

A Dictionary of the
**KENTISH
DIALECT**

'A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms: in use in the county of Kent' by W.D.Parish and W.F.Shaw (Lewes: Farncombe,1888)

'The Dialect of Kent: being the fruits of many rambles' by F. W. T. Sanders (Private limited edition, 1950). Every attempt was made to contact the author to request permission to incorporate his work without success. His copyright is hereby acknowledged.

'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms' : in use in the county of Kent by W.D.Parish and W.F.Shaw (Lewes: Farncombe,1888) Annotated copy by L. R. Allen Grove and others (1977)

'The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century by Richard Morris' (Reprinted from Archaeologia Cantiana Vol VI, 1863)

With thanks to the Centre for Kentish Studies, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent

Database by Camilla Harley

Layout and design © 2008 Kent Archaeological Society

'OD RABBIT IT

od rab-it it

interj. A profane expression, meaning, "May God subvert it." From French 'rabattre'.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

AAZES

n.pl. Hawthorn berries - S B Fletcher, 1940-50's; Boys from Snodland, L.R A.G. 1949. (see also Haazes, Harves, Haulms and Figs)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 1

ABED

ubed

adv. In bed. "You have not been abed, then?" Othello Act 1 Sc 3

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 1

ABIDE

ubie-d

vb. To bear; to endure; to tolerate; to put-up-with. Generally used in a negative sentence as: "I cannot abide swaggerers" 2 Henry 4, Act 2 Sc 4

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 1

ABITED

ubei-tid

adj. Mildewed. (see also Bythe)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 1

ACHING-TOOTH

n. To have an aching-tooth for anything, is to wish for it very much. "Muster Moppett's got a terr'ble aching-tooth for our old sow."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 1

ACKLE

vb. The only meaning attached to this word is that anything of a mechanical nature will, or will not, work. "My old watch won't ackle no-how!" "I got my cycle to ackle all right after giving the free-wheel a good oiling."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 1

ACT-ABOUT

vb. (1) To play the fool. "He got acting-about, and fell down and broke his leg."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 1

ACT-ABOUT

vb. (2) "Stop acting-about; stop skylarking." - West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 1

ACT-THE-GIDDY-GOAT

phr. To act foolishly. West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 1

ADDLE-HEADED

adj. Stupid; thoughtless. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

ADDLE-PATE

n. A foolish person. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

ADDLE-PLOT

n. A person who spoils any amusement. - South Kent

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

ADDLE-POOL

n. A pool or puddle, near a dungheap, for receiving the fluid from it. - South Kent.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

ADLE

ad-l

adj. Unwell; confused. "My head's that adle, that I can't tend to nothin'."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 1

A-DOIN'

vb. Doing is here prefixed by "A", and the "G" of doing cut out. "What be ye a-doin' of Bob?"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 1

ADRY

udrei-

adj. In a dry or thirsty condition.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 2

AFEARED

ufee-rd

prep. Affected with fear or terror. "Will not the ladies be afeared of the lion?" A Midsummer Night's Dream, Act 3 Sc1

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 2

AFORE

ufoa'r

prep Before

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 2

AFTERMATH

n. The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay; called also Roughings. - Maidstone district. J.H.Bridge. (see also Aftermath, Fog)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

AFTERMEATH aaft-urmee-th

n. The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay; called also Roughings. (see also Aftermath, Fog)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 2

AGAINST

adv. By the time that. "Get it ready against I come back." - R Cooke

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

AGHTEND

n. Eighth. 'The Old Kentish numerals, as exhibited in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are identical with the Northen forms, but are no doubt of Frisian origin.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 21

AGIN urgin-

prep. Against; over-against; near. "He lives down de lane agin de stile."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 2

AGREEABLE urgree-ubl

adj. Consenting; acquiescent. "They axed me what I thought an't, and I said as how I was agreeeable."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 2

AIREY

adj. A word denoting a particular type of weather; the meaning is:- windy, or blustery; cold and gusty wind. "It be a roight airey day today mairt!" "The way the old sun be a-goin' down looks loike being airey weather for tomorrow."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 1

AIRY

n. The Area of a house. - Mrs Allen, c 1920. "One two three, olairy, My ball's down the airy. Don't forget to give it to Mary. Not to Charlie Chaplin." Ball game in West Kent and South East London in 1920's - London Street Games, Norman Douglas.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

AKERS

ai-kurz

n.pl Acorns

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 2

ALEING

ai-ling

n. An old-fashioned entertainment, given with a view to collecting subscriptions from guests invited to partake of a brewing of ale.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 2

ALE-SOP

ai-lsop

n. A refecton consisting of toast and strong ale, hot; customarily partaken of by the servants in many large establishments in Kent on Christmas day.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 2

ALL-A-MOST

au-lumoast

adv. Almost.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 2

ALLEMASH-DAY

al-imash

n. French, À la mèche. The day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers begin to work by candle-light.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 2

ALL-FOURS

n. A well-known game at cards; said by Cotton in 'Compleat Gamester' 1709, p 81 to be "very much played in Kent". - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 2

ALL-ON

adv. (1) Continually. "He kep all on actin'-about, and wouldn't tend to nothin'." (see also All-on (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 2

ALL-ON

adv. (2) Continually. "He kep all on actin'-about, and wouldn't tend to nothin'." - L.R.A.G. (see also All-on (1))

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 2

ALLOW

vb. To consider. "He's allowed to be the biggest rogue in Faversham."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 2

ALLOWANCE

n. An allowance; bread and cheese and ale given to the wagoners when they have brought home the load, hence any recompense for little jobs of work.- R.Cooke. (see also 'lowance)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 2

ALLWORKS

n. The name given to a labourer on a farm, who stands ready to do any and every kind of work to which he may be set.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 2

ALONGST ulongst-

prep. On the long side of anything.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

ALUS ai-lus

n. An ale-house. "And when a goodish bit we'd bin We turned to de right han; And den we turned about agin, And see an alus stan." - Dick and Sal, st 33

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AM

Used for are; as - "They'm gone to bed." (see also Them)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AM YE

vb. Are you. "What am ye a-doin' of a-chasing them there chickens about?"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 1

AMENDMENT u'men-munt

n. Manure laid on land. (see also Mendment)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AMMUT-CAST am-ut kaa-st

n. An emmet's cast; an ant-hill. (see also Emmet's cast)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AMON ai-mun

n. A hop, two steps, and a jump. (see also Half-amon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AMONST THE MIDLINS

adv. phr. In pretty good health. "Well, Master Tumber, how be you gettin' on now?" "Oh, I be amongst the middlins!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AMPER amp-ur

n. A tumour or swelling; a blemish

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AMPERY amp-uri

adj. Weak; unhealthy; beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese. (see also Hampery.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AN

prep (1) Frequently used for of. "What do you think an't?" "Well, I thinks I wunt have no more an't."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

AN

prep. (2) On. "Put your hat an." "An" was the genuine West-Saxon or Southern form of "on", (it is also the Old Saxon form). They joined it to nouns and adjectives, as we now do, but like our article 'an', it became 'a' when used before a word commencing with a consonant. Thus they said "an eve", "an urth", "an east", for "in the evening, on the earth, in the east"; but "afoot, afire, aright". It was employed more frequently than at present, and nothing is more common than "a summer", "a winter", "a land", "a water", "a first", "a last" for in winter etc.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 9

ANDIRONS and-eirnz

n.pl. The dogs, brand-irons, or cob-irons placed on either side of an open wood fire to keep the brands in the places. Called end-irons in the marginal reading of Ezek.Ch 40 v 43 (see also Brand-irons, Cob-irons, Firedogs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

ANENTS unents-

prep. Against; opposite; over-against.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

ANEWST unents-

adv Over-against; near.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

ANNIT

Corruption of "Is it not" or "Isn't it", into the slang term "Aint it", and moulded into the Wealden brogue as "Annit". "Look at that rainbow, mairt. Annit a wonderful soight!" Another corrupt form is Ennet, though this word is not used as commonly as Annit. These words should not be confused with Ammet and Emmet, well-known Wealden dialect words meaning the insect Ant.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 2

ANOINTED unoi-ntid

adj. Mischievous; troublesome. "He's a proper anointed young rascal," occasionally enlarged to: "The devil's own anointed young rascal."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 3

ANOTHER-WHEN

adv. Another time.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 4

ANTHONY-PIG ant-uni pig

n. The smallest pig of the litter, supposed to be the favourite, or at any rate the one which requires most care, and peculiarly under the protection of St. Anthony. (see also Dannel, Dan'l, Runt)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 4

ANVIL-CLOUDS

n.pl. White clouds shaped somewhat like a blacksmith's anvil, said to denote rain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 4

APS aps-

n. (1) An asp or aspen tree (see also Eps)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 4

APS aps-

n. (2) A viper. "The pison of apses is under their lips."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 4

AQUABOB ai-kwa'bob

n. An icicle (See also Cobble, Cock-bell, Cog-bell, Icily)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 4

ARBER aa-ber

n. Elbow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 4

ARBITRY

aa-bitri

adj. Hard; greedy; grasping; short for arbitrary.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

AREAR

u'ree-r

adj. Reared-up; upright

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

ARKIES

n.pl Ears. One ear is an Arkie. "Aint young Jesse got big arkies." "You want to open your arkies a bit more then you'd hear what I'm a'saying of to ye!" "I've got a painful cold in my left arkie." (see also Weekers)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 2

ARRANT

n. An errand. "To get an arrant" - to go on an errand, i.e. for groceries, etc. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 4

ARRIVANCE

urei-vuns

n. Origin; birthplace. "He lives in Faversham town now, but he's a low hill (below-hill) man by arrivance." (see also Rivance)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

ARTER

aa-tur

prep. After. "Jack and Jill went up the hill To fetch a pail of water; Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Jill came tumbling arter."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

AS

Is often used redundantly. "I can only say as this - I done the best I could." "I reckon you'll find it's as how it is."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

ASHEN-KEYS

ash-nkee-z

n.pl. The clustering seeds of the ash tree; so called, from their resemblance to a bunch of keys.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

ASIDE

usei-d

prep. By the side of. "I stood aside him all the time."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

ASPRAWL

usprau-l

adj. Gone wrong. "The pig-trade's all asprawl now."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 4

ASTRE

aast-ur

n. A hearth. Lambarde - Perambulation of Kent, Ed. 1596, p 562, states, that in his time this word was nearly obsolete in Kent, through still retained in Shropshire and other parts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

AUGUST-BUG

au-gust-bug-

n. A beetle somewhat smaller than the May-bug or July bug

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

AV

prep. Of. "I ha'ant heerd fill nor fall av him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

AWHILE

u'wei-l

adv. For a while. "He wunt be back yet awhile, I lay."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

AWLIN

au-ln, au-n

n. A French measure of length, equaling 5ft. 7ins, used in measuring nets

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

AX

n. (1) The Axel-tree (see also Yax)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

AX

vb. (2) To ask. This is a transposition - aks for ask, as waps for wasp, haps for hasp, etc. "I axed him if this was the way to Borden." "Where of the seyde acomptantis ax allowance as hereafter foloyth." - Accounts of the Churchwardens of St Dunstan's, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

BACCA

n. Tobacco; foreshortened word, with the O corrupted to A. "Gies (give us) a nip o' bacca, George. I'm fair run right out moiself." (see also Barker)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 5

BACKENING

bak-uning

n. A throwing back; a relapse; a hindrance

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

BACKER

bak-ur

n. A porter; a carrier; an unloader. A word in common use at the docks.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

BACK-OUT

bak-out

n. A backyard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

BACKPART

bak-paart

n. The back, where part is really redundant. "I shall be glad to see the backpart of you," i.e. to get you gone. "I will take away Mine hand and thou shalt see My backparts; but My face shall not be seen." - Ex.odus Ch 33 v 23

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 5

BACKSIDE

bak-seid

n. A yard at the back of a house. 1590 - 1592 - "It'm allowed to ffrencham for mendinge of a gutter, and pavement in his backside . . . 19d." - Sandwich Book of Orphans. 1611 - "And he led the flock to the backside of the desert" - Exodus Ch 3 v 1 (see also Backway)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 6

BACKSTAY

bak-stai

n. (1) The flat piece of wood put on the feet in the manner of a snow-shoe, and used by the inhabitants of Romney Marsh to cross the shingle at Dungeness. (see also Backsters)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 6

BACKSTAY

bak-stai

n. (2) A stake driven in to support a raddle-fence. (see also Backsters)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 6

BACKSTERS

bak-sturz

n. The flat piece of wood put on the feet in the manner of a snow-shoe, and used by the inhabitants of Romney Marsh to cross the shingle at Dungeness. A stake driven in to support a raddle-fence. (see also Backstay 1, Backstay 2)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 6

BACKWAY

bak-wai

n. The yard or space at the back of a cottage (see also Backside)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 6

BAG

vb. To cut with a bagging-hook. 1677 - The working-man taking a hook in each hand, cut (the pease) with his right hand, and rolls them up with that in his left, which they call bagging the pease. - Plot, Oxfordshire 256

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 6

BAGGING-HOOK bag-ing-houk

n. A curved cutting implement, very like a sickle, or reaping hook, but with a square, instead of a pointed end. It is used for cutting hedges, etc. The handle is not in the same plane as the hook itself, but parallel to it, thus enabling those who use it to keep their hands clear of the hedge. (see also Brishing-hook)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 6

BAIL bail

n. The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle. A cake-bail is the tin or pan in which a cake is baked. (see also Baile)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 6

BAILE

n. "Item Nine milke truggs, one cheese baile and fallower and one milke payle ... 8s 6d" Will of John Bateman of Greenway Court, Hollingbourne, 1681 (KAO Pre 27/29/86). (see also Bail)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 6

BAILY bai-li

n. (1) A court within a fortress. The level green place before the court at Chilham Castle, i.e. between the little court and the street, is still so called. They have something of this sort at Folkestone, and they call it the bale (bail). The Old Bailey in London, and the New Bailey in Manchester, must have been originally something of the same kind, places fenced in. Old French, baille, a barrier

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 6

BAILY bai-li

n. (2) Bailiff is always pronounced thus. At a farm, in what is called "a six-horse place," the first four horses are under the charge of the wagoner and his mate, and the other two, of an under-baily.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BAILY-BOY bai-liboi

n. A bailiff-boy, or boy employed by the farmer to go daily over the ground, and see that everything is in order, and to do every work necessary. - Pegge.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BAIN'T

bai-nt

phr. For are not, or be, not. "Surely you bain't agoin' yit-awhile?"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BAIST

baai-st

n. The framework of a bed with webbing. - Weald. (see also Beist, Boist, Byst)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BAIT

bai-t

n. A luncheon taken by workmen in the fields (see also Tommy)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BALD

adj Bold The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

BALD-PATES

bau-ld-pai-ts

n.pl. Roman coins of the lesser and larger silver were so called in Thanet, by the country people, in Lewis's time. (see also Borrow--pence, Dwarfs- money, Hogs pence)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BALK

bau-k

n. (2) A cut tree.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BALK

bau-k

n. (1) A raised pathway; a path on a bank; a pathway serving as a boundary.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BALL SQUAB

bau-lskwob

n. A young bird just hatched.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BALLET

bal-et

n. A ballad; a pamphlet; so called because ballads are usually published in pamphlet form. "Use no tavernys where the jestis and fablis; Syngyng of lewde ballette, rondelette, or virolais." - MS. Laud, 416, 104. Written by a rustic of Kent, 1460. "De books an ballets flew about, Like thatch from off the barn." - Dick and Sal, st.77'

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BALLOW bal-oa
n. A stick; a walking stick; a cudgel. "Keep out che vor'ye, or ise try whether your Costard or my Ballow be the harder." - King Lear, Act 4 Sc 6 (first folio ed)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BANNA ban'u
phr. For be not. "Banna ye going hopping this year?" (see also Banner)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BANNER ban-r
phr. For be not. "Banna ye going hopping this year?" (see also Banna)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 7

BANNICK
vb. To cuff, clout, or hit any person or animal. "Old Ed. 'e didn't arf give that old young 'un of Muss Week's a bannick on the ear for sarsin' him." "The eggler gave his old hoss a bannick across the knees with a faggot bat 'cause it tried to bite 'un." (see also Bannock)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 5

BANNICKING
n. A good hiding. "By Gar! Old Cuttie didn't half give his boy a bannicking for smashing his bungalow window with that football."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 5

BANNOCK ban-uk
vb. To thrash; beat; chastise. (see also Bannick)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8

BANNOCKING ban-uking
n. A thrashing; beating. "He's a tiresome young dog; but if he don't mind you, jest you give him a good bannocking."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8

BANYAN-DAY ban-yun-dai
n. A sea term for those days on which no meat is served out to sailors. "Saddaday is a banyan-day." "What do'ye mean?" "Oh! a day on which we eat up all the odds and ends."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8

BARBEL baa-bl
n. A sort of petticoat worn by fishermen at Folkestone. (see also Barvel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8

- BARGAIN PENCE** baa-gin pens
n. Earnest money; money given on striking a bargain. .
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8
- BAR-GOOSE** baa-goos
n. The common species of sheldrake. - Sittingbourne.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8
- BARKER**
n. Foreshortened and totally corrupted form of Tobacco, as spoken by gipsies, pikeys and countryfied petty dealer types. "Dear beloved, kind sir, if you've a morsel o' barker in your pouch it would be much 'preciated, and may yer kind face never know sorrow, brother!" (see also Bacca)
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 5
- BARM** baa-m
n. Brewers yeast. (see also God's good, Siesin, Sizing)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8
- BARREL DRAIN** barr'-l dreun
n. A round culvert; a sewer; a drain.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8
- BARTH** baa-th
n. A shelter for cattle; a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8
- BARVEL** baa-vul
n. A short leathern apron used by washerwomen; a slabbering-bib. (see also Barbel)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8
- BAR-WAY** baa-wai
n. A gate constructed of bars or rails, so made as to be taken out of the posts.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8
- BASH** bash-
vb. To dash; smash; beat in. "His hat was bashed in."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 8

BASTARD

bast-urd

n. A gelding.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BASTARD-RIG

bast-urdrig-

n. The smooth hound-fish, *mustelus laevis*. - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BAT

n. (4) A heavy piece of wood, generally 2" in diameter, several of which are usually incorporated in a well-made and honest sized wood faggot. The term is also used for any piece of wood of about 4 to 5 feet in length and not too wide in diameter to hold in the hand and able to be wielded about.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 4

BAT

n. (5) A use-pole, a brickbat, also in the compound, a three-quarter bat - R Cooke. (see also Use-pole)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 8

BAT

bat

n. (1) French, *Bâton*. A piece of timber rather long than broad; a staff; a stick; a walking stick. The old Parish book of Wye - 34, Hen 8. - speaks of "a tymbber-bat." Boteler MS. Account Books cir. 1664 - "pd. John Sillwood, for fetching a batt from Canterb(ury) for a midle piece for my mill, 10s.0d." Shakespeare, in the *Lover's Complaint*, has, "So slides he down upon his grained bat," i.e. his rough staff. Some prisoners were tried in 1885, for breaking out of Walmer Barracks; when the constable said, "One of the prisoners struck at me with a bat;" which he afterwards defined as being, in this case, "the tarred butt-end of a hop-pole."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 8

BAT

bat

n. (2) The long handle of a scythe.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BAT

bat

n. (3) A large rough kind of rubber used for sharpening scythes.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BAULLY

bau-li

n. A boat (see also Bawley)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BAVEN

bav-in

n. A little fagot; a fagot of brushwood bound with only one wiff, whilst a fagot is bound with two. "The skipping king, he ambled up and down With shallow jesters, and rash bavin wits Soon kindled and soon burned" - Henry 4, Act 3 Sc 1. And "It yearly cost five hundred pounds besides, To fence the town from Hull and Humber' s tides; For stakes, for bavins, timbers. stones, and piles." - Taylor's Merry Wherry Voyage. (see also Bavin, Bobbin, Kiln-brush, Pimp, Wiff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BAVIN

bav-in

n. A little fagot; a fagot of brushwood bound with only one wiff, whilst a fagot is bound with two. "The skipping king, he ambled up and down With shallow jesters, and rash bavin wits Soon kindled and soon burned" - Henry 4, Act 3 Sc 1. And "It yearly cost five hundred pounds besides, To fence the town from Hull and Humber' s tides; For stakes, for bavins, timbers. stones, and piles." - Taylor's Merry Wherry Voyage. (see also Baven, Bobbin, Kiln-brush, Pimp, Wiff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BAVIN-TUG

n. A bobbin-tug. - J.H.Bridge to L.R.A.G. 1950's. (see also Bobbin-tug)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 14

BAWLEY

bau-li

n. A small fishing smack used on the coasts of Kent and Essex, about the mouth of the Thames and Medway. Bawleys are generally about 40ft in length, 13ft beam, 5ft draught, and 15 or 20 tons measurement; they differ in rig from a cutter, in having no boom to the mainsail, which is consequently easily brailed-up when working the trawl nets. They are half-decked with a wet well to keep fish alive. "Hawley, Bawley - Hawley, Bawley, What have you got in your trawley?" is a taunting rhyme to use to a bawley-man, and has the same effect upon him as a red-flag upon a bull - or the poem of "the puppy pie" upon a bargeman. (see also Baully)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 9

BAY-BOARDS

bai-bordz

n.pl. The large folding doors of a barn do not reach to the ground, and the intervening space is closed by four or five moveable boards which fit in a groove - these are called bay-boards.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BAYER

n,vb,& adj This words means BARE and also BEAR. In fact it covers all instances regarding these two words and is what I personally call a dialect collective-word. "Bayer (bear) with me Mary in moi sad loss!" "The autumn gales have blowed the trees bayer (bare)." "Scandlous it wor! Stud their a- front o' the bedroom windy (window) as bayer (bare) as brass, the shamless Jezebel." "Oi saw one o' them 'Merican bayers (bears) up the Zoo in Lunnon town one time, mairt!." "Don't 'ee bayer (bare) down on that hosses head; let 'im walk free." (see also Burr)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 5

BE

be

vb. For are, am, etc. "Where be you?" i.e., "Where are you?." "I be comin'," i.e. "I am coming." This use of the word is not uncommon in older English; thus in 1st Collect in the Communion Office we have - "Almighty God unto Whom all hearts be open, all desires known, and from Whom no secrets are hid;" and in St Luke Ch 20 v 25 "Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEAM

n. Beam Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Byeam)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

BEANFEAST

n. To have a beanfeast; to have a celebration. The workers in Woolwich Arsenal have an annual Beanfeast. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 10

BEAN-HOOK

bee-nhuok

n. A small hook with a short handle, for cutting beans.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEARBIND

bai-rbeind

n. Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (see also Bearbine)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEARBINE

bai-rbein

n. Bindweed. *Convolvulus arvensis*. (see also Bearbind)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEARERS

bai-rr'urz

n.pl. The persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave. In Kent, the bier is sometimes called a bearer.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEASTS

bee-sts

n.pl. The first two or three meals of milk after a cow has calved. (see also Biskins, Bismilk, Poad milk)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEAVER

n. A word around which a certain amount of controversy has revolved. It has been pointed out that Beaver or Beevor, is a corruption from the French "Bouvoir", to drink. Actually Beaver, or Beevor, means breakfast. It is used hardly ever in the Weald, Mid-Kent, East Kent or within the three-mile almost pure dialect radius of the Kent town of Ashford. But it is used quite commonly in North-East Kent, and particularly in the Medway Towns of Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham. Almost all dockyardmen in the Royal Naval Dockyard at Chatham refer to their breakfast meal, partaken from 8.40a.m. to 9 am, as Beaver or Beevor. It may have originated in the Dockyards at Chatham, being used by French (Napoleonic) prisoners-of-war confined to the old prison hulks then moored near the dockyard and Upnor Castle. From the Medway Towns, over the last century it no doubt found its way deeper into Kent, penetrating to the Weald and beyond. On most old-established farms in Kent, the workmen, if living near home could have a "break" (an interruption) for their morning meal or breakfast, or if working on some distant part of the farmlands could partake of their Beaver or Beevor, in any sheltered spot they could find. The words Beaver and Beevor, seem to mean a rough, cold meal taken out in the open (the fields or woods or the roadsides) at breakfast time: when taken at home or in the farmhouse itself, then it was called breakfast, whether it was a cold meal or a warm one. "When we've ploughed another furrow Garge we'll knock off for our beaver." "It's too cold for beaver under the hedge: let's nip down to the old cart-lodge and have her in there out o' the wind a bit." (see also Beevor, Breckie)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 8

BECAUSE WHY

bikau-z whei

interrog. adv. Why? wherefore? A very common controversy amongst boys:- "No it ain't" - "Cos why?" "Cos it ain't."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BECKETT

bek-it

n. A tough bit of cord by which the hook is fastened to the snood in fishing for conger-eels.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEDEN

n.pl. Petitions. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

BEDSTEDDLE

bed-stedl

n. The wooden framework of a bed, which supports the actual bed itself. "Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, One fayer standing bedsteddle, one feather-bedd, one blanckett, one covertleed." - Boteler Inventories in Memorials of Eastry, p 224, et seq. (see also Steddle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

BEE-LIQUOR

bee-likur

n. Mead, made from the washings of the combs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

BEETLE

bee-tl

n. A wooden mallet, used for splitting wood (in conjunction with iron wedges), and for other purposes. Each side of the beetle's head is encircled with a stout band or ring of iron, to prevent the wood from splitting. The phrase - "as death (deaf) as a beetle," refers to this mallet, and is equivalent to the expression - "as deaf as a post."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BEEVOR

n. Breakfast taken outdoors. (see also Beaver)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 8

BEFORE AFTER

bifoa-r'aaft-r

adv. Until; after.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BEHOLDEN

bihoa-ldun

vb. Indebted to; under obligation to. "I wunt be beholden to a Deal-clipper; leastways, not if I knows it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BEIST

n. A temporary bed made up on two chairs for a child. - Sittingbourne. (see also Baist, Boist, Byst)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BELATED

bilai-tid

n. To be after time, especially at night, e.g., "I must be off, or I shall get belated."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BELE

vb. Boil. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Bele (K) = Bile (N) = Boil

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

BELEFT

bileft-

n. For believed. "I couldn't have beleft it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BELLEN

n.pl Bells. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

BELOW LONDON

phr. An expression almost as common as "The Sheeres," meaning simply, "not in Kent."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BEND

Band. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

BENDER AND ARRS bend-ur-un-aarz

n.pl. Bow and arrows.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BENEN

n.pl Prayers. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

BENERTH ben-urth

n. The service which a tenant owed the landlord by plough and cart.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BERBINE bur-been

n. The verbena.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BERK

n. Bark. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

BERTH burth-

vb. To lay down floor boards. The word occurs in the old Parish Book of Wye - 31 and 35, Henry 8.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

BESOM

n (1) A besom, or besom-broom, is a small sweeping instrument composed of fine nut brushwood ends of a whippy character, tightened together and held in place by twisted thongs of the same material around a light bat or pole. This besom is used in lieu of a bristle broom by many cottagers in tidying up the outsides of their homes, and footpaths: it is used greatly by gardeners, especially in autumn when falling leaves are prolific upon the domains over which they have control. Another type of besom-broom, often found outside the back-doors of cottagers up to some twenty years ago was for wiping the mud off boots and shoes in bad weather instead of wiping the mud on to a mat, or to stomp it indoors when a cottager could not afford the luxury of a door mat. The larger besom was generally of the same construction as the smaller edition, and of the same basic materials (always of nut wood, be it minded!) and banded and held into position, not by nut wood thongs, but by light iron bands of an inch in width and lightly riveted. These bands were made beforehand and the broom was always a bit wider than the bands, so that when the bands were driven home over the brushwood they settled down and tightened up the whole into position around a strong bat of wood some two inches in diameter. The bands, usually three in number, graded the width of the broom, from the rather full and whippy bottom, to the less wide middle part up to the much narrower and very hardly held top section. The pole itself usually protruded a foot above the broom, and some fifteen or eighteen inches below it. The upper part of the bat or pole was to hold onto to facilitate the brushing off of the footwear and the lower portion of the bat, pole or stake, which was sharp pointed, and driven well into the earth kept the large besom-broom in an upright position. "Give me the small besom so's I can swip up the leaves off the path." "Now you go outside at once you naughty, dirty boy and wipe them muddy boots of yours on the besom."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 6

BESOM

n. (2) A naughty child "My young Katie be a rare little besom, a'rollicking and a'rellocking over everything." "Did you ever see such a young besom? He's gone and pulled up all o' his fayther's (father's) spring onions." "They're such little besoms around the house, that I shall be mighty glad when the school-holidays are over."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 8

BESOM

n. (3) A maiden of peculiar temperament, or questionable character. "She's a bit of a besom, be young Sarah; always a'playing around with the boys, and she be only fourteen." "That young woman down the lane never does any work, but she can afford more fags than a hard-working man: and look at the fashions she wears! always donged up in the height of it! I say she's no cop. Between you and me Missis, she's a lazy, crafty, no-good besom of a woman."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 8

BEST

vb. To best or get the better of. "I shall best ye."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

BESTID

bistid-

adj. Destitute; forlorn; in evil case.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

BESTLE

vb. Bustle. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Bestle (K) = Bustle (S)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 15

BESY

adj. Busy. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Besy (K) = Busy (S)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 15

BET

vb. To beat. "Martha! Yur bet up them eggies at once, so's we kin get on with the big cake." "Young Jim thought he could fight summat (something) good, but that there Harry Pile bet (beat) him easy as shelling pea-hucks." "Aye! and we bet Bonypart; an' we bet old Kaiser Bill an' we bet old Hatler (Hitler) an we kin bet them Russies, too, surelye!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 10

BETTER-MOST

adj. Best or Superior. "That be a foine sow you have there master. It must be the better-most pig around these parts." "Your frock aint as nice as mine, young Mary: mine be the better-most one." "I be the better-most fighter in our school, and I can bet (beat) any an (of) ye yurr (here)!" (see also Bettermy)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 9

BETTERMY

bet-urmi

adj. Superior; used for "bettermost." "They be rather bettermy sort of folk." (see also Bettermost)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

BEVER

bee-vur

n. A slight meal, not necessarily accompanied by drink, taken between breakfast and dinner, or between dinner and tea. (see also Elevesens, Leavener, Progger, Scran)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

BEVET

n. A bevet of bees. Testamenta Cantiana, East Kent section, p 84

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 12

BING-ALE

bing-ail

n. Ale given at a tithe feast.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

BIRDES NESTES

bir-diz nes-tiz

n.pl. Birds' nests. This old-world phrase was constantly used some years back by some of the ancients of Easstry, who have now adopted the more modern pronunciation.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

BISHOP'S-FINGER

n. A guide post; so called, according to Pegge, because it shows the right way, but does not go therein. (see also Pointing-post)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

BISKINS

bisk-inz

n.pl. In East Kent, they so call the two or three first meals of milk after the cow has calved. (see also Beasts, Bismilk, Poad Milk)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BISMILK

bis-milk

n. In East Kent, they so call the two or three first meals of milk after the cow has calved. (see also Beasts, Biskins, Poad Milk)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BLACKBRINDS

n.pl. Oak trees, less than 6 inches in diameter, or 24 inches in circumference allowing for bark. Over these sizes the oaks are called oak timber. Blackbrinds are used greatly for fencing work, etc., and particularly for the making of good stout posts. (see also Black-rind)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 10

BLACKIE

blak-I

n. A black-bird - Sittingbourne

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BLACK-RIND

blak-reind

n. A small oak that does not develop to any size. "Them blackrinds won't saw into timber, but they'll do for postes." (see also Blackbrinds)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BLACK-TAN

blak-tan

n. Good for nothing. "Dat dare pikey is a regler black-tan."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BLAR

blaar

vb. To bellow; to bleat; to low. "The old cow keeps all-on blaring after her calf." (see also Blare)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BLARE

blair

vb. To bellow; to bleat; to low. "The old cow keeps all-on blaring after her calf." (see also Blar)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BLAW

vb. Blow. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

BLEAT

bleet

adj. (1) Bleak

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

BLEAT

adj. (2) Corruption of bleak, cold, cheerless. "She adn't got a fire in her kitchen and it was quite bleat in there." "It's a bleat-looking day, sir. Cold and huvvery (shivery), and all likelihood o' rain 'fore the artnoon's out." - Wealden.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 12

BLEAT-WIND

n. Corruption of Bleak Wind. A very cold, penetrating wind. A north-east or easterly wind. "That wind from the aist (east) blows right through ye a-coming across the old Ley. Real bleat it be!" "Come inside out o' that bleat wind Jess, and have a mug o' tea to warm ye up a bit: you kin finish a-chopping up they faggots arterwards." "Even with this thick old coat o' mine I'm a-wearing today, I can't keep out that there bleat-wind. Cuts right through a body and chills yer innards right sick" - Wealden.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 13

BLEDDER

n. Bladder. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

BLEND

adj. Blind. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Blend (K) = Blind (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 15

BLEST

n. Blast. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

BLETHER

vb. To talk a lot of nonsense. The trouble with this word is that it is recognised English and an English Dictionary word. But people in the Weald of Kent strenuously deny that Blether is any other than of Kentish dialect origin. Blethering is often heard in the Weald of Kent and, of course, has connections with "to blether". Yet again, argument mars its lead, this time over Blethering, for Blethering is most definitely a piece of Irish dialect, confined to Co. Galway. In the ordinary way of talking, the word Blether has been corrupted to Blithering, and quite possibly the corruption Blithering has been altered, though still corrupt, by Kentish brogue to these words, Blether and Blethering. "Hark to him blether, the ow'd fool. Blethering all the time he be 'bout summat or t'other." "Shet (shut) your blethering you numb-skull. They made a monkey out of ye instead of a schollard (scholar) 'Plushy' Skinner!" "Blether, blether, blether all the time! It's a wonder where you get all that nonsense from to talk about. Even parson don't carry on quite as bad as 'e." Special Note:- Since starting this second volume, I was able, while on a visit to Egerton and Mundy Bois, near Ashford to pin-point the true Kentish meaning of Blether. After this quite recent research into this puzzling word I am now definitely of the opinion that, in its particular way it is of Kentish Weald dialect origin but only because of altered meaning of the English word Blether, caused possibly by the misconception of some person or persons, in the distant past, once the correctness of Blether (To talk a lot of nonsense). In Kentish Wealden dialect it means to talk a lot, to "carry on", in a more or less angry manner. To be argumentative. To annoy a person with over-much talking. To make a lot of talk, of a seemingly unending nature, over some trifle of common knowledge, Uninteresting speech "Our old school gaffer (school master) will blether along for hours over nothing. Whoi only yes'dy he blethered all the first lesson on about smoking making you not grow up tall. Whoi my fayther tolt me that 'im and his brother Bill started chewing bacca when they was ten years old at school. Moi fayther and me Uncle Bill both nigh on six fut oigh (high), so I reckon our school gaffer be nothin' but a blethering old idjit, surelye!" "When you start to blether like that, kip yer temper. No need to lose yourself over what you don't rightly know the rights of." "Don't keep on blethering an it. I'm right and oi knows oi am. Your one o' they blethering argifiers, wot wont admit unself in the wrong." "When her ladyship opened up our Garden Fete I thot she would never stop her blether. All about our noble, hard-working modern farming generation etcetera! Parson 'e say 'Most interesting. So educative to the rural mind.' "In'tresting!' oi says to parson. "Heddicative! Whoi in moi young days, 70 year agon, when oi wuz ten and left skule at eight yearn (years) it wuz FARMIN'! And hemmed (damned) hard work from 4 o'clock in the marnin' till 8 o'clock at noight, yayer (year) in, yayer out. Oi wuz Carter's mate, and our owd farmer 'e did pay Carter 12/6 a week for the two an' us - oi got the half-crown! Work! Don't make oi doi (die) o' larfing parson-sir, and her leddyship up there yender (yonder) on that there nostrum (he meant rostrum) when everyone knows the yenger (younger) generation just sits on their backsides on a tractor an' ploughs: an' cows be milked by 'lectricity: an' chickuns aint allowed to 'atch their own iggs: and cows have calves by incineration (he means insemination), harvesting, an' carrying, an' stocking an' thrashing (threshing) all be done boi a contraption of mechanicle-ness with a crew of ile (oil) smelly young-uns that ye cairn't tell t'other from which, kaze (because) the men they dresses more loike goils (girls) and them hiking hussies (flirting females) adongs (dresses) up like the man! Noble - 'ard-working - surelye parson-sir that be the most awfulester blether oi ever heard. Good arternoon!"

BLEWITS

n. *Tricholoma undum*. - so called in Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1925-35.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13

BLIGH blei

adj. Lonely; dull

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLISSEN

n.pl Blisses. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

BLIV

vb. Corruption of 'Believe'. Believe; believed "I bliv I haant caught sight of him dis three months." (see also Bluv)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLOOD blud

n. A term of pity and commiseration, In East Kent, the expression, poor blood, is commonly used by the elder people, just as the terms - "poor body," "poor old body," "poor soul," and "poor dear soul," are used elsewhere.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLOODINGS blud-ingz

n.pl.Black puddings

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLOOMAGE bloo-mij

n. Plumage of a bird.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLOUSE blouz

vb. (1) To sweat; perspire profusely. "I was in a bousing heat." is a very common expression. "An dare we strain'd an stared an bloused, And tried to get away; But more we strain'd, de more dey scroug'd And sung out, 'Give 'em play'." - Dick and Sal., st 71

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLOUSE blouz

n. (2) A state of heat which brings high colour to the face; a red-faced wench.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLOUSING

blou-zing

adj. Sanguine and red; applied to the colour often caused by great exertion and heat, "a blousing colour."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

BLUE BOTTLES

bloo bot-lz

n. (1) The wild hyacinth. *Scilla nutans*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

BLUE BOTTLES

n.pl (2) Blowflies. - J.H.Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 14

BLUE SLUTTERS

bloo-slut-rz

n. A very large kind of jelly fish. - Folkestone. (see also Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Stingers, Water-galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

BLUNDER

blund-ur

n. (1) A heavy noise, as of a falling or stumbling. "I knows dere's some rabbits in de bury, for I heerd de blunder o' one."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

BLUNDER

blund-ur

vb. (2) To move awkwardly and noisily about; as, when a person moving in a confined space knocks some things over, and throws others down. "He was here just now blundering about."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

BLUSTROUS

adj. Blustering. "Howsomever, you'll find the wind pretty blustrous, I'm thinking."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

BLUV

vb. Corruption of 'Believe'. Believe; believed. "I bliv I haant caught sight of him dis three monts." (see also Bliv)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

BLY

n. (2) Look; feature. "This man has the bly of his brother" - He is like him at first sight. "What is worth noticing is that the Kentish word is not the West Saxon or Southern form 'blee' or bleo (Anglo-Saxon bleo), but the Old Frisian blie, bli."

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

BODGE

n. (4) Alley bodge, used between rows of hops. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 15

BODGE

boj

n. (1) A wooden basket, such as is used by gardeners; a scuttle-shaped box for holding coals, carrying ashes, etc. The bodge now holds an indefinite quantity, but formerly it was used as a peck measure. 1519 - "Paied for setting of 3 busshellis and 3 boggis of benys and a galon. . . 56d - MS. Accounts St John's Hospital, Canterbury (see also Trug, Trugg)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

BODGE

boj

n. (3) An uncertain quantity, about a bushel or a bushel and a half. "Just carry this bodge of corn to the stable."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

BODGE

n. (2) A trug, or gardener's basket. Usually of wood and of a special construction and size. For other instances of Bodge see Volume on "Kentish (Wealden) Dialect" completed in 1935, the first of these works on the dialect of Kent. "Give me that there bodge young George so's I kin put enough o' these new 'taters in it for cook."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 14

BODILY-ILL

bod-ili-il

adj.phr. A person ill with bronchitis, fever, shingles, would be bodily-ill; but of one who had hurt his hand, sprained his ankle, or broken his leg, they would say: "Oh, he's not, as you may say, bodily-ill."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

BOFFLE

bof-l

vb. (1) To baffle; to bother; to tease; to confuse; to obstruct. "I should ha' been here afore now, only for de wind, that's what boffled me."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

BOFFLE

bof-l

n. (2) A confusion; a blunder; a thing managed in a confused, blundering way. "If you both run the saäme side, ye be saäfe to have a a boffle." - Cricket Instruction.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

BOIST

boist

n. A little extempore bed by a fireside for a sick person. Boist, originally meant a box with bedding in it, such as the Norwegian beds are now. (see also Baist, Beist, Byst)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

BOLDRUMPTIOUS boa-ldrumshus, bold-rumshus

adj. Presumptuous. "That there upstandin' boldrumpitious blousing gal of yours came blarin' down to our house last night all about nothin'; I be purty tired of it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BOLTER

n. A young wild rabbit, until it attains the age of six months or thereabouts. The young of the tame or domestic rabbit are never referred to as such. "By gar! you should have seen the young bolters down by Park Wood in old Sir Henry Dering's time! Hundreds of 'em! Now look there today: if you can count a dozen young 'uns you'r mighty lucky, and it's the same with the pheasants; hardly nary (nearly) three brace in all thet wood.". "Young Charlie, my nibs, 'e do like running after they little bolters 'long the old Thorne Ruffets. Gits angry with his little old self de little old boy do when he finds he can't catch they no-how."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 14

BOND bond

n. The wiff or wisp of twisted straw or hay with which a sheaf of corn or truss of hay is bound. "Where's Tom? He's with feyther making bonds."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BONELESS boa-nlus

n. A corruption of Boreas, the north wind. "In Kent when the wind blow violently they say, 'Boneless is at the door.' "

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BONK

vb. To hit on the head. Onometopoeic. (see also Bop (2))

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 16

BOOBY-HUTCH boo-bi-huch

n. A clumsy, ill contrived, covered carriage or seat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BOOTSHOES

n.pl. Thick boots; half-boots. "Bootshoe high," is a common standard of measurement of grass. "Dere an't but terr'ble little grass only in de funder eend of de fill, but 'tis bootshoe high dere."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BOP

vb. (1) To throw anything down with a resounding noise.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BOP

vb. (2) To hit on the head. "I'll bop you one." - Woolwich district. L.R.A.G. 1920's. (see also Bonk)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 16

BOROW bor-oa

n. A tithing; the number of ten families who were bound to the king for each other's good behaviour. "That which in the West country was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a borow." - Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, p 27.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BORROW-PENCE

n.pl. An old name for ancient coins; probably coins found in the tumuli or barrows. (see also Bald -pates, Dwarfs- money, Hogs pence)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BORSHOLDER boss-oaldur

n. A head-borough; a petty-constable; a constable's assistant. At Great Chart they had a curious custom of electing a dumb borsholder. This is still in existence, and is made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long; with an iron ring at the top, and four rings at the sides, by means of which it was held and propelled when used for breaking open the doors of houses supposed to contain stolen goods. (There is an engraving of it in Archaeologia Cantiana, vol 2 p 86.) (see also Bostler)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

BORSTAL bor-stul

n. "A pathway up a hill, generally a very steep one." (Perhaps from Anglo Saxon beorg a hill, stal a seat, dwelling.) Borstal Heath, acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works for an open space in 1878, is situated in the extreme south-eastern suburb of London, and is one of the most beautiful spots on Kent, abounding in hills, ravines, glens, and woods. Snakes, owls, and hawks abound in its vicinity, and the Heath was formerly occupied by a pure race of gipsies. At Whitstable there is a steep hill called Bostal Hill. (see also Bostal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

BOSCHE

n. Bush Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

BOSS-EYED boss-eid

adj. Squinting; purblind.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

BOSTAL

bost-ul

n. "A pathway up a hill, generally a very steep one." (Perhaps from Anglo Saxon beorg a hill, stal a seat, dwelling.) Borstal Heath, acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works for an open space in 1878, is situated in the extreme south-eastern suburb of London, and is one of the most beautiful spots on Kent, abounding in hills, ravines, glens, and woods. Snakes, owls, and hawks abound in its vicinity, and the Heath was formerly occupied by a pure race of gipsies. At Whitstable there is a steep hill called Bostal Hill. (see also Borstal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

BOSTLER

bost-ler

n. A borsholder or constable. "I reckon, when you move you'll want nine men and a bostler, shaän't ye?" (se also Borsholder)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

BOULT

boalt

vb. To cut pork in pieces, and so to pickle it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

BOULTING TUB

boa-lting tub

n. The tub in which the pork is pickled. 1600 - "Item in the Buntinghous, one boultinge, with one kneadinge trofe, and one meal tub." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 228.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

BOUNDS

n. The phrase, no bounds, is probably the one of all others most frequently on the lips of Kentish labourers, to express uncertainty. "There ain't no bounds to him, he's here, there, and everywhere."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

BOUT

bout

n. A period of time; a "go", or turn. In Sussex, it answers to a "day's work;" but in East Kent, it is more often applied to a period of hard work, or of sickness, e.g. "Poor chap, he's had a long bout of it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

BOY-BEAT

boi-beet

adj. Beaten by a person younger than oneself. "My father, he carried the sway at stack building for fifteen year; at last they begun to talk o' puttin' me up; 'Now I've done,' the ole chap says - 'I wunt be boy-beat;' and so he guv up, and never did no more an't."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

BOY-CHAP

n. A young man. "You are only a boy-chap." - Lynstead. Peter Lambert. 1963.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 17

BRACK brak

n. A crack; a rent; a tear, in clothes. 1602 - "Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glavering flattery, to stitch up the bracks, etc." - Antonio and Mellida.

