a noise, like liquids in a bottle: 'I heard the water *swabble* in her chest.'

SWALER, *s.* A person whose trade it is to prepare oats into grits, meal, &c.: from '*swealing*,' or '*swaling*,' *i. e.*, wasting or lessening the grain a little. '*Swale*' is an

[94]

old pret. and part, of to '*swell*;' but will not apply here as an etymology; the very contrary being done in this trade. So a candle was said to '*sweal*,' formerly: *i. e.*, to melt away: see next word.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

SWALE, *v.* The old word for 'melt' is commonly used here. 'There was plenty of matches in the house, and she knew it;—*which* she *blamed* the boy for *swaling* the candle:' i. e., in lighting it at the lire and melting it.

SWANK, *v.* SWANKING, *p.* To walk with an air,—an approach to a swagger. 'I met him *swanking* along the road, ever so genteel.'

SWARD, *s.* The rind of bacon.

SWARM, *v.* To get up a tree by clipping the trunk, and lifting yourself up. 'You may *swarm* it up to the branches, and then clamber on.' 'To *swarm* up the huge body of any of the great oaks, would have been impossible.' *Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau*, *p.* 263.

SWART, *s.* The black incrustation on a kettle or pot. (*Schwartz*: black. *Teut.*)

SWARTH, *s.* 'To be in the lowest *swarth*:' *phr.* i. e., to be grumbling and discontented. An expression borrowed from mowing, in which the last mower is obliged to keep up with the rest: 'He's always in the *lowest swarth*,' i. e., he's always dissatisfied.

SWAY, *v.* To feel giddy. 'His head *sways* so.'

SWAYING, SWEYING, *s.* Giddiness in the head. 'I've got such a *swaying* in the *yead*, that makes me feel *sideling* down.'

[95]

SWEAK, *s.* A crane for the fire.

SWELKER, SWILKER, *v.* To wave about, like water carried in an open vessel.

SWELTED, *a.* Heated. 'It's so warm! and Maria's very *swelted*.'

SWIFT, *a.* Fast consuming: 'The Snibston coal is very *swift*.' 'A *swift coal*' is the term always used near the collieries.

SWIGGLE, *v.* To drink freely.

SWILL, *s.* Hog-wash.

SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* The splinter-bar of a plough. '*Bend-traces* and *swingle-trees*.'

SWIPE, *s.* pronounced '*swoipe*: A stroke or blow—'I fetched him such a *swoipe*.'

SWIPPLE, *s.* The part of the flail, which thrashes or beats out the grain of corn.

SWIVEL, *v.* To go off sideways, obliquely. 'The horse *swivelled* off the road.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

SYKE, *v.* or SIKE, or SITHE, To sigh. Vid: Bailey

SYKE SICK, and SIKE, *a.* Applied to fields, lying on the boundary of the lordship. It seems, that Charyte, in his '*Rentale*,' has Latinized the word, or the word has been taken from his Latinity, '*Sica*.' (*J.R. Potter, Esq.*)

[96]

TABBER, *v.* To tap, pat, or strike quickly with the feet, or anything else. 'There are rabbits here, I'm sure, do'nt ye hear 'em *tabbering* in the hole?' A '*roind-tabberer*,' i. e. a '*rind-tabberer*,' is here the name of the woodpecker.

TA'EN, *v.* For 'took.' 'I *ta'en* him.'

TAIL-ENDS, *s.* i. e. of corn. The word originally came from the use of the old winnowing fan, or 'bag-fan,' so called here of old. The lighter and worse corn was blown farthest; and reserved by the farmer himself, as likely to spoil the sample.

TANK, *v.* To knock or pound—'*Tank* at the door.'

TANK, *s.* A blow or knock. 'She gave her head a *tank* against the post.'

TATCHIN-END, *s.* Cobblers-end.

TAW, *v. n.* To pull linen or any woven fabric in a wrong direction, and out of shape. 'This collar *taws* so, I can hardly cut it straight.'