"You tiresome boy, you! when you put on dat coat dare wasn't a brak in it, an' now jest see de state ids in!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRAKE-PLOUGH brai-k-plou

n. A plough for braking, or cleaning the ground between growing plants.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRAKING brai-king

vb. Clearing the rows betwixt the rows of beans with a shim or brake-plough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRAND-IRONS brand-ei-rnz

n.pl. The fire-dogs or cob-irons which confine the brands on an open hearth. "In the great parlor. . . one payër of cob-irons, or brand-yrons." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 225. (see also Andirons, Cob-iron, Firedogs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRANDY COW band-i kow

n. A cow that is brindled, brinded, or streaked.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRAUCH brauch

n. Rakings of straw. (see also Brawche)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRAVE braiv

adj. Large. "He just was a brave fox."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRAWCHE brauch

n.pl. Rakings of straw. (see also Brauch)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BREAD

n. Bread. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Bryead)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

BREAD-AND-BUTTER bren-but'ur

n. In Kent these three words are used as one substansive, and it is usual to prefix the indefinite article and to speak of a brenbutter. "I've only had two small brenbutters for my dinner."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

BRECKIE

n. The word Breakfast shortened and slightly corrupted. Usually used by parents, mostly mothers, to their young children. Used in a coaxing manner when trying to get the young kiddies and babies to drink and eat their first meal of the day. "Now children, hurry up with your breckie, and off to school the lot an ye!" "There's mother's little boy, den! Come now loike a good chappie and eat up your nice brekky." "I've eaten my fill o' breckie, grandma! Can oi get down now please?" (see also Brekky)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 14

BREDALE

adj. Bridal. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Bredale (K) = Bridal (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

BREDGROME

n. Bridegroom. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Bredgrome (K) = Bridegroom (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

BREKKY

n. The word Breakfast shortened and slightly corrupted. Usually used by parents, mostly mothers, to their young children. Used in a coaxing manner when trying to get the young kiddies and babies to drink and eat their first meal of the day. "Now children, hurry up with your breckie, and off to school the lot an ye!" "There's mother's little boy, den! Come now loike a good chappie and eat up your nice brekky." "I've eaten my fill o' breckie, grandma! Can oi get down now please?" (see also Breckie)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 14

BREN

n. Bran. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

BRENG

vb. Bring. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Breng (K) = Bring (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 15

BRENT

brent

adj. Steep. In a perambulation of the outbounds of the town of Faversham, made in 1611, "the Brent" and "the Brent gate" are mentioned. The Middle-English word Brent most commonly meant "burnt"; but there was another Brent, an adjective, which signified steep, and it was doubtless used here in the latter sense, to describe the conformation of the land.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

BRES

n. Brass. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

BRET

bret

n. (1) To fade away; to alter. Standing corn so ripe that the grain falls out, is said to bret out. (see also Brit)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

BRET

bret

vb. (2) A portion of wood torn off with the strig in gathering fruit. (see Spalter, Spolt)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

BRIEF

breef

adj. (2) Common; plentiful; frequent, rife. "Wipers are wery brief here," i.e. Vipers are very common here.'

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

BRIEF

breef

n. (1) A petition drawn up and carried around for the purpose of collecting money. Formerly, money was collected in Churches, on briefs, for various charitable objects, both public and private; and in some old Churches you may even now find Brief Book, containing the names of the persons or places on whose behalf the Brief was taken round, the object, and the amounts collected. Public briefs (see Communion Office, rubrics after the Creed), like Queen's Letters, have fallen into disuse; and now only private and local Briefs are in vogue.,

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

BRIMP

brimp

n. The breeze or gad fly which torments bullocks and sheep. (see also Brims, Brimsey)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

BRIMS

brimz

n. The breeze or gad fly which torments bullocks and sheep. Kennett, MS Lans., 1033, gives the phrase - "You have brims in your tail," i.e. "You are always restless." (see also Brimp, Brimsey)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

BRIMSEY

brimz-I

n. Kennett, MS Lans., 1033, gives the phrase - "You have brims in your tail," i.e. "You are always restless." (see also Brimp, Brims)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

BRISH

brish

vb. To brush; to mow over lightly, or trim, 1636 - "For shreddinge of the ashes and brishinge of the quicksettes . . . 6d." - MS. Accounts of St John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

BRISHING-HOOK

n. A sickle or bagging hook. - Peter Lambert. 1970's. (see also Bagging-hook)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 19

BRIT

brit

vb. To knock out; rub out; drop out. Spoken of corn dropping out, and of hops shattering. (see Bret 1)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

BROACH

broach

n. A spit. This would seem to be the origin of the verb, "to broach a cask," "to broach a subject."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

BROCK

brok

n. An inferior horse. The word is used by Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, 7125. (see also Brockman, Brok)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 20

BROCKMAN

brok-man

n. A horseman. The name Brockman is still common in Kent. (see Brock, Brok)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

BROK

brok

n. An inferior horse. The word is used by Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, 7125. (see also Brock, Brockman)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 20

BROKE

broak

n. A rupture.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 20

BROND

Brand. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has brond, hond, lond, for brand, hand, and land.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

BROOK

bruok

vb. To brook one's name, is to answer in one's disposition to the purport of one's name. In other places they would say, "Like by name and like by nature." "Seems as though Mrs Buck makes every week washin' week; she brooks her name middlin', anyhow's."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 20

BROOKS

bruoks

n.pl. Low, marshy ground, but not necessarily containing running water or even springs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 20

BROOM-DASHER

broom-dash-ur

n. One who goes about selling brooms; hence used to designate any careless, slovenly, or dirty person. "The word dasher is also combined in haberdasher."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 20

BROTHREN

n.p. Brothers. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

BROTTLER

vb. Brittle. Wood that splits off easily is said "to brottle off well". - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 20

BROWN-DEEP

brou-n-deep

adj. Lost in reflection.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 20

BROWSELLS

brou-ziz

n.pl. The remains of the fleed of a pig, after the lard has been extracted by boiling.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 20

BROWSELS

n.pl. This name is given to a dish of hard-cooked odds and ends of meat of all kinds mixed with fat, the whole forming a hard cake, difficult to break and extremely hard to chew. It is supposed, and quite possible is, very nutritive. This peculiar foodstuff was manufactured by the village butcher at Pluckley, a Mr G Homewood, over 30 years ago, though this dish has not been made for many years now, the memory of the word remains to this day. (see also Browzels)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 4

BROWZELS

n.pl. This name is given to a dish of hard-cooked odds and ends of meat of all kinds mixed with fat, the whole forming a hard cake, difficult to break and extremely hard to chew. It is supposed, and quite possible is, very nutritive. This peculiar foodstuff was manufactured by the village butcher at Pluckley, a Mr G Homewood, over 30 years ago, though this dish has not been made for many years now, the memory of the word remains to this day. (see also Brownsels)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 4

BRUCKLE

bruk-l

adj. Brittle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 20

BRUFF

bruf

adj. Blunt; rough; rude in manner.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 20

BRUMPT

brumpt

adj. Broken; bankrupted. "I'm quite brumpt," i.e., I have no money.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 20

BRUNGEON

brunj-yun

n. A brat; a neglected child.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 20

BRUSH

bruosh, brush

vb. To trim hedges; to mow rough grass growing thinly over a field. "Jack's off hedge-brushing" 1540 - "To Saygood for brusshyng at Hobbis meadow. . . 6d." - MS Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 20

BRUSS

brus

adj. Brisk; forward; petulant; proud.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 20

BRUT

brut

vb. (1)To browse or nibble off young shoots. In the printed conditions of the sale of Kentish cherry-orchards, there is generally a clause against "excessive brutting," i.e. that damage so done by purchasers must be paid for.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 21

BRUT

brut

vb. (2)To shoot, as buds or potatoes. "My tatures be brutted pretty much dis year." (see also Spear (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 21

BRUT

brut

vb. (3)To break off young shoots (bruts) of stored potatoes. (see also Spear (3))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 21

BRYEAD

n. Bread. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Bread)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

BRYEST

n. Breast. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Breost (breste). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

BRYESTEN

n.pl.Breasts. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

BUCK

buk

n. (2) A pile of clothes ready for washing. It is now (1885) some 60 years ago since the farmers washed for their farm servants, or allowed them a guinea a year instead. Then the lye, soap, and other things were kept in the bunting house; and there, too, were piled the gaberdines, and other things waiting to be washed until there was enough for one buck. Shakespeare uses the word buck-basket for what we now call "a clothes basket." "Fal. . . . They conveyed me into a buck-basket; rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. . . ." - Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 3 Sc 5.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 21

BUCK buk

vb. (3) To fill a basket.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 21

BUCK buk

vb. (1) To wash.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 21

BUCKING CHAMBER buk-ing

n. The room in which the clothes were bucked, or steeped in lye, preparatory to washing.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 21

BUCK-WASH buk-wash

n. A great washing-tub, formerly used in farm-houses, when, once a quarter, they washed the clothes of the farm servants, soaking them in strong lye.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 21

BUD bud

n. A weaned calf that has not yet grown into a heifer. So called, because the horns have not grown out, but are in the bud. "His cow came to the racks a moneth before Christmas, and went away the 21 of January. His bud came at Michaelmas." - Boteler MS. Account Book of 1652.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 21

BUFF buf

n. A clump of growing flowers; "a tuft or hassock." "That's a nice buff of cloves " (pinks).

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 22

BUFFLE-HEADED buff-l-hed-id

adj. Thick headed; stupid. "Yees; you shall pay, you truckle bed, Ya buffle-headed ass." - Dick and Sal, st.84.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 22

BUG

n&vb(3) To become outwardly irritable; to get upset very easily. "He's got the bug in him 'smarning has farmer." (He's in a very short-tempered state, this morning, is farmer). "It's no good getting buggy (irritable) with all the house over your old tuth-ache; woi don't ye get on your old grit-iron (bicycle) and cycle into Aishfort (Ashford) an' get it pulled out, you miserable old thing!" (see also Buggy)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 15

BUG

bug

vb. (1) To bend.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUG

bug

n. (2) A general name for any insect, especially those of the fly and beetle kind; e.g. May-bug. Lady-bug, June-bug, July-bug.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUGGY

n&vb To become outwardly irritable; to get upset very easily. "He's got the bug in him 'smarning has farmer." (He's in a very short-tempered state, this morning, is farmer). "It's no good getting buggy (irritable) with all the house over your old tuth-ache; woi don't ye get on your old grit-iron (bicycle) and cycle into Aishfort (Ashford) an' get it pulled out, you miserable old thing!" (see also Bug)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 15

BULL-HUSS

bul-hus

n. The large spotted dog-fish. Scyllium catalus.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BULLOCK

bul-uk

n.pl. A fattening beast of either sex.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BULL-ROUT

bul-rout

n. The goby.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BULL'S FOOT

phr. "Don't know 'A' from a bull's foot" - unknown origin. J.W.Bridge. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 22

BUMBLE

bumb-l

vb. To make a humming sound. Hence, bumble bee, a humble bee.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUMBLESOME

bumb-lsum

adj. Awkward; clumsy; ill-fitting. "That dress is far too bumblesome." "You can't car' that, you'll find it very bumblesome."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUMBULATION

bumbulai-shn

n. A humming noise.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUMBULUM

n. See Camden, where it means a fart.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 22

BUNT

bunt

vb. (1) To shake to and fro; to sift the meal or flour from the bran.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUNT

bunt

vb. (2) To butt. "De old brandy-cow bunted her and purty nigh broke her arm."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUNTING

bunt-ing

adj. (1) The bunting house is the out-house in which the meal is sifted. "Item in the chamber over the bunting house, etc." "Item in the Buntinge housse, one boulting with one kneading trofe, and one meale tub." - Boteler Inventory; in Memorials of Eastry, pp 225, 228. (se also Bunt 1)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 22

BUNTING

bunt-ing

n. (2) A shrimp.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BUNTING - HUTCH

bunt-ing-huch

n. A boulting hutch, i.e. the bin in which meal is bunted or bolted. 1600 - "Item in the bunting house, one Bunting hutch, two kneading showles, a meale tub with other lumber there prized at. . . 6s 8p." - Boteler Inventory; Memorials of Eastry, p 226.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BUONE

n. Bone. 'The only examples of this kind (of pronunciation) that are to be found in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are buone = bone, guo = go, guode =good, guos =goose.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

BURR

bur

n. (1) A coagulated mass of bricks, which by some accident have refused to become separated, but are a sort of conglomerate.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BURR

bur

n. (3) The blossom of the hop. "The hops are just coming out in burr."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BURR

bur

n. (2) The halo or circle round the moon is so called, e.g. "There was a burr round the moon last night" The weather-wise in East Kent will tell you, "The larger the burr the nearer the rain."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BURR

n,adj,vb. (4) A bear (the animal); bare (empty or naked); bear (to hold up, to hold) It is the Wealden brogue form with the rolling R, giving to it the unmistakable richness of this part of Kent's speech. "Look at they young-uns, a-bathing in the old hoss-pond as burr an they was born." "Taycher (teacher) tolt (told) us that polar-burrs be only found at the North Pole."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 15

BURY

berr'-i

n. A rabbit burrow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BUSH

bush

n. Used specially and particularly of the gooseberry bush. "Them there bushes want pruning sadly."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BUTT

but

n. A small flat fish, otherwise called the flounder. They are caught in the river at Sandwich by spearing them in the mud, like eels. But at Margate they call turbot butts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BY

vb. To be. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Beon (ben). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Byenne)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

BY GAR

interj. Corruption of the old oath "By God" used a great deal in the past but now dying out. Often heard in old-colonized parts of the USA and Canada where Kentish emigrants went with others on the covered wagon trails to find new homes across the Atlantic and to found villages and towns, that have retained in the more rural areas much of the Kentish brogue. The "By Gar" and "By Garly" have the Canadian and the US nasal twang in them by the ousting of the O by the A. The nasal changes are very noticeable, though the Wealden dialect, fundamentally, remain. Most of my mother's people, the Piles of Pluckley, my great and great-great uncles took the new trails to help open up the New Far West over a century ago, when the great landrushes were on and also the gold-rushes, when California was taking shape, and the Red Indians still rode the land, burning, killing and plundering. They and many more of the old artisan families of the Kent Weald, took with them a far greater range of rich, uncorrupted dialect which today is more spoken in the rural districts from Leadville to Carson City, than where it first originated - the Kentish Weald, the Ashford Valley, and the countryside of Malms and West Kent. (see also By Golly)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 16

BY GOLLY

inter. (see By Gar)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 16

BY-BUSH bei-bush

adj. In ambush, or hiding. "I just stood by-bush and heard all they said."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 23

BYEAM bye-am

n. Beam. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Beam)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

BYENNE

vb. To be. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Beon (ben) It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also By)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

BYSACK bei-sak

n. A satchel, or small wallet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 23

BYST beist

n. A settle or sofa. (see Baist, Beist, Boist)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 23

BYTHE

beith

n. The black spots on linen produced by mildew. (see Abited)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

BYTHY

bei-thi

adj. Spotted with black marks left by mildew. "When she took the cloth out it was all bythy."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 23

CACK

n. Faeces. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.E.A.G. 1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 24

CACKLE

vb,n To laugh. Perhaps also 'talk' as in "cut the cackle". - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 24

CAD

kad

n. A journeyman shoemaker; a cobbler; hence a contemptuous name for any assistant. "His uncle, the shoemaker's cad."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CADE

kaid

n. A barrel containing six hundred herrings; any parcel, or quantity of pieces of beef, less than a whole quarter. "Cade. - We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father. Dick - Or rather, a stealing of a cade of herrings." - King Henry 4 Part 2, Act 4 Sc 2 (see also Card)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CADE-LAMB

kaid-lam

n. A house-lamb; a pet lamb. (see also Hob-lamb, Sock-lamb)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CADLOCK

ked-luk

n. Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*. (see also Kilk, Kinkle (1) & (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CAILES

kailz

n.pl. Skittles; ninepins.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CAKE-BAIL

n. A tin or pan in which a cake is baked.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CALIVER

kal-ivur

n. A large pistol or blunderbuss. 1600 - "Item in Jonathan Boteler's chamber fower chestes with certain furniture for the warrs, vis., two corslettes, one Jack, two musketts, fur one Horseman's piec, fur one case of daggs, two caliurs, fur with swords and daggers prized at. . . . £4." - Boteler Inventory; Memorials of Eastry, p 225.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CALL

caul

n. A word in every-day use denoting necessity, business, but always with the negative prefixed. "There ain't no call for you to get into a passion."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CALL-OVER

kaul-oa-vur

vb. To find fault with; to abuse. "Didn't he call me over jist about."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CALLOW

n. (2) (see also Uncallow)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 24

CALLOW

kal-oa

adj. (1) Smooth; bald; bare; with little covering; also used of underwood thin on the ground. " 'Tis middlin' rough in them springs, but you'll find it as callow more, in the high woods." In Sussex the woods are said to be getting callow when they are just beginning to bud out. (see also Uncallow)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 24

CANKER-BERRY

kank-ur-ber-I

n. The hip; hence canker-rose, the rose that grows upon the wild briar. *Rosa canina*. "The canker-blooms have full as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the roses." - Shakespeare - Sonnets, 54 (see also Haulms and figs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 25

CANT

kant

n. (1) A portion of corn or woodland. Every farm-bailiff draws his cant furrows through the growing corn in the spring, and has his cant-book for harvest, in which the measurements of the cants appear, and the prices paid for cutting each of them.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 25

CANT kant

vb. (2) To tilt over; to upset; to throw. "The form canted up, and over we went."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 25

CANT kant

n. (3) To push, or throw. "I gave him a cant, jus' for a bit of fun, and fancy he jus' was spiteful, and called me over, he did."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 25

CANTEL kant-l

n. An indefinite number; a cantel of people, or cattle; diminutive of cant (1). A corner or portion of indefinite dimension; a cantel of wood, bread, cheese, etc. "See how this river comes me cranking in, And cuts me, from the best of all my land, A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out." - King Henry 4 Pt 1, Act 3 Sc 1 (see also Kintle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 25

CANTERBURY-BELLS

n.pl The wild campanula. Campanula medicus. The name is probably connected with the idea of the resemblance of the flowers to the small bells carried on the trappings of the horses of the pilgrims to the shrine of S. Thomas, at Canterbury. There are two kinds, large and small; both abound in the neighbourhood of Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 25

CAP kap

n. Part of the flail which secures the middle-band to the handstaff or the swingel, as the case may be. A flail has two caps, viz., the hand-staff cap, generally made of wood, and the swingel cap, made of leather.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 26

CAPONS kai-punz

n.pl.Red herrings. (see the list of Nicknames - Ramsgate)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 26

CAR kaa

vb. To carry, "He said dare was a teejus fair Dat lasted for a wick; And all de ploughmen dat went dare, Must car dair shining stick." - Dick and Sal, st 8

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 26

CARD

kaad

n. A barrel containing six hundred herrings; any parcel, or quantity of pieces of beef, less than a whole quarter. "Cade. - We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father. Dick - Or rather, a stealing of a cade of herrings." - King Henry 4 Part 2, Act 4 Sc 2 Lewis, p 129, mentions a card of red-herrings amongst the merchandise paying rates at Margate Harbour. (see also Cade)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 26

CARF

n. (2) Carf of hay. Dick staggered with a carf of hay, To feed the bleating sheep; Proud thus to usher in the day, While half the world's asleep. - Dick & Sal st 2.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 26

CARF

kaaf

n. (1) A cutting of hay; a quarter of a stack cut through from top to bottom. "Dick staggered with a carf of hay To feed the bleating sheep; Proud thus to usher in the day, While half the world's asleep." - Dick and Sal, st. 2 (see also Karfe)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 25

CARPET-WAY

kaa-pit-wai

n. A green-way; a smooth grass road; or lyste way.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 26

CARRY-ON

kar-r'i-on

vb. To be in a passion; to act unreasonably. "He's been carrying-on any-how."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 26

CARTEN

n.pl Carts. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

CARVET

kaa-vet

n. A thick hedge-row; a copse by the roadside; a piece of land carved out of another. Used in the neighbourhood of Lympne, in Dr. Pegge's time; so, also, in Boteler MS. Account Books, there are the following entries - "The Chappell caruet at Sopeshall that I sold this year to John Birch at 5 0.0. the acre, cont(ained) beside the w(oo)dfall round, 1 acre and 9 perches, as Dick Simons saith, who felled it. "I have valued one caruet at Brinssdale at 7.0.0.the acre, the other caruet at 6.0.0. the acre." "The one caruet cont(ained) 1 yerd and 1 perch; the other halfe a yerd want(ing) 1 perch." (i.e. one perch wanting half a yard.) (see also Shave)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 26

CAST

kaast

n. (2) To be thwarted; defeated; to lose an action in law. "They talk of carr'ing it into court, but I lay he'll be cast."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 27

CAST

kaast

n. (1) The earth thrown up above the level of the ground by moles, ants, and worms, and therefore called a worm-cast, an emmet-cast, or a mole-cast, as the case may be. "Them wum-caastes do make the lawn so wery unlevel." (see also Castie)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 26

CASTIE

n. The accumulation of earth over the nests of field-ants, the Common Red Ant (*Rubrus Formica*); also the heaps of earth upturned by moles and the exhausted mould excreted by the burrowings of earthworms. "That field be just a rare mass of ammet-casties (ant casts). "They mole-casties be a-spoilin' the grass down in the old Prebbles' Hill Meadows." "Brish (sweep) off those worm-casties off the lawn young Henry, and obsarve that they do make wunnerful top soil, and the orls (holes) that they wurrums (worms) have made help to take fresh-air and water well down into the sile (soil)". (see also Cast 1)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 18

CATER

kai-tur

vb. To cut diagonally.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 27

CATERWAYS

kai-turwaiz

adv. Obliquely; stantingly; crossways. "He stood aback of a tree and skeeted water caterways at me with a squib."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 27

CAT'SBRAINS

n. Ground overlying gravel with spots of sand in it. 1295, Hadlow Manor Rolls - Castebreye; 1433, Hadlow Manor Rolls - Cattysbrayn; 1465, Will of William Pawley of Hadlow - Great Cattysbrayn. - Wing-Commander W.V.Dunbreck, 1954.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 27

CAVING

ka-vin

n. (1) The refuse of beans and peas after threshing, used for horse-meat. - W.Kent. Called torf, toff in E. Kent. (see also Tauf, Toff, Torf)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 27

CAVING

n. (2) The refuse of beans and peas after threshing, used for horse-meat. - W.Kent. Called torf, toff in E. Kent. Also used of oats - J.H.Bridge (see also Tauf, Torf, Toff)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 27

CAWL kaul

n. A coop.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 27

CAXES kaks-ez

n.pl.Dry hollow stalks; pieces of bean stalk about eight inches long, used for catching earwigs in peach and other wall-fruit trees.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 27

CEREMONY ser-r'imuni

n. A fuss; bother; set-out. Thus a woman once said to me, "There's quite a ceremony if you want to keep a child at home half-a-day. " By which she meant that the school regulations were very troublesome, and required a great deal to be done before the child could be excused. - W.F.S.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 27

CHALD

adj. Cold. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

CHALK WEED

n. Lepidium Draba L. - Minster, Thanet. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 27

CHAMBREN

n.pl Chambers. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

CHAMPIONING champ-yuning

n. The lads and men who go round as mummers at Christmastide, singing carols and songs, are said to go championing. Probably the word is connected with St George the Champion, who is a leading character in the Mummers play,

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 27

CHANGES

chai-njiz

n.pl.Changes of raiment, especially of the underclothing; body-linen, shirts, or shifts. "I have just put on clean changes," i.e., I have just put on clean underclothing. 1651 - " For two changes for John Smith's boy, 4s. 0d. For two changes for Spaynes girle, 2s. 10d." - MS. Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 27

CHANGK

chank

vb. To chew.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 28

CHARNAIL

n. A hinge. Perhaps Char-nail, a nail to turn on. 1520 - " For 2 hookis and a charnelle 2p." - MS Accounts St Johns' Hospital, Canterbury. 1631 - "For charnells and hapses for the two chests in our hall." - MS., Accounts St Johns' Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Charnell)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 28

CHARNELL

n. A hinge. Perhaps Char-nail, a nail to turn on. 1520 - " For 2 hookis and a charnelle 2p." - MS Accounts St Johns' Hospital, Canterbury. 1631 - "For charnells and hapses for the two chests in our hall." - MS., Accounts St Johns' Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Charnail)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 28

CHARRED

chaa-d

adj. Drink that is soured in the brewing. If, in brewing, the water be too hot when it is first added to the malt, the malt is said to be charred and will not give its strength, hence beer that is brewed from it will soon turn sour. The word charred thus first applies properly to the malt, and then passes to the drink brewed from it. To char is to turn; we speak of beer being "turned."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 28

CHART

chaa-t

n. A rough common, overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, etc. Thus we have several places in Kent called Chart, e.g. Great Chart, Little Chart, Chart Sutton, Brasted Chart.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 28

CHARTY

chaa-ti

adj. Rough, uncultivated land, like a chart.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 28

CHASTISE

chastei-z

vb. To accuse; to examine; cross question; catechize. "He had his hearings at Faversham t'other day, and they chastised him of it, but they couldn't make nothin' of him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 28

CHAT

n. A rumour; report. "They say he's a-going to live out at Hoo, leastways. that's the chat."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 28

CHATS

chats

n.pl. Small potatoes; generally the pickings from those intended for market.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 28

CHATSOME

chat-sum

adj. Talkative.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 28

CHAVISH

chai-vish

adj. Peevish; fretful.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 28

CHEAK

n. Cheek. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

CHEAP

adj. Cheap. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

CHEASTE

n. Strife. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Chyaste)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

CHEE

chee

n. A roost. "The fowls are gone to chee." Hen-chee. (see also Gee (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 28

CHEEGE cheeg

n. A frolic.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHEER cheer

n. Constantly used in North Kent, in the phrase, "What cheer, meat?" as a greeting; instead of "How d'ye do, mate?" or "How're ye getting on?" (Is 'What cheer' abbreviated to 'Whatyer'? L.R.A.G.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHEERLY chee-rli

adj. Cheerfully. "The bailiff's boy had overslept, The cows were not put in; But rosy Mary cheerly stept To milk them on the green." - Dick and Sal, st 1.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHEESE-BUGS chee-z-bug

n. The wood-louse. (see also Mankie-peas, Monkey-peas, Pea- bugs, Peasie-bugs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHEESE-IT

vb. A corruption of cease, or cease it: to stop; to desist; to cease worrying; etc. "Chiese (or cheese-it) will yer! Keep on a-throwing my bonnet over the idge (hedge). " "Chiese a-worrying! All will come aright. Remember what the old gaffer told us yayers ago - Rome wadn't builded in a day - nit (not) a yayer, neither." (se also Chiese).

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 18

CHEF chef

n. (1) The part of a plough on which the share is placed, and to which the reece is fixed.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHEF

n. (2) Chaff. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter=water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word. Old English - Caff.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

CHEQUER BERRIES

n. Fruit of the service tree. Formerly sold as such in Maidstone Market, - Hanbury and Marshall, Flora of Kent. In Essex called "saars". There is a Chequertree Farm in Isle of Oxney. - Sedlescombe, Battle . M.P.Roper. 1972.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 29

CHERCHEN

n.pl. Churches. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

CHERRY APPLES cher-r'i ap-lz

n.pl. Siberian crabs, or choke cherries.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHERRY-BEER

n. A kind of drink made from cherries. "Pudding-pies and cherry-beer usually go together at these feasts (at Easter.) - Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis 1. 180

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHIDLINGS chid-linz

n.pl. Chitterlings.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHIESE

vb. (1) A corruption of cease, or cease it: to stop; to desist; to cease worrying; etc. "Chiese (or cheese-it) will yer! Keep on a-throwing my bonnet over the idge(hedge)." "Chiese a-worrying! All will come aright. Remember what the old gaffer told us yayers ago - Rome wadn't builded in a day - nit (not) a yayer, neither." (see also Cheese-it)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 18

CHIESE

vb. (2) Choose. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Cheese (chese). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Chyese)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

CHILLERY chil-uri

adj. Chilly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHILL-WATER chil-wau-tr

n. Water luke-warm.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHILTED chilt-id

pp. Strong local form of chilled, meaning thoroughly and injuriously affected by the cold.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHINCH chinch

vb. To point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, etc, with mortar. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHIP

n. A small basket for containing strawberries, raspberries and other small soft fruits. - Mid-Kent. (see also Punnet)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 29

CHITTER chit-ur

n. The wren. "In the North of England they call the bird Chitty Wren."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHIZZEL chiz-l

n. Bran.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHOATY choa-ti

adj. Chubby; broad faced. "He's a choaty boy." (see also Chuff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 29

CHOCK chok

vb. To choke. Anything over-full is said to be chock-full.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHOCKERS

n.pl. Heavy footwear, of the hob-nailed, sprigged or steel-tipped variety of workmen's boots. "Look at his Chockers! They be worse than a warship with armour-plating." - North Kent. (see also Choggers, Choppers)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 19

CHOFF chof

adj. Stern; morose.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHOGGERS

n.pl. Heavy footwear, of the hob-nailed, sprigged or steel-tipped variety of workmen's boots. "Hey sonny! Just you run over to my allotment and stomp down those big old lumps o' clay earth with your nice new Choggers." - North East Kent. (see also Chockers, Choppers)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 19

CHOICE

chois

adj. Careful of; setting great store by anything. "Sure, he is choice over his peas, and no mistake."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 30

CHONGE

Change. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has *brond, hond, lond*, for *brand, hand, and land*.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

CHOP

vb. To exchange. A levelhanded chop is an even exchange. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 30

CHOPPERS

n.pl. Heavy footwear, of the hob-nailed, sprigged or steel-tipped variety of workmen's boots. With regard to the word Choppers, this is used only in the following sense, that the heavy boots are used to kick a person's feet from under them in a fight or brawl; or to hack or to trip a man in a game of football. To kick or hack - to chop; to cut Away, their supports, i.e. feet. A footballer, who has for the most part of his playing days been given to fouling other players by chopping them over with his chockers or choggers (in this instance Football Boots), often gains the nickname of "Chopper" - like Chopper Brown, Chopper Lee, etc. "When 'Chopper' Lee saw the referee was blind to his position, he took advantage of it and chopped the rival centre forward's legs from under him, with his choggers." - North East Kent. (see also Chockers, Choggers)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 19

CHOP-STICKS

chop-stiks

n.pl. Cross-sticks to which the lines are fastened in pout-fishing. "Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital chop-sticks." - F. Buckland.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 30

CHRIST-CROSS

kris-kras

n. The alphabet. An early school lesson preserved in MS. Rawl, 1032, commences "Christe crosse me speed in alle my worke." The signature of a person who cannot write is also so called. "She larnt her A B C ya know, Wid D for dunce and dame, An all dats in de criss-cross row, An how to spell her name." - Dick and Sal, st 57.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 30

CHUCK

vb. (2) To throw. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 30

CHUCK

chuk

n. (1) A chip; a chunk; a short, thick clubbed piece of wood; a good thick piece of bread and cheese; the chips made by sharpening the ends of hop-poles.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHUCK-HEADED

chuk-hed-id

adj. A stupid, doltish, wooden-headed fellow. (see also Chuckle-headed)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHUCKLE-HEADED

chuk-l-hed-id

adj. A stupid, doltish, wooden-headed fellow. (see also Chuck-headed)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHUFF

chuf

adj. Fat; chubby (see also Choaty)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHUFFED

vb. To be pleased. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 30

CHUFFER

n. A very big, or hearty, eater. "By Golly! Our young Willum (William) can't half chuffer, He'll eat us out of house and home, surelye!" "He do chuffer life a pig, and with less manners, believe me."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 18

CHUMMIE

chum-I

n. (1) A chimney sweep.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHUMMIES

n. (2) House sparrows - The Kentish Note-Book 1, pp 300-1. (see also Chums, Sparr)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 30

CHUMS

n. House sparrows - The Kentish Note-Book 1, pp 330-1. (see also Chummies, Sparr)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 30

CHUNK

chungk

n. A log of wood.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 30

CHUNTER

vb. To grumble. "Don't you dare chunter at me my gal: I'm yere mither (your mother) and I won't a-stand forrit (for it)". "All 'e do is chunter, chunter, chunter." "Stop your chuntering grandpa! You've a good daughter to look after you since your poor Annie died. If you was in Hothfield Workhouse you'd have summat to holler 'bout. You be free to come and go. You can enjoy your pipe o' baccy, and go up The Street (The Street is the local name for the main road - or street- through a village in the Weald and Ashford districts), to the "Black Hoss" (horse) every evening for your pint of o' ale - so, stop a-chuntering, dan ye!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 19

CHURCHING

n. The Church service generally, not the particular Office so called. "What time's Churchin' now of afternoons?"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 30

CHYASTE

n. Strife Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Cheaste)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

CHYESE

vb. Choose. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Cheose (chese). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Chiese)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

CHYEW

vb. Chew. Exactly correspondoing to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

CLAD-HOPPERS

n.pl. Name given by country people to large or heavy boots. "Young Bill ain't arf got a tidy pair of clod hoppers on today." "Stomp them large lumps of earth down with your clod-hoppers, Tommy." "Oi wants a payer (pair) of Sunday boots, not them there great clad-hopper things." (see also Clod-hoppers)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 21

- CLAM** klam
n. A rat-trap, like a gin.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30
- CLAMP** klamp
n. A heap of mangolds, turnips, or potatoes, covered with straw and earth to preserve them during the winter. It is also used of bricks. "We must heal in that clamp afore the frostes set in."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30
- CLAMS** klamz
n.pl. Pholades. Rock and wood-boring molluscs.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 31
- CLAPPERS** klap-urz
n.pl. (1) Planks laid on supports for foot passengers to walk on when the roads are flooded.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 31
- CLAPPERS**
adv. (2) To go very fast. "To go like the clappers." - L.R.A.G.
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 31
- CLAPSE** klaps
n. A clasp, or fastening. 1651 - "For Goodwife Spaynes girles peticoate and waistcoate making, and clapses, and bindinge, and a pocket, 0.1.8d." - Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbur.y
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 31
- CLAT** klat
vb. To remove the clots of dirt, wool, etc. from between the hind legs of sheep. (Romney Marsh) (see also Dag (1) (L.R.A.G. in 'Notes on A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms' queries a connection between Clat and the Northumbrian Clart as in Clarty. Does Clayt (clay or mire) equal Clart.)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 31
- CLAUEN**
n.pl Claws. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20
- CLAVEL** klav-l
n. A grain of corn free from the husk. (see also Clevel, Clevels)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 31

CLAYT

klaait

n. Clay, or mire. (see also Cledge, Clite)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 31

CLEAN

kleen

adv. Wholly; entirely. "He's clean gone, that's certain." 1611 - "Until all the people were passed clean over Jordan." - Joshua Ch 3 v 17.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 31

CLEANSE

klenz

vb. To turn, or put beer up in a barrel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 31

CLEAPE

vb. Call. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

CLEDGE

klej

n. Clay; stiff loam. (see also Clayt, Clite)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 31

CLEDGY

klej-i

adj. Stiff and sticky.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 31

CLEPPER

n. Clapper. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter=water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

CLEVEL

klev-l

n. (1) A grain of corn, clean and free from the husk. As our Blessed Lord is supposed to have left the mark of a Cross on the shoulder of the ass' colt, upon whom He rode at His triumphal entry into Jerusalem (St Mark Ch 11 v 7); and as the mark of a thumb and fore-finger may still be traced in the head of a haddock, as though left by St Peter when he opened the fish's mouth to find the piece of money (St Matthew Ch 17 v 27), even so it is a popular belief in East Kent that each clevel of wheat bears the likeness of Him who is the True Corn of Wheat (St John Ch 12 v 24). As a man said to me at Eastry (1887) - "Brown wheat shews it more than white, because it's a bigger clevel." To see this likeness the clevel must be held with the seam of the grain from you. - W.F.S. (see also Clavel, clevels)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 31

CLEVELS

n.pl. (2) Wheat grains "Look at they chevels; ain't they rare beauties? Seems we're going to have a fine wheat-harvesting this yurr." - Wealden. (see Clavel)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 21

CLEVER

klev-ur

adj. In good health. Thus, it is used in reply to the question, "How are you to-day?" " Well, thankee. not very clever," i.e. not very active; not up to much exertion.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLIMBERS

klei-murz

n. The wild clematis; clematis vitalba, otherwise known as old man's beard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLINKERS

klingk-urz

n.pl. The hard refuse cinders of a furnace, stove, or forge, which have run together in large clots.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLIP

klip

vb. To shear sheep.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLITE

kleit

n. Clay. (see also Clayt, Cledge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLITEY

klei-ti

adj. Clayey.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLIVER

kliv-r

n. Goose-grass; elsewhere called cleavers. Gallium aperine.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLODGE

kloj

n. A lump of clay.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLOD-HOE

n. The clod-hoe of the Canterbury type is a medium shafted hoe with a heavy iron-head with two flattish prongs some six inches long, three inches in width between inner edges of the prongs. The prongs are usually half-an-inch wide, making an overall tilling capacity of four inches width. The clod-hoe of the Wealden type is a medium shafted hoe with a heavy iron-head with a single prong or blade, flat in character, about one and a half inches in width where it comes from the head, gradually broadening to approximately four inches at the cutting or tilling edge. Clod hoes are utility hoes, as they can be used for weeding, making furrows, banking up potato rows etc, and reversed, the heavy head will knock out the hardest clays to a fine tilth.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 21

CLOD-HOPPERS

n.pl. Name given by country people to large or heavy boots. "Young Bill ain't arf got a tidy pair of clod hoppers on today." "Stomp them large lumps of earth down with your clod-hoppers, Tommy." "Oi wants a payer (pair) of Sunday boots, not them there great clad-hopper things." (see also Clad--hoppers)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 21

CLOSE

kloas

n. The enclosed yard, or fenced-in field adjoining a farm house. Thus, at Eastry we speak of Hamel Close, which is an enclosed field immediately adjoining Eastry Court. So, a Kentish gentleman writes in 1645: "This was the third crop of hay some closes about Burges had yealded that yeare." - Bargrave MS Diary. The word is often met with in Kentish wills; thus, Will of Thomas Godfrey, 1542, has, "My barne. . . with the closes in the same appertayning."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLOUT

vb. (3) To hit. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 32

CLOUT

klout

n. (2) A clod or lump of earth, in a ploughed field.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLOUT

klout

n. (1) A blow with the palm of the hand. "Mind what ye'r 'bout or I will gie ye a clout on the head."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 32

CLOUTS

n. (4) Clothes. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 32

CLUCK kluk

adj. Drooping; slightly unwell; used, also, of a hen when she wants to sit. "I didn't get up so wery early dis marnin' as I felt rather cluck."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 32

CLUNG

n. (2) Wet, unworkable ground, (? from Cling), otherwise called steelly. - R.Cooke. (see also Steelly)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 32

CLUNG klung

adj. (1) Withered; dull; out of temper.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 32

CLUNK

vb. To clump, as in "To clump about". This word, like so many others is of a bastard-dialect nature. It is neither pure dialect, or alteration through the brogue or a corruption. "Stop they clunking about the house in they clod-hoppers (heavy boots) you've got on." "It fell down clunk (fell heavily). "I'll gie ye such a clunk (hard blow) ower the head in a minute." "Don't 'ee clunk about young-un." Though this word is often used with regard to its relationship to heaviness, I have not actually heard it in regard to a clump i.e. a clump of trees, clump of flowers, clump of bushes..

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 20

CLUTHER kludh-ur

vb. (2) To make a noise generally, as by knocking things together. Used also of the special sound made by rabbits in their hole, just before they bolt out, e.g., "I 'eerd 'im cluther," i.e. I heard him make a noise; and implying, "Therefore, he will soon make a bolt." A variant of clatter.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 33

CLUTHER kluth-r

n. (1) A great noise.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 33

CLUTTER klut-r

n. (1) A litter. "There's always such a lot of clutter about his room."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 33

CLUTTER

klut-ur

vb. (2) To make a noise generally, as by knocking things together. Used also of the special sound made by rabbits in their hole, just before they bolt out, e.g., "I 'eerd 'im cluther," i.e. I heard him make a noise; and implying, "Therefore, he will soon make a bolt." A variant of clatter.(see also Cluther 2)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COADCHER

n. Cold-Cheer, meaning a cold meal, or a hot meal that has been allowed to grow cold. The Sussex dialect calls it Coadgear and it means exactly the same. "Hey, old ooman (wife) what does ye call this? Ivery (every) noight this cold-weather week oive only had coadcher to come 'ome to. Bread and cheese and pickles aint no meal for a wukkin (working) man this time o' yurr." "It may hev (have) ben hot when you made it mither (mother) but it be only coadcher now, anyways." - Wealden.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 24

COAL-SHOOT

koa-l-shoo-t

n. A coal scuttle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COARSE

koars

adj. Rough, snowy, windy weather.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COB

kob

vb. To throw gently.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COBBLE

kob-l

n. An icicle. (see also Aquabob, Cock-bell, Cog-bell, Icily)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COB-IRONS

kob-eirnz

n.pl And-irons; irons standing on the hearth, and intended to keep the brands and burning coals in their place; also the irons by which the spit is supported. "One payer of standing cob-yrons." "One payer of cob-irons or brand-irons." "Item in the Greate Hall. . . . a payer of cob-irons." - Boteler Inventories in the Memorials of Eastry. (see also Andirons, Brand-irons, Firedogs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COCK-BELL

kok-bel

n. An icicle. The Bargrave MS. Diary, describing the weather in France in the winter of 1645 says, "My beard had sometimes yce on it as big as my little finger, my breath turning into many cock-bells as I walked." (see also Aquabob, Cobble, Cog-bell, Icily)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COCKER

kok-ur

vb. To indulge; to spoil, Ecclus.Ch 30 v 9. - "Cocker thy child and he shall make thee afraid."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COCKLE

kok-l

n. A stove used for drying hops.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

CODDLE

vb. To mess about or to fuss around. "Oh dear me, Annie! I wish you wouldn't coddle about the house on your half-day, but run off home to see your parents, or even go into the pictures in town for a couple of hours." "My old grandpa's always coddling about in his toolshed for something or other."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 22

CODDLER

n. One who coddles, or fusses. "If there was ever a greater or more vexatious coddler than your fayther (father) ever born, I'd sure liken (like) to see him."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 22

COG-BELLS

kog-bel

n.pl. (1) Icicles. Lewis writes cog-bells; and so the word is so pronounced in Eastry. "There are some large cog-bells hanging from the thatch." (see also Aquabob, Cobble, Cock-bell, Icily)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 33

COG-BELLS

n.pl. (2) See Congbells (2). Cog-bells is merely the alteration of Cong to Cog - i.e. the dropping of the N through the habitual word-laziness of the Wealden folk.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 23

COILER-HARNESS

n. The trace harness.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 34

- COLD** koald
 n. In phrase, "Out of cold." Water is said to be out of cold when it has just got the chill off.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34
- COLLAR** kol-ur
 n. Smut in wheat.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34
- COLLARDS**
 n.pl. Spring greens.- Nicky Newbury. 1973.
 Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 34
- COLLARMAKER** kol-ur-mai-kur
 n. A saddler who works for farmers; so called, because he has chiefly to do with the mending and making of horses' collars.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34
- COMB** koam
 n. An instrument used by thatchers to beat down the straw, and then smooth it afterwards.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34
- COMBE** koom
 n. A valley. This word occurs in a great number of place-names in Kent.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34
- COME** kum
 prep. On such a day, or at such a time when it arrives. "It'll be nine wiks come Sadderday sin' he were took bad."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34
- COMPOSANT** kom-puzant
 n. The luminous appearance sometimes seen on the masts and yards of ships at sea, the result of electricity in the air. "Besides hearing strange sounds, the poor fisherman often sees the composant. As he sails along, a ball of fire appears dancing about the top of his mast; it is of a bluish, unearthly colour, and quivers like a candle going out; sometimes it shifts from the mast-head to some other portion of the vessel, where there is a bit of pointed iron; and sometimes there are two or three of them on different parts of the boat. It never does anybody any harm, and it always comes when squally weather is about. "Englishmen are not good hands at inventing names and I think the Folkestone people most likely picked up the word from the Frenchmen whom they meet out at sea in pursuit of herrings." - F. Buckland
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34

CONCLUDE

konkleu-d

vb. To decide. "So he concluded to stay at home for a bit."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 34

CONE

koan

vb. To crack or split with the sun, as timber is apt to do; as though a wedge had been inserted in it. A derivative of Anglo-Saxon cinan, to split.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

CONE-WHEAT

koan-weet

n. Bearded wheat. (see also Durgan-wheat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

CONGBELLS

n.pl. (1) The drips of mucous from an inflamed nose or droplets of moisture that have made their way from the eyes when made to weep by cold winds into the nose and been exuded at the tips of the nasal organ. Cong is the further corruption of the slang Conk, or Nose. Bells is the name given to the drops of water or mucous which they are supposed to resemble! Thus Cong (conk; nose) - Bells (drips or drops).

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 22

CONGBELLS

n.pl. (3) The fruits of the grape-vine are also called congbells and I once heard a lad, who did not know what they were remark to the owner of the vine, "That I likes them little-ball-handdowns, sir."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 23

CONG-BELLS

n.pl. (2) Very short icicles hanging from trees, buildings etc. especially if they are dripping in a thaw. Also icicles formed by frozen breath on a man's beard or moustache. (see also Cog-bells)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 23

CONJURE

vb,adj To be skilled in work; to be helpfull at work. "Yes, Peter. He is a very conjurable man. There beant (be not) a job on this farm that he can't do real good-like." "Ask old Harry to help us to conjure this sack of oats up onto the top o' this wagon." "Let him alone a-while and he'll conjure that old ile (oil) engine to go." "It was pretty to watch them thurr (there) ship dogs (sheep-dogs) conjure they ship (sheep) in to they folds."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 22

CONNIVER

konei-vur

vb. To stare, gape. "An so we sasselsail'd along And crass de fields we stiver'd, While dickey lark kept up his song An at de clouds conniver'd"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

CONTRAIRIWISE

contrai-r'iweiz

adv. On the contrary.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

CONTRAIRY

contrai-r'I

adj. Disagreeable; unmanageable. "Drat that child, he's downright contrary to-day."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

CONYGARTHE

kun-igaarth

n. A rabbit warren. Lambarde, 1596. - "The Isle of Thanet, and those Easterne partes are the grayner; the Weald was the wood; Rumney Marsh is the meadow plot; the North downes towards the Thaymse be the conygarthe or warreine."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

COOCH-GRASS

n. Triticum repens, a coarse, bad species of grass, which grows rapidly on arable land, and does much mischief with its long stringy roots. (see also Couch-grass)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

COOL-BACK

kool-bak

n. A shallow vat, or tub, about 12 or 18 inches deep, wherein beer is cooled. "Item in the brewhouse, two brewinge tonns, one coole-back, two furnisses, fower tubbs with other. . . £6 14s. - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 226.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 35

COOM

n. Grease, after thickening on wheels etc and becoming worn out, is called coom. - R. Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 35

COOPEONS

n.pl. Coupons. "Don't give up all they coopeons off the ration books this week. We may need some for next week if we can't get into town where's there a more variety of stuff to choose from that aint on the ration."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 23

COP kop
vb. (2) To throw; to heap anything up .
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 35

COP kop
n. (1) A shock of corn; a stack of hay or straw (see also Shock)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 35

COP
vb. (4) To catch. "You'll cop it" Is there a connection between 'to cop' and 'copper' or policeman? - J. H.Bridge.
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 35

COP
vb. (3) To hit; and extension of 'to catch'. "He copped him one on the jaw." - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 35

COPE koap
vb. To muzzle; thus, " to cope a ferret" is to sew up its mouth.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 35

COPSAN
n. Head of a sluice in Teynham Marshes. - Sittingbourne. W.C.B.Purser. 1935.
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 35

COPSE kops
n. A fence across a dyke, which has no opening. A term used in marshy districts.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 35

CORBEAU kor-boa
n. The fish Cottus gobio, elsewhere called the miller's thumb, or bull-head. (see also Miller's thumb)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36

CORD-WOOD kord-wuod
n. A pile of wood, such as split-up roots and trunks of trees stacked for fuel. A cord of wood should measure eight feet long x four feet high x four feet thick.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36

- CORSE** kors
 n. The largest of the cleavers used by a butcher.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36
- COSSET** kos-it
 vb. To fondle; to caress; to pet.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36
- COSSETY** kos-iti
 adj. Used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36
- COST** koast
 n. A fore-quarter of a lamb; "a rib".
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36
- COTCHERING** koch-uring
 partc Gossiping.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36
- COTCHULL**
 adj. Upset. "He be cotchull today. His wife be in the Cottage Hospital to have her young-un born." "If you aint a good boy, to your old grandma, you'll mak me rare cotchull, you will."
 The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 24
- COTERELL** kot-ir'el
 n. A little raised mound in the marshes to which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the salterns are submerged by the tide.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36
- COTTON** kot-on
 vb. To agree together, or please each other. "They cannot cotton no-how!"
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36
- COUCH-GRASS** kooch-grass
 n. Triticum repens, a coarse, bad species of grass, which grows rapidly on arable land, and does much mischief with its long stringy roots. (see also Cooch-grass)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36

COUGE koag

n. A dram of brandy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 34

COUPLING BAT kup-lin bat

n. A piece of round wood attached to the bit (in West Kent), or ringle (in East Kent), of two plough horses to keep them together.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36

COURT koart

n. The manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held. Thus, Eastry Court is the old house, standing on the foundations of the ancient palace of the Kings of Kent, wherein is held annually the Court of the Manor of Eastry (see also Court Lodge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36

COURT FAGGOT koart fag-ut

n. This seems to have been the name, anciently given, to the best and choicest fagot. 1523 - "For makynge of ten loodis of court fagot, 3s. 4d." - Accounts of St John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COURT LODGE koart loj

n. The manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held. Thus, Eastry Court is the old house, standing on the foundations of the ancient palace of the Kings of Kent, wherein is held annually the Court of the Manor of Eastry (see also Court)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36

COURT-CUPBOARD koart-cub-urd

n. A sideboard or cabinet used formerly to display the silver flagons, cups, beakers, ewers, etc., i.e., the family plate, and distinguished from "the livery cupboard", or wardrobe. In the Boteler Inventory, we find that there were in the best chamber "Half-a-dowson of high joynd stooles, fower low joynd cushian stooles, two chayers, one court cubbard, etc." - Memorials of Eastry, p 225; and again on p 227; "In the greate parler, one greate table. . . one courte cubbard, one greate chayer, etc." "Away with the joint-stools, remove the court cupboard, look to the plate." - Romeo and Juliet, Act 1 Sc.5.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 36

COVE koav

n. A shed; a lean-to or low building with a shelving roof, joined to the wall of another; the shelter which is formed by the projection of the eaves of a house acting as a roof to an outbuilding. (see also Coved, Coven)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COVERED koa-vd

adj. With sloping sides; used of a room, the walls of which are not perpendicular, but slant inwards, thus forming sides and roof. "Your bedsteddle couldn't stand there, because the sides are covered." (see also Cove, Coven)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COVE-KEYS koa-v-keez

n.pl. Cowslips. (see also Culver Keys, Horsebuckle, Lady-keys (2), Paigle, Pegle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COVEL kov-l

n. A water tub with two ears.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COVEN koa-vn

adj. Sloped; slanted. "It has a coven ceiling." (see also Cove, Covered)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COVERLYD kuv-urld

n. The outer covering of the bed which lies above the blankets; a counterpane. In the Boteler Inventory we find "In the best chamber . . . one fether bedd, one blanckett, one covertleed. Item in the lower chamber. . . . two coverleeds . Item in the middle chamber. . . a coverlyd and boulster." - Memorials of Eastry, p 224. (see also Covertlid)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COVERTLID kuv-urtlid

n. The outer covering of the bed which lies above the blankets; a counterpane. In the Boteler Inventory we find "In the best chamber . . . one fether bedd, one blanckett, one covertleed. Item in the lower chamber. . . . two coverleeds . Item in the middle chamber. . . a coverlyd and boulster." - Memorials of Eastry, p 224. (see also Coverlyd)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 37

COW kou

n. (1) A pitcher.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 38

COW

vb. (3) To be afraid of. "He cowed at going down that well." - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 38

COW'

kou

n. (2) The moveable wooden top of the chimney of a hop-oast or malt-house. (see also Cowl)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 38

COW-CRIB

kou-krib

n. The square manger for holding hay, etc., which stands in the straw-yard, and so is constructed as to be low at the sides and high at the corners.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 38

COWL

koul

n. The moveable wooden top of the chimney of a hop-oast or malt-house. (see also Cow')

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 38

COW-MOUTH

adj. When the stub is left with an uneven cut, hollow in the middle, this is called a cow-mouth cut. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 38

COW-PIE

n. Pudding pie. - Rochester district. Nicky Newbury's grandmother. 1973. (see also Pudding Pie)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 38

CRACK-NUT

krak-nut

n. A hazel nut, as opposed to cocoa nuts, Brazil nuts, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 38

CRAMP-WORD

n. A word difficult to be understood. "Our new parson, he's out of the sheeres, and he uses so many of these here cramp-words."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 38

CRANK

krangk

vb. (2) To mark cross wise.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 38

CRANK

krangk

adj. (1) Merry; cheery.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 38

CREAM kreem

vb. To crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried are said to cream, i.e. to crumble to pieces.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 38

CREET kreet

n. A cradle, or frame-work of wood, placed on a scythe when used to cut corn.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 38

CREFT

n. Craft. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

CRIPS krips

adj. Crisp. Formed by transposition, as Aps for Asp, etc. (see also Crup)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 38

CRIPT kript

adj. Depressed; out of spirits. (see also Cruppish.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 38

CROCK krok

vb. (2) To put away; lay by; save up; hide. "Ye'd better by half give that butter away, instead of crocking it up till it's no use to nobody."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 38

CROCK krok

n. (1) An earthen pan or pot, to be found in every kitchen, and often used for keeping butter, salt, etc. It is a popular superstition that if a man goes to the place where the end of the rainbow rests he will find there a crock of gold. A.D. 1536 - "Layd owt for a crok. . . ." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 38

CROCK BUTTER krok but-ur

n. Salt butter which has been put into earthenware crocks to keep during the winter.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 39

CROFT krauft

n. A vault.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 39

CROSHABELL

krosh-ubel

n. A coutezan.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CROUCHEN

n.pl.Crosses. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

CROW

kroa

n. The fat adhering to a pig's liver; hence, "liver and crow" are generally spoken of and eaten together.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CROW-FISH

kroa-fish

n. The common stickleback. *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CRUMMY

krum-I

adj. Filthy and dirty, and covered with vermin.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CRUNDLE

vb. (2) To crumple. "Don't 'ee crundle (crumple) up that newspaper, your grandfayther hasn't read it yet."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 25

CRUNDLE

vb. (1) To crumble; to crush, to break up into small pieces; to disintegrate. With the dialect the 'm' of crumble has been replaced with the letter 'n', "Now be a good boy and crundle that bread into your nice hot soup." "I'm just going to crundle up these here clods then I'll be in to supper."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 24

CRUNDLED

vb. Crumbled. "They crundled up the stones with the steam-roller." "The old wall crundled down in pieces."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 24

CRUNDLING

Crumbling. "The old house is gradually crundling away".

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 25

CRUP

krup

adj. (2) Crisp. "You'll have a nice walk, as the snow is very crup." (see also Crips)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CRUP

krup

n. (1) The crisp, hard skin of a roasted pig, or of roast pork (crackling); a crisp spice-nut; a nest. "There's a wapses crup in that doated tree." (see also Crips)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CRUPPISH

krup-ish

adj. Peevish; out of sorts. A man who has been drinking overnight will sometimes say in the morning: "I feel cruppish." (see also Cript)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CRYEPE

vb. Creep. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Creope (crepe). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

CUCKOO BREAD

n. The wood sorrel. *Oxalis acetosella*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CUCKOO-CORN

n. Corn sown too late in the spring..

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CUCKOO-PINT

n. The wild arum. (see also Kitty-come-down-the-lane-jump-up-and-kiss-me, Lady-keys (1), Lady-lords)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 39

CUCKOO'S BREAD AND C

n. The seed of the mallow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

CULCH

kulch

n. (2) Any and every kind of rubbish, e.g., broken tiles, slates, and stones. "Much may be done in the way of culture, by placing the oysters in favourable breeding beds, strewn with tiles, slates, old oyster shells, or other suitable culch for the spat to adhere to." - Life of Frank Buckland. (see also Pelt, Sculch, Scultch, Scutchel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 39

- CULCH** kulch
n. (1) Rags; bits of thread; shoddy.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 39
- CULL** kul
n. (2) The culls of a flock are the worst; picked out to be parted with.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40
- CULL** kul
vb. (1) To pick; choose; select.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 39
- CULVER KEYS** kulv-urkeez
n. The cowslip. *Primula veris*. (see also Cove-keys, Horsebuckle, Lady-keys (2), Paigle, Pegle)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40
- CUMBERSOME** kumb-ursum
adj. Awkward; inconvenient. "I reckon you'll find that gurt coät mighty cumbersome."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40
- CURRANTBERRIES** kur-r'unt-ber-r'iz
n.pl. Currants.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40
- CURS** kurs
adj. Cross; shrewish; surly.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40
- CYPRESS** sei-prus
n. A material like crape. 'In Sad cypress let me be laid' Shakespeare. (see also Cyprus)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40
- CYPRUS** sei-prus
n. A material like crape. (see also Cypress)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40
- DABBERRIES** dab-eriz
n.pl. Gooseberries. (see also Goosegogs, Guozgogs)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40

DAFFY

n. (2) A small quantity of spirits. "He's fond of his daffys." - J.H.Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 40

DAFFY daf-I

n. (1) A large number or quantity, as " a rare daffy of people."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40

DAG dag

n. (2) A lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dirt.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40

DAG dag

vb. (1) To remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc., from between the hind legs of a sheep. (see also Clat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40

DAGG

n. A large pistol. Boteler Inventory, 1600. - "Item in Jonathan Boteler's chamber: fower chestes with certain furniture for the warrs, viz., two corslettes, one Jack, two muskets furnished, one horseman's piec furnished, one case of daggs, two caliurs with swords and daggers, prized at£4. - Memorials of Eastry, p 22.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 40

DAG-WOOL

n. Refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 41

DAMPIFIED

adj. Denotes that the air is inclined to be, or feel, damp, a situation foretelling imminent rain. "We look like getting some rain mighty soon: the air is quite dampified."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 27

DAMPING

vb. To drizzle with rain, though not actually raining. "No it aint raining yet, mum: it's only damping.". (see also Dampified)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 27

DANG dang

inter A substitution for "damn." "Dang your young bóánes, doänt ye give me no more o' your sarce."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 41

DAN'L

n. The smallest animal in a litter of kittens, puppies or piglets. "Considering he wur a dan'l pup, he's sure growed up into a tidy sized darg (dog)." (see also Anthony-pig, Dannel, Runt)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 27

DANNEL

n. The smallest animal in a litter of kittens, puppies or piglets. Really the correct use of dannel, as spoken in the Weald is for the smallest of a litter of piglets. "He may be the dannel of the pack (litter), but he sure is a real lively old young 'un, that there squeaker (piglet)". (see also Anthony-pig, Dan'l, Runt)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 27

DAPPY

adj. Half-witted. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 41

DARVEL

n. Devil. A combination of Kentish Wealden and Kentish Gipsy dialects. "They young-uns be regular young darvels." (see also Dar'vl)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 27

DAR'VL

n. Devil. A combination of Kentish Wealden and Kentish Gipsy dialects. "They young-uns be regular young darvels." (see also Darvel)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 27

DAWTHER

dau-dhur

vb. To tremble or shake; to move in an infirm manner. "He be getting' in years now, and caant do s'much as he did, but he manages jus' to dawther about the shop a little otherwhile." (see also Dodder)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 41

DAWTHER-GRASS

dau-dhur

n. A long shaking grass, elsewhere called Quaker, or quaking, grass. *Briza media*. (see also Dodder-grass)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 41

DAWTHERY

dau-dhur'I

adj. Shaky; tottery; trembling; feeble. Used commonly of old people - "He begins to get very dawthery.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 41

DEAD

vb. Dead. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Dyad, Dyead)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

DEAD-ALIVE ded-ulei-v

adj. Dull; stupid. "It's a dead-alive place."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 41

DEAF

n. Deaf. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Dyeaf)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

DEAL deel

n. (1) A part; portion. Anglo-Saxon doel, from doelan, to divide; hence our expression, to deal cards, i.e. giving a fair portion to each; and dole, a gift divided or distributed. Leviticus Ch 14.v 10 - "And on the eighth day he shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and two tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil." (see also Doleing)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 41

DEAL dee-l

n. (2) The nipple of a sow, bitch, fox or rat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 41

DEATH deth

adj. (1) Deaf. "It's a gurt denial to be so werry death." "De ooman was so plaguey death She cou'den make 'ar hear." - Dick and Sal, st 59

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 41

DEATH

n. (2) Death. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Dyath)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

DEATHNESS deth-ness

n. Deafness.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 41

DEAU

n. Dew. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Dyau)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

DEE

n. Day. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Present dialect form i.e. 1863.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

DEEK dee-k

n. A dyke or ditch. The " i " in Kent and Sussex is often pronounced as i in French. (see also Dick)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 42

DEEKERS dee-kurz

n.pl. Men who dig ditches (deeks) and keep them in order. (see also Dykers)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 42

DEN

n. A wooded valley, affording pasturage; also a measure of land; as in Somner, Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 27, ed. 1703, where we read: "The Manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 ploughlands and 13 denes." This word den is a very common one as a place-name, thus there are several Denne Courts in East Kent; and in the Weald especially, den is the termination of the name of many parishes, as well as of places in those parishes, thus we have Biddenden, Benenden, Bethersden, Halden, Marden, Smarden, Tenterden, Ibornden, etc. (see also Dene, Denne)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 42

DENCHER-POUT dench-ur-pout

n. A pout, or pile of weeds, stubble, or rubbish, made in the fields for burning, a cooch-fire, as it is elsewhere called. (see also Densher-pout)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 42

DENE dee-n

n. A wooded valley, affording pasturage; also a measure of land; as in Somner, Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 27, ed. 1703, where we read: "The Manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 ploughlands and 13 denes." This word den is a very common one as a place-name, thus there are several Denne Courts in East Kent; and in the Weald especially, den is the termination of the name of many parishes, as well as of places in those parishes, thus we have Biddenden, Benenden, Bethersden, Halden, Marden, Smarden, Tenterden, Ibornden, etc. (see also Den, Denne)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 42

DENIAL

dener-ul

n. A detriment; drawback; hindrance; prejudice. "It's a denial to a farm to lie so far off the road."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 42

DENNE

den

n. A wooded valley, affording pasturage; also a measure of land; as in Somner, Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 27, ed. 1703, where we read: "The Manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 ploughlands and 13 denes." This word den is a very common one as a place-name, thus there are several Denne Courts in East Kent; and in the Weald especially, den is the termination of the name of many parishes, as well as of places in those parishes, thus we have Biddenden, Benenden, Bethersden, Halden, Marden, Smarden, Tenterden, Ibornden, etc. (see also Den, Dene)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 42

DENSHER-POUT

den-shur-pout

n. A pout, or pile of weeds, stubble, or rubbish, made in the fields for burning, a cooch-fire, as it is elsewhere called. (see also Dencher-pout)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 42

DESTINY

dest-ini

n. Destination. "When we have rounded the shaw, we can keep the boat straight for her destiny."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 42

DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH

n. The flower otherwise called Love-in-the-mist. *Nigella damascena*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 42

DEVILLED BLACKBERRI

adj. Late, i.e. October, fruiting blackberries. Possibly a connection with the country saying "Pick blackberries in October. The Devil takes over." - Pat Winzar. 1982.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 42

DEVIL'S THREAD

n. A weed that grows out in the fields. among the clover; it comes in the second cut, but does not come in the first. Otherwise called Hellweed. *Cuscuta epithimum*. (see also Hellweed)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 42

DEWLAPS

n.pl. Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others, to keep the legs warm and dry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 42

DIAKNEN

n.pl. Deacons. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

DIBBER dib-ur

n. An agricultural implement for making holes in the ground, wherein to set plants or seeds. (see also Dibble)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DIBBLE dib-l

n. An agricultural implement for making holes in the ground, wherein to set plants or seeds. (see also Dibber)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DICK dik

n. A dyke or ditch. The " i " in Kent and Sussex is often pronounced as i in French. (see also Deek)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DICKER OF LEATHER

n. Ten hides or skins - John Kersey. Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum, 1708. The word is used in an inventory of an Egerton tanner, a Wealden family. Kent Archives Office

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 43

DICKY dik-I

n. Poorly; out of sorts; poor; miserable. "When I had the dicky feelin', I wishes I hadn't been so neglackful o' Sundays."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DICKY-HEDGE-POKER dik-i-hej-poa-ker

n. A hedge-sparrow. (see also Mollie)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DIDAPPER

n. The dab-chick. (see also Divedapper)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DIDOS dei-doaz

n.pl. Capers; pranks; tricks. "Dreckly ye be backturned, there he be, a-cutting all manner o' didos."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DIEPE

adj. Deep. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Deop (depe). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Dyepe)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

DIERE

Dear. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Deore (duere, dure, dere). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Dyere)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

DIN-A-LITTLE

adv. Within a little; nearly. "I knows din-a-little where I be now."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DIRTY-MONEY

n. Monies paid for exceptionally dirty jobs or unhealthy work. - Chatham, Rochester, Strood and district, Royal Naval Dockyard workers. (see also Unker; unker-money)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 95

DISABIL dis-ubil

n. Disorder; untidy dress. French Déshabillé. "Dear heart alive! I never expected for to see you,sir! I'm all in a disabil."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DISGUISED

adj. Topsy. "I'd rááther not say as he was exactly drunk, but he seemed as though he was jes' a little bit disguised."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DISH-MEAT dish-meet

n. Spoon meat, i.e. soft food, which requires no cutting up and can be eaten with a spoon.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DISHWASHER dish-wosh-r

n. The water wagtail. Generally called "Peggy Dishwasher."(see also Peggy, Peggy Washdish)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DISSIGHT

disei-t

n. That which renders a person or place unsightly; a blemish; a defect. "Them there tumble-down cottages are a great dissight to the street."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DIVEDAPPER

n. The dab-chick. (see also Didapper)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DO

doo

vb. To do for anyone is to keep house for him. "Now the old lady's dead, Miss Gamble she goos in and doos for him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 43

DOATED

doa-tid

adj. Rotten. Generally applied to wood. "That thurrock is all out-o'-titer; the helers are all doated." (see also Doited)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 44

DOB

dob

vb. To put down. "So den I dobb'd him down de stuff, A plaguey sight to pay " - Dick and Sal, st 82

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 44

DOBBIN

dob-in

n. Temper. "He lowered his dobbin, " i.e. he lost his temper.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 44

DODDER

dod-ur

vb. To tremble or shake; to move in an infirm manner. "He be getting' in years now, and caant do s'much as he did, but he manages jus' to dawther about the shop a little otherwhile." (see also Dawther)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 44

DODDER-GRASS

dod-ur-grass

n. A long shaking grass, elsewhere called Quaker, or quaking, grass. *Briza media*. (see also Dawther- grass)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 44

DODGER

doj-ur

n. A night-cap.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 44

DOELS

doa-lz

n.pl. The short handles which project from the bat of a scythe, and by which the mower holds it when mowing. The several parts of the scythe are: a) the scythe proper, or cutting part, of shear steel; b) the trai-ring and trai-wedge by which it is fastened to the bat; c) the bat or long staff, by which it is held when sharpening, and which is cut peked, so that it cannot slip; and d) the doles, as above described.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DOG

dau-g, dog

n. (1) An instrument for getting up hop-poles, called in Sussex a pole-putter. (see also Hop-dog (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOG

vb. (2) To follow another's footsteps. "She dogged him home." - J.H.Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 44

DOGS

dogz

n.pl. Two pieces of wood connected by a piece of string, and used by thatchers for carrying up the straw to its place on the roof, when arranged for thatching.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOGS' DAISY

n. The May weed, *Anthemis cotula*; so called, "'Cause it blows in the dog-days, ma'am."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOG-WHIPPER

dog-wip-ur

n. The beadle of a church, whose duty it was, in former days, to whip the dogs out of church. The word frequently occurs in old Churchwardens' accounts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOINGS

doo-ingz

n.pl. Odd jobs. When a person keeps a small farm, and works with his team for hire, he is said to do doings for people.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOITED

doi-tid

adj. Decayed (used of wood). "That 'ere old eelm (elm) is regular doited, and fit for nothing only cord wood." (see also Doated)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOLE

doa-l

n. (1) A set parcel, or distribution; an alms; a bale or bundle of nets. "60 awins make a dole of shot-nets, and 20 awins make a dole of herring nets" - Lewis, p.24

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOLE

doa-l

n. (2) A boundary stone; the stump of an old tree left standing. (see also Dole-stone, Dowal, Dowl)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 44

DOLEING

doa-ling

n. Almsgiving (see also Deal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DOLE-STONE

doa-l-stoa-n

n. A landmark. (see also Dole (2), Dolly, Dowal, Dowl)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DOLING

doa-ling

n. A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. Boys, in his History of Sandwich, speaks of them as "ships for the King's use, furnished by the Cinque Ports."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DOLLOP

n. (5) A portion "A dollop of lard." - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 45

DOLLOP

dol-up

n. (1) A parcel of tea sewn up in canvas for smuggling purposes; a piece, or portion, of anything, especially food. "Shall I give ye some?" "Thankee, not too big a dollop."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DOLLOP

n. (2) A canvas bag for holding tea used by old Kentish smugglers up to some fifty years ago. "And down in that little dell, back o' old Colonel Cheeseman's house at Chart Court (i.e. part of Little Chart parish) the smugglers used to rest their ponies and have supper. Then off they'd go again, alongside o' Little Chart Church, and by the old secret smuggler's way to Ashford, with their dollops of tea, all a neatly packed on they ponies backs."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 29

DOLLOP

n. (3) A long bramble. "I tore my pinnie on a great scratchy dollop, mum! There's a lot of them along the old hedge down the bottom of the garden. Perhaps uncle will swop (cut) 'em off with his brish-hook later on, aye?"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 28

DOLLOP

n. (4) A lump of anything that is semi-fluid or soft in texture. "Jimmie! run you out with the pail and shovel and scrape up that great dollop of hoss manure out of the rord (road)" "Now eat up that dollop of porridge! It's got real treacle on it, and it will help warm ye up no end." "Dang ye! Look at they dollops of mud ye've brought in an yer boots all over my nice clean floor."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 28

DOLLY

n. A tree marker to delineate boundary in coppice wood. - Peter Lambert. (see also Dolestone, Dole (2), Dowal, Dowl)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 45

DOLLYMOSH

dol-imosh

vb. To demolish; destroy; entirely spoil.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DOLOURS

dol-urz

vb. A word expressive of the moaning of the wind, when blowing up for rain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DOLPHIN

dol-fin

n. A kind of fly (aphis) which comes as a blight upon roses, honeysuckles, cinerarias, etc.; also upon beans. It is sometimes black, as on beans and honeysuckles; and sometimes green, as on roses and cinerarias.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

DONNY

n. A hand; donnies is the plural. These words are only used in connection with very young children and babies. "Shake your donny to dear grandma, then, baby." "She likes you auntie: look at her shaking her donnies to you, the dear little thing."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 28

DOODLE-SACK

doo-dl-sak

n. A bagpipe.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 45

- DORICK** doa-rik
vb. A frolic; lark; spree; a trick. "Now then, none o' your doricks."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 45
- DOSS** dos
vb. To sit down rudely.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 45
- DOSSET** dos-it
n. A very small quantity of any liquid.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 45
- DOUGH** doa
n. A thick clay soil.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46
- DOVER-HOUSE** doa-vur-hous
n. A necessary house.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46
- DOWAL** dou-ul
n. A boundary post. 1630 - "Layd out for seauen dowlstones. .18p. For . . . to carrye these dowl stones from place to place, 2s. - MS Accounts, St Johns' Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Dole, Dole stone, Dolly, Dowl)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46
- DOWELS** dou-lz
n.pl. Low marshes.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46
- DOWL** dou-l
n. A boundary post. 1630 - "Layd out for seauen dowlstones. .18p. For . . . to carrye these dowl stones from place to place, 2s. - MS Accounts, St Johns' Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Dole, Dole stone, Dolly, Dowal)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46
- DOWN** down
n. A piece of high open ground, not peculiar to Kent, but perhaps more used here than elsewhere. Thus we have Up-down in Eastry; Harts-down and North-down in Thanet; Leys-down in Sheppey; Barham Downs, etc. The open sea off Deal is termed the Downs.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46

DOWNWARD

dou-nwur'd

adv. The wind is said to be downwards when it is in the south.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 46

DOZTREN

n.pl. Daughters. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

DRAB

drab

vb. To drub; to flog; to beat

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 46

DRABBLES

n. Drabs. "He calleth or wyffs ill facid hores and drabbles." - Act Book Rochester 9f 195b in Hammond, The Story of an Outpost Parish, p 169.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 46

DRAGGLETAIL

drag-ltail

n. (1) A slut, or dirty, untidy, and slovenly woman.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 46

DRAGGLE-TAIL

n. (2) A slut; a dirty woman; a slatternly housewife. "Considering she ain't got no young-uns, she be a rare draggle-taile." "If you don't wash yourself young Liza, you'll grow up into nothing more than a lazy draggle-tail." A slatternly female is sometimes referred to as a "draggle-tailed sheep", on account of the filthy condition of such a poor animal's tail and hind-quarters and organs of excretion and urination. To call a woman in Kent a "draggle-tailed sheep" is to factually insult her in the highest and bitterest mode possible amidst a rural community.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 30

DRAGGLE-TAIL

n. (4) A long-tailed sheep. "If old 'Squeaker' Pile don't soon catch and cut that draggle-tailed ship's (sheep's) tail, it will be fuller of maggots than old Ma Henniker's cheese is o' mites or a stargog (starling) full o' fleas."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 30

DRAGGLE-TAIL

n. (3) A long-tailed (old fashioned) skirt. "Look at that draggle-tail she's a-wearing! Must have belonged to her great-grandmither I should say."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 30

DRAGON'S TONGUE drag-unz tung

n. Iris foetidissima.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46

DRAUGHT dr'aa-ft

n. The bar, billet, or spread-bat, to which the traces of all horses are fixed when four are being used at plough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46

DRAWHOOK drau-uok

n. An implement for cleaning out dykes, and freeing them of weeds, consisting of a three-tined fork, bent round so as to form a hook, and fitted to a long handle. - East Kent. 1627 - "For mending on of the drawe hooches." - MS. Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46

DRAW-WELL drau-wel

n. A hole or well sunk for the purpose of obtaining chalk.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46

DRAY drai

n. (1) A squirrel's nest.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 46

DRAY drai

n. (2) A word usually applied to places where there is a narrow passage through the slime and mud.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47

DREAN dree-un

vb. (2) To drip. "He was just dreaning wet when he came in."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47

DREAN dree-un

n. (1) A drain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47

DRECKLY-MINUTE drek-li-min-it

adv. Immediately; at once; without delay; contracted from "directly this minute." (see also Minute (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47

- DREDGE** drej
 n. A bush-harrow. To drag a bundle of bushes over a field like a harrow.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DRILL** dril
 vb. To waste away by degrees.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DRIV** driv
 vb. To drive. "I want ye driv some cattle!" "Very sorry, but I'm that druv up I caan't do't!"
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DRIZZLE** driz-l
 vb. To bowl a ball close to the ground.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DROASINGS** droa-zingz
 n.pl. Dregs of tallow.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DROITS** droit-s
 n.pl. Rights; dues; customary payments.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DROKE** droa-k
 n. A filmy weed very common in standing water.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DROPHANDKERCHIEF** drop-angk-urchif
 n. The game elsewhere called "kiss-in-the-ring".
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47
- DROP-ROD**
 vb. "To do drop rod" is an expression used of carrying hay or corn to the stack, when there are two wagons and only one team of horses; the load is then left at the stack, and the horses taken out of the rods or shafts, and sent to bring the other wagon from the field.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 47

DROSE

droa-z

vb. To gutter. Spoken of a candle flaring away, and causing the wax to run down the sides. "The candlestick is all drosed," i.e., covered with grease. (see also Drosley)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 47

DROSLEY

vb. To gutter. Spoken of a candle flaring away, and causing the wax to run down the sides. "The candlestick is all drosed," i.e., covered with grease. (see also Drose)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 47

DROVE-WAY

droa-v wai

n. A road for driving cattle to and from the marshes, etc, wherein they pasture.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DRUMMER

n. A fully grown rabbit. The name being derived from the noise, or 'drumming' of the strong hind legs, upon the ground, when a large rabbit is surprised and scared, and runs hard to its burrow, giving earth-tremor warnings to any other rabbits in the immediate vicinity. (see also Jonnie)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 29

DRUV

druv

vb. Driven. "We wunt de druv."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DRYTH

drei-th

n. Drought; thirst. "I call cold tea very purty stuff to squench your dryth."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DUFF

duf

n. A dark coloured clay.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DULL

dul

vb. To make blunt. "As for fish-skins - 'tis a terr'ble thing to dull your knife." - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DULLING UP

adv. It becomes dull now and then; cloudy. "It keeps dulling up." - Landlord of 'Chiltern Hundreds', Boxley. J.W.Bridges 1932.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 48

DUMBLEDORE

dumb-ldoar

n. A bumble bee; an imitative words allied to boom, to hum.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DUN-CROW

dun-kroa

n. The hooded or Royston crow, which is found in great numbers in North Kent during the winter. *Corvus cornix*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DUNES

deu-nz

n.pl. Sand hills and hillocks, near the margins of the sea. At Sandwich, thieves were anciently buried alive in these dunes, or sand-hills. Boys' in his 'History of Sandwich', pp. 464-465, gives us the "Customal of Sandwich" from which it appears that ". . .in an appeal of theft or robbery if the person be found with the goods upon him, it behoves him to shew, on a day appointed, how he came by them , and, upon failure, he shall not be able to aquit himself. . .If the person, however, upon whom the goods are, avows that they are his own, and that he is not guilty of the appeal, he may acquit himself by 36 good men and true . . . and save himself and the goods. When the names of the 36 compurgators are delivered to the Bailiff in writing they are to be distinctly called over. . . and, if any one of them shall be absent, or will not answer, the appellee must suffer death. But if they all separately answer to their names, the Bailiff, on the part of the King, then puts aside 12 of the number, and the Mayor and Jurats 12 more, thereby agreeing together in fixing of the 12 of the 36 to swear with the Appellee that he is not guilty of the matters laid to his charge . . . The Accused is first sworn that he is not guilty, kissing the book, and then the others come up as they are called, and separately swear that the oath which the Appellee has taken is good and true, . . and that he is not guilty of what is alleged against him, kissing the book, . . by which the Appellee is acquitted and the Appellant becomes liable to an attachment, and his goods are at the disposal of the King. If, however, one of the 12 withdraws his hand from the book and will not swear, the Appellee must be executed; and all who are condemned in such cases are to be buried alive, in a place set apart for the purpose, at Sandown (near Deal) called 'The Thief Downs', which ground is the property of the Corporation." (see Guestling (1)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 48

DUNG DOLLEY

n. A cart for carrying manure through hop alleys in the summer time. - R Cooke. (see also Hop Dolley)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 49

DUNK

vb. To throw down, up, or upon. "Dunk that old rubbish up here into the old car!" "Don't dunk that dirty old shirt down on my nice clean washing you idjit." "Dunk that truss o' hay down there by the barn-door, Willum!" "Real ockard (awkward) be young Garge. I sez to 'im, dunk it down 'ere - where the ground be dry - but no! 'e goosed (went) an' dunked it down in all that slub (semi-liquid manure) - by the old sow's stoi (stye)."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 30

DUNNAMANY

dun-umeni

adj.phr. (1) I don't know how many. "'Tis no use what ye say to him, I've told him an't a dunnamany times." (see also Dunnamenny)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

DUNNAMENNY

adj.phr. (2) Don't know how many. "There's a tidy lot of chickens up at the poultry farm, but dunnamenny." (see also Dunnamany)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 30

DUNNAMUCH

dun-umuch

adj.phr. I don't know how much.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

DUNTY

dunt-I

adj. Stupid; confused. It also sometimes means stunted; dwarfish.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

DURGAN-WHEAT

durg-un-weet

n. Bearded wheat. (see also Cone-wheat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

DWARFS-MONEY

n. Ancient coins. So called in some places on the coast. (see also Bald-pates, Borrow-pence, Hogs pence)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

DWINDLE

n. A poor sickly child. "Ah! he's a terr'ble poor little dwindle, I doän't think he wun't never come to much."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

DYAD

vb. Dead. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see als Dead, Dyead)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

DYATH

n. Death. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Death)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

DYAU

n. Dew. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Deau)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

DYEAD

vb. Dead. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

DYEAF

n. Deaf. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Deaf)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

DYEPE

adj. Deep. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Deop (depe) It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Diepe)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

DYERE

Dear. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Deore (duere, dure, dere). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Diere)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

DYEVELEN

n.pl. Devils. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

DYKERS

dei-kurz

n.pl. Men who make and clean out dykes and ditches. 1536 - "Paid to a man for helping the dykers." - MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Deekers)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

DYSTER

dei-str

n. The pole of an ox-plough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 49

EAR

ee-r

vb. To plough. "Eryng of land three times." - Old Parish Book of Wye, 28 Henry 8.
"Caesar, I bring thee word: Menocrates and Menas, famous pirates, Make the sea serve them, which they ear and wound With Keels of every kind . . ." - Anthony and Cleopatra, Act 1 Sc 4

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 50

EAREN

n.pl. Ears. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

EARING

eer-r'ing

n. Ploughing, i.e., the time of ploughing. . . . "And yet there shall be five years in the which there shall be neither earing nor harvest." - Genesis Ch 45 v 6

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 50

EARTH

urth

vb. To cover up with earth. "I've earthed up my potatoes"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 50

EAXE

ee-uks

n. An ax, or axle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 50

ECHE

ee-ch

n. (1) An eke, or addition; as, an additional piece to a bell rope, to eke it out and make it longer. So we have Eche-End near Ash-next-Sandwich. 1525 - "For 2 ropes for eches for the bell ropys, 2d." Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury..