TAWSY, *a.* Said of clover or hay, when it hangs heavily, and in tangled masses on the fork. 'How *tawsy* 'tis!' See the previous word.

TAZZ, *s.* A rough untidy head of hair. 'What a *tazz* you have! Do *put it tidy*.' Qu. Fr. '*Tas*' a *heap* or *knot*: or is it perhaps connected with '*tawsy*?'

TEAR, *v.* pronounced TEER, To smear or spread. '*Tear the treacle*:' i. e. spread it on the bread. This word is probably Danish origin, from '*tierer*,' to smear with tar.

TEARY, pron. TEERY, *a.* Sticky. 'Handling the sugar will make your hands *teary*:' or '*teery*.'

[97]

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

‘He can’t take the cart to-day, the ground’s so very *‘teary’* after the frost;’ i. e. heavy and clogging, from *‘tiere’* Dan. tar or pitch.

TEG, *s.* A ‘lamb-hog,’ or yearling sheep.

TO TELL TO, *phr.* To tell about. ‘Will you tell the master *to* this three-pence.’

TENT, *v.* Attend. ‘I can’t *tent* to stop now, loike.’

THACK, *s.* Thatch. ‘This *thack’s* a very bad’un, it lets the rain in.’

THACK, *v.* To thatch.

THACKER, *s.* Thatcher. ‘He *eats like a thacker.*’ ‘He’s *as hungry as a thacker;*’ are common phrases. So also; ‘He *goes like a thacker.*’

‘THACK AND MORTAR,’ *phr.* With all one’s might. ‘I’ve not done much work to-day, and I sha’nt do any to-morrow, for I’m going out: but I shall *set to, ‘thack and mortar’* the next day.’

THACK-SPARROW, *s.* The common house-sparrow.

THIMBLE, *s.* The ring, which receives the hook in the hinge of a gate, having two clamps or wings, which clip or go round the wood. Without these last, and when the ring is only at the end of a spike, which runs into the wood of the gate, it is called a *‘band.’* ‘*Hooks and bands,*’ but *‘gatehooks and thimbles.’*

THEAVES, *s.* Female yearling sheep.

THONE, *a.* Soft, applied by millers to corn not fit for grinding, on account of its softness. ‘It’s too *thone* to grind.’ ‘Some of it’s a good bit *thone.*’ Bailey calls it a North-country word, meaning ‘damp, moist, wet.’

[98]

It may be derived from the *Ang. Sax.* ‘Tho,’ ‘clay,’ to which the state of the corn bears a strong resemblance, or from the old Teutonic *‘tuncken,’* to dip or moisten. ‘Verbum,’ says Wachter a Francis fabricatum, e Græco τεγγω, vel Lat. ‘tingo.’ Unless as expressing the softest state of that, which is naturally hard, it may be nothing more than the old participle of to ‘thaw:’ From *‘Thawan’* Ang. Sax. *‘thawen,’* or *‘thone.’*

THONY, *a.* The same: ‘It is but a *thony* harvest, I fear.’

THRAVE, *s.* Twenty-four sheaves of corn.

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

THRICE-COCK, *s.* Mistle,—or Mistletoe—thrush.

THRALL, or THRAWL, *s.* Stand for a barrel or barrels; so called from its subjection. Sax.

THRIVE, *v.* To swell or grow larger. ‘How’s your leg, John?’ ‘Whoy, I verily think, *to thrives,*’ i. e., *it thrives.* Mr. Thompson gives us the sources of the word ‘*thrive;*’ the Gothic ‘*thrifa;*’ Swedish ‘*thrifwas;*’ Danish ‘*trive:*’ and Greek τρέφω. I know not from whence he has the first. The Swedish ‘*trifvas,*’ and the Danish ‘*trives,*’ to ‘*thrive,*’ or ‘*increase,*’ or ‘*grow,*’ are no doubt the origin of our word: and here we have its first meaning.