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 50

ECHE

ee-ch

vb. (2) To eke out; to augment.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 50

ECKER

ek-ur

vb. To stammer; stutter.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 50

EDDER

n. Adder. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

EDDEREN

n.pl. Adders. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

EELM

ee-lm

n. Elm (see also Elvin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 50

EEL-SHEER

ee-lsheer

n. A three-pronged spear for catching eels.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 50

E'EN A'MOST

ee-numoa-st

adv. Almost. Generally used with some emphasis.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 50

EEND

ee-nd

n. A term in ploughing; the end of a plough-furrow. Two furrows make one eend. Always so pronounced. "I ain't only got two or three eends to-day, to finish the field." (see also End)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 50

EFFET

ef-it

n. An eft; a newt. Anglo-Saxon, efete.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

EIREN

n.pl. Eggs. Old English ei, an egg.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 7

ELDERN

eld-urn

n. The elder tree, and its wood.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

ELE

n. Awl. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word. Old English - Ale and Owel.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

ELEVENSES

elev-nziz

n. A drink or snack of refreshment at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Called in Essex, Beevors; and in Sussex, Elevener. (see also Bever, Leavener, Progger, Scran)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

ELLINGE

el-inj

adj. Solitary; lonely; far from neighbours; ghostly. 1470 - "Nowe the crowe calleth reyne with a eleyng voice." - Bartholomaeus de proprietatibus rerum. (see also Uncous, Unky)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

ELMESSEN

n.pl. Alms. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

ELVIN

el-vin

n. An elm. Still used, though rarely. (see also Eelm)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

EMMET

em-ut

n. An ant. (see also Horse emmet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

EMMET CASTS

em-ut kaa-stiz

n. Ant hills. (see also Ammut-cast)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

END

end

n. A term in ploughing; the end of a plough-furrow. Two furrows make one eend. Always so pronounced. "I ain't only got two or three eends to-day, to finish the field." (see also Eend)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 51

- ENOW** enou-
n. Enough. "Have ye got enow?"
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
- ENTETIG** ent-itig
vb. To introduce.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
- EPPEL**
n. Apple Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water.
The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14
- EPS** eps
n. The asp tree. (see also Aps (1))
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
- ERNFUL** urn-ful
adj. (1) Lamentable. "Ernful bad", lamentably bad.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
- ERNFUL** urn-ful
adv. (2) Sorrowful. "ernful tune," sorrowful tunes.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
- ERSH** ur-sh
n. The stubble after the corn has been cut. (see also Grattan, Gratten, Gratton (1) & (2),
Podder-gratten, Rowens)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
- ESS** es
n.pl. A large worm.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
- ESSHE**
n. Ash. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water.
The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

EVEN (to make)

vb. "Also now of late on of our neyborns namyd John Andrew lying uppon his bed sore sike a bidding the mercy of God sent on of his sonnes to the vicar to com to hym yt he might make hym selfe even with god and the worlde." - Act Book of Rochester 9 fol 195b in Hammond 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 167. (see also Make even)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 51

EVERYTHING SOMETHI ev-rithing sup-m

n. Something of everything; all sorts of things. "She called me everything something," i.e. she called me every name she could think of.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51

EYESORE ei-soar

n. A disfigurement; a dissight; something which offends the eye, and spoils the appearance of a thing; a detriment. "A sickly wife is a great eyesore to a man."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51

EYLEBOURNE ai-lboarn

n. An intermittent spring. "There is a famous eylebourn which rises in the parish (Petham) and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground." - Harris's History of Kent, p 240. (see Nailbourn)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 52

EZEN

n.pl.Eyes. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

FAK fak

n. The first stomach of a ruminating animal, from which the herbage is resumed into the mouth.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 52

FADER faa-dur

n. Father. Extract from the will of Sir John Spyoer, Vicar of Monkton, A.D.1450 . . . "The same 10 marc shall be for a priest's salary; one whole yere to pray for my soule, my fadyr soule, my modyr soul, and all crystyn soules." - Lewis, p.12. The pronunciation still prevails.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 52

FAGGS fagz

interj. adv. A cant word of affirmation; in good faith; indeed; truly. Shakespeare has: "I fecks" = in faith, in A Winter's Tale, Act 1 Sc 2, where we see the word in process of abbreviation. (see also Fags)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 52

FAGS

fagz

interj. adv. A cant word of affirmation; in good faith; indeed; truly. Shakespeare has: "I fecks" = in faith, in *A Winter's Tale*, Act 1 Sc 2, where we see the word in process of abbreviation. (see also Faggs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 52

FAIRISIES

fai-r'iseez

n.pl. Fairies. This reduplicated plural of fairy - fairyses - gives rise to endless mistakes between the fairies of the story-books and the Pharisees of the Bible. (see also Pharisees)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 52

FAIRY-SPARKS

fai-r'i-sparks

n.pl. Phosphoric light, sometimes seen on clothes at night, and in former times attributed to the fairies. Otherwise called "shell-fire".

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 52

FAKEMENT

fai-kmu'nt

n. Pain; uneasiness; distress. "Walking does give me fakement to-day." - *Sittingbourne*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 52

FALL

faul

n. (2) A portion of growing underwood, ready to fell or cut.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FALL

faul

vb. (1) To fell; to cut down.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 52

FANTEEG

fanteeg-

n. A state of worry; excitement; passion. "We couldn't help laughing at the old lady, she put herself in such a fanteeg."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FANTOD

fan-tud

adj. Fidgetty; restless; uneasy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FARDLE

faa-dl

n. A bundle; a little pack. Amongst the rates or dues of Margate Pier and Harbour, Lewis gives - "For every fardle. . . 1d." Italian, Fardello.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FARGO

n. A bad smell. "Them privies want emptying, surelye! Pooh! What a fargo!" "They old pig-sties sure be chucking out a rare fargo!" (see also Fogo, Hoogoo, Hum (2), Hussle, Ponk, Wiff)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 33

FAT

fat

n. A large open tub; a vat; a ton or tun. "And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall overflow with wine and oil." - Joel Ch 2 v 24. (see also Ton, Tun)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FATTEN

fat-un

n. A weed.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FAVOUR

fai-vur

vb. To resemble; have a likeness to another person. "You favour your father," i.e., you have a strong likeness to your father. "Joseph was a goodly person and well-favoured." - Genesis Ch 39 v 6 (see also Bly)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FAYER

adj. (2) Honest. "I'll say he's a fayer and honest a eggler, you'll meet in many aday."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 33

FAYER

adj. (1) Fair. "Her hayer (hair) be as fayer as the ripe corn."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 33

FAZEN

fai-zn

adj. The fazen eel is a large brown eel, and is so called at Sandwich in contradistinction to the silver eel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FEAR

fee

vb. To frighten. "To see his face the lion walk'd along Behind some hedge, because he would not fear him." - Shakespeare - Venus and Adonis.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FEASE

feez

n. (2) A feasy, fretting, whining child. Formed from the adj. feasy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FEASE

feez

vb. (1) To fret; worry. (see also Frape (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FEASY

fee-zi

adj. Whining; peevish; troublesome. "He's a feasy child." (see also Tattery)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 53

FEETENS

fit-nz

n.pl. Foot-marks; foot-prints; hoof-marks. "The rain do lodge so in the horses' feetens."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FELD

feld

n. A field - Sittingbourne. In other parts of Kent it is usually "fill". "Which way to Sittingbourne?" "Cater across that ere feld of wuts (oats)." (see also Fild, Fill)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FELLETT

fel-it

n. A portion of a wood divided up for felling; a portion of felled woods.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FELLOWLY

fel-oali

adj. Familiar; free.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FELTHE

n. Filth. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Felthe (K) = Fulthe (S) = Filth (see also Velthe)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

FENAGE

vb. (1) To cancel. "You can fenage that agreement maister, I'll have no more to do with ye!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 35

FENAGE

vb. (2) To finish. "We can fenage this field tonight if the moon holds good."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 35

FENAGE

vb. (3) To stop. "Hey, you boys! Give over running - fenage, will ye? If ye don't, I'll have the constable on ye."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 35

FENAGE

n. (4) The end. "Well that's the fenage of it, thank the Lord!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 35

FENNY fen-I

adj. Dirty; mouldy as cheese.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 54

FERE

n. Fire. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Fere (K) = Fur (S) = Fire (N) (see also Vere)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

FESS

vb. (1) Confess. "They made him fess he stole the apples." Fessed - "The old poacher fessed he were in the wood last night."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 33

FESS

n. (2) Mentally disturbed. "Stop banging on that old pail, you get me on quite a fess."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 34

FESSED

vb. Puzzled. "I've tried to add these sums but they've got me fessed, sir."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 33

FESSED UP

vb. Mental puzzlement of a useless, vacillating character. "All this rushing and tearing around get me all fessed up."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 34

FESSER

n. (1) Knowledge, a personal type of scholarship. Also a shortened form of Professor, used, though very rarely as a nickname. Mr Horton was given this nickname, he was the only 'fesser' in the parishes of Pluckley, Egerton and Little Chart. "That's old 'Fesser' Horton, he do know a rare mighty lot about the birds and beasties, like his old fayther did, who was gamekeeper to old Sir Edward Dering and afterwards to his son Sir Henry."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 34

FESSER

n. (2) Confessor. "He stood as fesser for them all."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 34

FET

fet

vb. To fetch.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FEW

feu

adj. This word is used as a substantive in such phrases as "a good few," "a goodish few," which mean "pretty many," or "a nice little lot."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FICKLE

fik-l

vb. To fickle a person in the head with this or that, is to put it into his head; in a rather bad sense.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FID

fid

n. A portion of straw pulled out and arranged for thatching. Four or five fids are about as much as a thatcher will carry up in his dogs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FIDDLE FART-ARSE

n. A fidgetty character of pernicky habits. - West Kent. L.R.A.G 1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 54

FIDDLER

fid-lur

n. The angel, or shark-ray. "We calls these fiddlers because they're like a fiddle." The following couplet is current in West Kent: "Never a fisherman need there be, If fishes could hear as well as see."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 54

FIDGET-ARSE

n. See under "Fiddle arse about" in Eric Partridge, A Dictionary of Slang. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.1920's. (see also Fidgetty bum.)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 54

FIDGETTY BUM

n. See under "Fiddle arse about" in Eric Partridge, A Dictionary of Slang. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.1920's. (see also Fidget-arse)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 54

FIELD-ROOM

n. Corn cut green is said to want much field-room or to require standing a long time before it is fit to carry. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 54

FILD fild

n. A field (see also Feld, Fill)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 54

FILL fil

n. A field. (see also Feld, Fild)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 54

FILL-NOR-FALL fil-nor-faul

An expression frequently used as to any person or anything lost. "My old dog went off last Monday, and I can't hear neither fill-nor-fall of him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 54

FINGER-COLD fin-gur koal-d

adj. Cold to the fingers; "We shall very soon have the winter 'pon us, 'twas downright finger-cold first thing this morning." (see also Hand-cold)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FINKLE fin-kl

n. Wild fennel. Faniculum vulgare.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FIRE-BLAST

n. When in dry weather hop-leaves turn yellow, this is called 'fire-blast', also 'putting on the yellow stockings'. - R Cooke. (see also Yellow stockings, putting on)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 55

FIREDOGS

n.pl. And-irons; irons standing on the hearth, and intended to keep the brands and burning coals in their place; also the irons by which the spit is supported. "One payer of standing cob-yrons." "One payer of cob-irons or brand-irons." "Item in the Greate Hall. . . . a payer of cob-irons." - Boteler Inventories in the Memorials of Eastry. (see also Andirons, Brand-irons, Cob-irons)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 55

FIRE-FORK

n. A shovel for the fire, made in the form of a three-pronged fork, as broad as a shovel, and fitted with a handle made of bamboo or other wood. "Item in the kitchen. . . . one payer of tongs, one fire-forke of iron, etc." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p. 227.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FIRK

vb. (3) To play the fool; to fool about. "Now stop firking around when I'm getting yer fayther's tea ready."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 36

FIRK

vb. (4) To poke about. "It was wet yesterday, so I was able to firke around in the toolshed and put things ship-shape."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 36

FIRK

vb. (2) To scratch. "They brambles do firke yer arms when gathering blackberries."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 36

FIRK

vb. (1) To look after No.1 "I'm not a greedy bloke, but I do like to firke for myself."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 36

FLABERGASTED flab-urgastid

adj. or pp. Astonished and rather frightened.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLAM

vb. (1) To deceive or cheat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLAM

n. (2) A falsehood.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLAW flau

vb. To flay; to strip the bark off timber. "I told him to goo down into de wood flawin', and he looked as tho' he was downright flabbergasted."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLAZZ

adj. Newly fledged.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLECK flek

n. Hares; rabbits; ground-game. "They killed over two hundred pheasants, but not but terr'ble little fleck." (see also Flick)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLEED fleed

n. The inside fat of a pig, from which lard is made.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLEED-CAKES flee-kaiks

n.pl .Cakes made with the fresh fleed of a pig.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLEEKY flee-ki

adj. Flaky; in flakes.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLEET fleet

n. (1) A creek; a bay or inlet; a channel for the passage of boats and vessels, hence the name of North-fleet. Anglo-Saxon, fleot. "A certain Abbot. . . made there a certain flete in his own proper soil, through which little boats used to come to the aforesaid town (of Mynster). - Lewis p. 78 The word is still used about Sittingbourne, and is applied to sheets of salt and brackish water in the marshes adjoining the Medway and the Swale. Most of them have no communication with the tidal water, except through water-gates, but they generally represent the channels of streams which have been partly diverted by draining operations. (see also Flete)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLEET fleet

n. (4) Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a fleet of nets, and sixty nets make a fleet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 56

FLEET fleet

vb. (3) To skim any liquor, especially milk.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 56

FLEET fleet

vb. (2) To float. The word is much used by North Kent bargemen, and occasionally by "inlanders." "The barge fleeted about four o'clock to-day."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 56

FLEET MILK

n. (2) Milk that has been de-creamed and fully separated of all its fats content. Another name is skim-milk. (see also Flit-milk)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 36

FLEET MILK

n. (1) Skimmed milk. (see also Flit milk).

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 56

FLEETING-DISH

n. A shallow dish for cream. (see Fleet (3)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 56

FLEG

n. Flag. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Present dialect form i.e. 1863.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

FLETE fleet

n. A creek; a bay or inlet; a channel for the passage of boats and vessels, hence the name of North-fleet. Anglo-Saxon, flet. "A certain Abbot. . . made there a certain flete in his own proper soil, through which little boats used to come to the aforesaid town (of Mynster). - Lewis p. 78 The word is still used about Sittingbourne, and is applied to sheets of salt and brackish water in the marshes adjoining the Medway and the Swale. Most of them have no communication with the tidal water, except through water-gates, but they generally represent the channels of streams which have been partly diverted by draining operations. (see also Fleet 1)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 55

FLICK

flik

n. (1) The hair of a cat, or the fur of a rabbit. (see Fleck)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLICK

n. (2) Cow hair, used with clay in timber-framed houses. - Ron Baldwin. 1976.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 56

FLICKING-TOOTH-COMB flik-in-tooth-koam

n. A comb for a horse's mane.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLIG

n. The strands of grass.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLINDER

flin-dur

n. A butterfly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLINDER-MOUSE

flind-ur-mous

n. A bat. (see also Flinter-mouse, Flitter-mouse)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLINTER-MOUSE

flint-ur-mous

n. A bat. This form is intermediate between flinder-mouse and flitter mouse. The plural form is flinter-mees

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLIT-MILK

flit-milk

n. (1) Skim milk; the milk after the cream has been taken off it. (see also Fleet milk)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLIT-MILK

n. (2) Milk that has been de-creamed and fully separated of all its fats content. Another name is skim-milk. (see also Fleet-milk)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 36

FLITTER-MOUSE

flit-ur-mous

n. A bat. (see also Flinder-mouse, Flinter-mouse)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLOAT

float

n. A wooden frame, sloping outward, attached to the sides, head, or back, of a cart, enabling it to carry a larger load than would otherwise be possible.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 56

FLOWER

flou-r

n. The floor (always pronounced thus).

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FLUE

floo

adj. Delicate; weak; sickly. In East Kent it is more commonly applied to persons than to animals.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FLUFF

fluff

n. Anger; choler. "Dat raised my fluff." - Dick and Sal, st 74

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FLUMP

n. A fall causing a loud noise. "She came down with a flump on the floor."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FLY-GOLDING

n. A lady-bird.also called a lady-cow. - R Cooke. (see also Bug (2), Lady-bug, Lady-cow, Golding, Mary-gold, Merrigo)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 57

FOAL'S FOOT

n. Colt's foot. Fussilago farfara.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FOBBLE

vb. To play about where there is a possibility of danger. "Don't 'ee fobble about on top o' that old chalk-hole (chalk quarry) or maybe ye'll get yerself kilt (killed) or injured."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 37

FOBLER

n. A person who plays the fool; a 'silly ass'. "Look at that fobbler trying to stand on that post atop o' that barbed-wire fence." "He do talk such silly rot. He be a regular fobbler, I do say!" "Ye don't have to call me a fobbler just a-cause I was throwing stones at that old bottle on the style."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 37

FOBBLING

vb. Playing about; to play around or about. "I wish they noisey young-uns would stop fobbling about right outside the door on a Sunday artnoon, when a body wants to have half-an-hour wi her Bible, and to have a nice nap 'fore tea-time."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 37

FODDER

n. Fodder. R. Cooke (see also Fother)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 58

FODGEE

n. A farthing. - Maidstone. Fred Amies. L.R.A.G. 1977.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 57

FOG

fog

n. The second crop of grass. From Low Latin, fogagium, or foragium. (See also Aftermath, Aftermeath)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FOGO

foa-go

n. A stench. (see also Fargo, Hoogoo, Hum (2), Hussle, Ponk, Wiff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FOLD-PITCHER

foald-pich-r

n. An iron implement, other-wise called a peeler, for making holes in the ground, wherein to put wattles or hop-poles. (see also Peeler)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FOLKESTONE GIRLS

foa-ksun galz

n.pl. Folkestone girls; the name given to heavy rain clouds. - Chilham. "De Folkston gals looked houghed black; Old Walter'd roar'd about; Says I to Sal 'shall we go back?' 'No, no!' says she, 'kip out.' " - Dick and Sal, st 23 (See also Folkestone Lasses, Folkestone Washerwomen)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 57

FOLKESTONE LASSES foa-ksun las-sez

n.pl. Folkestone girls; the name given to heavy rain clouds. - Chilham. "De Folkston gals looked houghed black; Old Walter'd roar'd about; Says I to Sal 'shall we go back?' 'No, no!' says she, 'kip out.' " - Dick and Sal, s 23 (See also Folkestone Girls, Folkestone Washerwomen)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

FOLKESTONE WASHER

n.pl. Folkestone girls; the name given to heavy rain clouds. - Chilham. "De Folkston gals looked houghed black; Old Walter'd roar'd about; Says I to Sal 'shall we go back?' 'No, no!' says she, 'kip out.' " - Dick and Sal, st 23 (See also Folkestone Girls, Folkestone Lasses)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

FOLKESTONE-BEEF foa-ksun beef

n. Dried dog-fish. "Most of the fishermen's houses in Folkestone harbour are adorned with festoons of fish hung out to dry; some of these look like gigantic whiting. There was no head, tail or fins to them, and I could not make out their nature without close examination. The rough skin on their reverse side told me at once that they were a species of dog-fish. I asked what they were? 'Folkestone-beef,' was the reply." - F. Buckland.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 57

FOLKS foa-ks

n.pl. The men-servants. - East Kent. "Our folks are all out in de fill."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 57

FOOTROAD

n. A foot-path.- R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 58

FOR for

prep. Used in adjectival sense, thus, "What for horse is he?" i.e., What kind of horse is he. "What for day is it?" i.e., What kind of day is it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

FORCED foa-st

vb. Obligated; compelled. "He's kep' going until last Saddaday he was forced to give up."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

FORE-ACRE for-u'-kur

n. The headland; the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross. (see also Forical)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

- FORECAST** foa-rkaast
n. Forethought.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58
- FORE-DOOR** foa-r-doar
n. The front door. "He came to the fore door."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58
- FOREHORSE** foa-r-hors
n. The front horse in a team of four. - East Kent.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58
- FOREIGNER** fur-inur
n. A stranger who come out of the sheers, and is not a Kentish man. (see also Furriner)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58
- FORE-LAY** foa-r-lai
vb. To way-lay. "I slipped across the field and fore-laid him."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58
- FORELONG**
prep. Before long; very soon. "I'll be there forelong. Soons (as soon as) I fenaged this job.
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 37
- FORERIGHT** foa-rr'eit
adj.or adv. Direct; right in front; straight forward. "It (i.e., the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and foreright continued current and passage as to Appledore, so from thence to Romney." - Somner, Ports and Forts, p 50.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58
- FORESTAL** foa-rstul
n. A farm-yard before a house; a paddock near a farm house; the house and home-building of a farm; a small opening in a street or lane, not large enough to be called a common. As a local name, forstalls seem to have abounded in Kent; as for instance, Broken Forestal, near Buckley; Clare's Forstall, near Throwley, and several others. (see also Forstal, Fostal (1) & (2)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58
- FORICAL** for-ikl
n. A headland in ploughing (see also Fore-acre)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

FORSTAL for-stul

n. (1) A farm-yard before a house; a paddock near a farm house; the house and home-building of a farm; a small opening in a street or lane, not large enough to be called a common. As a local name, forstalls seem to have abounded in Kent; as for instance, Broken Forestall, near Buckley; Clare's Forstall, near Throwley, and several others. (see also Forestal, Forstal (2), Fostal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

FORSTAL

n. (2) see Gordon Ward's note on 'Forestall' in Arch. Cantiana 746 pp 207-209

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 58

FOSTAL fost-ul

n. A farm-yard before a house; a paddock near a farm house; the house and home-building of a farm; a small opening in a street or lane, not large enough to be called a common. As a local name, forstalls seem to have abounded in Kent; as for instance, Broken Forestall, near Buckley; Clare's Forstall, near Throwley, and several others. (see also Forstal (1) & (2), Forestal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 58

FOTHER

n. Fodder - R. Cooke (see also Fodder)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 58

FOUT fou-t

vb. Fought; being p.t. and pret. of to fight. - Sittingbourne. "Two joskins fout one day in a chalk pet, until blood run all over their gaberdines."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 59

FOWER fou-ur

num.adj. Four. So pronounced to this day in East Kent, and constantly so spelled in old documents.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 59

FOY foi

n. A treat given by a person on going abroad or returning home. There is a tavern at Ramsgate called the Foy Boat. "I took him home to number2, the house beside 'The Foy'; I bade him wipe his dirty shoes, that little vulgar boy." - Ingoldsby Legends, Misadventures at Margate.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 59

FOYING

foi-ing

part. Victualling ships; helping them in distress, and acting generally as agents for them. "They who live by the seaside are generally fishermen, or those who go voyages to foreign parts, or such as depend upon what they call foying." - Lewis, p 32

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 59

FRAIL

fr'ail

n. (1) A small basket; a flail. The flail is rapidly disappearing and going out of use before the modern steam threshing machine. It consists of the following parts: a) The hand-staff or part grasped by the thresher's hands; b) the hand-staff-cap (made of wood), which secured the thong to the hand-staff; c) the middle-bun or flexible leathern thong, which served as the connecting link between hand-staff and swingle; d) the swingle-cap made of leather, which secured the middle-bun to the swingle; e) the swingle (swinj-l) itself, which swung free and struck the corn. There is a proverbial saying, which alludes to the hard work of threshing: "Two sticks, a leather and thong, Will tire a man be he ever so strong."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 59

FRAIL

frail

adj. (2) Peevish; hasty.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 59

FRAPE

fraip

vb. (1) To worry; fidget; fuss; scold. "Don't frape about it." (see also Fease)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 59

FRAPE

fraip

n. (2) A woman of an anxious temperament, who grows thin with care and worry. "Oh! she's a regular frape."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 60

FRENCH MAY

french mai

n. The lilac, whether white or purple. *Syringa vulgaris*. (see also Laylock, Lielock)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 60

FRESH CHEESE

fresh cheez

n. Curds and whey.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 60

FRIG

vb. To keep hopping, jumping or moving about in an erratic manner. To figet. "He can't keep still a minute Muss Homewood, always on the frig!". "I do wish 'e would stop frigging about Clara when I'm a-trying to get you ready for school." (see also Nettle-frig)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 37

FRIGGER

n. (1) Fidgeter. "Look 'ee yurr, effen (if you do not) keep still, you little frigger, I won't take you up the street to see your grandma, so there."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 38

FRIGGER

n. (2) A person who moves about from place to place, situation to situation, or one who wants a lot of sizing up from time to time; one who is up to all kinds of cute dodges, business ones or otherwise is referred to as "An Old Frigger". "If you be buying or a-selling anything to old man Turk, watch 'un! He be a regular old frigger, and slyer than any fox, and a darnsight more craftier than a weasel !"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 38

FRIGHT-WOODS

n.pl. A hedge or coppice. A thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths such as are found on poor soils, intermixed with heath, etc. Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now, by modern treatment, have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, fright-woods, as the Fright Woods, near Bedgebury. In the MS. Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury, we find frith used for a quick-set hedge - "To enclose the 7 acres with a quyk fryth before the Fest of the Purification." (see also Frith)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 60

FRIMSY

frimz-i

adj. Slight; thin; soft.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 60

FRITH

n. A hedge or coppice. A thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths such as are found on poor soils, intermixed with heath, etc. Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now, by modern treatment, have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, fright-woods, as the Fright Woods, near Bedgebury. In the MS. Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury, we find frith used for a quick-set hedge - "To enclose the 7 acres with a quyk fryth before the Fest of the Purification."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 60

FRORE

froa-r

pp. Frozen. ". . . The parching air Burns frore and cold performs the effect of fire." - Milton, Paradise Lost, 2. 595. (see also Fruz)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 60

FRUITING

vb. Fruit picking.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 37

FRUZ fruz

pp. Frozen. (see also Frore)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 60

FRY

Free. Old Frisian Fri = Old Kentish Fry. (see also Vry)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

FURBRATS

n. Fire-brats. The insect *Lupisma Saccharina*, often found in old houses, especially in and around the fire-places. They resemble tiny shrimps and have the same actions and appearance as the common fresh-water shrimps. Children who are rather prone to spending too much time in front of fires in the winter times are also termed furbrats or firebrats.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 35

FURNER furn-r

n. A baker. French, fournier

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 60

FURREN PEASIES

n. 'Foreign' pea-pickers. This particular example of Kent dialect is most confined to the districts around Maidstone, up to roughly a three mile radius and rarely, if ever, heard beyond these limits. "They be furren-peasies from Chatham Town beyent (beyond) Blue Bell Hill, up there!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 38

FURRICK fur-r'ik

vb. To forage; to hunt about and rummage, and put everything into disorder whilst looking for something. (see also Furrige)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 60

FURRIGE fur-r'igj

vb. To forage; to hunt about and rummage, and put everything into disorder whilst looking for something. (see also Furrick)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 60

FURRINERS

n. Not foreigners in the true sense, but any person living outside of a parish. Each parish is 'foreign' to others; the people of different parishes are 'foreigners' to each other. "Who be they fellers, Garge?" "Well, surelye, Chawse (Charles), they be furriners up from Headcorn!" (Headcorn being about 3 miles away) (see also Foreigner)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 38

GABERDINE

gab-urdin

n. A coarse loose frock; a smock frock sometimes called a cow-gown, formerly worn by labouring men in many counties, now fast disappearing. "You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine." - Merchant of Venice, Act 1 Sc 3. "Next he disrob'd his gaberdine, And with it did himself resign." - Hudibras, Pt 1 Canto 3.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 61

GADS

gadz

n.pl. Rushes growing in marshy ground.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 61

GAFFER

gaf-ur

n. A master. "Here comes our gaffer!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 61

GAGEY

gai-ji

adj. Uncertain; showery; spoken of the weather. "Well, what d'ye think o' the weather? will it be fine? It looks to me rather gagey."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GALEY

gai-li

adj. Boisterous; stormy. "The wind is galey," i.e., blows in gales, in fits and starts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 61

GALLIGASKINS

n.pl. Trowsers.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 61

GALLIVANT ABOUT

vb. Tantamount to 'gadding about'. - West Kent.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 61

GALLON

gal-un

n. Used as a dry measure for corn, flour, bread, potatoes. In Kent these dry goods are always sold by the gallon. "I'd far rather pay a shilling for a gallon of bread than have it so very cheap."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GALLS

gaulz

n.pl. Jelly fish. (see also Blue Slutters, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Stingers, Water-galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GALORE

guloa-r

n. Plenty.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GAMBLE STICK

gamb-l-stik

n. A stick used to spread open and hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal. (see also Gambrel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GAMBREL

gamb-ril

n. A stick used to spread open and hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal. (see also Gamble Stick)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GAMMY

gam-I

adj. Sticky; dirty.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GANCE

gaans or gans

adj. Thin; slender; gaunt, "Them sheep are doing middlin', but there's here and there a one looks rather gance."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GANGWAY

gang-wai

n. A thoroughfare; a passage; an entry. Properly a sea term.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 62

GARBAGE

gaa-bij

n. A sheaf of corn, Latin garba; a cock of hay; a fagot of wood, or other bundle of the product or fruits of the earth.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 62

GARP

vb. To stare overlong in a bad mannered way. To stare openly at a person, especially if in a conversation or doing anything considered private or personal. Staring with the mouth open. "Don't stand there all a garp, while we are talking. Be off with you, you ill-mannered besom." "He aint got no manners! Always garping about into people's gardens, and windows."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 41

GARPED

vb. Stared. "We said 'good morning' to him and he just stood and garped back at us."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 41

GARRET

gar-r'it

vb. To drive small wedges of flint into the joints of a flint wall.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 62

GARRETED

adj. The phrase, "not rightly garreted," means, something wrong in "the top storey". Spoken of a weak and silly person, whose brain is not well furnished.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 62

GASKIN

gas-kin

n. Prunus avium, a half-wild variety of the damson, common in hedgerows, and occasionally gathered to send to London, with the common kinds of black cherry, for the manufacture of "port wine."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 62

GATE

gait

n. A way from the cliffs down to the sea: - Ramsgate, Margate, Kingsgate, Sandgate, Westgate. "Through these chalky cliffs the inhabitants whose farms adjoin to them, have cut several gates, or ways into the sea, for the conveniency either of fishing, carrying the sea ooze on their lands, etc. But these gates or passages, they have been forced to fill up in time of war, to prevent their being made use of by the enemy to surprise them, and plunder the country." - Lewis, Tenet p 10.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 62

GATTERIDGE TREE

gat-ur'ij tree

n. Prickwood. Euonymus Europaeus.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 62

- GAU** gau
interj An exclamation, in constant use, expressive of doubt; surprise; astonishment. (see also Geu, Goo)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 62
- GAUSE** gaus
adj. Thin; slender.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 62
- GAVELKIND** gav-l-kend
n. An ancient tenure in Kent, by which the lands of a father were divided among all his sons; or the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendents were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 62
- GAY** gai
adj. Lively; hearty; in good health. "I don't feel very gay this morning."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63
- GAYTHER**
vb. To gather up "Now young Willum, you jist gayther up all they old binnes and tie 'em all up to-gayther."(see also To-gayther)
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 41
- GAYZELS** gai-zlz
n.pl. Black currants, Ribes nigrum; wild plums, Prunus communis.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63
- GEAT** ge-ut
n. Gate.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63
- GEE** jee
n. (1) A lodging; roost. (see also Chee)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63
- GEE** jee
interj.(2) Go to the off side; command to a horse. - West Kent.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63

GELT

Guilt. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Gelt (K) = Gult (S) = Gilt(N) = Guilt

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

GENTAIL

n. (2) A gentil; a maggot used for fishing. - J.H.Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 63

GENTAIL jen-tail

n. (1) An ass.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63

GENTLEMAN

n. A person who from age or any other cause is incapacitated from work. "He's a gentleman now, but he just manages to doodle about his garden with a weedin'-spud."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63

GERLOND

n. Garland. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

GERS

n. Grass. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.s. Old English - gars

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

GEU geu

interj An exclamation, in constant use, expressive of doubt; surprise; astonishment. (see also Gau, Goo)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 62

GIBLETS jib-lets

n.pl. Rags; tatters.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 63

GIDDYHORN

n. There is a Giddyhorn Toll, north of Westwell, and a Giddyhorn Lane in Maidstone.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 63

GIFTS

gifts

n.pl. White specks which appear on the finger nails and are supposed to indicate something coming, thus - "A gift on the thumb indicates a present. A gift on the fore-finger indicates a friend or lover. A gift on the middle finger indicates a foe. A gift on the fourth finger indicates a visit to pay. A gift on the little finger indicates a journey to go." - W.F.S.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 63

GIG

gig

n. A billet, or spread bat, used to keep the traces of plough horses apart.(see also Billet, Spread-bat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 63

GILL

gill

n. A little, narrow, wooded valley with a stream of water running through it; a rivulet; a beck.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 63

GIMMER

gim-ur

n. A mistress. "My gimmer always wore those blue and white checked aprons." (1817)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 63

GIN

gin (not jin)

vb. Given. "I cou'd a gin de man a smack." - Dick and Sal, st 86.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 63

GIVE

giv

vb. To give way; to yield; to thaw. "It gives now," i.e. it is thawing. So, too, the phrase, "It's all on the give," means, that a thaw has set in.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 64

GIVE OVER

give oa-vur

vb. To leave off; to cease; to stop. "Give over! will ye! I wun't have no more an't."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 64

GIVEY

giv-i

adj. The ground is said to be givey when the frost breaks up and the roads become soft and rotten.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 64

GLEAN

n. A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 64

GLED

Glad. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwy't', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

GLIMIGRIM

n. Punch. "Tom Julmot, a rascalion souldier, and Mary Leekin, married by license, January 4th, 1748-9. Caspian bowls of well acidulated glimigrim." - Extract from Parish Register of Sea Salter, near Whitstable.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GLINCE glins

adj. Slippery. "The ice is terr'ble glincey."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GLINCEY glins-i

adj. Slippery. "The ice is terr'ble glincey."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GLOOM

n. (2) An anvil - Steer 'Essex Inventories'.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 64

GLOOM

n. (1) An oven; a grate; a grate back. 416 pounds of gloom - Baldwin Duppa inventory for Hollingbourne Hall, 1789.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 64

GLY

n. Glee. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

GO goa

vb. To get about and do one's work. "He's troubled to go." i.e., he has great difficulty in getting about and doing his work. "He's gone in great misery for some time," i.e., he has gone about his work in great pain and suffering.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GOANNA

n. Guano. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 64

GOD'S GOOD

Godz good

n. Yeast; barm. It was a pious custom in former days to invoke a benediction, by making the sign of the cross over the yeast. (see also Barm, Siesin, Sizzing)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GOFF

gof

n. The commonest kind of apple.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GOGS

n.pl.Berries - L..E.A.G. (see also Goosegogs, Snottygogs)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 64

GOING

goa-in

n. The departure. "I didn't see the going of him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GOING TO'T

goa-in tuot

Going to do it; as "do this or that;" the answer is "I am going to-t." The frequency with which it is used in some parts of Kent renders the phrase a striking one.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 64

GOL

gol

n. A young gosling. (see also Gull)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOLDING

goa-lding

n. A lady-bird, so called from the golden hue of its back. (see also Bug (2), Fly-golding, Lady-Bug, Lady Cow, Marygold, Merrigo)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOLLOP

gol-up

vb. (1) To swallow greedily; to gulp. "You golloped that down as if you liked it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOLLOP

vb. (2) To bolt or eat food; or to drink greedily. "Now don't you gollop your food like a pig!" "If it was beer, instead o' medicine the doctor had given ye, ye'd a-golloped that down soon enough."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 42

GOO

goo

interj (1) An exclamation, in constant use, expressive of doubt; surprise; astonishment. (see also Gau, Geu)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 62

GOO

vb. (2) To go. "I'll goo on the errand grandma."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 41

GOODING

guod-ing

n. The custom of going about asking for gifts on St Thomas' Day, December 21. Still kept up in many parts of Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOODMAN

n. An old title of address to the master of a house. 1671 - "To Goodman Davis in his sicknes . . . 6p" - Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury. ". . . If the goodman of the house had known in what watch the theif would come, he would have watched." - St. Matthew, Ch 24 v 43.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOODY

guod-i

n. The title of an elderly widow, contracted from goodwife. "Old Goody Knowler lives agin de stile."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOOED

vb. Went. "He be gooed down Alvey Lane, to see old Muss Austin over at Honey Farm, sir."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 42

GOOING

vb. Going. "Ire (I am) a-gooing into the packtures (pictures, cinema) at Ashford to see "Blood and Sand", sartnoon."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 41

GOOSEBRING

vb. Goose-berrying. To gather or to pick gooseberries. Goose + B and R of berry + ing = goosebring

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 41

GOOSEGOGS

n.pl. Gooseberries. - West Kent. L.E.A.G.1920's. (see also Dabberries, Guozgogs)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 65

GO-TO goa too

vb. To set. "The sun goes to."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOULE goul

n. Sweet willow. Myrica gale.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GOYSTER goi-stur

vb. To laugh noisily and in a vulgar manner. A goystering wench is a Tom-boy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GRABBY grab-i

adj. Grimy; filthy. (see also Grubby)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GRACIOUS-HEART-ALIV

interj. A Kentish exclamation of utter surprise. Possibly this is of Roman Catholic origin with the Gracious Heart part of this exclamation. No doubt its earliest beginning was due to someone crying out the religious call of "Gracious Heart - Alive!", over some supposed dead person having been heard about, or turned up after a long period of exile, or presumed missing, in a living state. (see also Hearts Alive!)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 42

GRAN NIGH gran nei

adv. Very nearly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GRANABLE granai-bl

adv. Very. "De clover was granable wet, So when we crast de medder, We both upan de hardle set, An den begun concedir." - Dick and Sal, st 22.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GRANADA gran-aada

n. A golden pippin,

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 65

GRANDLY grand-li

adv. Greatly: as, "I want it grandly."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRANDMOTHER'S NIGH

n. The flower called monk's hood or aconite. *Aconitum napellus*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRAPE-VINE graip-vein

n. The vine which bears grapes. In other counties, when they say vine, they mean a grape-vine, as a matter of course; so, when they use the word orchard, they mean an apple-orchard; but in Kent, it is necessary to use distinguishing terms, because we have apple-orchards, and cherry-orchards, hop-vines and grape-vines.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRAT

adj. Great. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Great)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

GRATTAN grat-un

n. Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called ersh, or eddish, grotten, podder-gratten. (see also Ersh, Grattan, Gratton (1) & (2), Podder-gratten, Rowens)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRATTEN grat-un

n. (1) Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called ersh, or eddish, grotten, podder-gratten. (see also Ersh, Grattan (1) & (2), Grotton, Podde-gratten, Rowens)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRATTEN grat-un

vb. (2) To feed on a gratten, or stubble field. To turn pigs out grattening, is to turn them out to find their own food.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRATTON grat-un

n. (1) Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called ersh, or eddish, grotten, podder-gratten. (see also Ersh, Grattan, Gratten, Gratton (2), Podder-gratten, Rowens)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRATTON

n. (2) Stubble. Nicky Newbury uses Gratton for Stubble, and says it is a Kentish word - L.R.A.G. 1978. (see also Ersh, Grattan, Gratten, Podder-gratten, Rowens)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page

GRAUM grau-m

vb. To grime; dirty; blacken.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GREAT

adj. Great. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Grat)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

GREAT grait

n. (2) "To work by the great" is to work by the piece.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GREAT gurt

adv. (1) Very; as "great much," very much. Commonly pronounced gurt.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GREAT CHURCH grait church

n. The Cathedral at Canterbury is always so called at Eastry. "That fil belongs to the Great Church," i.e. is part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GREATEN grai-tn

vb. To enlarge.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GREEDS greedz

n.pl. Straw thrown on to the dung-hill.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GREEDYGUTS

n.pl. A glutton. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 66

GREEN-BAG

n. The bag in which hops are brought from the garden to the oast. (see also Poke, Pook).

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GREYBIRD grai-burd

n. A thrush.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRIDGIRON grij-erin

n. Gridiron.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 66

GRID-IRON

n. An old bicycle. Also Grit-iron, old grid and old grit. Sometimes referred to as a rattle-trap. No doubt likening an old rickety cycle to a griddle-iron, used in cooking over open fire. meaning that one might get along riding on a griddle-iron just as well and as comfortably. (see also Grit-iron)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 42

GRINNYGOG

n. Perhaps someone with a grinning, stupid face. "You stand there just like a grinnygog." - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 67

GRINSTONE grin-stun

n. A grindstone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 67

GRIP grip

n. A dry ditch; but about Sittingbourne it is applied to natural channels of a few feet in width, in the saltings on the Kentish coasts. "I crawled along the grip with my gun in my hand until I got within a few rods of 'em."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 67

GRIPES, To give the

phr. You exasperate me. "You give me the gripes." - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. (see also Willies)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 67

GRIPING

grei-pin

vb. The name given in North Kent to the operation of groping at arms' length in the soft mud of the tidal streams for dabs and flounders.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRIST

greist

n. Anything that is ground - meal, flour.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRISTING

grei-sting

n. The flour which is got from the lease-wheat. (see also Grysting)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRIT

grit

vb. To set the teeth on edge; to grate.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRIT-IRON

n. An old bicycle. Also Grid-iron, old grid and old grit. Sometimes referred to as a rattle-trap. No doubt likening an old rickety cycle to a griddle-iron, used in cooking over open fire. meaning that one might get along riding on a griddle-iron just as well and as comfortably. "Clattering old thing! You might as well chuck that old grit-iron you ride into the pond and buy a decent bicycle for once."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 43

GRIZZLE

griz-l

vb. To fret; complain; grumble. "She's such a grizzling woman."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRIZZLEGUTS

n. A constantly crying or fretful child. From 'to grizzle'. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 67

GROSS

groas

adj. Gruff, deep-sounding.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GROVETT

groa-vit

n. A small grove or wood. "Just by it is a grovette of oaks, the only one in the whole island." - Lewis, p.115

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRUBBY

grub-i

adj. Dirty. "You are grubby, and no mistake." (see also Grabby)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRUPPER

grup-ur

n. That part of a harness of a cart-horse which is called elsewhere the quoilers; the breeching. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRUPPER-TREE

grup-ur-tree

n. That part of the harness of a cart-horse which is made of wood, padded next to the horse's back, and which carries the redger. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GRY

n. Grey. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

GRYSTING

grei-sting

n. The flour which is got from the lease-wheat. (see also Gristing)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 67

GUESS-COW

ges-kou

n. A dry or barren cow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GUESTING

gest-ing

vb. Gossiping.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GUESTLING

ges-lin

n. (1) An ancient water-course at Sandwich, in which it was formerly the custom to drown prisoners. (see Dunes)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GUESTLING

gest-ling

n. (2) The ancient court of the Cinque Ports, held at Shepway, near Hythe, and other places. "In July, 1688, the Common Council of Faversham commissioned their Deputy-Mayor, two Jurats, the Town Clerk, and a Commoner ' to go to a guestling, which was summoned from the ancient town of Winchelsea, to be holden at the town and port of New Romney, on Tuesday, July 21st;' and 'there to act on the town's behalf, as they should find convenient.' They were absent at the guestling five days." - Archaeologia Cantiana, 14. p 271.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GUILE-SHARES

gei-l-shairz

n.pl.Cheating shares; division of spoils; or shares of "wreckage." "Under the pretence of assisting the distressed masters (of stranded vessels) and saving theirs and the merchant's goods, they convert them to their own use by making what they call guile-shares." - Lewis, 34.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GULL

n. A young gosling. (see also Gol)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 65

GULLIDGE

gul-ij

n. The sides of a barn boarded off from the middle; where the caving is generally stored.'

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GUMBLE

gumb-l

vb. To fit very badly, and be too large, as clothes.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GUNNER

gun-ur

n. A man who makes his living by shooting wild fowl, is so called on the north coast of Kent and about Sheppey.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 68

GUO

vb. Go 'The only examples of this kind (of pronunciation) that are to be found in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are buone = bone, guo = go, guode =good, guos =goose.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

GUODE

adj. Good. 'The only examples of this kind (of pronunciation) that are to be found in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are buone = bone, guo = go, guode =good, guos =goose.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

GUOS

n. Goose 'The only examples of this kind (of pronunciation) that are to be found in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are buone = bone, guo = go, guode =good, guos =goose.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

GUOZGOGS

n.pl Gooseberries. (see also Dabberries, Goosegogs)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 65

GURT gurt

adj. Great.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 68

GUTTER GRUB gut-ur-grub

n. One who delights in doing dirty work and getting himself into a mess; a low person.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 68

GUTTERMUD gut-ur-mud

n. The black mud of the gutter, hence any dirt or filth. "As black as guttermud.";

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 69

GUT-WEED

n. Sonchus arvensis.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 69

HA

pro. He.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 21

HAAZES haa-ziz

n.pl. Haws. Fruit of Crataegus oxyacantha. (See also Aazes, Harves, Haulms and Figs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 69

HADN'T OUGHT hadn't aut

phr. Ought not. "He hadn't ought to go swishing along as that, no-how." (see also No ought)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 69

HAGGED

hagid

adj. Thin; lean; shrivelled; haggard. "They did look so old and hagged; " spoken of some maiden ladies living in another parish, who had not been seen for some time by the speaker.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 69

HAGISTER

hag-ister

n. A magpie.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 69

HAIR

hair

n. The cloth on the oast above the fires where the hops are dried.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 69

HALF MOON

n. 5 bushel basket measures, especially for hops. - East Kent. Nicky Newbury. (see also Moon)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 10

HALF-AMON

haaf-ai-mun

n. A half-amon, is a hop, step and jump. (see also Amon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 69

HALF-BAPTIZED

Privately baptised. "Can such things be!" exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick. "Lord bless your heart, sir," said Sam, "why, where was you half-baptised? - that's nothin', that a'nt." - Pickwick Papers, Ch 13.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 69

HALM

haam

n. Stubble gathered after the corn is carried, especially pease and beans' straw; applied, also, to the stalks or stems of potatoes and other vegetables. (see also Hame, Haulm, Helm)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 69

HALMOT

hal-mut

n. The hall mote; court leet or manor court; from the Saxon heal-mot, a little council.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 69

HALZEN

n.pl. Saints. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

HAME

haim

n. Pease straw. (see Halm, Haulm, Helm)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HAMPER

hamp-ur

vb. To injure, or throw anything out of gear. "The door is hampered."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HAMPERY

ham-pur'i

adj. Shaky; crazy; rickety; weak; feeble; sickly. (see also Ampery)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HAND-COLD

adj. Cold enough to chill the hands. "There was a frost down in the bottoms, for I was right-down hand-cold as I come up to the great house." (see also Finger-cold)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HANDBFAST

adj. Able to hold tight. "Old George is middlin' handfast to-day" (said of a good catch at cricket.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HANDFUL

n. An anxiety; to have a handful is to have as much as a person can do and bear. "Mrs S. says she has a sad handful with her mother."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HAND-HOLD

n. A holding for the hands. "'Tis a plaguey queer job to climb up there, there an't no hand-hold."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HANDSTAFF

hand-staaf

n. The handle of a flail.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HANGER

hang'r

n. A hanging wood on the side of a hill. It occurs in the names of several places in Kent - Betteshanger, Westenhanger, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HANK hangk

n. A skein of silk or thread. So we say a man has a hank on another; or, he has him entangled in a skein or string. (see also Hink)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 70

HAPPY-HO

adj. Apropos. "My father was drowned and so was my brother; now that's very happy-ho!" meaning that it was a curious coincidence.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 70

HAPS haps

n. (1) A hasp or fastening of a gate. - P. 1631 - "For charnellis and hapses for the two chests in our hall." - MS. Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Hasp, Hapse)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 70

HAPS haps

vb. (2) Happens. "Now haps you doänt know."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HAPSE haps

vb To fasten with a hasp; to fasten. In the Weald of Kent hapse is used for the verb, and hasp for the noun, e.g. "Hapse the gate after you!" "I can't, the hasp is gone." (see also Haps (1), Hasp)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HARBOUR

vb. To entice away. "'Tis the big one what harbours the little one away from home." - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 71

HARCELET haa-slit

n. The heart, liver and light of a hog. (see also Harslet, Haslet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HARD-FRUIT

n. Stone-fruit, plums etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HARDHEWER haa-dheur

n. A stonemason. The word occurs in the articles for building Wye Bridge, 1637.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HARKEE

vb. (1) Hark; Hark ye; Listen. "Harkee, Bob! That old dog-fox be a-calling down in Frite Wood."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 45

HARKEE

vb. (2) To listen and keep quiet, "Now, harkee! There's a something moving in that old ditch running out of Thorne Pond."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 45

HARKY

haa-ki

interj. Hark! (see also Harkee (1) & (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 71

HARSLEM

haa-zlum

n. Asylum. "When he got to settin' on de hob and pokin' de fire wid's fingers, dey thought 'twas purty nigh time dey had him put away to de harslem."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 71

HARSLET

haa-zlet

n. The heart, liver and light of a hog. (see also Harcelet, Haslet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 71

HARVES

haa-vz

n.pl. Haws. (see also Aazes, Haazes, Haulms and Figs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 71

HARVEST

haa-vist

vb. To gather in the corn; to work in the harvest-field, e.g. "Where's Harry?" "Oh! he's harvesting 'long with his father."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 71

HARVESTER

haa-vistur

n. A stranger who comes into the parish to assist in the harvest.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 71

HASLET

haz-lit

n. (1) The heart, liver and light of a hog. (see also Harcelet, Harslet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 71

HASLET

n. (2) Cf the Northern English word, Haslet, a kind of preserved meat, possibly containing offal.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 71

HASP

haasp

n. A hasp or fastening of a gate. - P. 1631 - "For charnellis and hapses for the two chests in our hall." - MS. Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Haps (1), Hapse)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 70

HASSOCK

n. (2) Immature ragstone. - J.H.Bridge. 1949.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 71

HASSOCK

has-ok

n. (1) A large pond.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HASSOCKS

n.pl. (2) A corruption of Tussocks: rough, tough clumps of grasses in isolated positions in fields or in the grass verges of roadsides.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 45

HASSOCKS

n.pl. (1) Stone chippings used instead of gravel for making up paths and private minor roads.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 45

HASTY

hai-sti

adj. Heavy; violent. Often used of rain. "It did come down hasty, an' no mistake."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HATCH

hach

n. A gate in the roads; a half-hatch is where a horse may pass, but not a cart.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HATCH-UP

hach up

vb. To prepare for. "I think it's hatching up for snow." "She's hatching up a cold."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 71

HATY

vb. To hate. Anglo-Saxon conjugation.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 22

HAUL hau-1

vb. To halloo; to shout.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HAULM haum

n. Stubble gathered after the corn is carried, especially pease and beans' straw; applied, also, to the stalks or stems of potatoes and other vegetables. (see also Halm, Hame, Helm)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 69

HAULMS AND FIGS hau-mz und figz

n.pl. Hips and haws, the fruit of the hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) (see also Aazes, Haazes, Harves) and the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*) (see also Wind-bibber, Canker-berry)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HAVE hav

vb. To take; lead; as, "Have the horse to the field." "Have her forth of the ranges and whoso followeth her let him be slain with the sword." - 2 Chronicles, Ch 23 v 14.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HAW hau

n. A small yard or inclosure. Chaucer has it for a churchyard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HAWK hauk

vb. To make a noise when clearing the throat of phlegm. An imitative word. "He was hawking and spetting for near an hour after he first got up."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HAWMELL

n. A small close or paddock.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HAYNET

n. A long net, often an old fish net, used in cover shooting to keep the birds and flick from running out of the beat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HAY-SHOVE

n. A hay-shove is a pitchfork for loading hay on a wagon. - Example given to Maidstone Museum, March 1953. L.R.A.G. (see also Shove)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 72

HEADLANDS

n.pl. The ends of a field where the horses turn in ploughing etc.- R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 72

HEAF heef

n. The gaff-hook used by fishermen at Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HEAL heel

vb. To hide; to cover anything up; to roof-in. "All right! I'll work 'im; I've only just got this 'ere row o' tatures to heal in." (see also Hele)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HEALDE

vb. Hold. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Hiealde, Hyealde)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

HEAP

n. Heap. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Hieap, Hyeap)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

HEARNshaw

n. Heron. (see Shakespeare) (see also Hern, Hearnshaw, Kitty Hearn, Kitty Hearnshrow)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 74

HEART haat

n. Condition; spoken of ground. "My garden's in better heart than common this year."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HEARTENING

adj. Strengthening. "Home-made bread is more heartening than baker's bread."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 72

HEART-GRIEF

n. Severe grief.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 72

HEARTH

hee-rth

n. Hearing; hearing-distance. "I called out as loud's ever I could, but he warn't no wheres widin hearth."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 73

HEARTS ALIVE!

haats ulei-v

interj. An expression of astonishment at some strange or startling intelligence. "Heart's alive! what ever upon ěarth be ya got at?" (see also Gracious-heart-alive!)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 73

HEAVE

heev

vb. To throw; to heave a card; to play it; it being, as it were, lifted up or heav'd, before it is laid down upon the table.'

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 73

HEAVEDEN

n.pl. Heads. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

HEAVE-GATE

heev-gait

n. A gate that does not work on hinges, but which has to be lifted (heaved) out of the sockets or mortises, which otherwise keep it in place, and make it look like a part of the fence.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 73

HEAVENSHARD

hevnz-haa-d

adv. Heavily; said of rain. "It rains heavenshard."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 73

HEAVER

hee-vur

n. A crab - Folkestone. "Lord, sir, it's hard times; I've not caught a pung or a heaver in my stalkers this week; the man-suckers and slutters gets into them, and the congers knocks them all to pieces." (see also Ponger, Pung, Pung)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 73

HEAW

vb. Hew. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

HEBBE

vb. Have. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

HEDDE

vb. Had. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

HEED

heed

n. Head.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 73

HEEVE

heev

vb. (2) To hive bees.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 73

HEEVE

heev

n. (1) A hive; a bee-hive. "I doän't make no account of dese here new-fangled boxes and set-outs; you may 'pend upon it de old heeves is best after all."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 73

HEFT

hef-t

n. The weight of a thing, as ascertained by heaving or lifting it. "This here heeve'll stand very well for the winter, just feel the heft of it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 73

HEG

n. A hag; a witch; a fairy. "Old coins found in Kent were called hegs pence by the country people."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 73

HEIST

vb. Word used by a carter to make a horse lift its foot. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 73

HELE heel

vb. To cover. (see also Heal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HELER hee-ler

n. Anything which is laid over another; as, for instance, the cover of a thurrick or wooden drain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HELLE

n. Hill. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Helle (K) = Hulle (S) = Hill (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

HELL-WEED

n. A peculiar tangled weed, without any perceptible root, which appears in clover, sanfoin or lucerne, and spreads very rapidly, entirely destroying the plant. Curiously enough, it appears in the second cut of clover, but does not come in the first. *Cuscuta epithimum*. (See Devil's Thread.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HELM helm

n. Stubble gathered after the corn is carried, especially pease and beans' straw; applied, also, to the stalks or stems of potatoes and other vegetables. (see also Halm, Hame, Haulm)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 69

HELVING helv-in

partc. Gossiping, or "hung up by the tongue." - Tenterden. "Where have you been helving?"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HEM

adv. An intensive adverb - very, exceedingly. "Hem queer old chap, he is!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HEM-A-BIT

Not a bit. "I aint hem-a-bit left, old mate!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 46

HEMITORY

n. Fumitory, the plant. - R Cooke

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 74

HEM-OF-A-WAY

phr. A long way; A very hem-of-a- way = a very long way. "It's a hem-of-a-way round by the road: but if you cuts caterwise (across) through the fields, it will save you nearly two miles." (see also Limb-of-a-way)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 46

HEMWOODS hem-wuodz

n.pl. Part of a cart-horses' harness which goes round the collar, and to which the tees are fixed; called aimes (hames) in West Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HEN AND CHICKENS

n. The ivy-leaved toad-flax, otherwise called Mother of Thousands; and sometimes Roving Sailor. *Linaria vulgaris*. (see Weasel-snout)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HENG

vb. Hang. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Present dialect form i.e. 1863.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

HENNEN

n.pl. Hens. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

HERE AND THERE A ONE

adj.phr. Very few and scattered. "There wasn't nobody in church today, only here and there a one."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 74

HERN

n. Heron. "My o my! Look at that hern! They sure have got mighty big wings" (see also Hearnshaw, Hernshaw, Kitty Hearn, Kitty Hearnshrow)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 45

HERNRY

n. Heronry. A heronry may consist, like a rookery, of a great number of nests, situated in almost inaccessible positions in tall trees. "I knowed of a hernry in some oak trees, just off the railway line about a mile beyent Pluckley station on the way to Ashford. But that was a good many years agoo now, and they may and they beeant (may-be-not) there now,"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 45

HERNSHAW

hurn-shau

n. A heron. (see also Hern, Hearnshaw, Kitty Hearn, Kitty Hearn Shrow)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 74

HERRING-FARE

her-r'ing-fair

n. The season for catching herrings, which begins about the end of harvest.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 74

HERRING-HANG

n. A lofty square brick room, made perfectly smoke-tight, in which the herrings are hung to dry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 74

HERRING-SPEAR

n. The noise of the flight and cries of the red-wings; whose migration takes place about the herring fishing time. "I like's to hear it," says an old Folkestone fisherman, "I always catches more fish when it's about."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HERTEN

n.pl. Hearts. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

HEST

vb. Hast. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

HESTEN

n.pl. Behests. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

HETCH

vb. To move. "Hetch a bit there and let me pass." Variations of Hetch, Hitch, Hotch mean the same in most instances. Sometimes several of these words will be used in a speech - "Oi went hotching (walking) a-down the hill, and hetch-up (pulled up) at the bottom, for the storm water was a-rushing over the rord-way. So I hitched meself over the bank and the old fence and cut through the beech wood. Oi must have hitched (pulled) me innards a bit when oi hitched-up (climbed or moved up) they bank, for my old guts were sore; but the doctor ,who oi seed smarning (this morning) said it wor nothing to worrit about." (see also Hitch, Hotch)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 47

HETCH-UP

vb. (1) To move up. "Now then, Harry, hetch-up, and make room for your poor old mum!"
"Wait till I've a-hetched me trousers a bit: the blinkin' braces must have stretched a tidy bit"
(also Hitch-up, Hotch-up)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 47

HETCH-UP

vb. (2) To lift up. "Gie us a hetch-up with this sack o' corn Pete." (also Hitch-up; Hotch-up)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 47

HETHER

hedh-ur

adv. Hither. "Come hether, my son."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HEYCOURT

hai-koart

n. The High Court, or principal Court of the Abbot's Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HICKET

hik-it

vb. To hiccup, or hiccough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HIDE

n. A place in which smugglers used to conceal their goods. There were formerly many such places in the neighbourhood of Romney-marsh and Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HIDE AND FOX

heid und foks

n. Hide and seek; a children's game. "Hide fox, and after all." - Hamlet, Act 4 Sc 2, means, let the fox hide and the others all go to seek him.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HIEALDE

vb. Hold Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also healde, hyealde)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

HIEAP

n. Heap. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Heap, Hyeap)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

HIGGLER hig-lur

n. (1) A middleman who goes round the country and buys up eggs, poultry, etc , to sell again. So called, because he higgles or haggles over his bargains.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 75

HIGGLER

n. (2) Phippen's Directory for Maidstone, 1845, p 49. Under Miscellaneous Tradesmen:- Fearn, J. Higglor, Marsham Street.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 75

HIGH-LOW

vb. (1) To seek all over the place; to search high and low. "We searched high-low for they young ducks but couldn't find they. Seems to me that a fox like as not worked they away into the wood and driv them off and killed them some quiet place."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 46

HIGH-LOW

n. (2) High-heeled ladies shoes. The shoes are low at the front in comparison with them being high at the back. "Look at that besom! Wearing they break-your-neck high-lows. They be no good for honest country gals; though I did see them French gals wear them in Paris when I was out there in t'army in '14-18, mairt."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 46

HIJIMMY KNACKER

n. The horse game. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 75

HIKE heik

vb. (1) To turn out. "He hiked 'im out purty quick."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 75

HIKE

vb. (2) To walk, carrying a load. - J H Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 75

HILL

hil

n. The small mound on which hops are planted; a heap of potatoes or mangold wurzel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HINE

pro. Him. Preserved in the modern provincialism en or un, as "I see en" - "I see him."

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 21

HINK

hingk

n. (2) A hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and hink always went together.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HINK

hingk

n. (1) A skein of silk or thread. So we say a man has a hank on another; or, he has him entangled in a skein or string. (see also Hank)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 70

HIS

pro. Them. (Hise) In the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 21

HISE

pro. Her. The accusative of Hi, she. In the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 21

HIS-SELF

pro. Himself. "Ah! when he's been married two or three weeks he won't scarcely know his-self. He'll find the difference, I lay !."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 75

HIST

vb. A call; a signal. "Just give me a hyste, mate, when 'tis time to goo." (see also Hoist, Hyste)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 75

HITCH

vb. (2) To move or walk. "My old grand-dad goes a-hitching along the rord more like a young-un than an old-un." (also Hetch; Hotch)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 47

HITCH

vb. (4) To pull or draw up. "Hitch us a bucket o' water from the well, John, then I'll water they hens and lock 'em up for t'night." (also Hetch; Hotch)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 46

HITCH

vb. (3) To hold. "Don't keep hitching on to me skirts Bessie! Walk along side o' me like a lady instead of a country gawp." (also Hetch; Hotch)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 46

HITCH

vb. (1) To move. "Oi wish these people waiting for the bus would hitch along a bit." (also Hetch, Hotch)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 47

HITCH-OVER

vb. To move over; to push over. "Give oi a hitch-over this wall. (also Hetch-over; Hotch-over)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 48

HITCH-UP

vb. (2) To get married. "Our Bill and young Liz be getting hitched-up end o' June." (also Hetch-up; Hotch-up)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 48

HITCH-UP

vb. (1) To push up; to move up, "Give me a hitch-up this tree." "My boss give me a hitch-up (promotion) at my job this week." (also Hetch-up; Hotch-up)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 48

HOATH

hoa-th

n. Heath; a word which is found in many place-names, as Hothfield, Oxenhoth, Kingshoth. (see also Hoth)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 76

HOBL'D

hobl-d

pp. Puzzled; baffled; put to a difficulty.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 76

HOBBLE

hob-l

n. An entanglement; difficulty; puzzle; scrape. "I'm in a regular hobble."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 76

HOB-LAMB

n. A lamb that had been brought up on the bottle, when the parent sheep may have died, or had more lambs born than possible to cope with regarding their feeding.. "Say, my Janie! Look at they hob-lamb o' farmers, how he do follow the maid all over the place, like a pet dog! For Mary there she surelye did a-feed that poor little motherless lambkin from the hour that it was born." (see also Cade-lamb, Sock-lamb)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 50

HOCKATTY KICK hok-utikik-

n. A lame person.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 76

HOCKER-HEADED hok-ur-hed-id

adj. Fretful; passionate.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 76

HODENING hod-ning

partc. A custom formerly prevelant in Kent on Christmas Eve; it is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called hodening. (see Hoodening)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 76

HOG-BACKED hog-bakt

adj. Round backed; applied to a vessel when, from weakness, the stem and stern fall lower than the middlle of the ship.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 76

HOG-HEADED

adj. Obstinate. "He's such a hog-headed old mortal, 'taint no use saying nothing to him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 76

HOG-PAT

n. A trough made of boards.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 76

HOILE hoi-l

n. The beard or stalk of barley or other corn. (see also Iles)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 76

HOIST

vb. A call; a signal. "Just give me a hyste, mate, when 'tis time to goo." (see also Hist, Hyste)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 75

HOLL

hol

vb. To throw; to hurl. "Ha! there, leave off hulling o' stones." (see also Hull (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 76

HOLLY-BOYS AND IVY-G

n.pl. It was the custom on Shrove Tuesday in West Kent to have two figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy. A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of the village in burning the holly-boy, which they had stolen from the boys, while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning the ivy-girl, which they had stolen from the girls, the ceremony being, in both cases, accompanied by loud huzzas.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 76

HOLP

hoalp

vb. Helped; gave; delivered. "Assur also joined with them, and have holpen the children of Lot." Psalm 83 v 8. "What did you do with that letter I gave you to the wheelwright?" "I holp it to his wife."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 77

HOLP-UP

vb. Over-worked. "I dunno as I shaänt purty soon look out another plááce, I be purty nigh holp-up here, I think."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 77

HOLT

hoal-t

n. A wood. Much used in names of places, as Bircholt, Knockholt, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 77

HOME-PEASIES

n.pl. Home or Local pea-pickers. "The home-peasies are the best to employ because they don't grumble so much about their work or the payments." - Maidstone and Aylesford area.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 50

HOME-PICKERS

n.pl. Local pickers for hop or friut picking. - Weald, Mid-Kent and Ashford Valley areas.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 50

HOMESTALL

hoa-mstaul

n. The place of a mansion-house; the inclosure of ground immediately connected with the mansion-house.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 77

HOMMUCKS hom-uks

n.pl. Great, awkward feet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 77

HOND

n. Hand. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has brond, hond, lond, for brand, hand, and land.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

HONDEN

n.pl. Hands. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

HONGE

vb. Hang. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has brond, hond, lond, for brand, hand, and land.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

HOODENING huod-ning

n. The name formerly given to a mumming or masquerade. Carol singing, on Christmas Eve, is still so called at Monkton, in East Kent. The late Rev. H. Bennett Smith, Vicar of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, the adjoining parish to Monkton. wrote as follows in 1876, - "I made enquiry of an old retired farmer in my parish, as to the custom called Hoodning. He tells me that formerly the farmer used to send annually round the neighbourhood the best horse under the charge of the wagoner, and that afterwards instead, a man used to represent the horse, being supplied with a tail, and with a wooden (pronounced ooden or hooden) figure of a horse's head, and plenty of horse-hair for a mane. The horse's head was fitted with hob-nails for teeth; the mouth being made to open by means of a string, and in closing made a loud crack. The custom has long since ceased."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 77

HOOGOO hoo-goo

n. A bad smell; a horrible stench.; evidently a corruption of the French haut gout. "A Kentish gamekeeper, noticing a horrible stench, exclaimed: "Well, this is a pretty hoogoo, I think!" (see also Fargo, Fogo, Hum (2), Hussle, Ponk, Wiff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 77

HOOK huok

n. An agricultural tool for cutting, of which there are several kinds, viz., the bagging-hook, the ripping-hook, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP

n. (2) Wood fit for hop- poles.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP hop

vb. (1) To pick hops. "Mother's gone out hopping."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP DOLLEY

n. A cart with wooden sides and 3 iron wheels, used for trundling through the hop alleys. - Term used in Faversham district. L.R.A.G. (see also Dung dolley etc)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 78

HOP-BIND hop-beind

n. The stem of the hop, whether dead or alive. (see also Bine)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP-DOG hop-dog

n. (1) A beautiful green caterpillar which infests the hop-bine, and feeds on the leaves.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP-DOG hop-dog

n. (2) An iron instrument for drawing the hop-poles out of the ground, before carrying them to the hop-pickers. (see Dog (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOPE hoap

n. A place of anchorage for ships.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOPKIN hop-kin

n. A supper for the work-people, after the hop-picking is over. Not often given in East Kent now-a-days, though the name survives in a kind of small cake called huffkin, formerly made for such entertainments. (see also Huffkin, Hufkin, Wheatkin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOPPER hop-ur

n. A hop-picker. "I seed the poor hoppers coming home all drenched."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP-PERIWINKLE

n. A horse game, played by Maistone boys. "Buck, buck, how many fingers have I up." In West Kent and South East London the game is called Woptiddywopwop. - L.R.A.G. 1930's & 1940's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 78

HOPPING hop-ing

n. The season of hop-picking. "A fine harvest, a wet hopping." - Eastry Proverb..

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP-PITCHER hop-pichur

n. The pointed iron bar used to make holes for setting the hop-poles, otherwise called a dog, a hop-dog, or a fold-pitcher.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HOP-SPUD

n. A three-pronged fork, with which the hop grounds are dug.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HORN haun

n. A corner.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HORN-FAIR

n. (1) An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's Day, the 18th of October. It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons, disperse through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession through that town and Greenwich to Charlton, with the horns of different kinds upon their heads; and, at the fair, there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the ginger-bread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to Horn-fair in women's clothes.,

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 78

HORN-FAIR

n. (2) My grandfather, Christopher Allen, went to the Horn Fair when a young man. - see R.H.Goodsall, A Third Kentish Patchwork. p 104.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 78

HORNICLE

n. (2) A dragonfly. - J H Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 79

HORNICLE

horn-ikl

n. (1) The hornet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORNY-BUG

n. A cockchafer. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 79

HORSE

hors

n. (1) The arrangement of hop-poles, tied across from hill to hill, upon which the pole-pullers rest the poles, for the pickers to gather the hops into bins or baskets.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSE

hors

vb. (2) To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSE EMMETS

hor-z em-utz

n.pl. Large ants. (see also Emmet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSE PEPPERMINT

hors pep-r-mint

n. The common mint. *Mentha sylvestris*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSEBUCKLE

hor-sbuk-l

n. A cowslip. *Primula veris*. (see also Cove-keys, Culver Keys, Paigle, Pegle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSE-KNOTn. The knap-weed; sometimes also called hard-weed. *Centaurea nigra*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSE-LOCK

hors-lok

n. A padlock. AD 1528 - "Paid for a hors lock . . . 6d." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSENAILS

hors-nailz

n.pl.Tadpoles. Probably so called because, in shape, they somewhat resemble large nails.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSE-ROAD

hors-road

n. In Kent, a road is not divided as elsewhere, into the carriage-road and the foot-path; but into the horse-road and the foot-road. This name carries us back to the olden times when journeys were mostly made on horseback.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORSES

n.pl.To set horses together, is to agree. "Muster Nidgett and his old 'ooman can't set their horses together at all, I understand'."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 79

HORT

hort

vb. Hurt. "Fell off de roof o' de house, he did; fell on's head, he did; hort 'im purty much, I can tell ye."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOTCH

hotsh

vb. (1) To move awkwardly or with difficulty in an irregular and scrambling way. French, hocher, to shake, jog, etc. "He hotched along on the floor to the top of the stairs." "I hustled though the crowd and she hotched after me." So, when a man walking with a boy keeps him on the run, he is described as keeping him hotching."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOTCH

vb. (2) To move. (also Hetch, Hitch).

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 48

HOTCH-UP

vb. (2) To be worried; to be at a loss; to be unable to cope. "Our poor old squire be all hotched-up with money difficulties they do say over the new taxes, and tis said he be a'gooing to sell the estate!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 49

HOTCH-UP

vb (3) To be cornered; to be trapped; to be penned in. "The sheep dog got the old sheep hotched-up in a corner of the field."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 49

HOTCH-UP

vb. (1) To move up. (also Hetch-up, Hitch-up)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 48

HOTH

hoth

n. Heath; a word which is found in many place-names, as Hothfield, Oxenhoth, Kingshoth. (see also Haoth)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 76

HOUGHED

huff-id

vb. past p. from hough, to hamstring, but often used as a mere expletive. "Snuff boxes, shows and whirligigs, An houghed sight of folks." - Dick and Sal, st 9.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOUSE

houz

vb. To get corn in from the fields into the barn. "We've housed all our corn."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOUSEL

hous-l

n. Household stuff and furniture. "I doän't think these here new-comers be up to much; leastways, they didn't want a terr'ble big cart to fetch their housel along; they had most of it home in a wheelbar'."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOVEL

hov-l

n. (2) A piece of good luck; a good haul; a good turn or times of hovelling. In some families, the children are taught to say on their prayers, "God bless father and mother, and send them a good hovel to-night."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOVEL

hov-l

vb. (1) To carry on the business of a hoveler.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOVELER

hov-iler

n. A hoveler's vessel. A Deal boat-man who goes out to the assistance of ships in distress. The hovelers also carry out provisions, and recover lost anchors, chains and gear. They are first-rate seamen, and their vessels are well built and well manned.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOVER

hov-r

adj. (1) Light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched-up. Hence, poorly, unwell.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 80

HOVER

adj. (3) The ground or soil is huver when it is friable or loosely bound together. - Nicky Newbury and Billy Buck. 1973. (see also huver)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page

HOVER

hov'r

vb. (2) To throw together lightly. There is a special used of this word with regard to hops. In East Kent it is the custom to pick, not in bins, but in baskets holding five or six bushels. The pickers gather the hops into a number of small baskets or boxes (I have often seen an umbrella stand used), until they have got enough to fill the great basket; they then call the tallyman, who comes with two men with the greenbag; one of the pickers (generally a woman) then comes to hover the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket, into which the hops out of the smaller ones are emptied as quickly but gently as possible, the woman all the while raising the hops with her hands; as soon as they reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to sag or sink. Thus, very inadequate measure is obtained, as, probably, a bushel is lost in every tally; indeed, hovering is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud, but he would be a brave man who attempted to forbid it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 81

HOVVER

vb. To be cold, shivery, cramped with the cold. "They poor old chickens are all of a hovver this morning with the cold." (see also Hover (1), Huvver, Kivver (2))

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 50

HOVVERED-UP

(2) A mess, a tangle, all lumped together. "This ball of binding twine be all hovvered-up, farmer." "Your garden be hovvered-up with weeds, Chawse."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 51

HOVVERED-UP

vb. (1) Pinched with the cold. "Look at poor old Muss Steves all hovvered-up now the weather be turned right wintery."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 51

HOVERY

adj. Cold, cramped up and shivering. "I feel mighty hovvery today with all this snow about and the biting old wind." (see also Huvvery)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 50

HOWSOMEDEVER hou-sumdev'r

adv. Howsoever. "But howsomdever, doant ram it down tightm but hover it up a bit." (see also Howsomever)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 81

HOWSOMEVER hou-sum-ev-r

adv. Howsoever. "But howsomdever, doänt ram it down tight, but hover it up a bit." (see also Howsomedever)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 81

HUCK huk

n. (1) The husk, pod, or shell of peas, beans, but especially of hazel nuts and walnuts. (see also Hull (1), Shuck(1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 81

HUCK huk

vb. (2) To shell peas; to get walnuts out of the pods. "Are the walnuts ready to pick?" "No, sir, I tried some and they won't huck." (see also Shuck (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 81

HUCKING GLASS BRIDG

phr. Does not exist. "Like Hucking Glass Bridge." - Maidstone. W.C.Clifford. L.R.A.G. 1949.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 81

HUCK-OUT

vb. To pull anything out. "Huck-out they clothes from the linen cupboard, Janie!

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 51

HUCKS

n.pl. (2) The fruit cases of cultivated edible green peas. "Hurry up and shell these pea-hucks, Ethel, or we shant have dinner ready by time fayther comes home!" (see also Shucks)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 51

HUCKS

n.pl. (1) A corruption of Hocks. According to the way the word Hucks is used it can mean either Ankles, Feet or Legs. "That girl sure has got a pair o' pretty hucks." "Shift your hucks you lazy varmint! Oi do'ant want good-for-nothing tramps a-sleeping their time away under my corn shocks."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 51

HUFFKIN

huf-kin

n. A kind of bun or light cake, which is cut open, buttered, and so eaten. (See also Hopkin, Hufkin, Wheatkin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 81

HUFFLE

huf-l

n. A merry meeting; a feast.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 81

HUFKIN

huf-kin

n. A kind of bun or light cake, which is cut open, buttered, and so eaten. (See also Hopkin, Huffkin, Wheatkin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 81

HUGE

heuj

adv. Very. "I'm not huge well." Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, huggy. The saying huggy for huge is merely the sounding of the final e, as in the case of the name Anne, commonly pronounced An-ni. It is not Annie. (see also Huggy)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 81

HUGY

heuj-i

adv. Very. "I'm not huge well." Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, huggy. The saying huggy for huge is merely the sounding of the final e, as in the case of the name Anne, commonly pronounced An-ni. It is not Annie. (see also Huge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 81

HULL

hul

vb. (2) To throw; to hurl. "He took and hulled a gurt libbet at me." (see also Holl)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 82

HULL

hul

n. (1) The shell of a pea. "After we have sheel'd them we throw the hulls away." (see also Huck (1), Shuck (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 82

HUM

hum

vb. (1) To whip a top.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 82

HUM

vb,n.(2) To smell badly or to stink. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. (see also Fargo, Fogo, Hoogoo, Hussle, Ponk, Wiff)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 82

HUNG UP

hung up

vb. Hindered; foiled; prevented. "He is quite hung up," i.e., so circumstanced that he is hindered from doing what otherwise he would.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 82

HURR

hur

adj. Harsh; astringent; crude; tart. "These 'ere damsons be terr'ble hurr."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 82

HURRUP

vb. To walk swiftly with long strides. - S.B.Fletcher.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 82

HUSBAND

huz-bund

n. A pollard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 82

HUSS

hus

n. Small spotted dog-fish. *Scyttium canicula*. (see also Robin-huss)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 82

HUSSLE

hus-l

vb. (1) To wheeze; breathe roughly. "Jest listen to un how he hussles."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 82

HUSSLE

vb. (2) To smell strongly or badly. "It doesn't half hussle." Possibly used by Chatham naval ratings. -Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. (see also Fargo, Fogo, Hoogoo, Hum (2), Ponk, Wiff)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 82

HUSSLING

hus-ling

n. A wheezing; a sound of rough breathing. "He had such a hussling on his chest."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 82

HUSSY

hus-i

vb. To chafe or rub the hands when they are cold.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 82

HUTCH

huch

n. The upper part of a wagon which carries the load. A wagon consists of these three parts: 1) the hutch, or open box (sometimes enlarged by the addition of floats) which carries the corn or other load, and is supported by the wheels; 2) the tug, by which it is drawn; and 3) the wheels on which it runs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 82

HUVER

adj. The ground or soil is huver when it is friable or loosely bound together.- (Nicky Newbury and Billy Buck. 1973. (see also Hover (3)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 82

HUVVER

vb. To be cold, shivery, cramped with the cold. "They poor old chickens are all of a hovver this morning with the cold." (see also Hover (1, Hovver, Kivver (2)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 50

HUVVERY

adj. Cold, cramped up and shivering. "I feel mighty hovvery today with all this snow about and the biting old wind." (see also Hovvery)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 50

HUXON

huks-n

n.pl. The hocks or hams.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 82

HYEALDE

vb. Hold. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Healde, Hiealde)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

HYEAP

n. Heap. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Heap, Heap)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

- HYSTE** heist
n. A call; a signal. "Just give me a hyste, mate, when 'tis time to goo." (see also Hist, Hoist)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 82
- ICE** eis
vb. To freeze. "The pond iced over, one day last week."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 83
- ICH**
pro. I
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 21
- ICILY** ei-sili
n. An icicle. (see also Aquabob, Cobble, Cock-bell, Cog-bell)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 83
- IDDEN**
vb. Is not; Isn't. "It idden in there!"
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 53
- IKEY** ei-ki
adj. Proud.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 83
- ILES** eilz
n.pl. Ails, or beards of barley. (see also Hoile)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 83
- ILLCONVENIENT** il-konveen-yunt
adj. Inconvenient.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 83
- IN 'OPES** in-oaps
phr. For 'in hopes'. It is very singular how common this phrase is, and how very rarely East Kent people will say I hope; it is almost always, "I'm in 'opes." If an enquiry is made how a sick person is, the answer will constantly be, "I'm in 'opes he's better;" if a girl goes to a new place, her mother will say, "I'm in 'opes she'll like herself and stay."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 83

IN SUNDERS

in sun-durz

adv. Asunder. "And brake their bands in sunder." - Psalm 107 v 14.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 83

INKSPEWER

ink-speu-r

n. Cuttlefish. (see also Man-sucker, Squib (2), Tortoise)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 83

INNARDLY

in-urdli

adj. Inwardly. "He's got hurt innardly som'ere." "He says his words innardly." i.e., he mumbles.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 83

INNARDS

in-urdz

n. The entrails or intestines; an innings at cricket. "They bested 'em first innards."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 83

INNOCENT

in-oasent

adj. Small and pretty; applied to flowers. "I do think they paigles looks so innocent-like."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 83

INSIDE

n. Workers in Woolwich Arsenal used to say they worked "inside"; probably a reference to the Arsenal walls.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 83

INTERFERE

in-turfee-r

vb. To cause annoyance or hindrance. "I was obliged to cut my harnd tother-day, that's what interferes with me."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 83

INTERRUPT

in-turrupt-

vb. To annoy; to interfere with anyone by word or deed; to assault. A man whose companion, at cricket, kept running against him was heard to say; "It does interrupt me to think you can't run your right side; what a thick head you must have!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 84

IRE

vb. I am. "Ire a-gooing now," "What d'ye think ire a-doing of?"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 53

ISLAND ei-lund

n. In East Kent the island means the Isle of Thanet. "He lives up in the island, som'er," i.e. , he lives somewhere in Thanet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

ITCH ich

vb (2) To be very anxious.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

ITCH ich

vb. (1) To creep.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

IVY GIRL ei-vi gurl

n.pl. It was the custom on Shrove Tuesday in West Kent to have two figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy. A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of the village in burning the holly-boy, which they had stolen from the boys, while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning the ivy-girl, which they had stolen from the girls, the ceremony being, in both cases, accompanied by loud huzzas.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JACK

n. A turnspit. "Imprimis one Jacke lyne and weight...15s." 1681 Will of John Bateman of Greenway Court, Hollingbourne. (KAO PRe 27/29/86).

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 84

JACK IN THE BOX

n. A reddish-purple, double polyanthus.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JACK IN THE HEDGE

n. A plant, white kilk.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 84

JACK-UP jak-up

vb. To throw-up work; or give up any-thing from pride, impudence, or bad temper. "They kep' on one wik, and then they all jacked-up!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JAUL

jau-l

vb. To throw the earth about and get the grain out of the ground when it is sown, as birds do. "The bothering old rooks have jauled all de seeds out o' the groun'."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JAWSY

jau-zi

adj. Talkative. From the jaws.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JIM-JAMS

phr. "You give me the jim-jams" the same as "you give me the pip." - West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 84

JOCK

jok

vb. To jolt; (the hard form of jog).

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JOCKEY

jok-i

adj. Rough; uneven.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JOCLET

jok-lit

n. A small manor, or farm.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JOIND-STOOL

joi-nd-stool

n. A stool framed with joints, instead of being roughly fashioned out of a single black. "Item, in the great parlor, one table, half-a-dowsin of high joind-stooles. . ." - Memorials of Eastry, p 225. (see also Joynd-stool)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JOKEYS

joa-ksi

adj. Full of jokes; amusing; full of fun. "He's a very jokesy man."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JOLE

joal

n. The jowl, jaw or cheek; proverbial expression, "cheek by jole" = side by side. "He claa'd hold on her round de nick An' 'gun to suck har jole," (i.e. to kiss her.) - Dick and Sal, st 67.'