THROFF, *s.* Froth. ‘She have’nt so much *throff* at her mouth this morning.’

THROM, and THRUM, *pr.* From.

THRONG, or THRUNG, *a.* Busy, and as it is here expressed, ‘*put about,*’ ‘*hurried:*’ Swed. ‘*trang.*’

THROSTLE, *s.* Thrush.

[99]

THUNK, *s.* Thong: ‘A whitleather *thunk.*’

THURROW, *s.* Furrow.

THURRUCK, *s.* A heap: chiefly applied to dirt or *muck.*

TIDD, *Fond.* ‘The child’s so *tidd* of her little brother.’

TIFFLE, *v.* To wrangle or dispute sharply; almost to scuffle.

TIFFLING, *a.* ‘Fiddle-faddling:’ busy in little matters: ‘What are ye *tiffing* about?’ ‘She’s always *tiffing* about something.’ Said also of the movement of a hare, trotting off among the turnips. ‘I wonder you did’nt hit that hare, while she was *tiffing* along.’

TIFFLER, *s.* Is used of a person always actively and ingeniously employed: ‘*Tiffler Jack,*’ is a name given to a person of that description in a certain village.

TILL-DOWN, *s.* A zest or relish. ‘A nice *till-down*’ (Qu. *tickle-down.*

TIN-GAWN, *s.* A tin vessel or gallon, ‘*ga-on.*’

TIN, or TYNTE, Meadows near Gracedieu Abbey. This name embarrassed me for a long time, till I heard accidentally that the property had belonged to a Le Despenser,

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

who had been *attainted*. The meadows were called the ‘attainted,’ or ‘*attinied*, meadows; whence came, no doubt, the vulgar abbreviation ‘*Tin-meadows*.’

TOADLY, *a.* Quiet, gentle. Said of a cow. ‘She’s a nice *toadly* creature:’ corr. of ‘*towardly*.’

TOLDRUM, *s.* A corruption perhaps of ‘*tawdry*’ (itself a remarkable corruption of ‘*Slawdry*,’ or ‘St. Audrey,’ from the finery bought at St. Ethelred’s fair,) *finery*. ‘Come, put your *toldrum* by,’ said a mother to her daughter, whose work (some part of her dress) was lying in a chair near her. ‘They think of nothing but *toldrum* now a days.

[100]

TOMMY-LOACH, *s.* A stone-loach, a fish.

TO, *pr.* For. ‘I had turnips *to* my dinner.’

TONGUEY, *a.* An excellent word: ‘*linuax*,’ αθυρόγλωσσος, αθυρόστομος, i. e., *lavish of tongue* in prating or abuse. ‘Her’s so *tonguey*.’

TOTHER, *s.*, Pronounce the *o* as in ‘*totter*.’ Slime, spawn. Toads-‘*tother*,’ toad’s-spawn, frog’s-spawn.

TOTHERY, *a.* Slimy, gelatinous, viscous.

TOTT, *s.* A small drinking vessel.

TOTT, *v.* To hand drink round in such vessels.

TOWARDLY, *a.*, and ‘*Toadly*.’ Tame, quiet, gentle.

TOWN-ROUTING, *p.* Going gossiping about.

TRACE, *v.* To go one by one. ‘I have observed the sheep always *tracing* across the field before a storm.’

TRANGLE, *s.* Luck, chance, way. ‘Turn the pigs out, and let them take their own *trangle*.’ i. e., let them take their own way, and eat what they can get.

TRAVANT, *s.* Truant. ‘He’s playing *travant*.’ A corruption of ‘truant.’

TRONES, *s.* Steelyards. Johnson has ‘*Tronage*, money paid for weighing,’ but says nothing of the derivation. ‘*Trona*’ is the same as ‘*statera*:’ in old Low Latin, a beam or balance for weighing. London had its ‘*Tronator*’ who weighed the wool brought thither, and received his *tronage* for weighing.