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JOLLY

jol-i

adj. (1) Fat; plump; sleek; in good condition, used to describe the condition of the body, not of the temperament.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JOLLY

vb. (2) To be in good health. "Ire feeling jolly this marnin', but I was real peekd-up (queer), this toime, yistday." "She's a rare jolly-looking (very healthy looking) young woman, be Annie Hills."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 53

JONNIE

n. A fully grown wild rabbit. (see also Drummer)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 53

JOSKIN

n. A farm labourer (more especially a driver of horses, or carter's mate,) engaged to work the whole year round for one master.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JOSS-BLOCK

joss-blok

n. A step used in mounting a horse.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JOUN

jou-n

vb. Joined. "He jouned in with a party o' runagate chaps, and 'twarn't long before he'd made away wid all he'd got."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JOY

jau-i

n. The common English jay.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JOYND-STOOL

joi-nd-stool

n. A stool framed with joints, instead of being roughly fashioned out of a single block. "Item, in the great parlor, one table, half-a-dowsin of high joind-stooles. . ." - Memorials of Eastry, p 225. (see also Joind-stool)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 84

JUDGMATICAL

adj. With sense of judgment.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85

JULY-BUG

jeu-lei-bug

n. A brownish beetle, commonly called elsewhere a cockchafer, which appears in July. (see also May-bug)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 85

JUNE-BUG

jeu-n-bug

n. A green beetle, smaller than the July-bug, which is generally to be found in June. (see also Bug)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 85

JUST

intensive adv. Very; extremely. "I just was mad with him." "Didn't it hurt me just?"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 85

JUSTLY

just-li

adv. Exactly; precisely; for certain. "I cannot justly say," i.e. I cannot say for certain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 85

JUST-SO

just-soa

adv. Very exactly and precisely; thoroughly; in one particular way. "He's not a bad master, but he will have everything done just-so; and you wunt please him without everything is just-so, I can tell ye!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 85

JUT

jut

n. A pail with a long handle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 85

KARFE

kaa-f

n. The cut made by a saw; the hole made by the first strokes of an axe in felling or chopping wood; from the verb to carve. (see also Carf)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KEALS

keelz

n.pl. Ninepins.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KECHENE

n. Kitchen. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Kechene (K) = Kitchen (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 15

KEEKLEGS

kee-klegz

n. An orchis. *Orchis mascula*. (see also Kites legs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KEELER

kee-lur

n. (1) A cooler; being the special name given to a broad shallow vessel of wood, wherein milk is set to cream or wort to cool. In the Boteler Inventory, we find: "In the milke house one brinestock, two dozen of trugs, 9 bowles, three milk keelers, one charne and one table. - Memorials of Eastry, p 228. "Half a butter-tub makes as good a keeler as anything."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KEELER

n. (2) An oblong wooden tub in which country housewives did their washing. It was sometimes referred to as a shawl, but only when mounted upon trestles. (see also Shaul (2), Shaw (2), Shawl, Showle)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 55

KEEN

n. A weasel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KEEP-ALL-ON

vb. To continue or persevere in doing something. "He kep-all-on actin' the silly."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KEG MEGn. (2) A contributor to *Kent Messenger* (1949) goes under this pen man. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 86

KEG-MEG

keg-meg

n. (1) A newsmonger; a gossip; a term generally applied to women.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KELL

kel

n. A kiln.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 86

KELTER

vb. To be out of alignment. "Looke yurr, young fellers! This hay-stack be all out-o-kelter, and I'm mighty annoyed 'bout it. So get some stout poles and prop 'un up, in case we get a southard gale and blow it over!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 55

KEMPEN

n.pl. Warriors. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

KEN

n.pl. (3) Kine. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

KEN

n. (1) Kin. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Ken (K) = Kun (S) = Kin (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

KEN

n. (2) Kine. (Cows) Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Ken (K) = Kine (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

KEND

adj. Kind. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Ken (K) = Kund (S) = Kind (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

KENTISH FIRE

n. A form of applause: CLAP CLAP clap clap clap. (See "Kentish Express" 1.2.1952.) "I have been wondering if, by any chance, this form of applause could have been brought over to Kent by the Flemish weavers when they came about 1333. The first patients to our V.A.D. Hospital in Southborough in 1914 were all Belgians. Most of them spoke French, but some only spoke Flemish. At our first entertainment for these soldiers, we were astonished that they all applauded together in rhythm. It is difficult to describe in writing how this clapping went, but the beats were like this:---- ---- - - - The effect was quite remarkable. They said they always applauded in this way. It would be most interesting if "Kentish Fire" could be traced to this Flemish applause, but as I never heard the Kentish variety I could not compare them." - Grace Clarke, Cranbrook. Kent & Sussex Journal vol 1 no 3 April-June 1952.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 86

KENTISH MAN

n. A name given by the inhabitants of the Weald to persons who live in other parts of the county.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 86

KEPT GOING

kep-go-a-ing

vb. Kept about (i.e., up and out of bed); continued to go to work. "He's not bin well for some time, but he's kep' going until last Saddaday he was forced to give up."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 86

KERN

kur-n

vb. To corn; produce corn. "There's plenting of good kerning land in that parish."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KESS

n. Kiss. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Kess (K) = Kuss(S) = Kiss (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

KEST

Kast. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

KETE

n. Kite. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Kete (K) = Kite (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

KETH

(2) Kith. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Keth (K) = Kuth (S) = Known

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

KETH

(1) Cuth (Known, as in Uncouth and Kith) Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Keth (K) = Cuth (S) = Known

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

KETTLE-MAN

ket-l-man

n. Lophius piscatorius, or sea-devil.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KEYS

keez

n.pl. Sycamore-seeds. "The sycamore is a quick-growing tree, but troublesome near a house, because the keys do get into the gutters so, and in between the stones in the stableyard."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KIBBERED

adj. Very cold and shivery. "I'm right kivered today, down here by the river in this hard East wind off the Medway." - North East Kent.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 56

KICK-UP-JENNY

kik-up-jin-i

n. A game played, formerly in every public-house, with ninepins (smaller than skittles) and a leaden ball which was fastened to a cord suspended from the ceiling, exactly over the centre pin; when skilfully handled the ball was swung from the extreme length of the cord, so as to bring down all the pins at once.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 87

KIDDLE

kid-l

vb. To tickle. (see also Kittle (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KIDELS

n.pl. Fishing nets. - West Kent.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 87

KIDWARE

kid-wair

n. Peas; beans, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 87

KILK

kilk

n. Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*, the wild mustard. (see also Cadlock, Kinkle (1) & (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 87

KILLED-DEAD

vb. Killed outright; killed instantaneously. - Weald and Ashford district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 55

KILN-BRUSH

kil-n-brush

n. A large kind of fagot, bound with two wiffs or withs, used for heating kilns. (see also Baven, Bavin, Bobbin, Pimp, Wiff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 87

KINDLEY

kei-ndli

adj. Productive; used with reference to land which pays for cultivation. "Some on it is kindly land and som' on it ain't."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 87

KING JOHN'S MEN, one of

A term applied to a short man. "He's one of King John's men, six score to the hundred." Six score, 120, was the old hundred, or long hundred.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KINK kingk

vb. (2) To hitch; twist; get into a tangle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KINK kingk

n. (1) A tangle; a hitch or knot in a rope. "Take care, or you'll get it into a kink."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KINKLE kingk-l

n. (3) A tangle; a hitch or knot in a rope. "Take care, or you'll get it into a kink." (see also Kink 1)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KINKLE kingk-l

n. (1) Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*, the wild mustard. (see also Cadlock, Kilk, Kinkle (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 87

KINKLE

n. (2) A brassica plant, charlock or kilk. (see also Cadlock, Kilk, Kinkle (2))

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 87

KINTLE kint-l

n. A small piece; a little corner. So Bargrove MS. Diary, 1645. - "Cutt owt a kinkle." (see also Cantel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 88

KIPPERED kip-urd

adj. Chapped; spoken of the hands and lips, when the outer skin is cracked in cold weather. "My hands are kippered."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 88

KIPPER-TIME

n. The close season for salmon. AD 1376 - "The Commons pray that no salmon be caught in the Thames between Gravesend and Henly Bridge in kipper-time, i.e. between the Feast of the Invention of the Cross (14 Sept) and the Epiphany (6 Jan), and that the wardens suffer no unlawful net to be used therein." - Dunkin's History of Kent, p 46.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 88

KISSICK

n. The spot that is most dry or sore in a Kissicky throat.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 55

KISSICKY

adj. A sore or dry throat.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 55

KISSICKY-THROAT

n. A sore throat. "My, I have a kissicky-throat today! There's a kissick right at the back which keeps making me cough, and me throat is getting more kissicky than ever!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 55

KITES LEGS

keets-legs

n. Orchis Masculina. (see also Keeklegs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTENS

kit-nz

n.pl. The baskets in which fish are packed on the beach at Folkestone to be sent by train to London and elsewhere.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTLE

n. (3) Kettle. "Now Emmie! Put the kittle on the fire, while I cut the bread against the men coming home from work!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 55

KITTLE

kit-l

vb. (1) To tickle. (see also Kiddle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTLE

kit-l

adj. (2) Ticklish; uncertain; difficult to imagine. "Upon what kittle, tottering, and uncertain terms they held it." - Somner, of Gavelkind, p 129. (see also Kittlish)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTLISH

kit-lish

adj. Ticklish; uncertain; difficult to imagine. "Upon what kittle, tottering, and uncertain terms they held it." - Somner, of Gavelkind, p 129. (see also Kittle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTY HEARN

kit-i hurn

n. The heron. (see also Hearnshaw, Hern, Hearnshaw, Kitty Hearn Shrow)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTY HEARN SHROW

kit-i hurn shroa

n. The heron. - Chilham. (see also Hearnshaw, Hern, Hearnshaw, Kitty Hearn)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTY-COME-DOWN-TH

n. The cuckoo pint is so called in West Kent. *Arum maculatum* (see also Cuckoo-pint, Lady-lords, Lady-keys(1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KITTY-RUN-THE-STREET

n. The flower, otherwise called the pansy or heartsease. *Viola tricolor*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 88

KIVVER

vb. (2) To shiver. "I be all of a kivver! Can't keep warm no-how. Think I'll stop indoors this afternoon instead of going up onto the Lines to watch the Marines play Chatham Town." - North East Kent - the Medway Towns district of Chatham, Rochester, Gillingham and Strood, also the Isle of Sheppey. (see also Hover (1), Hovver, Huvver)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 56

KIVVER

vb. (1) To cover. "Kivver yourself up or you'll be a-catching of a rare cold now the weather has changed so suddenly." "If you kivver up they potatoes, Bill and I kivver up these, we shall have all the rows kivvered up by supertime and dark!" - Wealden and Ashford District.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 56

KIVVERY

adj. Shivery. "You look all kivvery, Bert. Better have a glass of hot ale with some ginger in it and turn into bed 'afo you develop a chill." - North East Kent.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 56

KNAW

vb. Know. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

KNET

vb. Knit. Present dialect form i.e. 1863. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

KNOLL noa-l

n. A hill or bank; a knole of sand; a little round hill; used in place names - Knowle, Knowlton.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 88

KNOWED noa-d

vb. Knew. "I've knowed 'im ever since he was a boy."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 89

KNUCKER nuk-r

vb. To neigh.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 89

LACE lais

vb. To flog. The number of words used in Kent for chastising is somewhat remarkable.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 89

LADY COW

n. Ladybird. (see also Bug (2) ,Fly-golding, Lady-bug, Golding, Marygold, Merigo)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page

LADY-BUG lai-di-bug

n. A lady-bird. This little insect is highly esteemed. In Kent (as elsewhere) it is considered unlucky to kill one, and its name has reference to our Lady, the blessed Virgin Mary, as is seen by its other name, Mary-gold. (see also Bug (2), Fly-golding, Golding, Lady Cow, Marygold, Merigo)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 89

LADY-KEYS lai-dikee'z

n.pl. (1) Lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum. *Arum maculatum*. (see also Cuckoo-pint, Kitty-come-down-the-land-jump-up-and-kiss-me, Lady-Lords)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 89

LADY-KEYS

n. (2) Cowslip flowers. - J. H Bridge. (see also Cove-keys, Culver-keys, Horsebuckle, Paigle, Pegle)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 89

LADY-LORDS

lai-di-lordz

n.pl. Lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum. *Arum maculatum*. (see also Cuckoo-pint, Kitty-come-down-the-lane-jump-up-and-kiss-me, Lady-keys (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 89

LAIID IN

lai-d in

vb. (1) A meadow is said to be laid in for hay, when stock are kept out to allow the grass to grow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 89

LAIID-IN

vb. (2) This means that a field or fields have been either raked over with a harrow or a type of ancient harrow made from brush-wood and weighed down with heavy baulks of timber or large rocks lashed into position upon the top of the brush-wood harrow. The metal-harrow and the brush-wood harrow both serve the same purpose, which is to break up any droppings of manure; the soft tops of mole and ant-hills; the castes of worms, and to brush up and scratch the ground generally, and so help to clear the surface and aerate it. The brush-wood harrow, a home or farm affair, is generally supposed to be a more effective harrow than the metal type, and of course, not so damaging. Any type of grassland, worked over in this manner, be it meadow, pasture, lawn or grass poultry run, or harvested land to be left to become grass-land is said to be 'laid-in' if harrowed in this way.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 59

LAIN

lain

n. A thin coat (laying) of snow on the ground. "There's quite a lain of snow."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 89

LAMBREN

n.pl. Lambs. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

LANG

adj. Long. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

LANT-FLOUR

lau-nt-flou-r

n. Fine flour.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 89

LASH OUT

lash out

vb. To be extravagant with money etc; to be in a passion. "Ye see, he's old uncle he left 'im ten pound. Ah! fancy, he jus' did lash out upon that; treated every-body he did."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 89

LASHHORSE

losh-us

n. The third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a pinhorse in the team. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 89

LAST

laast

n. (1) Ten thousand herrings, with a hundred given in for broken fish, make a last.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LAST

laas-t

n. (2) An ancient court in Romney Marsh, held for levying rates for the preservation of the marshes.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LATCHETTY

adv. Loose or falling to pieces. "Heard but occasionally at the present time is the word 'latchetty', meaning loose or falling to pieces. Examples of its use are:- 'The bolts on the barn-door are getting mighty latchetty (loose).'; 'The old picture frame is latchetty (falling to pieces).'." Kent(ish?) Express. 1.2.1952

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 90

LATH

? laidh, lath

n. The name of an annual court held at Dymchurch. One was held 15th June 1876, which was reported in the Sussex Express of 17th June, 1876. (see also Lathe (1) & (2), Lath days, Lay days)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LATH DAYS

n.pl. "Lagheadays", Hundred Courts. - Hammond, 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 156. (see also Lath, Lathe (1) & (2), Lay days)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 90

LATHE

laidh

n. (2) To meet. (see also Lath, Lath days, Lathe (1), Lay days)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LATHE

laidh

n. (1) A division of the county of Kent, in which there are five lathes, viz., Sutton-at-Hone, Aylesford, Scray, St Augustine's. amd Shepway. Anglo-Saxon, laeth. (see also Lath, Lathe (2), Lath days, Lay days)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LATHER

ladh-ur

n. Ladder. "They went up the lather to the stage." - MS. Diary of Mr John Bargrave, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1645. Mr Bargrave was nephew of the Dean of Canterbury of that name, and a Kentish man. The family were long resident at Eastry Court, in East Kent. This pronunciation is still common.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LAVAST

lav-ust

n. Unenclosed stubble.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LAWYER

laa-yur

n. A long thorny bramble, from which it is not easy to disentangle oneself.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LAY

n. (2) The term Ley is a general agricultural term not confined to Kent, but the corruption from Ley to Lay is mostly Kentish in origin. The lay system is divided into two groups: short term and long term. Short-term lays is land laid down for either pasture or meadow then after two or three year good cropping for fodder or silage, the grass is ploughed in and corn or root crops planted. Long-term lays is land laid down for an indefinite number of years as pasture or meadow land. Short term lays were used extensively during the war years 1939-45. The Old Ley at Pluckley near Ashford was used as a demonstration unit during the war. This pasturage was laid-down before the 1914-1918 war as a permanent lay but served as a short-term lay during the 1939-45 war.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 59

LAY

lai

n. (1) Land untilled. We find this in place-names, as Leysdown in Sheppey. (see also Ley)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LAY DAYS

n.pl. Possibly the same as Lath days or Laghedays. "Laghedays", Hundred Courts. - Hammond, 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 156. (see also Lath, Lathe (1) & (2), Lath days)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 90

LAYING-IN

n. The process of raking fields with a harrow. (see Laid-in)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 59

LAY-INTO

vb. To give a beating. "It's no use making friends with such beasts as them (bulls), the best way it to take a stick and lay into them."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LAYLOCK

n. Lilac. - R Cooke. (see also French May, Lielock)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 91

LAYSTOLE

lai-stoal

n. A rubbish heap. "Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way, For many corses, like a great lay-stall Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay Without remorse or decent funerall." - The Faerie Queene, 1 v 53.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 91

LEACON

lee-kun

n. A wet swampy common; as, Wye Leacon, Westwell Leacon.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 91

LEAD

leed

n. (1) The hempen rein of a plough-horse, fixed to the halter by a chain, with which it is driven.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 91

LEAD

leed

n. (2) Way; manner. "Do it in this lead," i.e., in this way.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 91

LEAF

n. Leaf. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Lyaf, Lyeaf)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

LEARN

lurn

vb. To teach. "O learn me true understanding and knowledge." - Psalm 119 v 66 (Prayer Book version).

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 91

LEAS

vb. Lost. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Lyeas)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

LEASE leez

vb. To glean; gather up the stray ears of corn left in the fields.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 91

LEASE-WHEAT lee-zweet

n. The ears picked up by the gleaners.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 91

LEASING lee-zing

partc. Gleaning.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 91

LEASTWISE lee-stweiz

adv. At least; at all events; anyhow; that is to say. "Tom's gone up int' island, leastwise, he told me as how he was to go a wik come Monday."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 91

LEATHER

vb. To beat. "Caught 'im among de cherries, he did: and leathered 'im middlin', he did."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 91

LEAVENER lev-unur, lev-nur

n. A snack taken at eleven o'clock; hence, any light, intermediate meal. (see Bever, Elevenses, Progger, Scran)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 91

LEAWDE

vb. Lewd. (i.e. Lay - Ecclesiastical). Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

LEDDRE

n. Ladder. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

LEER

leer

n. Leather; tape. "I meane so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of silks I wil weare sackcloth; for owches and braceletes, leere and caddys; for the lute vse the distaffe." - Lilly's Euphues, ed. Arber, p 79.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 91

LEES

leez

n. (2) A row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. (see also Lew)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEES

leez

n. (1) A common, or open space of pasture ground. The Leas (leez) is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEE-SILVER

n. A composition paid in money by the tenants in the wealds of Kent, to their lord, for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEETY

lee-ti

adj. Slow; begin-hand; slovenly. Thus they say: "Purty leety sort of a farmer, I calls 'im."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEG-TIRED

adj. "Are ye tired, maäte?" "No, not so terr'bly, only a little leg-tired."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEME

n. Limb. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Leme (K) = Lime (N) = Limb

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

LENDEN

n.pl. Loins. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

LERRY

ler-r'i

n. The "part" which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round championing. - Sittingbourne. (see also Lorry, Lurry)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LESTE

Last Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

LET

vb. To leak; to drip. "That tap lets the water."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LETCHE

n. A vessel, wherein they put ashes, and then run water through, in making lye.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEW

n. (1) A shelter. Anglo-Saxon hléow, a covering; a shelter.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEW

adj. (3) Sheltered. "That house lies lew there down in the hollow."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEW

n. (2) A thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, etc, from the wind. "The lambs 'ud 'ave been froze if so be I hadn't made a few lews."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEW

vb. (4) To shelter, especially to screen and protect from the wind. "Those trees will lew the house when they're up-grown," i.e., those trees will shelter the house and keep off the wind when they are grown up.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 92

LEY

n. Land untilled. We find this in place-names, as Leysdown in Sheppey. (see also Lay)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 90

LIB

vb. To get walnuts of the trees with libbats.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIBBAT

n. A billet of wood; a stick. 1592 - "With that he took a libbat up and beateth out his brains." - Warner. Albion's England. (see also Libbet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIBBET

n. In the first volume of "Kentish (Wealden) Dialect" (1935), mention is made of Libbet as pertaining to a piece of wood, generally nine to twelve inches long, and mostle used by children to knock down nuts and fruit from trees. (see also Libbat)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 61

LIBBET AND DADDY

n. A childhood game. The 'Daddy' is a spronged stick, forming a three-sided pyramid-like structure. The 'Libbet' is the piece of wood placed under the three-pronged 'Daddy'. It is played (though rarely now) by boys; one throws a 'Libbet' at the 'Daddy' and tries to knock it over, then, should he do so, he and also the other players make a rush to get the 'Libbet' that the 'Daddy' protected. Whoever succeeds in getting the 'Libbet' becomes the thrower, and so the game continues. The libbet as mentioned in the "Kentish (Wealden) Dialect (1935)" was also used at Kentish Fair coconut shies, in lieu of a ball, some 75 years ago.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 61

LID lid

n. A coverlet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIEF leef

adv. Soon; rather; fain; gladly. "I'd as lief come to-morrow."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIEF-COUP leef-koop

n. An auction of household goods, (see also Litcop, Outroope)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIELOCK

n. Lilac. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. (see also French May, Laylock)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 91

LIERN

vb. Learn. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Lyern)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

LIESE

vb. Loose. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Leose (lese). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Lyese)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

LIEVE

Dear. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Lyeve)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

LIGHT leit

n. (2) The droppings of sheep. (see also Sheep's treddles, Treddles)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIGHT leit

n. (1) The whole quantity of eggs the hen lays at one laying.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIGHT UPON leit upon

vb. To meet; to fall in with any person or thing rather unexpectedly. "He lit upon him goin' down de roäd."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIGHTLY lei-tli

adv. Mostly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIKE leik

(2) Adverbial suffix to other words, as pleasant-like, comfortable-like, home-like, etc. "It's too clammy-like."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIKE leik

vb. (1) To be pleased with; suited for; in phrase, to like one's self. "How do you like yourself?" i.e., how do you like your present position and its surrounding"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LIMB

n. A young rascal; a naughty child. "I don't know whatever that young limb will be up to next!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 60

LIMB-OF-A-WAY

adj. A long way; at a good distance. "How far be it to Chart Forstal, sir? Why it be a limb-of-a-way! Quite three or four mile from here, even the shortest way!" (see also Hem-of-a-way)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 60

LINCH

lin-ch

n. A little strip of land, to mark the boundary of the fields in open countries, called elsewhere landshire or landsherd, to distinguish a share of land. In Eastry the wooded ridge, which lies over against the church, is called by the name of the Lynch. (see also Lynch)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 93

LINGER

ling-ur

vb. To long after a thing. "She lingers after it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 93

LINGERING

ling-uring

adj. Used with reference to a protracted sickness of a consumptive character. "He's in a poor lingering way."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 93

LINGY

linj-i

adj. Idle and loitering.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 94

LINK

link

vb. To entice; beguile; mislead. "They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 94

LIPPEN

n.pl. Lips. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

LIRRY

lir-r'i

n. A blow to the ear.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 94

LISHY

lish-i

adj. Flexible; lissome. Spoken of corn, plants and shrubs running up apace, and so growing tall and weak.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 94

LISS

n. A bridle path or road. A word much in use 50 years ago, particular to Barham and district. "You'll get there qucker if you take the old liss road."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 61

LISSOM lis-um

adj. Pliant; supple. Contracted from lithesome.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LIST

adj. The condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. "It's a wonderful list morning."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LITCOP lit-kup

n. An auction of household goods, (see also Lief-coup, Outroope)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LITHER lidh-ur

adj. Supple; limber; pliant; gentle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LIT-IN

vb. Went in. "They lit-in all unexpected, and all we had in the house was bread and cheese."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 60

LIT-OUT

vb. (1) Went out. This expression is widely used in the USA, especially in the old cow-hand districts, being another instance of Kentish dialect that old pioneers took with them on the covered-wagon trails, and where all along the routes to the Californian seaboard it became one of the most popular expressions of the 'new' language of the later settlers and cowboys. "He lit-out to Denver."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 60

LIT-OUT

vb. (2) Went off. "Butcher Pile lit-out to Ashford early this morning with Muss Maylam's young bulls, an' I doubt ef (if) you'll catch him and his mate up 'fore they gets there."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 60

LIVERY livur-i

adj. The hops which are at the bottom of the poles, and do not get enough sun to ripen them are called white livery hops.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LOB lob

n. To throw underhand.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LOB-LOW

vb. (2) To duck down; to lie low. "Look out Bob! Lob-low in this ditch. If the farmer catches us in his meadow now he's laid it in for hay, he won't arf whop us!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 62

LOB-LOW

vb. (1) To fly low, as rooks do in windy weather; flying just off the ground, or clearing the tops of hedges. "The old rooks aint half a lob-lowing today in this gale!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 62

LODGE loj

vb. (2) To lie fast without moving. "That libbat has lodged up there in the gutter, and you can't get it down, leastways not without a lather."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LODGE loj

n. (1) An outbuilding; a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. The particular use to which the lodge is put is often stated, as a cart-lodge, a wagon-lodge. "The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers." - Isaiah, Ch 1 v 8. "As melancholy as a lodge in a warren." - Much Ado About Nothing, Act 2 Sc 1.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 94

LODGED loj-d

adj. Laid flat; spoken of corn that has been beaten down by the wind or rain. "We'll make foul weather with despised tears, Our sighs, and they shall lodge the summer corn." - Richard 2, Act 3 Sc 3. (also Macbeth, 4.1.55)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 95

LOLLOP

vb. To lounge about; to lollop about. There was a Wiltshire verb 'to lollop' which is equivalent to 'to lounge'. - Ralph Whitlock 'Wiltshire' p 198.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 95

LOMPEN

n.pl. Lamps. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

LOMPY lomp-i

adj. Thick; clumsy; fat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 95

LOND

n. Land. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has *brond, hond, lond*, for *brand, hand, and land*.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

LONESOME loan-sum

adj. Lonely.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 95

LONG-DOG

n. (2) Wealden for any type of dog or hound long in the body; such as *dachshunds, whippets, greyhounds* and the gipsies' and dealers' mongrel *lurcher-dogs*.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 62

LONG-DOG long-dog

n. (1) The greyhound.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 95

'LONG-OF

abbr. Along of. "Be you a'coming 'long-of us?"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 61

LONGTAILS

n.pl. (2) Pheasants. - J H Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 95

LONGTAILS long-tailz

n.pl. (1) An old nickname for the natives of Kent. In the library at Dulwich College is a printed broadside entitled "Advice to the Kentish long-tails by the wise men of Gotham, in answer to their late sawcy petition to Parliament." - Fol. 1701.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 95

'LONG-WITH

abbr. Along with. "Be you a-coming 'long-with us."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 61

LOOK UPON

luok upun

vb. To favour; to regard kindly. "He's bin an ole sarvent, and therefore I dessay they look upon 'im."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 95

LOOK'EE

vb. Look!; Look over there!; Look here! Also "Lookee-here" i.e. "Look you here!" "Look-ee who's coming down the road."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 62

LOOKER

luok-ur

n. (1) One who looks after sheep and cattle grazing in the marshes. His duties with sheep are rather different from those of a shepherd in the uplands.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 95

LOOKER

luok-ur

vb. (2) To perform the work of a looker. "John? Oh! he's lookering."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 95

LOOKING-AT

luok-ing-at

n. In phrase, "It wants no looking-at," i.e., it's plain; clear; self-evident.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 95

LOPE-WAY

loap-wai

n. A private footpath.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 95

LORCUS-HEART

lau-kus-hart

interj. As, "O lorcus heart," which means "O Lord Christ's heart."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 90

LORRY

lor-r'i

n. Jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others. (see also Lerry, Lurry)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 95

LOSH-HORSE

n. The third horse of a team. (see also Rod-horse)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 95

LOST

vb. Lust. Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

LOVE luv; loov

n. A widow. "John Stoleker's loove." - Burn's History of Parish Registers, p 115. 1492 - "Item rec. of Belser's loue the full of our kene. . . 16s 8d. Item rec. of Sarjanti's loue. . . 13s 5d. Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge's loue and her monythis mynde. . . 4s" - Churchwardens' Accounts of St Dunstan's, Canterbury. 1505 - "Rec of Chadborny's loove for waste of 2 torchys (at his funeral). . . 8d. Rec. of Chadborny's widow for the bequest of her husband. . . 3s 4d." - Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Andrew's, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 96

LOVY

vb. To love. Anglo-Saxon conjugation.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 22

'LOW lou

vb. To allow; to suppose, e.g. "I 'low not." for "I allow not."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 96

'LOWANCE lou-ans

n. An allowance; bread and cheese and ale given to the wagoners when they have brought home the load, hence any recompense for little jobs of work. (see also Allowance)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 96

LOWEY loa-i

n. The ancient liberty of the family of Clare at Tunbridge, extending three miles from the castle on every side. "The arrangements made by the King for the wardship of Richard of Clare and the custody of the castle appear to have given umbrage to the Archbishop. who (circa, A.D. 1230) made a formal complaint to the King that the Chief Justiciary had, on the death of the late Earl, seized the castle and lowey of Tunbridge, which he claimed as fief of the archbishopric." - Archaeologia Cantiana, 16, p 21

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 96

LOWS loaz

n.pl. The hollows in marsh land where the water stagnates.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 96

LUBBER HOLE

n. A place made in a haystack when it is three-parts built, where a man may stand to reach the hay from the men in the wagon, and pitch it up to those on the top of the stack.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 96

LUCKING-MILL

n. A fulling-mill.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

LUG, SIR PETER lug, Sir Peter

n. The person that comes last to any meeting is called Sir Peter Lug; lug is probably a corruption of lag. (see Peter-Grievous)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

LUG-SAND lug'-sand

n. The sand where the lugworm is found by fishermen searching for bait.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

LURRY lur-r'i

n. Jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others. (see also Lerry, Lorry)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 95

LUSHINGTON

n. A man fond of drink. "He's a reg'lar lushington, 'most always drunk."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

LUSTY lust-i

adj. Fat; flourishing; well grown; in good order. "You've growed quite lusty sin' we seed ye last."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

LYAF

n. Leaf. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Leaf, Lyeaf)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

LYEAF

n. Leaf. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Leaf, Lyaf)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

LYEAS

vb. Lost. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Leas)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

LYERN

vb. Learn. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Liern)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

LYESE

vb. Loose. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Leose (lese). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Liese)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

LYEVE

Dear. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Lieve)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

LYNCH

lin-ch

n. A little strip of land, to mark the boundary of the fields in open countries, called elsewhere landshire or landsherd, to distinguish a share of land. In Eastry the wooded ridge, which lies over against the church, is called by the name of the Lynch. (see also Linch)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 93

LYSTE-WAY

list-wai

n. A green way on the edge of a field. This word occurs in a M.S. dated 1356, which describes the bounds and limits of the parish of Eastry, "And froo the weye foreseyd called wenis, extende the boundes and lymmites of the pishe of Easterye by a wey called lyste towards the easte." - Memorials of Eastry, p 28. (see also Went)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

MABBLED

mab-ld

vb. Mixed; confused. "An books and such mabbled up." - Dick and Sal, st 70.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

MAD

mad

adj. Enraged; furious. "Being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them." - Acts, Ch 26 v 11

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

MADE-A-FOOLIN'-OF

vb. To make a fuss of a child or animal. "I don't know what we shall do with ye when your Auntie has gone back. She's proper made-a-foolin'-of ye, since she came over to us on her holidays."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 64

MAGGOTY mag-uti

adj. Whimsical; restless; unreliable. "He's a maggoty kind o' chap, he is."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

MAID maid

n. A little frame to stand before the fire to dry small articles. (see also Tamsin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 97

MAKE EVEN

vb. (see Even, to make)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 98

MAKE OFF

vb. To make out; to understand.- R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 98

MAMMICK

vb. To eat untidily; in a pig-like way. "Drat ye, young Stevie! Doant mammick your food like that. There's more bread and jam on the floor than in your innards!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 64

MAN OF KENT

phr. A title claimed by the inhabitants of the Weald as their peculiar designation; all others they regard as Kentish men.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 98

MANKIE-PEAS

n.pl The common wood-lice. They are also called peasie-bugs and pea-bugs, as they resemble, when rolled up into a ball, small black pea-like bodies. "Look at they mankie-peas, grandpa! Millions of 'em, in that old log Harry has just broken open!" (see also Cheese-bugs, Monkey-peas, Pea-bugs, Peasie-bugs)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 64

MANNISH man-ish

adj. Like a man; manly. "He's a very mannish little chap."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 98

MAN-SUCKER

man-sukr

n. The cuttle-fish - Folkestone. (see also Inkspewer, Squib (2), Tortoise)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 98

MARCH

mar-ch

n. Called in East Kent "March many weather."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 98

MARM

maam

n. A jelly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 98

MARSH

maa-sh

n. In East Kent the Marsh means Romney Marsh, as the Island means the Isle of Thanet in East Kent, or Sheppy in North Kent. Romney Marsh is the fifth quarter of the world which consists of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Romney Marsh. (see also Mash, Mesh, Mush)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 98

MARY SPILT THE MILK

n. Lungwort.- Alice Clarke. 1975.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 98

MARYGOLD

mar-r'igold

n. A lady bird. The first part of the name refers to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the latter, gold, to the bright orange, or orange-red, colour of the insect. This little insect is highly esteemed in Kent, and is of great service in hop-gardens in eating up the fleas and other insects which attack the hops. (see also Bug (2), Fly-golding, Golding, Lady-bug, Lady Cow, Merrigo)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 98

MASH

mash

n. A marsh. (see also Marsh, Mesh, Mush)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 98

MATCH-A-RUNNING

n. A game peculiar to Kent, and somewhat resembling prisoner's base. (see also Match-Running, Stroke-bias)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 98

MATCH-ME-IF-YOU-CAN

n. The appropriate name of the variegated ribbon-grass of our gardens, anciently called our lady's laces, and subsequently painted laces, ladies' laces, and gardener's garters. *Phalaris arundinacea*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 98

MATCH-RUNNING

n. A game peculiar to Kent, and somewhat resembling prisoner's base. (see also Match-a-Running, Stroke-bias)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 98

MATE mait, mee-ut

n. A companion; comrade; fellow-labourer; friend; used especially by husband or wife to one another.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 98

MAUDRING mau-dring

vb. Mumbling.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MAUN maun

n. A large round, open, deep wicker basket, larger at the top than bottom, with a handle on each side near the top (some have two handles, others of more modern pattern have four); commonly used for carrying chaff, fodder, hops, etc, and for unloading coals. Shakespeare uses the word - "A thousand favours from a maund she drew, Of amber, crystal and of braided jet." - *Lover's Complaint*, st 6. (see also Maund (1), Moan)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MAUND maand, maund

n. (1) A large round, open, deep wicker basket, larger at the top than bottom, with a handle on each side near the top (some have two handles, others of more modern pattern have four); commonly used for carrying chaff, fodder, hops, etc, and for unloading coals. Shakespeare uses the word - "A thousand favours from a maund she drew, Of amber, crystal and of braided jet." - *Lover's Complaint*, st 6. (see also Maun, Moan)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MAUND

n. (2) A hay-cock is called a maund of hay (? a mound of hay)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MAUNDER mau-nder

vb. (1) To scold; murmur; complain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MAUNDER

mau-nder

vb. (2) To walk with unsteady gait; to wander about with no fixed purpose.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 99

MAW

vb. Mow. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

MAXHILL

n. A dungheap. (see also Maxon (1) & (2), Maxul, Misken, Mixon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 99

MAXON

n. (1) A dungheap. (see also Maxhill, Maxon (2), Maxul, Misken, Mixon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 99

MAXON

n. (2) A dung or manure Maxon is a specially built-up box-like oblong of stable, cow-shed or pig-sty manure: sometime separately, sometimes of all three. Some of these manure-heaps measure many yards in length and width, and sometimes are as much as six feet in height. (see also Maxhill, Maxon (1), Maxul, Misken, Mixon)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 64

MAXUL

maks-l

n. A dungheap. (see also Maxhill, Maxon (1) & (2), Misken, Mixon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 99

MAY HILL

mai hil

n. Used in the phrase, "I don't think he'll ever get up May hill," i.e., I don't think he will live through the month of May. March, April and May especially, owing to the fluctuations of temperature, are very trying months in East Kent. So, again, the uncertain, trying nature of this month, owing to the cold east or out winds, is further alluded to in the saying - "Ne'er cast a clout Till May is out."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 99

MAY-BUG

mai-bug

n. A cockchafer, otherwise called a July-bug.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 99

MAYER

n. Mayor, a civic dignitary.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 64

MAY-WEED

n. Anthemis cotula.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MAZZARD maz-urd

n. Prunus avium.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MEACH mee-ch

vb. To creep about softly. (see also Meecher)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEAKERS

n.pl. Mice; the common house-mice or field mice. "Ye shall soon have to shift that old foggot-stack. Too many o' they meakers be a-nesting in there, and too many of 'em a-finding their way into the cottages as well." (see also Meece, Mickie)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 65

MEAL

n. Ground wheat or any other grain before it is bolted. In bolting, the bran is divided into two qualities, the coarser retains the name of bran, and the finer is called pollard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 99

MEASURE-FOR-A-NEW-J

vb. To flog; to beat. "Now, you be off, or I'll measure you for a new jacket."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEASURING-BUG

n. The caterpillar.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEECE mees

n.pl. (1) Mice. "Jus' fancy de meece have terrified my peas." (see also Meakers, Mickie)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEECE

n.pl. (2) Mice Present dialect form i.e. 1863. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

MEECHER

vb. To creep about softly. (see also Meach)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEEN

vb. To shiver slightly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEENING meen-ing

n. An imperfect fit of the ague.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEGPY meg-pi

n. The common magpie.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MELK

n. (2) Milk. Present dialect form i.e. 1863. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

MELK

n. (1) Milk. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Melk (K) = Milk (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

MELLE

n. Mill. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Mele (K) = Mill (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

MELT melt

n. A measure of two bushels of coals.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MENAGERIE menaaj-uri

n. Management; a surprising and clever contrivance. "That is a menagerie!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEND

Mind. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Mend (K) = Mund (S) = Mind (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

MENDMENT

n. (1) Manure. (see also Amendment)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MENDMENTS

n.pl. (2) Manure; the droppings of any bird or animal; animal excretions.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 65

MENNYS men-is

n. A wide tract of ground, partly copse and partly moor; a high common; a waste piece of rising ground. There are many such in East Kent, as Swingfield Minnis, Ewell Minnis, etc. (see also Minnis)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MENTLE

n. Mantle Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

MERCIFUL mer-siful

adj. Used as an intensive expletive, much in the same way as "blessed" or "mortal" are used elsewhere. "They took every merciful thing they could find."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MERRIGO mer-r'goa

n. A ladybird. (see also Marygold, of which Merrigo is a corruption) (see also Bug (2), Fly-golding, Golding, Lady-bug, Lady Cow, Marygold)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MERSC

n. Marsh Use of 'e' for 'a'. Present dialect form i.e. 1863.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

MERSS

n. Marsh. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwy't', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

MESH mesh, maish

n. A marsh. (see also Marsh, Mash, Mush)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MESS-ABOUT

vb. To waste time. "Don't keep all-on messing-about like that, but come here directly-minute."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MESSEN

n.pl. Masses. (Ecclesiastical) Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

MESS-OF-FOOD

n. A good substantial mess, or basin or platefull of hot food, the quantity and quality of which will fully satisfy even the hungriest of farm-workers.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 65

METT met

n. A measure containing a bushel. Anglo-Saxon metan, to measure. 1539 - "Paid for a mett of salt 11d" - MS Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MEWSE meuz

n. An opening through the bottom of a hedge, forming a run for game.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MICKIE

n. The house or field mouse. Mickie has become a generally accepted slang term outside of the Kentish Weald, where it originated, for the common mouse. "Our pantry cupboard is full of little mickies!" "He's as quiet as a mickie." (see also Meakers, Meece)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 65

MICKIE, TO TAKE THE

phr. To make a fool of a person, in a quiet and often round about way. This universal term "To take the mike (or the mickie) out of me" is really of Weald origin. This came about through the actions of a certain rustic at Pluckley, near Ashford, trying to catch a mouse that had jumped up another farm-hand's sleeve. The helper, who soon has an enthusiastic audience, kept fooling about, not trying to catch the mouse at all, but simply to get it to move from one part of his friend's anatomy to another, until at last the exasperated rustic shouted to his 'helper': "Are you trying to take the mickie out of me?" thereby implying that he did not think his chum was trying to dislodge the mouse, but simply making him look a fool in front of the other farm hands. The farm-hand who coined this phrase was "Plushy" Austin of Honey Farm, Pluckley.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 66

MIDDLEBUN mid-lbun

n. The leathern thong which connects the hand-staff of a flail with the swingel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MIDDLEMAS mid-lmus

n. Michaelmas.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MIDDLING mid-ling

adj. A word of several shades of meaning, from very much or very good, to very little or very bad. The particular sense in which the word is to be taken for the time is determined by the tone of the speaker's voice alone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MIDLINGS

n. An instalment of shoe-money, sometimes given to the pickers in the middle of the hopping time.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MILCH-HEARTED milch-haat-id

adj. Timid; mild; tender-hearted; nervous. "Jack won't hurt him, he's ever so much too milch-hearted."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MILL mil

vb. To melt.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MILLER'S EYE

mil-urz ei

n. To put the miller's eye out is when a person, in mixing mortar or dough, pours too much water into the hole made to receive it; then they say, "I reckon you've put the miller's eye out now!" - Eastry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MILLER'S THUMB

mil-urz-thum

n. A fish which is otherwise known as bull-head. Cottus gobio. (see also Corbeau)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MILLER'S-EYES

mil-urz-eiz

n.pl. Jelly-fish. - Dover (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Sea-nettles, Sea Starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Stingers, Water-galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MIND

meind

n. (1) To be a mind to a thing; to intend; purpose; design it. The complete phrase runs thus, "I'm a mind to it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MIND

meind

vb. (2) To remember. "Do you mind what happen'd that time up in Island?"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MINE

mein

n. Any kind of mineral, especially iron-stone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MINNIS

min-is

n. A wide tract of ground, partly copse and partly moor; a high common; a waste piece of rising ground. There are many such in East Kent, as Swingfield Minnis, Ewell Minnis, etc. (see also Mennys)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MINT

mint

n. The spleen.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MINTY

mint-i

adj. Full of mites, used of meal, or cheese.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MINUTE

min-it

n. (2) Directly-minute, immediately. (see also Dreckly-minute)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MINUTE

min-it

n. (1) A Kentish man would say, "a little minute," where another would say, "a minute." So, "a little moment," in Isaiah ch 24, v 20, "Hide thyself as it were for a little moment, until the indignation by overpast."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MISCHEEVIUS

adj. Mischievous.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MISERY

mis-ur'i

n. Acute bodily pain; not sorrow or distress of mind, as commonly. "He's gone in great misery for some time."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MISHEROON

n. Mushroom. (see also Musheroon, Rooms)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MISKEN

mis-kin

n. A dunghill. (see also Maxhill, Maxon (1) & (2), Maxul, Mixon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MISS

n. Abbreviation of mistress. Always used for Mrs., as the title of a married woman.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MIST

mist

impers. vb. "It mists," i.e., rains very fine rain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MISTUS

mis-tus

n. Mistress; the title of a married woman. "My mistus and me's done very well and comfortable together for 'bove fifty year; not but what we've had a misword otherwhile, for she can be middlin' contrary when she likes, I can tell ye."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MISWORD

mis-wurd

n. A cross, angry, or abusive word. "He's never given me one misword."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MITHERWAY

interj. phr. Come hither away. A call by a wagoner to his horses.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MITTENS

mit-nz

n.pl. Large, thick, leathern gloves without separate fingers, used by hedgers to protect their hands from thorns.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MIXON

miks-un

n. A dung-heap; dung-hill. Properly one which is made of earth and dung; or, as in Thanet, of seaweed, lime and dung. Anglo-Saxon, mix, dung; mixen, a dung-hill. (see also Maxhill, Maxon (1) & (2), Maxul in Eastry, Misken)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MIZMAZE

n. Confusion; a puzzle. "Time I fell off de stack, soonsever I begun to look about a little, things seemed all of a mizmaze." 1678 - "But how to pleasure such worthy flesh and blood, and not the direct way of nature, is such a mizmaze to manhood." - Howard, Man of Newmarket.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MIZZLE

n. A mist-like rain falling very lightly. "Twouldn't be so bad if it was just a mizzle, but we can't go all that way without our coats now it be mizzling real hard."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 66

MIZZLING

vb. A mist-like rain falling heavily.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 66

MOAN

n. A basket, used for carrying chaff or roots for food; and for unloading coals. (see also Maun, Maund)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MODREN

n.pl.Mothers. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

MOKE moak

n. A mesh of a net.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MOLLIE mol-i

n. A hedge sparrow; otherwise called Dicky-hedge-poker.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MONEY mun-i

n. The phrase, "good money," means good pay, high wages. "He's getting good money, I reckon."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKE

n. *Lunaria biennis*. The plant otherwise known as honesty, or white satin-flower, as it is sometimes called from the silvery lustre of its large circular-shaped saliques, which, when dried, were used to dress up fire-places in summer and decorate the chimney-mantels of cottages and village inns. The curious seed-vessels, which grow in pairs, and are semi-transparent, show the flat disc-shaped seeds like little coins within them, an appearance which no doubt originated the name, Money-in-both-pockets.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MONEY-PURSE mun-i-pus

n. A purse. "He brought our Jack a leather cap An' Sal a money-puss" - Dick and Sal, st 16.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MONEY-SPINNER

n. A small spider supposed to bring good luck.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MONKEY-PEAS mun-kipees

n. Wood-louse; also the *ligea oceanica*, which resembles the wood-louse, and lives in the holes made in the stone by the pholades. (see also Cheese bug, Mankie-peas, Pea-bugs, Peasie-bugs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MONT

munt

n. Month.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MOOCH

vb. (2) To slouch; to move about in a lazy, slovenly or flat-footed manner. "There you go again! Mooching along, with your head on the ground. Wearing out they hard-earned boots and likely you'll run yourself into a telegraph-pole or a moty-car!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 66

MOOCH

mooch

vb. (1) Dawdle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MOON

n. 10 bushel basket measures, especially for hops.- East Kent. Nicky Newbury. (see also Half-moon)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 10

MOOR

moor

n. Swampy and wet piece of ground.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MOORNEN

moo-rneen

n. A moor hen.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page `04

MOOT

moo-t

n. The root or stump of a tree, which when felled, is divided into three parts; 1st, the moot; 2nd, the stem; 3rd, the branches.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MORE

moa-r

adv. Used of size or dimensions; as "as big more," i.e., as big again.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MORT

mor-t

n. Abundance; a large quantity; a multitude. A mort of money, apples, birds, men, etc. (see also Mot)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

- MOSES** moa-ziz
 n. A young frog. - East Kent.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MOSTEST** moa-stist
 adv. Farthest; greatest distance. "The mostest that he's bin from home is 'bout eighteen miles." East Kent people seldom travel far from home.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MOST-TIMES** moa-st-teimz
 adv. Generally; usually.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MOT** mot
 n. Abundance; a large quantity; a multitude. A mort of money, apples, birds, men, etc. (see also Mort)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MOTHER OF THOUSAND** mudh-ur uv thou-zundz
 n. *Linaria cymbularia*.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MOTHERY** mudh-ur'i
 adj. Out of condition; muddy; thick; with a scum or mould on it. "The beer's got pretty mothery, seeminly."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MOVE**
 n. An action or plan. "Well, that's a middlin' silly move, let be how 'twill."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MOWL** moul
 n. Mould.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10
- MUCH** much
 vb. (1) To fondle; caress; pet. "However did you manage to tame those wild sheep?"
 "Well, I mutched 'em, ye see."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MUCH

much

adj. (2) Used with regard to the state of the health. "How are ye to-day?" "Not much, thank ye."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MUCH OF A MUCHNESS

advl. phrase. Very much alike; as like as two peas.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MUCH AS EVER

much az ev-r

adj. Hardly; scarcely; only just; with difficulty. "Shall ye get done (i.e. finish your job) to-day?" "Much as ever."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MUCK

muk

vb. (1) To dirty; to work over-hard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MUCK

muk

n. (2) A busy person. "De squire was quite head muck over this here Jubilee job."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MUCK ABOUT

muk ubou-t

vb. (1) To work hard. "He's most times mucking about somewhere's or another."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

MUCK ABOUT

vb. (2) To fool about.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 10

MUCK-ABOUT

vb. (2) To fool about; to fool around. "Go on! muck-about my boy! But if you'r still a-mucking about, times I'm ready to take you out, I'll give 'ee such a bannicking ye'll not know whether you be on yer head or yer heels!" - Ashford and Wealden.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 66

MUCKED UP

muk-t-up

adv. All in confusion and disorder. "I lay you never see such a place as what master's study is; 'tis quite entirely mucked-up with books."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page `05

MUCK-UP

vb. To lift up. "Hey mister! Gie us a muck-up into the cart with this here bale o' hay, will ye?" - Ashford and District.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 66

MUDDLE ABOUT mud-l ubou-t

vb. To do a little work. "As long as I can just muddle about I don't mind."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MULLOCK mul-uk

vb. To damp the heat of an oven. A diminutive of Old English mull, which is merely a variant of mould.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MUNTON munt-n

n. The mullion of a window. This is nearer to the medieval form munnion.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MUSH mush

n. A marsh. (see also Marsh, Mash, Mesh)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MUSHEROON mush-iroon

n. A mushroom. French, moucheron. (see also Misheroon, Rooms)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

MUSTER must-r

n. Mister (Mr.), the title given to an employer, and often contracted into muss. The labourer's title is master, contracted into mass. "Where be you goin'. Mass Tompsett?" "Well, I be goin' 'cross to Muss Chickses."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NABBLER nab-lur

n. An argumentative, captious person; a gossip; a mischief-maker.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NACKERS

n.pl. Testes - Plumstead, West Kent. L.E.A.G. 1920's).

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10

NAIL

nai-l

n. A weight of eight pounds.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

NAILBOURN

nai-lburn, nai-lboarn

n. An intermittent stream. Harris, in his History of Kent, p 240, writes, "There is a famous eylebourn which rises in this parish (Petham) and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground;" and again at p 179, Harris writes, "Kilburn saith that AD 1472, here (at Lewisham) newly broke out of the earth a great spring;" by which he probably meant an eylebourn or nailbourn. " Why! the nailbourn's begun to run a' ready." (see also Eylesbourne)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

NARL

n. (2) Nail. "You go ask the shipwright for some four inch narls." "Those narls aint no good for them timbers, try these!" - Medway district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 69

NARL

n. (1) A knot of wood. These words - Narl, Narlie and Narlie-wood - are almost extinct. I know of only one old man in the whole of the Medway Towns (Chatham, Rochester, Gillingham and Strood) - at least to my knowledge- who uses the above expressions in regards to wood-knots and knotted timber. - North-East Kent and Medway district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 68

NARLIE

adj. Well knotted wood; poor timber. - North-east Kent, and Medway district. (see also Narl)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 68

NARLIE-WOOD

adj. Well knotted wood; poor timber; useless for building purposes. - North-East Kent, and Medway district. (see also Narl)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 68

NASE

n. Nose. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

NATCHES

nach-ez

n. The notches or battlements of a church tower.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

NATE nait
n. Naught; bad.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NATIVE nai-tiv
n. Native place; birthplace. "Timplestun (Tilmanstone) is my native, but I've lived in Eastry nearly forty years come Michaelmas."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NATURE nai-chur
n. Way; manner. "In this nature," in this way.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NAWN STEERS naun steez
n.pl. Small steers. Cf. French nain, dwarf.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NAZT
Not. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

NEAT neet
vb. To make neat and clean.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NEB neb
n. A peg used to fasten the pole of an ox-plough to the yoke.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NEEGAR
n. The larva of the ladybird. - R Cooke. (see also Nigger, Nigyar)
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10

NE'ER A ONCE
adv. Not once.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NEGHEND

n. Nineth. 'The Old Kentish numerals, as exhibited in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are identical with the Northen forms, but are no doubt of Frisian origin.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 21

NEGRO

n. "Had discourse with Partridge; he says the Negro attacks turnips proceeding in straight rows, and when at the end of the row returns again in a parallel manner." - G M Arnold, Robert Pocock 80.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10

NEIGHBOUR

vb. To associate. "Though we live next door we don't neighbour."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NESS

nes

n. A promontory; a cape; a headland. Seen in place names as Dungeness, Sheerness, etc. French, Nez; Scandinavian, Naze. So the English sailors call Blanc Nez, opposite Dover, Blank-ness or Black-ness.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NET

net

n. A knitted woollen scarf.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NETTLE-FRIG

n. A fidget; a restless person; generally applied to a child. Derived from the fidgetting or contortions of a person or child stung on the legs by stinging-nettles. "Sit still Nance! You'r a proper nettle-frig." - Wealden. (see also Frig)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 68

NETTLEN

n.pl. Nettles. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

NEWLAND

neu-lund

n. Land newly broke-up or ploughed.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NICKOPIT

nik-upit-

n. A bog; a quagmire; a deep hole in a dyke.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NIDGET

nij-it

n. A shim or horse-hoe with nine irons, used for cleaning the ground between the rows of hops or beans.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NIEDE

Need. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian.. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were disyllabic (see also Nyede)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

NIGGER

n. The larva of the ladybird. - R Cooke. (see also Nigger)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10

NIGGLING

nig-lin

adj. Trifling; petty; troublesome on account of smallness. "There, I tell ye, I aint got no time for no sich niggling jobs."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NIGYER

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10

NIMBLE DICK

nimb-l dik

n. A species of horse-fly or gad-fly, differing somewhat from Brims.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NIPPER

nip-ur

n. A nickname given to the youngest or smallest member of a family.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NISY

nei-si

n. A ninny; simpleton.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NIT

n. The egg of a louse or small insect. "Dead as a nit," is a common expression.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NITTY NINEHAIRS

n. Name given to a bald-headed man. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10

NO OUGHT noa aut

advbl. phr. Ought not. "The doctor said I no ought to get out." The expression "you ought not" is seldom used; it is almost invariably no ought. A similar use of prepositions occurs in such phrases as up-grown, out-asked, etc. (see also hadn't ought)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NO PRINCIPLE

This expression is only applied in Kent to people who do not pay their debts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NO SENSE

adj. phr. Nothing to speak of; nothing to signify. "It don't rain; leastways, not no sense."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NOD nod

n. The nape of the neck. With this are connected noddle, noddy; as in the nursery rhyme - "Little Tom Noddy, All head and no body."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NOHOW noa-hou

adv. In no way; not at all. "I doänt see as how as I can do it, not nohow."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NONCE nons

n. The phrase "for the nonce", means for the once, for that particular occasion; hence, on purpose with design or intent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NONE nun

adj. "None of 'em both," i.e., neither of 'em.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NONE-SO-PRETTY

n. The name of the little flower, otherwise known as London pride. *Dianthus barbatus*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NOOKIT

n. A nook.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NO-RABBITS-CAUGHT!

phr. Wealden and Ashford for 'Nothing done'. "By goodness, young Ern! Here it is dinner-time, and no rabbits caught!" Meaning that nothing had been, or seemingly been, done up to dinner-time.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 68

NORATION noar'ai-shun

n. A fuss; a row; a set out or disturbance by word or deed. "What a noration there is over this here start, surely!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NOTCH noch

vb. "To notch up," to reckon or count; alluding to the old method of reckoning at cricket, where they used to take a stick and cut a notch in it for every run that was made.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NOWNAGEN

abbr. Now and again; now and then.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10

NOYES noiz

adj. Noisome; noxious; dangerous; bad to travel on. "I will it be putt for to mende fowle and noyes ways at Collyswood and at Hayne." - Lewis, p 104.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NUNCHEON nunch-yun

n. A mid-day meal. The original meaning was a noon-drink, as shewn by the old spelling, none-chenche, in Riley's Memorials of London, p 265. "When laying by their swords and truncheons They took their breakfasts or their nuncheons." - Hudibras, pt 1, canto 1.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NURITY neu-r'iti

n. Goodness. "The bruts run away with all the nurity of the potato." - West Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 10

NUTHER

nudh-ur

conj. Neither; giving an emphatic termination to a sentence. "And I'm not going to it, nuther," i.e. I am not going to it, you may be sure!

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

NYEDE

Need. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Niede)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

NYKKEN

n.pl. Necks. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

OARE

oar

n. Seaweed; seawrack. This is the name of a parish in North Kent, near Faversham, thich is bounded on the north by the river Swale, where probably great quantities of seaweed collected. ". . . To forbid and restrain the burning or taking up of any sea oare within the Isle of Thanet." - Lewis, p.89. (see also Sea-waur, Waur, Waure)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

OAST

oast

n. (1) A kiln for drying malt or hops, but anciently used for any kind of kiln, as a bryk-host, i.e. brick-kiln. - Old Parish Book of Wye, 34 Henry 8th. Canon W.A. Scott-Roberston, says, "This name for a kiln was used in Kent long before hops were introduced." In a deed, dated 28 Edward 1 (copied by Mr Burt, in the Record Office), we find, "Roger de Faukham granting to William be Wykewane, and Sarah, his wife, 3 acres of land which 'jacent apud le Lymoste in parochia de Faukham." "During Wat Tyler's insurrection, some of the insurgents went to a place called the Lymost, in Preston-next-Faversham, on the 5th of June, 1381, and ejected. . . goods and chattels of Philip Bode, found there, to wit, lime, sacks, etc" - Archaeologia Cantiana, 3.90. In a lease, dated 1455, and granted by the Churchwardens of Dartford to John Grey and John Vynor, we read, "The tenants to build a new kime-oast that shall burn eight quarters of lime at once." - Landale's Documents of Dartford, p. 8. Limehouse, a suburb of London seems to have been named from a lym-oste; it was not formed into a parish until the 18th century. In a valuation of the town of Dartford, 29 Edward 1., we find mention of "John Ost, William Ost and Walter Ost."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 10

OAST

n. (2) "And paid for 300 nails for mending of la Hoste in the bakery ...12p" - The Steward's Account 3 Henry 6 (1424-25) of Maidstone College of Priests. Maidstone College Steward's Computus 1424-5 (in Maidstone Museum) has:- "And paid for 300 nails for mending of le Hoste in the bakery ...12d." (trans)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 10

OBEDIENCE

oabee-dyuns

n. A bow or curtsey; an obeisance. " Now Polly, make your obedience to the gentleman; there's a good girl."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OF

ov

prep. Used for with, in phrase, "I have no acquaintance of such a person."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OFF FROM

vb. To avoid; prevent. "I couldn't be off from going, he made such a point of it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OFF OF

From. "I fell off of the bridge." This may not be entirely Kentish. - L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

OFFER

of-ur

vb. To lift up; to hold up anything for the purpose of displaying it to the best advantage. I once heard a master paperhanger say to his assistant, when a customer was inspecting some wall-papers, "Just offer this paper up for the lady to see."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OLD

adj. This word is constantly applied to anything or anybody without any reference to age.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OLD MAN

n. Southernwood. *Artemisia abrotanum*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OLIVE

n. Oyster catcher. " 'Olive' I found was the local name of the oyster catcher which until recent years used to breed on this coast. It is now extinct here. Its flesh is stated to be of a dark colour but palatable." - Letter from Arthur Finn, Westbrooke House, Lydd, Kent to Arthur Hussey. 11 March 1910.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

ON

Un. Onneathe: Unneathe; Ondo: Undo etc. The use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

ONE EYED

adj. Cock-eyed.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

ONE-EYED

adj. Inconvenient; a general expression of disapproval. "That's a middlin' one-eyed place."
"I can't make nothin' of these here one-eyed new-fashioned tunes they've took-to in church;
why they're a'most done afore I can make a start."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OO oo

n. In phrase, "I feel all of a oo," i.e., I feel ill; or, "That's all of a oo," i.e., that is all in confusion.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OOD ood

n. Seaweed; also wood.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

ORDER

n. To be "in order" is a common expression for being in a passion. "When the old chap knows them cows have been out in the clover he'll be in middlin' order; he'll begin to storm and no mistake!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

ORNARY aun-ur'i

adj. Ordinary; common; poor; inferior; bad. "Them wuts be terr'ble ornary." (see also Ornery)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

ORNERY

adj. (1) An unfriendly expression, or disparaging expression, upon anything or person.
"That's an ornery old cow, I'm sure!" "What an ornery old cottage!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 71

ORNERY

adj (3) Ordinary A corruption of ordinary. "There's nothing wonderful about the size o' they taters! They be just ornery." (see also Ornary)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 71

ORNERY

adj. (2) Bad-tempered. "He be an ornery old cuss!" "She's the most ornery woman I ever did see."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 71

OTHERSOME

udh-ursum

phr. Some others. "And some said, what will this babbler say? Othersome, he seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods." - Acts, Ch 17 v 18.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OTHERWHERE-ELSE

udh-urwair'els

adv. Elsewhere.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OTHERWHILE

udh-ur-wei-l

adv. Occasionally. "Every otherwhile a little," i.e., a little now and then. "And otherwhiles with bitter mocks and mowes He would him scorn." - Faerie Queen, b 6, c 7. 49.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OUR SAVIOUR'S FLANNE Our Saiv-yurz flan-l

n. At Bridge, near Canterbury, this name is given to *Echium vulgare* (L), and at Faversham to *Verbascum thapsus* (L) - Britten's Dictionary of English Plant Names.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OURN

ou-urn

poss.adj. Ours. (see also Hisn, Your'n)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OUT

ou-t

adj. A north, north-east, or east wind. "The wind is out to-day." i.e., it is in the east, north-east, or north. (see also Upward)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OUT-ASKED

ou-traa-st

adjl.phrase. Used of persons whose banns have been asked or published three times, and who have come out of the stage unchallenged.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OUTFACE

outfai-s

vb. To withstand; resist face to face; brazen it out

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

OUT-OF-DOORS

adj. Out of fashion. "I played de clarrynet, time we had a band in church and used to sing de psalms; but 'tis all upset now; dere's nothing goos down but a harmonium and a passel o' squallin' children, and dese here new-fangled hymns. As for poor old David, he's quite entirely put out of door."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OUTROOPE outroo-p

n. An auction of household goods. - Sandwich Book of Orphans. (see also Lief-coup, Litcop)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OUTRUNNINGS

n.pl. Stragglng wood beyond a hedge-row, not measured-in with the part to be cut.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OUTSTAND outstand-

vb. To oppose; to stand out against, either in making a bargain or an assertion. "He outstood me that he hadn't seen him among de currants."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OVEN uv-n

n. "To go to oven," is to bake.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OVER oa-vur

prep. To. "I'm goooing over Oare," i.e. I'm going to Oare.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

OVER-RUN oa-vur'un

vb. To overtake and pass.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

AXBIRD oks-burd

n. The common dunlin. *Tringa variabilis*. Called Oxybird in Sheppy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PACK

n. A litter. "Our old bitch-dog have got a rare pack o' puppies." "Susan, our black cat, have just had a pack of five kittens." - North East Kent, Chatham, Rochester and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74

- PADDOCK** pad-uk
n. A toad. (see also Puddock, Puttock)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PADDY** pad-i
adj. Worm-eaten.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PAIGLE** pai-gl
n. Cowslip - East Kent. (see also Cove-keys, Culver-keys, Horsebuckle, Lady keys (2), Pegle)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PAILED**
vb. To pile. "They pailed all the potatoes into a great heap." "I've got a good job now and I be a-pailing up the pound-notes." -- North-East Kent, Chatham, Rochester and district.
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74
- PALM-TREE** paa-mtree
n. The yew tree. Dr. Pegge says: "They will sometimes, on Palm Sunday, dress a church with yew-branches, which I think very strange, because this was always esteemed a funeral tree, but after they once called it the palm-tree, the other mistake follow'd as it were on course." - See Gentleman's Magazine, December 1779, p 578. To this day (1885) the old people in East Kent call the yew-tree the palm tree, and there is, in the parish of Woodnesborough, a public house called The Palm-tree, which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree. - See Memorials of Eastry, p 116.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PALTER** pau-ltur
vb. To wreck or pilfer stranded vessels and ill-use ship-wrecked sailors.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PANDLE** pand-l
n. A shrimp. (low Latin, pandalus)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PARCEL** paa-sl
n. A portion; a quantity; as "a parcel of bread and milk." "He took a good parcel of bread and milk for breakfast." (see also Passel)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PARGE

paa-j

vb. To put on an ordinary coat of mortar next to brick-work and tiling.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PARGET

paa-jit

n. Mortar.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PARMY

adj. Parmy ground is so called when of the consistency of new soap. Holding water almost like a piece of crockery.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 11

PARNCH

n. The stomach, but only when speaking of the stomachs of rabbits, hares and sheep. - Wealden. (see also Parncher, Pauncher, Parnch-bag, Rabbit-pauncher)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 73

PARNCH-BAG

n. A rabbit's stomach. "He be nothing but a rabbit-parncher! I've seed him blow off many a parnch while shooting down in the Dering Wood. When 'e be out shootun, it's a mighty hard job to avoid the poor creatures' parnch-bags that he do blow off all over the place! He's never hit a flying pheasant in all his life. I doubts if he could hit a flying elephant!" - Wealden. (see also Paunch, Pauncher, Parncher, Rabbit-pauncher)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 73

PARNCHER

n. A very poor shot; an almost useless type of gun-sportsman. Very often prefixed by the word rabbit - a rabbit-pauncher. A pauncher, parncher or rabbit-parncher describes a shot, so poor, that the sportsman can only manage to hit a running rabbit at very close range, and even then, to aim so low as to blow off the underparts, or paunch, of the rabbit. This word rabbit-pauncher is not considered an insult, only a term of utter disparagement by gamekeepers and beaters, towards such guns. - Wealden. (see also Parnch, Parnch-bag, Pauncher, Rabbit-pauncher)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 73

PAROCK

par-r'uk

n. A meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the Weald of Kent. "When the bayliff or beadle of the lord held a meeting to take account of rents and pannage in the Wealds of Kent, such a meeting was called a parock." - Kennett MS. Parock is literally the same word as paddock.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PART

paat

n. This word is frequently used redundantly, especially after back, e.g., "You'll be glad to see the back part of me," i.e., to see my back, to get me gone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PARTIAL

paa-shul

adj. Fond of. "I be very partial to pandles."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PASS THE TIME O' DAY

vb. To salute those you meet on the road with "good morning", "good afternoon," or "good evening," according to the time of day. "I don't know the man, except to pass the time o' day."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PASSELL

pas-l

n. A parcel; a number. "There was a passell o' boys hulling stones." (see also Parcel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PATTERN

pat-rn

vb. To imitate. "I shouldn't think of patterning my mistress."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PAUNCHER

n. A very poor shot; an almost useless type of gun-sportsman. Very often prefixed by the word rabbit - a rabbit-pauncher. A pauncher, parncher or rabbit-parncher describes a shot, so poor, that the sportsman can only manage to hit a running rabbit at very close range, and even then, to aim so low as to blow off the underparts, or paunch, of the rabbit. This word rabbit-pauncher is not considered an insult, only a term of utter disparagement by gamekeepers and beaters, towards such guns. - Wealden. (see also Parnch, Parnch-bag, Parncher, Rabbit-pauncher)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 73

PAWL

pau-l

n. A pole; a stake; a strut or prop, placed against a lodge or other building to support it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PAY-GATE

pai-gait

n. A turnpike gate.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PEA-BUGS

n. (2) The common woodlice. (see also Cheese-bugs, Mankie-peas, Monkey-peas, Peasie-bugs)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74

PEA-BUGS

n. (1) The wood-louse. (see also Cheese bugs, Mankie-peas, Monkey-pea, Peasie-bugs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEA-HOOK pee-huok

n. The implement used in conjunction with a hink for cutting peas. It was like a ripping-hook, only mounted on a longer handle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEA-HUCKERS

n.pl. Pea-pickers. "They can't get pea-huckers for love-nit-money this year! They do say as they'll have to try and get some foreigners from Ashford."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74

PEA-HUCKING

vb. (2) To shell peas, to take them out of their shells, pods or hucks. "Don't throw they pea-hucks all over the kitchen young Ada! What with the mess your a-making, and the most peas you're a-eating instead o' saving, you're a great heap; I'm sure!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74

PEA-HUCKING

vb. (1) Pea-picking. "The women be busy pea-hucking down in the Chapel Field"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74

PEAL peel

n. A long-handled, broad, wooden shovel, used for putting bread into the oven. 1637 - "Payed for a peale for the kitchen, 1s, 3d." - MS Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Peel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEART pi-urt

adj. Brisk; lively. "He's bin out of sorts for a long time, but he's gettin' on better now ever s'much; he's quite peart this mornin'!" 1592- "There was a tricksie girle, I wot, albeit clad in gray, As peart as bird, as straite as boulte, as freshe as flowers in May." - Warner, Albion's England.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEASIE-BUGS

n. The common woodlice. (see also Cheese-bugs, Mankie-peas, Monkey-peas, Pea-bugs)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74

PEASIES

n.pl. General Kent dialect for peas. "Pick then peasies now, like a good girl."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 74

PECK pek

n. A heading knife, used by fishermen.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PECK, to put to

phr. To put to inconvenience. "You shan't be put to peck about it as long as I can help it." - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

PEDIGREE ped-igree

n. A long story; a rigmarole "He's made a middlin' pedigree over it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEEK peek

vb. To stare; gape; look at. "An dare we pook't and peeked about To see what made it stick up." - Dick and Sal, st 47.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEEKINGS pee-kingz

n.pl. Gleanings of fruit trees.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEEKY pee-ki

adj. Looking ill, or poorly; often used of children when out of sorts. French, pique. "He's peart enough to-day agin', but he was terr'ble pecky yesterday."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEEL peel

n. A long-handled, broad, wooden shovel, used for putting bread into the oven. 1637 - "Payed for a peale for the kitchen, 1s, 3d." - MS Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Peal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEELER

pee-lr

n. A round iron bar, used for making the holes into which hop-poles or wattles are placed. (see also Fold-pitcher)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEGGY

n. (2) A water wagtail .- J H Bridge, S B Fletcher, L R A G. (see also Peggy (1), Dishwasher, Peggy Dishwasher, Peggy Washdish)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

PEGGY

peg-i

n. (1) A water wagtail. (see also Dishwasher, Peggy Dishwasher, Peggy Washdish)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEGGY WASHDISH

peg-i-wash-dish

n. A water wagtail. (see also Dishwasher, Peggy, Peggy Dishwasher)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PEGGY-DISHWASHER

n. (2) Water wagtail. - J H Bridge, S B Fletcher, L R A G. (see also Dishwasher, Peggy, Peggy Washdish)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

PEGGY-WASHDISH

n. (2) Water wagtail. - J H Bridge, S B Fletcher, L R A G. (see also Dishwasher, Peggy, Peggy Dishwasher)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

PEGLE

pee-gl

n. A cowslip . Primula veris. "As yellow as a pегle." (see also Cove-keys, Culver-keys, Horsebuckle, Lady-keys (2), Paigle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PELL

pel

n. A deep place or hole in a river.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PELT

pelt-

n. Rags; rubbish, etc. (see also Culch, Sculch, Scultch, Scutchel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PENT

pent

n. (French, pente, a slope or declivity.) There is a place called "The Pent", on a hill-side, in the parish of Posting.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PERK

purk

vb. To fidget about restlessly. "How that kitten doos keep perking about."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PESTER-UP

vb. To bother; to hamper; to crowd. "He'd got so much to carry away, that he was reg'lar pestered-up, and couldn't move, no form at all."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PET

n. (2) A pit Present dialect form i.e. 1863. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

PET

n. (1) A pit. (see also Pette)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PETER GRIEVOUS

adj.phr. (2) Used by my grandmother and grandfather Allen when I was a small boy.- L R A G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

PETER-GRIEVOUS

pee-tur-gree-vus

adj.phr. (1) Fretful; whining; complaining. (see also Lug, Sir Peter, where the name, Peter, is also introduced; hence, it would seem not unlikely that the words were first used sarcastically of ecclesiastics.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PETH

peth

vb. To pith; to sever the spinal cord or marrow of a beast.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PETTE

n. Pit. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Pette (K) = Put (S) = Pit (N) (see also Pet)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

- PETTYCOAT** pet-ikoat
n. A man's waistcoat.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PHARISEES** far-r'iseez
n.pl. Fairies. (see also Fairisies)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PICK UPON** pik up-on
n. To tease; annoy; make a butt of. "They always pick upon my boy coming home from school."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PIG-GATE**
n. A six-barred gate. A high gate, of a strong build, with deep earthing points at either end. The only type of gates to fully secure full grown and active pigs in their pounds or sties. - Wealden.
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 75
- PIG-POUND** pig-pou-nd
n. The pig-sty.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PIG-SCRAPER**
n. That article was used for scuttering i.e. scraping pigs. - Lenham. W Coppins.1948. (see also Scutter)
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page ap
- PIKY** pei-ki
n. A turnpike traveller; a vagabond; and so generally a low fellow.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PILCH** pilch
n. A triangular piece of flannel worn by infants.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PILLOW-BERE** pil-oa-bee-r
n. A pillow case. (see also Pillow-coots)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PILLOW-COOTS

pil-oa-koo-ts

n.pl. Pillow coats or pillowcases. Amongst other linen in one of the chambers at Brook-street, we find "syx pillow-coots." - Boteler Inventory in Memorials of Eastry, p. 229. (see also Pillow-bere)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PIMP

pim-p

n. A small bundle of cleft wood, used for lighting fires. (see also Baven , Bavin, Bobbin, Kilnbrush, Wiff.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PINEN

n.pl. Pains. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

PIN-HORSE

pin-us

n. The second horse of a team, next in front of the rod-horse. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PINIES

pei-niz

n.pl. Peonies. Paeonia.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PINNER

pin-ur

n. The little button or fastening of a cupboard door. Allied to pin and pen.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PINNOCK

pin-uk

n. A wooden drain through a gateway. (see also Thurrock)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PISEN

n.pl. Peas. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

PITHERED

adj. Pinched with cold. - J H Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

PITTER

pit-ur

vb. To loosen the earth or throw it up lightly; to throw it up gently; also in phrase "To pitter about," meaning to go about fussing or fidgetting. Sometimes miswritten pither.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PITTERING-IRON

pitur-ing-eiron

n. A poker.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLACE

plais

n. A barton; a courtyard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLAGUESOME

plai-gsum

adj. Troublesome.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLANETS

plan-its

n.pl. "It rains by planets," when showers fall in a small compass, in opposition to general rain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLASH

plash

n.pl To repair a live hedge, by cutting half through some of the stems near the ground and then bending the upper parts down, and keeping them so by means of hooked sticks driven into the bank. 1536 - "Payd . . . for dykyng and plassing off the hegd." - MS. Accounts , St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLAT

n. Diminutive of 'plot'.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 11

PLATTY

plat-i

adj. Scattered; uncertain; here and there; uneven; fastidious. Used of a thin crop of corn, or of a child who is sickly and dainty.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLAY THE BAND

phr. Instead of saying "The band is going to play," it is common to hear "They are going to play the band."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLAY UPON

plai upon

vb. To dwell upon; to work; to worry. "It plays upon her mind."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLAYSTOOL

plai-stool

n. An old word which apparently meant a public recreation ground, though certainly lost as such now, yet the word is very common throughout Kent as the name of a field which was once parish property. It is easy to see that playstool is a corruption of playstall, i.e., a play place, exactly as laystole is a corruption of laystall. The plestor at Selborne, mentioned by Gilbert White, is the same word.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLENTY

plent-i

n. A plenty; enough. "There, there, that's a plenty."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLOG

plog

vb. (2) To clog; to hamper; to retard; to be a drawback or disadvantage. "I reckon it must plog him terribly to be forced to goo about wid a 'ooden- leg."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLOG

plog

n. (1) The block of wood at the end of a halter, to prevent its slipping through the ring of the manger. An intermediate form between plog and block. Elsewhere called a clog.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

PLONK DOWN

vb. To place down abruptly.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 11

PLONT

Plant. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has brond, hond, lond, for brand, hand, and land.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

PLOT

plot

n. A plan; design; sketch; drawing. "Given to Mr. Vezy for drawing a plot for a house, £02.00s.00p" - Expense Book of James Master, Esq., 1656-7.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

- PLUMP** plump
adj. Dry; hard. "A plump whiting," is a dried whiting. "The ways are plump," the roads are hard.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- POACH** poach
vb. To tread the ground into holes as the cattle do in wet weather. (see also Stoach, Stoch, Stotch)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- POACHY** poa-chi
adj. Full of puddles. Description of ground which has been trampled into mud by the feet of cattle.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- POAD MILK** poa-d milk
n. The first few meals of milk that come from a cow lately calved. (see also Beasts, Biskins, Bismilk)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- POCKET** pok-it
n. A measure of hops, about 168 lbs.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PODDER** pod-r
n. A name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PODDER-GRATTEN** pod-r-grot-n
n. Podder-stubble; the stubble of beans, peas, etc. (see also Ersh, Grattan, Gratten, Gratton (1) & (2), Rowens)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PODGE** poj
n. A pit or hole; a cesspool. (see also Poke (2))
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
- PODLY**
adj. Oats are called podly which do not root well and though they look green do not produce corn - R Cooke. (see also Pothery)
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

POINTING-POST poi-nting-poast

n. A sign-post, finger-post, direction post, standing at a corner where two or more ways meet, and pointing out the road travellers should take. (see also Bishop's-finger)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POKE poak

n. (1) A sack. Hence, the proverbial phrase, "To buy a pig in a poke," i.e., to buy a pig without seeing it; hence, to make a bad bargain. "His meal-poke hang about his neck Into a leathern whang, Well fasten'd to a broad bucle, What was both stark and strang." - Robin Hood, 1, 98. The word is also specially used for the "green-bag" in which hops are conveyed from the garden to the oast. (see also Green-bag, Pook)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POKE poak

n. (2) A cesspool. (see also Podge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POLDER poa-ldur

n. A marsh; a piece of boggy soil. "In Holland the peat polders are rich prairies situated below the level of the sea, containing a stratum of peat more or less thick" There is in Eastry a place now called Felder land, but anciently "Polder land." There is also a place still called Polders, between Sandwich and Woodnesborough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POLP poa-lp

n. Pulp. The name given to a modern food for cattle, consisting of roots, chaff, grains, fodder, etc, all mashed and cut up small, and mixed together. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POLRUMPTIOUS polrum-shus

adj. Rude; obstreperous.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POLT poa-lt

n. (2) A peculiar kind of rat-trap.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POLT poa-lt

adj. (3) Saucy; audacious.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POLT poa-lt

vb. (1) To knock; to beat; to strike.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PONGER pong-ur

n. The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus*, is best known by this name in North Kent; the name crab being restricted to the common shoe-crab. (see also Heaver, Pung, Pungler)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

PONK

vb. To stink.- Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1920's. (see also Fargo, Fogo, Hoogoo, Hum (2), Hussle, Wiff)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 11

POOCH OUT poo-ch out

vb. To protrude. Rarely used except in speaking of the lips "When I axed him for a holiday, I see his lip pooched out purty much; didn't like it much, he didn't."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POOCHY poo-chi

n. A bathe; a paddle in shallow water. "Let's go and have a poochy."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11

POOK poo-k

n. (2) The poke or peak of a boy's cap.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

POOK

n. (3) The peak of a man's cap. "Don't 'ee keep pulling down that pook over your eyes, young Ashley! It do make you look like a gippo."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 75

POOK

vb. (4) To glare, and to push out, or pout out, the lips at another person in an angry and defiant manner. "No matter how much you pook young feller, you bain't going out tonight. So settle yourself down, and try an' make your miserable life happy indoors, for once't in a while."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 75

POOK

pook

n. (1) A sack. Hence, the proverbial phrase, "To buy a pig in a poke," i.e., to buy a pig without seeing it; hence, to make a bad bargain. "His meal-poke hang about his neck Into a leathern whang, Well fasten'd to a broad bucle, What was both stark and strang." - Robin Hood, 1, 98. The word is also specially used for the "green-bag" in which hops are conveyed from the garden to the oast. (see also, Green-bag, Poke (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 11

POOR

poo-r

adj. As, "poor weather;" "a poor day." "'Tis terr'ble poor land."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POPEING

poa-ping

partc. To go popeing is to go round with Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November. "Please, sir, remember the old Pope." (see also Remembering)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POPY

poa-pi

n. The poppy. Papaver. (see also Red petticoat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PORSE

n. Purse. Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

POST HOLES

poa-st hoalz

n.pl. Holes dug in the ground for the insertion of gate or fencing posts; it is used in North Kent as a comic word for nothing. "What have ye got in the cart there?" "Oh! only a load of post-holes." - Sittingbourne.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POST-BIRD

poa-st-burd

n. The common spotted fly-catcher. Muscicapa grisola.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POTHER-HOOK

podh-ur-huok

n. A hook used for cutting a hedge.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POTHERY

podh-uri

n. (1) Affected by a disease to which sheep and pigs are liable; it makes them go round and round, till at last they fall down.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POTHERY

adj. (2) Oats are called podly which do not root well and though they look green do not produce corn. - R Cooke. (see also Podly)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 11

POTTHERED

vb. Upset and muddle-minded. "Every since young Bill's girl threw him over, and went out wi the baker's son, he has been proper potthered !"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 75

POTTHER-HEADED

adj. Absent-minded; forgetful. "Parson be getting proper potther-headed these days! I reckon it be nigh on time he retired hisself, and give up the big rectory, and went and settled down in a smaller place and took things quieter a bit."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 75

POTTHERY

adj. To be in a muddled state. "Since I put the chickens in their new run they have been real potthery. Just like some humans they be: don't like being changed around to new places, not as I blames 'em either!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 75

POUNCE

pou-ns

n. A punch or blow with a stick or the closed fist. "I thoft I'd fetch him one more pounce, So heav'd my stick an' meant it." - Dick and Sal, st 76

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POUT

pou-t

n. (2) The phrase. "Plays old pout," seems equivalent to "Plays old Harry," and similar expressions. Probably a variant of pouk, which, in Middle English, means "the devil". "I've been out of work this three days, and that plays old pout with you when you've got a family."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POUT

pou-t

n. (1) A small round stack of hay or straw. In the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called pouts; when carted it is made into a stack. (see also Powt)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POUTERS

pou-turz

n.pl. Whiting-pouts. - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

POWT

pou-t

n. A small round stack of hay or straw. In the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called pouts; when carted it is made into a stack. (see also Pout (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PREDE

n. Pride. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Prede (K) = Prude (S) = Pride (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 15

PREHAPS

pree-hapz

adv. Perhaps.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PRESENT

prez-unt

adv. Presently; at present; now.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PRETTY BETTY

n. Flowering Valeriana rubra. This plant grows luxuriantly at Canterbury, on some of the walls of St. Augustine's College.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PRETTY NIGH

purt-i nei

adv. Very nearly. "'Tis purty nigh time you was gone, I think."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PRICK UP THE EARS

vb. A proverbial saying is "You prick up your ears like an old sow in beans."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PRICKLE

prik-l

n. A basket containing about ten gallons, used at Whitstable for measuring oysters. Two prickles equal one London Bushel. One prickle equals two wash (for whelks). But the prickle is not exact enough to be used for very accurate measuring.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PRICKYBAT prik-ibat

n. A tittlebat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PRIM prim

n. The privet. *Ligustrum vulgare*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PRINT print-

adj. Bright; clear; starlight; light enough to read by. "The night is very print;" "The moon is very print;" "The moonlight is very print."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PRITCHEL prich-l

n. An iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PRODIGAL prod-igl

adj. Proud. "Ah! he's a proper prodigal old chap, he is."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PROGGER

n. A mid-morning refreshment, about 10.30am, consisting generally of a cup of tea and a bun or slice of cake. "Call the hands young Willie, to come to the barn for a wee bit o' progger. Mary will be here in a minute with the can o' tea and cakes." Heard in many parts of Kent. (see also Bever, Elevesens, Leavener, Scran)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 76

PROLE proa-l

n. (2) A stroll; a short walk, such as an invalid might take. "He manages to get a liddle prole most days, when 'tis fine."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PROLE proa-l

vb. (1) To prowl.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PROMISING

adv. "The weather looks promising", that is it looks as if it is going to be fine, Whilst I was walking along Lower Frant Road, Maidstone, 9 March 1975, a man said to me "It doesn't look promising." within 10 minutes there was a downpour. - L R A G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 12

PROPER

prop-ur

adj. Thorough; capital; excellent; beautifull; peculiarly good or fitting. "Moses. . . was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child." - Hebrews, Ch 11 v 23.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PROPERLY

prop-urli

adj. Thoroughly. "We went over last wik and played de Feversham party; our party bested 'em properly, fancy we did!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PROWL

vb. To seek prey; to wander about in search of prey; and to rove about generally in search of prey or with intent to rob persons or to steal from out-buildings. This acquired word had become part of the Kentish dialect, especially in the Ashford and Charing valleys and villages south of these districts, up to a distance of some six miles. Also means a pleasurable walk or stroll, with no specific finishing or turning-back point in mind. "Well it be a nice Sunday evening now, after all the rain we've had today. The sun be out and quite warm, so what about a nice prowl down the old Swan Lane and then come home round-a-bouts? We can gauge out time for a drink as we go. Don't know where we might get to: though we could get out Crocken Hill way, and so call off and see old Tampsett at the 'Queen's Arms' down the Forstal."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 76

PRULE

proo-l

n. A gaff-hook. - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PUCKER

puk-er

n. A state of excitement or temper. "You've no call to put yourself in a pucker."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

PUDDING TIME

n. Midday meal time. - Stockbury. Billy Buck.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 12

PUDDING-PIE

n. (2) A Wealden tart made of custard and plentifully be-sprinkled with dried currants. Pudding-pie was considered a rare delicacy by the old-time country folks. I have known my great-uncle Ted 'Butcher' Pile, of Pluckley, who worked all his life as Stock and Herdsman for the Maylams of Pluckley, when on one of his perodical visits to my grandmother near the old Fir Toll, sit down and eat, at a sitting, a pudding-pie twelve inches in diameter and on average an inch in thickness, with a pot of scalding tea. He consistered that a 'homely snack'!" (see also Cow-pie)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 77

PUDDING-PIE

n. (1) A flat tart made like a cheese-cake, with a raised crust to hold a small quantity of custard, with currents lightly sprinkled on the surface. These cakes are usually eaten at Easter - but a Kent boy will eat them whenever he can get them. 1670 - "ALB. And thou hadst any grace to make thyself a fortune, thou wou'dst court this wench, she cannot in gratitude but love thee, prethee court her. "LOD. I'll sell pudding-pies first." - Benjamin Rhodes. *Flora's Vagaries* (a comedy) (see also Cow-pie)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUDDOCK pud-uk

n. A large frog. (see also Paddock, Puttock)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUG pug

n. Soft ground; brick-earth, ready for the mould.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PULL pul

vb. To pull up before the magistrates; to debilitate. "If he knocks me about again I shall pull him." "The ague's properly pulled him this time."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PULL-BACK pul-bak

n. A drawback; a hindrance; a relapse after convalescence.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUMPIN pump-in

n. Pumpkin. "I know 'twas ya grate pumpin 'ead Fust blunnered through de glass." - Dick and Sal, st 81.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUNG pung

n. The large edible crab, *Cancerpagurus*, is best known by this name in North Kent; the name crab being restricted to the common shoe-crab. (see also Heaver, Ponger, Pungler)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUNGER punj-ur

n. The large edible crab, *Cancerpagurus*, is best known by this name in North Kent; the name crab being restricted to the common shoe-crab. (see also Heaver, Ponger, Pung)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUNNET

n. A small basket for containing strawberries, raspberries and other small soft fruits.- Mid-Kent. (see also Chip)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 12