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

TROOK, *v.* To give into: to give way to. 'He's been ill some time, but he never *trooked* till Thursday;' corruption of to '*truckle*'

TUMMIT. A turnip.

[101]

TUNE, *v.* To hum a tune. 'My children could *tune* before they could speak.'

TUNKY, TONKEY, *s.* Applied to a pig of a diminutive breed. 'A *tunky* pig:' with short legs, and deep carcase: probably from '*Tonquin*.'

TUNNY-BACK, *s.* A fish: '*thorn-back*.'

TURMOITHERING, *a.* Turmoiling. Vid. '*Moither*.'

TURN, *v.* To bear or 'keep out.' 'This coat will turn the weather.' 'This cow's more *nudgeling*, and I'll *turn* the weather.'

TUSSOCK, *s.* 'A *tussock* of grass,' i. e., a tuft.

TUTT, *s.* TO TAKE TUTT, *phr.* To take '*huff*,' or umbrage.

TUTTY, *a.* Touchy.

TWITCHELL, *s.* A narrow passage or alley between houses.

TWIZZLE, A round about. Lat. '*ambages*' 'There be so many turns and *twizzles*.'

UNBINGE, *v.* To dry up, to shrink by drying or heat. 'I think this tub leaks:' 'Yes; it does: being in the hot room *unbinges* it so.' See Binge.

UNDERMIND, *v.* Vulg. To undermine.

UNDERMINDED, *a.* Underhand, mean, cunning. 'An *underminded*, nasty trick.'

UNFETTLED, *a.* Restless. 'She was very sleepless and *unfettled* all night.' A corruption probably of '*unsettled*.'

[102]

'I was in a frightful *unfettled wob* when I was going to America.'

UNGAIN, *a.* Large, awkward, unwieldy. Said of a person, and of a potatoe.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

UNKED, here UNKID, and UNKIT. *a.* Lonely, desolate, painfully solitary. Junius, as well as Johnson, derives it from ‘uncouth;’—“ignotus, rudis, novus, insuetus, alienus. A. S. ‘uncuth’ easdem habet significations; et componitur ex ‘un’ and ‘cuth:’ q. v. in ‘Couth,’ &c.”—But here is no ‘solus,’ ‘solitarius,’ the real meaning.—In my opinion, the word ‘uncoth,’ ailing, or, languid,—would be quite as good a derivation. I should venture, however, to think, that the word ‘unked,’ or ‘unkid’ has it’s origin from one or other of these three sources.

1st.—‘Un’ and ‘cyththe,’ *sine familiaritate vel cognatione:* a state certainly most *unkid*.

2ndly.—‘Un’ and ‘cyta’ or ‘cute:’ *sine tugurio, sine cubiculo,* or rather ‘un’ and ‘cott’—*sine domo*— a state still more *unkid*.

The compound here is quite in analogy with the genius of the A. S., and indeed of the Teutonic languages in general. The Germans also can compound with ‘ohne,’ without, which is the same privative in fact with ‘un.’ Of this ‘ohnmacht’ is an example; although they generally use ‘un’ or ‘auf’ as the preposition of privation.

Bailey has ‘unkward’ and ‘unkwardness’—but no derivation: corruptions probably of ‘awkward’ and ‘awkwardness,’ which appear to me the proper derivatives of ‘uncuth’ A. S., uncouth or awkward.

[103]

3rdly.—There are in this country many names of places with the appendage ‘cott’—a small house—added to them; and among the rest occurs not unfrequently the compound—‘Huncot,’ or ‘Huncote,’ i. e., ‘ane-cott’ or ‘one-cot, meaning a single—lone—‘*odd*’ house, as it is called here. This name and fact in past times and places,—where the country was very thinly peopled,— might not unnaturally supply a metaphorical epithet for that which was solitary, unsocial, uncomfortable.

US, *pr.*, For our: ‘We’en had *us* dinners.’

USED, *p.* ‘Had used,’ for the preterite, ‘used.’ ‘I had used to could.’ I used to be able.

UTIC, *s.* Whinchat, so called from its note.



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

VARNISH, *v. n.* To grow fat. 'That horse'll varnish in the spring.' Also, '*barnish.*'

VARNISHED, *p.* A farmer's wife said, 'that a girl she had taken quite thin, was become fat and *varnished.*' Perhaps more commonly *barnished.*

VAST, *s.* A great quantity, heap, or number. 'A *vast* of people.' 'A *vast* of corn.' 'A *vast* of muck.'

VENOM, *a.* Dry and hard. 'I was quite mawled with walking, the ground was so *venom.*'

VIPER, *s.* Used by labourers always, for '*fibre,*'

[104]

WADGEUCK, or WADJOCK, *v.* A small quantity, 'You've got a good lot of coals there.' 'Yes; I've got a little *wadjock.*'

WANGLING, *a.* Weak, loose, unsafe; said of a horse. 'It's a poor *wangling* thing.' i. e., lumbering.

WANK, *s.* A violent knock or blow.' She used to go such a *wank* at the door;' i. e., to get in.

WANKLE, *a.* Wan, sickly. 'The child looks so pale and *wankle.*' i. e., weakly.

WAP, *v.* To beat. Vulgarism to '*whop.*'

WARL, *s.* See Wharl.

WAS, *v.* In the sense of *went.* 'I never *was* from Peckleton to Leicester afore.' So the French: 'Je *fus* a l'Opera hier au soir.'

WASHING-PEGS, *s.* Clothes-pegs. Both omitted by Johnson.

WASTY, *a.* Consumptive. 'A *wasty* family,' i. e., subject to decline or consumption. Said also of the head, when confused or swimming, as it is called. 'I'm pretty well except my head; and that's so *wasty,*' See *Westy.*

WATCHET, *a.* Wetshod; common elsewhere.

WATER-CROFT, *s.* Corruption of '*caraffe*' decanter. Not in Johnson, but common.

WEARIFUL, *a.* Wearisome, tedious.

'WE,' and WER, *pr.* 'Our.' 'We'll go and get *wer* dinners.' 'We heave'nt had *we* teas.' 'Teas,' 'Dinners,' 'Broths,' thus used are always plural.

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

WEED, *v.* Corruption of 'Wade,' to bathe. 'I'm going to *weed* in the *pit*.' i. e., pond.

[105]

WEEZELING, or WIZZLING, *a.* For '*whizzling*,' careless, thoughtless. 'A *wizzling* wench.'

WEEZELING, *s.* 'That rum has given me such a *weezeling* in my head i. e., giddiness, swimming.

WEIGHT, *v.* To depress, dispirit. 'It *weighted* me so, I could not do any work.'

WELL, *ad.* A common expletive, commencing a sentence. 'How are you to-day?' 'Well! I'm still *croffling*.' 'Well! I do'nt know.'

INDIFFERENT WELL, VERY NOT WELL, Colloquial, vulgarisms for 'pretty well, 'very ill,' and moderately well. 'Nothing to be *cracked* of.' i. e., to be boasted of.

WELL-DRAG, *s.* A three-pronged drag to bring the bucket up when it falls in.

WELLY, i. e., Well nigh. 'Dirty from top to bottom *welly*.'

WESTY, *a.* Giddy, confused. 'My head's very *westy*, and bad.' Qu. 'yesty.'

WETTLING. For 'wattling.'

WHANG, *v.* To pull along with ease and rapidity. 'She'll *whang* it along;' said a man of a mare, I was going to buy: but whose strength for my four-wheeled carriage I doubted.

WHANG, *s.* Blow, or *bang*.

WHARL, *s.* WHARLER *s.* Burton says of the Leicestershire expression, 'Carleton *'warlers'* or *'harlers'* that they are so called from their uttering their words with much difficulty, and *'wharling'* in the throat: and that they

[106]

cannot well pronounce the letter R. I presume they had what is called the Northumbrian 'bur.' Grose has '*wharling* in the throat,' so explained; as among the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its environs; called in some places '*harling*.' North. See appendix of Leicestershire 'sayings,' &c.

WHEE, *s.* Whey.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

WHIFFLE, *v.* To whisk: 'the wind will *whiffle* the snow together.'

WHIFFLE, *v.* To shift, said of the wind. 'The wind *whiffles* so.' A good old English word.

WHINGEL, or WHINJEL, *v.* To whine. 'The child did nothing but hoot and *whinjel* after me.' (Soft *g.* *Whinjel.*) Also to worry with complaint. 'He *wingeled* ever so, about that half-penny. He was *whingeling* about it all the evening.'

WHINGELING, *a.* Peevish, fretful. 'The child's very *whingeling.*' Also, puny, sickly. 'He's but a *whingeling* lad.'

WHIPPERTY, *a.* Slight in figure, slim and brisk. 'A *whipperty* woman,' is a bustling slender female. We trace this term in the vulgar expression for a thin, active lad, a *whipper-snapper.*

WHISKET, or WISKET, *s.* Small flat basket.

WHIT-LEATHER, *s.* Horse-skins cured 'white,' not tanned: used to make 'hedge-mittens,' *q. v., &c.:* cut also into strips to tie and patch up cart harness. 'Beef as tough as *whit-leather,*' prov.

[107]

WHIT-TAW, *s.* A cart harness-maker, or mender. 'A *whit-taw* is to a sadler, what a cobbler is to a shoemaker:—a cobbling saddler.

WIDDLE, *v.* To move loosely about. 'The rope *widdles* about so. We have the word in the colloquial '*widdle-waddle.*' Such words have their root probably in the German '*wedeln,*' to '*wag the tail,*' to '*fan,*' or *move about.*'

WIFF, *s.* Withe. '*Willow-wiffs.*'

WIGGEN-EAR, *s.* Same as '*battle-twig,*' an ear-wig. Also '*Wignear.*'

WIM-WOM, *a.* Round about, circuitous. 'There's so many *wim-wom* roads up there.'

WIM-WOM. *s.* A bird-clack, or cherry-clack to frighten birds from the fruit or seed.

WINTER-PROUD, *a.* An epithet of grain in the blade in winter, when too forward or luxuriant; and which consequently falls off in the spring.

WIS-SELLS, *pr.* Ourselves. Corruption.

The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)

WITTOR, *s.* *Whittawer*, see '*Tawer*,' Johnson. A dresser of leather, or rather of '*white-leather*,' or '*alum-leather*,' to distinguish it from '*tan-leather*' dressed with bark. (A. Saxon '*hwit-tawere*,' the very word: '*coriorum dealbator*'—says Lye: but rather '*corii albi faber*.'

WITTERING, *a.* Wearisome, tedious. 'He's so *wittering*'

WIZZLE, *s.* A weasel.

WIZZLE-PATED, *a.* Giddy, hare-brained.

WONG. Termination of names of fields. '*Flit-wong*.' '*Long-furlong-toong*.' '*Hard-acre-wong*.' Ang. Sax.

[108]

'*wong*' and '*wang*,' a field or plain. '*Flit-wong*' is the field that gives the *choice milk*, flet or fliete—*wong*. '*Flit-milk*,' however, in Norfolk is *skim-milk*. \* Icelandic '*Fleyti*,' to skim off the top liquor.

WOODSPITE, *s.* Woodpecker, i. e., woodspit, or woodpiercer, ('*spitu*' Ang. Sax. a spit.)

WOONDERFUL, *ad.* This adverb is used to express, what is described in some counties by the word '*uncommon*,' used also adverbially;—viz., superlatively, transcendingly, beyond all description, 'Old Daniel swore *woonderful*: no one in Hinckley could swear like Old Daniel.'

WORM-STALL, *s.* Worm-cast: dirt thrown up by the worms; from the A. S. '*stæl*' or '*stal*,' a 'place,' or 'state:'—we have the word in '*laystall*,' to '*install*,' &c.

WORT-SIEVE, *s.* A sieve used to sift wort or beer through.

'HIS OWN WORTHY,' *phr.* Convalescent. 'How's your husband, this morning?' 'Thank ye, Sir; he's not his *own worthy* yet.'

WULL, *v.* The constant form of '*will*.' As in the saying here respecting the effects of 'full' and 'change' of the moon upon, the weather—

'Saturday '*Change*,' and Sunday '*Full*'

Never did good, nor never *wull*.'

Pronounce the 'u' in both as in '*gull*' and '*dull*.'

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

\* The old expression was '*flotter-milk*,' skim-milk; from the old verb 'flote,' or 'float,' as in the legal term '*flotson*,' goods shipwrecked and floating in the water.

[109]

YAFFLE, *s.* The woodpecker.

YAFFLE, YAFFLING, *v.* To yelp, or bark like a little dog. *p.* 'A *yaffling* little cur.'

YAMBERING, *a.* Scolding. Goes generally with '*natlering*,' which see.

YANK, *v.* To squeal, or utter a cry of pain or annoyance, like a child. 'The babby never *yanked* or cried, when I washed it.'

YARDBAND, *s.* A tape or silk for measuring.

YARDWAND, *s.* A yard rod for measuring. In Johnson, yard rod.

YEAOW, *v.* A farmer told a friend of mine, that a gentleman, well known in the annals of Fox-hunting, attempted to bully him by riding over his land, against his expressed desire. 'And so,' says he, 'I up to him *nextwizz*, and says I, 'Do *yeaow* mane to bully me? *Yeaow*, who ha'nt got an acre o' land in the county? *Yeaow* come here to bully me? So I *yeaowed* him out o' the field.' *Tutoyer* Fr. and *Dutzen* Ger. might be thought to have some little affinity to this term.

YEDD, *s.* Head.

YELM, *s.* As much corn in the straw, as can be embraced by both arms.

YER, *pr.* You. 'You're a bigger fool, nur oi took *yer* to be.'

YETTERS, or YETTUS, *ad.* Yet. 'Not *yetters*, Ma'am.' 'I've not been *yetters*; but I'll go *nextwizz*,' i. e., directly.

YORP, *v.* To talk rather boisterously. A farmer's daughter, was talking largely, and loudly to some friend, when

[110]

her mother reproved her thus; 'Molly, my dear, don't *yorp* so.' 'He could'nt hear himself speak, they kept on *yorping* so.' This may be, most likely, a variety of '*yelp*:' or

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

'yarg:.' Icel. *Jargan* and *Jarg*, (from which our word 'Jargon' comes,) mean in Icelandic, 'a tiresome repetition of anything.'

YOWT, v. To yelp, or bark: 'I yeard the dogs *yowling*.' a variety of 'hoot.'

[NP]

LEICESTERSHIRE  
SAYINGS AND PROVERBS,  
With explanations,  
RECORDED BY FULLER,  
IN HIS  
"WORTHIES OF ENGLAND;"  
AND QUOTED  
BY RAY, GROSE, &c.

[NP]

LEICESTERSHIRE  
SAYINGS AND PROVERBS.

'*Bean-belly, Leicestershire.*'—So called from the great plenty of that grain, growing therein. Yea, those of the neighbouring countrys use to say merrily, '*Shake a Leicestershire man by the collar, and you shall hear the beans rattle in his belly.*' But those Yeomen smile at what is said to rattle in their bellies, whilst they know good silver ringeth in their pockets.

'*If Bever hath a cap, you churls of the vale look to that.*'—That is, when the clouds hang over the towers of *Bever-Castle*, it is a prognostic of much rain and moisture, to the much endangering that fruitful vale, lying in the three counties of *Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham*.

'*Bread for Borrough-men.*'

'*At Great Glenn there are more dogs, than honest men.*'—'*Carleton-wharlers.*'—So called from a rattling in their throats. Burton says, that it has been remarked of the

*The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)*

natives of this place, that they have a harsh and rattling kind of speech, uttering their words with much difficulty,

[114]

and ‘wharling’ in the throat, and cannot pronounce the letter R. It is, however, said, that the present generation have got over this impediment.

*‘I’ll throw you into Harborough field.’*—a threat for children, Harborough having no field.

*‘Put up your pipes, and go to Lockington wake.’*—Lockington stands in the utmost north angle of the shire, upon the confines of Derby, and Nottinghamshires, near the confluence of the Trent and Soar. Probably this was a saying to a troublesome fellow desiring to take himself off to a great distance.

*‘The last man that he killed keeps hogs in Hinckley field.’*—Spoken of a coward, that never durst fight.

*‘He has gone over Asfordby bridge backwards.’*—Spoken of one, that is past learning. Probably the point of this lies in the equivocal word ‘Ass.’

*‘Like the Mayor of Hartle-pool you cannot do that.’*—Ray places this among the Leicestershire Proverbs, but it rather seems to belong to Durham, Hartlepool being within that bishoprick. The sense of it is, You cannot work impossibilities; an allusion to the following story. A mayor of a poor corporation, desirous to show his former companions, that he was not too much elated by his office, told them, that though he was Mayor of that Corporation, he was still but a man, there being many things that he could not do.

*‘Then I’ll thatch Groby pool with pancakes;’*—said of something improbable.

*‘For his death there is many a wet eye in Groby pool.’*—

[115]

That is; No eyes are wetted by tears for him. Spoken of a person, not much esteemed or regarded.

**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

'In and out, like Billesdon, I wote.'—A scattered irregular village.

'A Leicestershire plover,' i. e., a Bag-pudding.

'Bedworth beggars.'

'The same again quoth Mark of Bellgrave.'

'What have I to do with Bradshaw's windmill?' i. e., What have I to do with another man's business?

'He leaps like the Bellgiant, or devil of Mountsorrel.'—About Mountsorrel or Mountstrill, says Peck, the country people have a story of a giant, named Bell, who once, in a merry vein, took three prodigious leaps, which they thus describe. At a place, (thence ever after called Mountsorrel,) he mounted his sorrel horse, and leaped a mile to a place, from it since named 'One leap,' now corrupted to *Wanlip*: thence he leaped another mile to a village called *Burstall*, from the bursting of both himself, his girts, and his horse: the third leap was also a mile; but the violence of the exertion and shock killed him; and he was there buried, and the place has ever been denominated *Bell's-grave*, or *Bellgrave*. This story seems calculated to ridicule those tellers of miraculous stories called '*Shooters in the long bow*.'

'There are more whores in Hose, than honest women in Long Clawton.'—Hose and Long Clawton are neighbouring villages within a mile of each other. *Howes* or *Hose* is but a small place. *Long Claxton*, *Clayston*, or *Clawston*, is a very large one; near a mile long. Travellers,

[116]

when they come in sight of these two places, are generally entertained with this coarse proverb: and at first considering the different sizes of the two places, are apt to be surprised at the oddness of the assertion: but the '*double entendre*' lies in the word *Hose*, which here is meant to signify stockings; so that the assertion is, that there are more whores who wear stockings, than honest women dwelling in *Long Clawton*.

'Hog's Norton, where Pigs play on the organ.'—The true name of the town, according to Peck, is *Hock's Norton*, but vulgarly pronounced *Hogs Norton*. The organist to this parish church was named *Piggs*.



**The Salamanca Corpus: Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs (1848)**

*'The same again, quoth Mark of Bellgrave.'*—This story is said to be an allusion to an ancient Militia-officer in Queen Elizabeth's time, who, exercising the Company before the Lord Lieutenant, was so abashed, that, after giving the first word of command, he could recollect no more, but repeatedly ordered them to do the same again.

Printed by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Leicester.