PUNNET pun-it

n. A pottle, or small basket, in which strawberries are sold.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PURTY TIGHT purt-i tei-t

adv. phrase. Pretty well, very fairly . "Now, Sal, ya see had bin ta school, She went to old aunt Kite; An' so she was'en quite a fool, But cud read purty tight." - Dick and Sal, st 56.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUTCH puch

n. A puddle; pit or hole. A putch of water.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUTTAS put-us

n. A weasel; a stoat. (see also Puttice)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUTTICE put-is

n. A weasel; a stoat. (see also Puttas)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUTTOCK put-ok

n. (1) A large frog. (see also Paddock, Puddock)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUTTOCK put-ok

n. (2) A kite. So Puttock's-down, a place in the ancient parish of Eastry, now in Worth parish, means kite's-down.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUTTOCK-CANDLE put-uk-kand-l

n. The smallest candle in a pound, put in to make up the weight.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PUT-UPON

put-upon-

vb. To worry and bother a person by giving him an unfair amount of work, or exacting from him time, strength, or money, for matters which are not properly within his province. "He's so easy, ye see, he lets hisself be put-upon by anybody."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUANT

kwont

n. A young oak sapling; a walking stick; a long pole used by bargemen.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUARRELS

n.pl. Quarries, or panes of glass. "Item for newe leadinge of the wyndow and for quarreles put in in Tomlyn's hale (hall) wyndowe. beinge 20 foote of glasse and 28 panes . . . 7s 8d. - Sandwich Book of Orphans.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUEER

kwee-r

vb. To make or cause to feel queer; to puzzle. "It queers me how it ever got there." "I'll queer 'em." "But what queer'd me, he said, 'twas kep All roun about de church." - Dick and Sal, st 10

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUEER-STREET

kwee-r-street

n. An awkward position; great straits; serious difficulties. "But for that I should have been in queer-street."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUEEZEY

adj. Fearful or afraid; not too sure about a thing or person. "Even to look at that old house makes me feel real queezey." "I'm queezey about going out after dark, especially as there is such a lot of coshing going on these days." - North-East Kent and Medway district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 79

QUELETT

n. A small pipe or a piped stream - Arch. Cant. 59, 108 footnote 2.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 12

QUERN

kwurn

n. A handmill for grinding grain or seed. "Item in the mylke house. . . two charnes, a mustard quearne." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUICK

kwik

n. Hawthorn, e.g. a quick hedge is a hawthorn hedge.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUICKEN

kwik-en

n. The mountain ash. *Pyrus aucuparia*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUID

kwid

n. The cud. "The old cow's been hem ornary, but she's up again now and chewing her quid."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUIDDY

kwid-i

adj. Brisk.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUILLY

kwil-i

n. A prank; a freak; a caper.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUITTER FOR QUATTER kwit-r fur kwat-r

phr. One thing in return for another. (see also Whicket for whacket)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QUOT

kwot

pp or adj. Cloyed; glugged.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

QWAYER

adj. Queer. Pronounced as spelt. "This sudden change in the weather makes me feel right qwayer." "That accident happened most qwayerly, it did." - Mid-Kent.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 79

QWAYERLY

adj. Queerly, pronounced as spelt. "That accident happened most qwayerly, it did."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 79

RABBIT-PAUNCHER

n. A very poor shot; an almost useless type of gun-sportsman. Very often prefixed by the word rabbit - a rabbit-pauncher. A pauncher, parncher or rabbit-parncher describes a shot, so poor, that the sportsman can only manage to hit a running rabbit at very close range, and even then, to aim so low as to blow off the underparts, or paunch, of the rabbit. This word rabbit-pauncher is not considered an insult, only a term of utter disparagement by gamekeepers and beaters, towards such guns. - Wealden. (see also Parnch, Parnch-bag, Parncher, Pauncher)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 73

RABBIT'S MOUTH rab-its mouth

n. The snap-dragon. Antirrhinum majus.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RACE MEASURE rais mezh-r

n. Even measure; as distinguished from full measure, which is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, etc; while race measure is but 20. But full in this case has reference to the manner of measurement. When the bushel is heaped up it is full; when struck with strickle mand made even it is race measure.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RACKSENE raks-nd

adj. Overrun with; given up to. "That oast yonder is racksended with rats."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAD rad

n. A rod; a measure, 16.5 feet. A rod of brickwork is 16.5 feet square; but an ancient rod seems to have been 20 feet. "And then also the measurement of the marsh (i.e. Romney Marsh) was taken by a rod or perch, not of 16.5 feet, which is the common one now, but of 20 feet in length." - Harris's History of Kent, p.349.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RADDIS-CHIMNEY rad-is-chim-ni

n. A chimney made of rods, lathes, or raddles, and covered with loam or lime.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RADDLE rad-l

n. A green stick, such as wattles or hurdles are made of. In some counties called raddlings. Raddle is simply the diminutive of rad or rod.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RADDLE-HEDGE rad-l-hej

n. A hedge made of raddles.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RADE

raid

adj. or adv. Coming before the usual time; early. Milton has rathe. "Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies." - Lycidas, 1, 142.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RADICAL

rad-ikl

n. A wild, ungovernable, impudent, troublesome fellow. "He's a rammed young radical."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAFE

n. A rush. "That young-un is always in a rafe, you'd think he hadn't a minute to live, surely!" "Now there's no need to start getting into a rafe, grandma. We've plenty of time, and the train won't be in for an hour or more yet." - Wealden.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 81

RAFF

raf

n. Spoil; plunder.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAFT

raa-ft

n. A crowd of people; a rabble. "There was such a raft of people there."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAGGED JACK

rag-id jak

n. Meadow lychnis. Lychnis flos-cuculi.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAIN-BUG

n. A black beetle - S B Fletcher.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 12

RAMMED

ram-d

A substitute for a worse word.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAN

ran

n. A Folkestone herring net, which is about thirty yards long, is made of four rans deep; and there are sixty meshes to a ran.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RANGERS

rai-njurz

n.pl. The bars with which the herring-hangs are fitted. Upon these rangers are placed the spits upon which the herrings are hung up.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAPID

adj. Violent; severe; as applied to pain. An old woman in Eastry Union Workhouse, who was suffering from sciatica, told me that "It was rapid in the night;" where there was no allusion to quickness of movement, but to the severity of the pain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RASTY

raa-sti

adj. Rank; rancid; rusty; spoken of butter or bacon. (see also Reasty)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RATH

prop. Soon. "Tomorrow will be rath I nough" (tomorrow will be soon enough). -(Act Book Rochester 9f. 195b, in Hammond 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 167.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 12

RATTLEGATE

rat-lgait

n. A hurdle or wattle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAVEL-BREAD

rav-l-bred

n. White-brown bread.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAW

rau

adj. Angry - Sittingbourne.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RAYER

adj. Rare. "They be mighty rayer flowers you've got there, squire." "That be a rayer stamp: they do call un a penny-black, though to oi it looks more brown and black, I thinks." - Mid-Kent.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 81

REACH

reech

n. A creek.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REASTY

ree-sti

adj. Rusty; rancid; rank. (See also Rasty)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REAVE

vb. Rob. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

RECKON

rek-un

vb. To consider; to give an opinion. "I reckon" is an expression much used in Kent to strengthen observations and arguments. "I reckon we shall have rain before night."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RED PETTICOAT

n. The common poppy; sometimes also called red-weed. Papaver. (see also Popy)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REDGER

rej-r

n. A ridgeband; a chain which passes over a horse's back to support the rods.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REECE

re-s

n. A piece of wood fixed to the side of the chep, i.e., the part of the plough on which the share is placed.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REEMER

ree-mur

n. Anything good. "I wish you'd seen that catch I made forty year agoo, when we was playin' agin de Sussex party. Ah! that just was a reemer, I can tell ye! Dey all said as how dey never seed such a catch all their lives."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REEMING

ree-ming

adj. Very good; superior.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REEVE

reev

n. A bailiff. (see Reve)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REFFIDGE

ref-idj

adj. Refuse; good-for-nothing; worthless. "I never see so many reffidge tatures as what there is this year." (see also Refuge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

REFUGE

ref-euj

adj. Refuse; the worst of a flock, etc. "I sold my refuge ewes at Ashford market for thirty shillings." (see also Reffidge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

REG

n. (2) Rag. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Present dialect form i.e. 1863.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

REG

n. (1) Rig. Back; ridge Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. (Reg (K) = Rug (S) = Rig (N) = Back, Ridge.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

REGULAR

adj. Quite. "The ground was reg'lar crup."

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 12

REMEMBERING

partc. To go round with Guy Fawkes on 5th November is called remembering. "George and me went round remembering and got pretty nigh fower and threepence." (see also Popeing)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RENNET

n. The herb *Gabium verum*, yellow bedstraw. (see also Runnet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RENTS

rents

n.pl. Houses; cottages. A.D.1520 - "For a key to Umfrayes dore in the rentis." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. There is a street in London named Fullwood's Rents.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

REVE

reev

n. A baliff. 1596 - "In auncient time, almost every manor had his reve, whose authoritie was not only to levie the lord's rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie; but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required." - Lambarde's Perambulations, p 484 (see also Reeve)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REVEN

n.pl. Sheriffs. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

REXON

reks-n

pp. To infect. as with the small-pox, itch or any other disorder. (see also Wraxon, Wrexon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

REZON

rez-un

n. A wall-plate; a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, to support the ends of girders or joists.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RIB

rib

n.pl. A stick about 5ft long and the thickness of a raddle. Ribs are done up into bundles, with two wiffs, and are used for lighting fires and making raddle-fences.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RIBSPARE

rib-spair

n. The spare rib.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RICE

reis

n. Small wood; a twig; a branch. Hamble, in Hants, is called Hamble-le-rice. (see also Roist)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RID

rid

vb. Rode. "He rid along with him in the train o' Tuesday."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RIDDLE-WALL

rid-l-waul

n. A wall made up with split sticks worked across each other.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 12

RIDE reid

vb. (1) To rise upon the stomach. "I caan't never eat dese here radishes, not with no comfort, they do ride so."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIDE reid

vb. (2) To collect; to ride tythe, is to ride about for the purpose of collecting it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIDE reid

n. (3) An iron hinge on which a gate is hung and by which it swings and rides. "Item paid for makege a newe doore in John Marten's house, the rydes, nayles and woork, 2s 8d." - Sandwich Book of Orphans. (see also Archaeologia Cantiana 4, 220)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIDER rei-dur

n. A saddle-horse. "He kips several riders."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIDGES TO PLOUGH IN

phr. To plough a certain number of furrows one way and then a similar number the contrary.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 12

RIG rig

n. The common tope. Galeus vulgaris.- Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIGHT

n. The phrase, "To have a right to do anything," means, it is right that such a thing should be done. "I sed old Simon right to pay A'cause he was de fust an't." - Dick and Sal, st 79.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIGHTS reits

n.pl. To go to rights; to go the nearest way. To do anything to rights, is to do it thoroughly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIGHT-UP

adj. Upright; erect. "That right-up tree."

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 12

RING ring

n. A row. (see also Ringe (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RINGE rinj

n. (3) A long heap in which mangolds are kept for the winter.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RINGE rinj

vb. (4) To put up potatoes, mangolds etc, into a ringe. "Well, Job, what have you got to do tomorrow?" "I reckon I shall be ringeing wurzels."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RINGE rinj

n. (2) Wood, when it is felled, lies in ringes before it is made up into fagots, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RINGE rinj

n. (1) A large tub containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place; a pole, which lies upon the shoulders of the bearers, being passed through two iron rings or ears.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RINGLE ring-l

n. (1) A ring put through a hog's snout; and generally for any ring, such as a ring of a scythe. A.D. 1531 - "Paid for a ryngle to a cythe. . . 1d." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RINGLE

vb. (4)"Unryngled hogs" - Blean Court Baron, 8 Oct, 15 Eliz 1, in Wilson, 'With the Pilgrims to Canterbury' p 59.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 12

RINGLE ring-l

vb. (2) To put a ring through a pig's snout.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RINGLE ring-l

vb. (3) An iron ring that forms the bit of a horse at plough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIP rip

n. (3) A pannier or basket, used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse for carrying loads, such as fish, salt, sand, etc. "Two payer of rippes, five payells, etc." - Boteler Inventory, in Memorials of Eastry, p 226. (see also Ripper)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIP rip

vb. (2) To cover a roof with laths and tiles, etc. Thus, to unrip the roof of a stable or outbuilding, is to take off the tiles, slates, etc, and to rip it, or new rip it, is to put on fresh laths and replace the tiles. May 3rd, 1850. - "Visited and ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be ripped and relaid; a window in the south side of the church to be generally repaired once every year. . . James Croft, Archdeacon." - Memorials of Eastry, p 206. 1640 - "For ripping of Broth, Vause's house." - MS. Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIP rip

vb. (1) To reap. So pronounced to this day. In one of the Boteler MS. Account Books (1648-1652), we have, "Disbursed from the beginning of harvest. . . Item more for ripping of pease, 6s. . . Item for ripping of wheat at 3s. 4d." (Se also Ripping hook)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RIPE reip

n. A bank; the sea shore, as "Lydd Ripe." In East Kent, the village of Ripple derives its name from the same Latin word, ripa.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RIPPER rip-r

n. A pedler; a man who carries fish for sale in a rip or basket. (see also Rip (3))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RIPPING-HOOK rip-ing-huok

n. A hook for cutting and reaping (ripping) corn. Unlike the sickle, the ripping-hook had no teeth, but could be sharpened on a whetstone. (see also Rip (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RISH rish

n. A rush. "There be lots o' rishes in them there meyshees."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RIT rit

vb. To dry hemp or flax.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RITS

rits

n.pl. The ears of oats are so called, and if there is a good crop, and the ears are full and large, they are said to be well ritted.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

RIVANCE

rei-vuns

n. Last place of abode. "I don't justly know where his rivance is," i.e., where he came from or where he lived last. - East Kent. Short for arrivance. (see also Arrivance)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROAD-BAT

roa-d-bat

n. A bat or piece of wood what guides the coulter of a plough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROAD-PROUD

adj. Crops which look well from the road, but are not so good as they look, are said to be road-proud.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROBIN-HUSS

rob-in-hus

n. The small spotted dog-fish. Scyllium canicula. - Folkestone. (see also Huss)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROBIN-ROOK

rob-in-ruok

n. A robin redbreast. (see also Ruddock)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

RODFALL

n. Sometimes in a wood there is a belt of wood about a rod (16.5ft) deep, not belonging to the same owner as the bulk of the wood, and felled at a different time; as, "The wood belongs to Mus' Dean, but there's a rodfall joins in with Homestall."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROD-HORSE

rod-us

n. A horse in the shafts or rods. The four horses of a team are called 1) the rod-horse; 2) the pin-horse; 3) the losh-horse; 4) the fore-horse.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

RODS

rodz

n.pl. The shafts of a cart or wagon. "He was riding on the rods when I see'd him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROIL

roil

vb. To make a disturbance; to romp in a rough and indecent manner.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROIST

roi-st

n. A switch; brushwood, before it be made up into fagots. (see also Rice)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROMANCE

roamans

vb. To play in a foolish manner; to tell exaggerated stories. "My son never romances with no one." - Weald.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROMNEY MARSH

Rum-ni Maa-sh

n. Romney Marsh is considered to be a place so completely by itself, that there is a saying in Kent and in East Sussex, that the world is divided into five parts - Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Romney Marsh.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROOKERY

ruok-ur'i

n. A dispute accompanied with many words; a general altercation. "He knocked up a hem of a rookery."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROOK-STARVING

partc. Scaring rooks. "That boy, he's rook-starvin' down in the Dover field."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROOMS

roomz

n.pl. Mushrooms; as they say grass for (asparagus) sparrowgrass. (see also Misheroon, Musheroon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROOTLE

roo-tl

vb. To root up. "The pig must be ringled, or else he'll rootle up all the bricks in the sty."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

ROTEN

n.pl. Roots. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

ROUGH ruf
adj. (2) Cross; of uncertain temper; difficult to please. "I lay you'll find 'im pretty rough."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

ROUGH ruf
n. (1) A small wood; any rough, woody place. (see also Roughet, Roughit, Ruffets, Ruffits)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

ROUGHET ruf-it
n. A small wood. (see also Rough (1), Roughit, Ruffets, Ruffits)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

ROUGHIT
n. A small wood. (see also Rough (1), Roughet, Ruffets, Ruffits)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

ROUND TO UPON
vb. To act badly towards. "I don't know why but he has rounded upon me ever since."
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13

ROUNDLE rou-ndl
n. Anything round; the part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

ROUND-TILTH
n. The system of sowing of land continuously without fallow.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

ROUSEY
adj. Bad-tempered. "He be a rare rousey old feller! Flies off'n the pan-handle quickern anything." "That's a rousey bloomin' dorg: don't 'ee go nigh un, case he sets into ye with his teeth!" - North-East Kent and Medway Towns.
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 81

ROWENS rou-inz
n.pl. Stubble. (see also Ersh, Grattan, Gratten, Gratton (1) & (2), Podder-gratten) The second mowing of grass; the third cut of clover - East Kent. 1523 - "Rec. of Cady for the rowen gras, 14d" - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

ROYSTER

roi-stur

vb. To play roughly and noisily. From sb. roister, a bully; French, rustre, a ruffian.- Cotgrave. "That there old Tom-cat has been a-roysterin' all over de plaäce, same as though he was a kitten; I reckon we shall have some weather before long."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUBBER

rub-r

n. A whetstone. The mowers always carry one in a leathern loop attached to the back of their belts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUBBIDGE

rub-ij

n. Rubbish; weeds.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUBBLE

n. A rabble, as used in describing a noisy crowd of people, or to describe a noisy herd of cattle or other collection of animals or birds. Often used to describe an ordinary town crowd of people or a bunch or knot of visitors or shoppers. "My goodness! I've never seen such a rubble as when the dockyard men leave the Yard at going-home time!" - Chatham and Luton, near Chatham.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 81

RUBBLE-OF-NOISE

adj. The confusion of noise made by a talking, moving crowd. "I never heard such a rubble-of-noise before, until I happened to be passing the Cinema, in the High Street, just when the kiddies were rushing out after the Saturday morning children's matinee!" - Chatham and Luton, near Chatham.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 82

RUCK

ruk

n. An uneven, irregular heap or lump; a wrinkle or uneven fold in cloth, linen, silk, etc. About Sittingbourne, when a man is angry, he is said "to have his ruck up."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUCKLE

ruk-l

n. A struggle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUDDLE

rud-l

vb. To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUDDLE-WATTLE rud-l-wat-l

n. A hurdle made of small hazel rods interwoven. (see also Raddles)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUDDOCK rud-uk

n. The robin redbreast. "The ruddock would With charitable bill - O bill, sore-shaming
Those rich-left heirs that let their fathers lie Without a monument! - bring thee all this." -
Cymbeline, Act 4 Sc 2, 224 (see also Robin-rook)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUDE HEART

adv . By heart. "She read the psalms down; but lor! she didn't want no book! she knowed 'em
all rude heart."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUDY reu-di

adj. Rude.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUFFETS

n.pl. A long strip of tangled woodland or rough woodland, corrupted to Ruffets, or Ruffits.
Thorne Ruffets and Pluckley Thorne, Pluckley. There is also a wide rough area in Dering
Wood (part of the old Forest of Andromeda) at Pluckley, where part of the old Roman road
remains, called the Frite (Frithe= Forest) Ruffets, and also known as "The Brambles". (see also
Rough (1), Roughet, Roughit, Ruffits)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 14

RUFFITS

n.pl. Small woods, containing little or no large timber trees, and consisting mostly of nut-
wood or ash saplings, or a mixture of both, with a tangled and almost impenetrable
undergrowth or underbrush of wild brambles. Small woods that have been neglected. These
ruffets are excellant places for wild rabbits and most of these 'wild' woods abound with these
animals, which are hunted out once or twice a year with guns, dogs and ferrets. There are
generally one or two, or more of such 'wild' little woods in most parishes:the following are in
and around Ashford district - Thorne Ruffits, Dering Wood Ruffits (only a certain part here),
Rectory Ruffits, Rose Court Ruffits, all in Pluckly parish. Mundy Bois Ruffits and Pinch-
Crust Ruffits at Mundy Bois, a hamlet in Egerton parish. Roundwood Ruffits and Pincushion
Ruffits, in Charing parish. - Wealden, Mid-kent, Ashford and district. (see also Rough (1),
Roughet, Roughit, Ruffets)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 82

RUGGLE-ABOUT rug-l-ubou-t

vb. A term used by old people and invalids to express walking or getting about with difficulty. "I'm troubled to ruggle-about."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUMBAL WHITINGS rum-bul wei-tingz

n.pl. "The present minister, Mr Sacket, acquainted me with an odd custom used by the fishermen of Folkestone to this day. They choose eight of the largest and best whittings out of every boat, when they come home from that fishery, and sell them apart from the rest; and out of this separate money is a feast made every Christmas Eve, which they call rumball. The master of each boat provides this feast for his own company, so that there are as many different entertainments as there are boats. These whittings they call also rumball whittings. He conjectures, probably enough, that this word is a corruption from rumwold; and they were anciently designed as an offering for St. Runwold, 'to whom a chapel,' he saith, 'was once dedicated, and which stood between Folkestone and Hythe, but is long since demolished.'" - Harris's History of Kent, p 125.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUN AGIN run ugin-

vb. To run against, i.e. to meet. "I'm glad I run agin ye."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUNAGATE run-ugait

n. A wild, reckless, dissolute young man; a good-for-nothing fellow. Corruption of renegade. French, renégat. "But let the runagates continue in scarceness." - Psalm 48, 6 (Prayer Book version)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUN-A-HEAD run-uhed-

vb. To be delirious. "He was running-a-head all night long."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUNNET run-it

n. The herb *Gabium verum*, yellow bedstraw. (see also Rennet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUNNING run-ing

n. Stroke-bias. An old sport peculiar to Kent, and especially the eastern part of the county; it consists of trials of speed between members of two or more villages, and from the description of it given in Brome's Travels over England (1700), it appears to have borne some resemblance to the game of prisoners' base.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUNT runt
n. A small pig; a diminutive or undersized person. (see also Anthony-pig, Dannel; Dan'l)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUSH rush
n. The rash, or spotted fever.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUSTY rust-i
adj. Crabbed; out of temper.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUT rut
vb. To keep a rut. To be meddling and doing mischief.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUTTLE
n. (2) A cold on the chest; a looseness of phlegm in the throat, lungs or stomach, caused to function by hard coughing or heavy laboured breathing. "That's a nasty old ruttle you've got there, when you corf, grandad! Best go up and see Doctor Littledale from Charing when 'e do come down to the village in the morning."
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 82

RUTTLE rut-l
vb. (1) To rustle; to rattle. "I doänt like to hear him ruttle so in his throat o' nights; I am most feared he wun't be here long."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

RUTTLING
adj. Chestiness; a cold on the chest. "You've got a rare ruttling on your poor little chest tonight, Polly. I'll give you some ginger in a drop of hot ale; and rub in some warm camphorated oil on your chest."
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 82

SACK
vb. To give the sack; to discharge. "I reckon he gets the sack on Monday."
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13

SAFE-SOWN saif-soan
adj. Self-sown; said of corn which comes up from the previous year's crop.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SAG

sag, saig, seg

vb. To sink; bend; give way; to be depressed by weight. A line or rope stretched out sags in the middle. The wind sags. Compare Anglo-Saxon *ságan*, to cause, to descend. "The mind I sway by and the heart I bear, Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear." - Macbeth, Act 5 Sc 3.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SAGE

saij

n. They have a saying round Appledore that when a plant of sage blooms or flowers then misfortune is nigh. It rarely flowers, because household requirements generally keep it well cut. My informant told me of a man who saw the sage in his garden in bloom; he was horrified, and told his daughter to cut off all the blossoms, but before she could do so, he met with an accident, by which he was killed.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SAIME

saim

n. Lard. (see also Seam)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SAINT'S-BELL

sai-nts-bel

n. The small bell, which is rung just before the service begins. "The only Saint's-bell that rings all in." - Hudibras 3, c.2, 1224. 1678 - In the Character of a Scold we have - "Her tongue is the clapper of the Devil's saint's-bell, that rings all into confusion." Saint's-bell, is simply the old sanctus-bell, formerly rung at the elevation of the host, and now put to a different use.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SALTERNS

sau-lturnz

n.pl. Marshy places near the sea, which are overflowed by the tide. - North Kent. (see also Saltings, Salts)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SALTINGS

sau-ltingz

n.pl. Salt marshes on the sea-side of the sea-walls; generally rich alluvial land, but too much cut up by the grips to be of much use for grazing. - North Kent. (see also Salterns, Salts)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SALTS

salts

n.pl. Marshy places near the sea, which are overflowed by the tide. - North Kent. (see also Salterns, Saltings)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

- SALVEY** sal-vi, saav-i
 adj. Close; soapy; spoken of potatoes that are not floury.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13
- SAND-RATE** sand-rait
 n. The ray. Raia clavata - Folkestone.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13
- SAP** sap-
 vb. To catch eels with worms threaded on worsted; elsewhere called Bobbing.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13
- SARE** sair
 adj. Tender; rotten; worn; faded; as "My coat is very sare."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13
- SARTIN** saat-in
 adj. Stern; severe; steadfast. "He knowed there was something up, he did look that sartin at me."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13
- SASH COUF CASE**
 n. Really the frame that held the glass in - a door half sashed with glass, now nearly always used of a window which rises and falls over a wheel - a sash window, though they would still speak of French sashes, or windows which open like doors.
 Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13
- SAUCE**
 n. For sauciness. "I don't want none o' your sauce."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13
- SAY** sai
 vb. (1) To try; to essay. "When a hog has once say'd a garden, you'll be troubled to keep him out."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13
- SAY** sai
 vb. (2) "Give us something to say," means, give us a toast.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SAY SWEAR sai swair

In the phrase, "Take care or I shall say swear," i.e., don't exasperate me too much, or, "if you go on, I shall say swear," i.e., I shall be thoroughly put out and use any amount of bad language.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCAD skad

n. A small black plum, between a damson and a sloe; a bastard damson, which grows wild in the hedges. The taste of it is so very harsh that few, except children, can eat it raw, nor even when boiled up with sugar. (see also Skad)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCADDLE skad-l

adj. Wild; mischievous; spoken of a dog that worries sheep; of a cat that poaches; of a cow that breaks fences; and of a boy that is generally thievish, inclined to pilfer, mischievous and troublesome. From the verb to scathe. (see also Sceddle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCALLION skal-yun

n. The name given to the poor and weakly plants in an onion bed, which are thinned out to make room for the growth of better ones.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCARCEY skai-rsi

adj. Scarce.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCAREFUL skai-rfl

adj. Frightful; that which tends to scare.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCEDDLE sked-l

adj. Wild; mischievous; spoken of a dog that worries sheep; of a cat that poaches; of a cow that breaks fences; and of a boy that is generally thievish, inclined to pilfer, mischievous and troublesome. From the verb to scathe. (see also Scaddle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCHOAT shoat

n. A kneading trough. (see also Scout, Shoat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCIMMINGER

skim-injur

n. A piece of counterfeit money.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCITHERS

sith-urz

n. Scissors

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCITTLE

sit-l

adj. Skittish.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCOASE

skoa-us

vb. To exchange. "I'll scoase horses with you." (see also Scorese)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCOFF

skau-f

vb. To gobble; eat greedily. "You've scorfed up all the meat purty quick, ain't ye?" (see also Scorf)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCOONING

vb. To peep; to pry about. "Now what be ye a-scooning about for in my barn, youngster?" "We cot him a-scooning through the windy at our young Sarah when she was a-having her Friday bath!" - Wealden and Ashford district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 85

SCOPPLE

skop-ul

n. A broad wooden shovel used by the threshers. (see also Scubbit, which is the word used in East Kent.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCORE

n. In East Kent oxen and pigs are sold by the score; sheep and calves by the stone of 8lbs. Score was properly a cut; hence, twenty was denoted by a long cut on a notched stick.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCORF

skau-f

vb. To gobble; eat greedily. "You've scorfed up all the meat purty quick, ain't ye?" (see also Scoff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCORSE

skoa-us

vb. To exchange. "I'll scoase horses with you." (see also Scoase)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCOTCHEN

n. A badge; shortened from escutcheon. "For 2 dosen skotchens of lede for the poore people of the citie (of Canterbury), that they myght be knowen from other straunge beggars." - Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix to Ninth Report, 155a.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCOURGE

skurj

vb. To sweep with a besom.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCOUT

skou-t

n. A kneading trough. (see also Schoat, Shoat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCRABBLE

vb. (1) To climb over loose surfaces, hedges, banks etc. "Don't 'ee go and scrabble over that heap of gravel, my boy!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 85

SCRABBLE

vb. (5) To scratch. "Don't 'ee scrabble me! If 'ee do I'll give 'ee such a smacking, you bad-tempered child."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 85

SCRABBLE

vb. (2) To poke or probe about in loose refuse etc. "You can scrabble about in that old refuse heap as much as you like: bit I don't think ye'll find your shilling: like looking for a needle in a haystack."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 85

SCRABBLE

vb. (3) To pull things about. "Don't scrabble those things all over the place, Johnnie! You'll be making more mess than your help's worth."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 85

SCRABBLE

vb. (4) To struggle, as with a person or animal. "Pack up that scrabble-ing about, while I wash behind your ears, you dirty boy!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 85

SCRAN skran

n. A snack of food; the refreshment that labourers take with them in to the fields. "What scran have ye got?" (see also Bever, Elevenses, Leavener, Progger)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRAP skrap

vb. To fight; restricted to the encounters between children.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRAPS skraps

n. Herrings which, being broken, cannot be hung up by their heads to dry. (see also Tie-tails)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRATCH skrach

n. (2) A rough pronged prop, used to support a clothes' line; a pole with a natural fork at the end of it. An older form of the word crutch.,

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRATCH skrach

vb. (1) To do anything in a hurried, hasty, scrambling way. "I scratched out of bed and struck a light."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRATCH ALONG skrach along

vb. To pull through hard times. "Times is bad, but I just manage somehows to keep scratching along."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRAWL

vb. To lay corn by the agency of the wind and blow it together into a tangle. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13

SCREECH-OWL skreech-owl

n. The common swift. *Cypsellus apus*. - Sittingbourne.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCROOCH skrooch

vb. To make a dull, scraping noise.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCROOGE skrooj

vb. To squeeze or crowd; to push rudely in a crowd. "An dare we strain'd an' stared an' blous'd, An tried to get away; But more we strain'd de more dey scroug'd An sung out, 'Give 'em play.'" - Dick and Sal, st 71. (see also Scrouge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCROUGE skrou-j

vb. To squeeze or crowd; to push rudely in a crowd. "An dare we strain'd an' stared an' blous'd, An tried to get away; But more we strain'd de more dey scroug'd An sung out, 'Give 'em play.'" - Dick and Sal, st 71. (see also Scrooge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCROW skroa

n. A cross, peevish, ill-natured person.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRUMP skrump

n. A stunted, badly-grown apple; a withered, shrivelled, undersized person. - North Kent. "This orchard isn't worth much, one sieve out of four 'ull be scrumps." "The old gen'lman does look a little scrump, doänt he?"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRUMPING

vb. To steal apples from an orchard , 'To go scrumping". - Plumstead, West Kent L.R.A.G. 1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13

SCRUNCH skrunch

vb. To crunch.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCRYP skraai, skrei

n. A large standing sieve, against which, when it is set up at an angle on the barn floor, the corn is thrown with a scubbit to clean and sift it. It is used also for sifting coal.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCUBBIT

skub-it

n. A wooden shovel. That form of scubbit now used by maltsters and hop driers has a short handle; that formerly used by farmers for moving corn on the barn floor, prior to the introduction of the threshing machine, had a long handle. (see also Scoppel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCUBBIT

n. A hop shovel. - J H Bridge. (see also Scuppet)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13

SCUFFLING

skuf-ling

adj. A scuffling apron is one to do hard or dirty work in.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCULCH

skulsh

n. Rubbish; trash. Generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat. A variant of Culch. (see also Culch, Pelt, Scultch, Scutchel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SCULL

vb. To cull. "Scull those weeds out from the young lettuce plants, Willie, my boy." - Wealden and Ashford district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 86

SCULLED

vb. (1) Culled. "I've sculled all the little plantlings from the big ones fayther! Can I plant these small ones in my bit of garden, now?" - Wealden and Ashford District.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 86

SCULLED

vb. (2) To pick about here and there. "I've sculled all over the garden with the hoe, and I couldn't find much bear-bine to chop out."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 86

SCULLING

vb. In English usage 'sculling' means to paddle a boat around-about in a small area with the aid of an oar or oars. In the early corruption of the use the meaning was: - Moving about in a restricted area such as a garden. A mode of walking about in a very restricted area and continually getting in the way of others.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 86

SCULLING-ABOUT

vb. To hang about; to spy about; to be loitering about and inclined to inquisitiveness or nosiness. "Don't 'ee come sculling-about in here ye nosey varmint! Be off wid ye! I've lost a few chickens just lately and I've a right mind to tell village constable who I think the thief be!" "If I catch ye a-sculling-about in my cherry orchard again, I'll put my stick acrost your shoulders! Speaking to your fayther don't seem to do no good: nit a-askin' the school-gaffer to warm ye! So I'll warm 'ee if I as much sees ye a-touching the hedge or fence around my orchard! Off with ye this minnit - off!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 86

SCULTCH skulch

n. Rubbish; trash. Generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat. A variant of Culch. (see also Culch, Pelt, Sculch, Scutchel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCUPPER skup-ur

n. A scoop or scooper.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCUPPET

n. A hop shovel. - J H Bridge. (see also Scubbit)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 13

SCUT

n. (2) In English usage the word 'scut' means 'short-tailed'. In Kentish dialect the scut of a rabbit is the white underpart of the tail which a rabbit shows as it flips its short tail up and down spasmodically, as it moves about, walking, hopping or running. "That rabbit sure showed us his scut, Bill ! Even the old dog couldn't get near 'un! One thing 'bout a rabbit, as soon as it moves, even when its middling dark like, the white fur under his tail shows him up and gives 'un away.!" - Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 85

SCUT skut

n. (1) The tail of a hare or rabbit.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCUTCHEL skuch-ul

n. (1) Rubbish. (see also Culch, Pelt, Sculch, Scutch)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SCUTCHEL

n. (2) The trimmings of wood put inside a faggot.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 13

SCUTTER

vb. To scrape. "That article was used for scuttering pigs". - Lenham. W Coppins. J W Bridge. 1948.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 13

SEA COB see kob

n. A sea gull. (see also Sea Kitty)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SEA GRAPES

n.pl. The eggs of the cuttle-fish.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SEA KITTY see kit-i

n. A sea gull. (see also Sea Cob)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SEA SNAIL see snai-l

n. A periwinkle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SEA STARCH

n. Jelly-fish - Dover. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sluthers, Slutters, Stingers, Water-galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SEALT

n. Salt. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

SEAM seem

n. (2) A sack of eight bushels is now called a seam, because that quantity forms a horse-load, which is the proper and original meaning of seam. The word is used in Domesday Book. "To Mr Eugh, a twelve seames of wheate at twenty shillings the seame. . . Item unto Mr Eugh, a twenty seames of peas and tears (i.e., tares) at thirteene the seame." - Boteler MS. Account Books. (see also Seme)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SEAM

seem

n. (1) Hog's lard.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SEA-NETTLES

n. Jelly-fish. - Dover. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Stingers, Water-galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SEARSE

seers

vb. To strain or shift, as through a sieve or strainer.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SEASON

see-zn

vb. To sow corn. Also said of the condition of land for sowing. "I'm going wheat seasoning today." "That Dover fill's nice and plump now after the rain. We shall get a season."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SEA-WAUR

see-waur

n. The wrack, ore or sea weed used largely in the Island of Thanet and elsewhere, for making maxhills. (see also Oare, Waur, Waure)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SECOND-MAN

n. Amongst farm servants there is a regular gradation of ranks; the first-man is the wagoner, par eminence, who has charge of the first team and is assisted by his "mate," the second-man has charge of the second team and is assisted by his "mate," and so on; whilst there is generally a "yard man," whose duty it is to look after the stock in the yard, and an odd man whose title, "all work," describes his duties. When a number of men are going along the road, with their respective teams the first man will be found leading, the second man next, and so on; each walking with his horses.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SEE

see

pt.t. Saw. "I see him at Canterbury yesterday. (see also Seed)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEED

see-d, sid

vb. Saw. (see also See)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEED-CORD

seed-kord

n. A box or basket used by the sower for holding the seed, and suspended from his neck by a cord or strap. It was an instrument of husbandry in common use before the invention of the seed drill, and generally contained some five or six gallons of seed. (Boteler MS. Ascount Book, 1653) (see also Seed-Kod, Seed-lip)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEED-KOD

seed-kod

n. A box or basket used by the sower for holding the seed, and suspended from his neck by a cord or strap. It was an instrument of husbandry in common use before the invention of the seed drill, and generally contained some five or six gallons of seed. (Boteler MS. Ascount Book, 1653) (see also Seed-Cord, Seed-lip)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEED-LIP

seed-lip

n. The wooden box, fitting the shape of the body in which the sower carries his seed. (see Seed-cord, Seed-kod)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEEMING

see-ming

adv. Apparently. (see also Seemingly)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEEMINGLY

see-mingli

adv. Apparently. (see also Seeming)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEEN

seen

n. A cow's teat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SELK

n. Silk. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Selk (K) = Silk (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

SELYNGE

sel-inj

n. Toll; custom; tribute. "The Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury. . . used to take in the stream of the water or river Stoure, before the mouth of the said Flete, a certain custom which was called Selynge, of every little boat which came to an anchor before the mouth of the said Flete." - Lewis, p 78. The parish of Sellindge, near Hythe, probably takes its name from some such ancient payment.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEME

seam

n. A sack of eight bushels is now called a seam, because that quantity forms a horse-load, which is the proper and original meaning of seam. The word is used in Domesday Book. "To Mr Eugh, a twelve seames of wheate at twenty shillings the seame. . . Item unto Mr Eugh, a twenty seames of peas and tears (i.e., tares) at thirteene the seame." - Boteler MS. Account Books. (see also Seam)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SEN

sen

vb.pp. Seen. "Have ye sen our Bill anywheres?"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SENGREEN

sin-grin

n. Houseleek. Sempervivum tectorum. Anglo-Saxon singréne, ever-green; the Anglo-Saxon prefix sin, means "ever".

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SENNE

n. Sin. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Senne (K) = Sunne (S) = Sin (N) (See also Zenne)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

SENSE

sen-s

adv.phr. Used with the negative to mean "Nothing to signify;" anything inadequately or faultily done. "It don't rain, not no sense," i.e., there is no rain to speak of.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEP

sep

n. The secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes during sleep. Allied to sap. - Eastry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SERE

seer

adj. Dry, as distinct from green wood; not withered, as sometimes explained. The term is usually applied to firewood. "They say that Muster Goodyer has a lot of good sere fagots to sell."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SERVER

surv-r

n. Where there are no wells, as in the Weald of Kent, the pond that serves the house is called the server, to distinguish it from the horse-pond.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SESS

ses

n. A levy; a tax; a rate; an assessment. 1648-1652 - "Item to John Augustine, 18s, for a church sesse. . . Item to Mr Paramore, 17s and 6d., for a sesse to the poore." - Boteler MS. Account Book. (see also Sesse)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SESSE

ses

n. A levy; a tax; a rate; an assessment. 1648-1652 - "Item to John Augustine, 18s, for a church sesse. . . Item to Mr Paramore, 17s and 6d., for a sesse to the poore." - Boteler MS. Account Book. (see also Sess)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SESSIONS

sesh-nz

n. A disturbance; a fuss. "There's goin' to be a middlin' sessions over this here Jubilee, seemin'ly."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SET

set

adj. (3) Firm; fixed in purpose; obstinate. "He's terrible set in his ways, there ain't no turning an 'im."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SET

set

n. (2) A division in a hop-garden for picking, containing 24 hills.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SET

set

vb. (1) To sit; as, "I was setting in my chair."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SET UP

vb. A word expressing movement of several kinds, e.g., a man "Sets up a trap for vermin," where they would ordinarily say, "Sets a trap ;" a horse sets up, i.e., he jibs and rears; whilst the direction to a coachman, "Set up a little," means, that he is to drive on a yard or two and then stop.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SET-OUT

set-out

n. A great fuss and disturbance; a grand display; and event causing excitement and talk. "There was a great set-out at the wedding."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SEVEND

n. Seventh. 'The Old Kentish numerals, as exhibited in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are identical with the Northen forms, but are no doubt of Frisian origin.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 21

SEVEN-WHISTLERS

n. The note of the curlew, heard at night, is called by the fishermen the seven-whistlers. "I never thinks any good of them, there's always an accident when they comes. I heard 'em once one dark night last winter. They come over our heads all of a sudden, singing, 'Ewe-ewe,' and the men in the boat wanted to turn back. It came on to rain and blow soon afterwards, and was an awful night, sir; and, sure enough, before morning a boat was upset and seven poor fellows drowned. I knows what makes the noise, sir; it's them long-billed curlews; but I never likes to hear them."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEW

soo

vb. (2) To dry; to drain; as, "To sew a pond," i.e., to drain it and make it dry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEW

soo

adj. (1) Dry. "To go sew," i.e., to go dry; spoken of a cow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SEWELLS

seu-elz

n.pl. Feathers tied to a string which is stretched across part of a park to prevent the deer from passing.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHADDER

shad-ur

vb. To be afraid of. (see also Shatter (4))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHAGGED

shag-id

adj. Fatigued; fagged; tired out. "An' I was deadly shagged." - Dick and Sal, st.48.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHAKE-A-DONNIE

vb. To shake or wave the hand upon departure, to another person or persons. Confined to very young children. "Now little Mary, shake-a-donny to grandma! We're going home to tea now, my pretty one!" (see also Donnie)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 87

- SHALE** shail
n. The mesh of a fishing net.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHALES'S** prob. shailz
n.pl. Tenements to which no land belonged. - Lewis, 75. (see also Shalings)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHALINGS** shai-lingz
n.pl. Tenements to which no land belonged. - Lewis, 75. (see also Shales's)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHARN BUG** sharn-bug
n. The stag beetle. (see also Shorn bug)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHATTER** shat-ur
vb. (4) To be afraid of. (see also Shadder)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHATTER** shat-ur
vb. (1) To scatter; blow about; sprinkle. "Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year." - Milton, Lycidas, 5.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHATTER** shat-ur
n. (2) A sprinkling, generally of rain. "We've had quite a nice little shatter of rain."
"There'll be a middlin' shatter of hops."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHATTER**
vb. (3) To rain slightly.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHAUL** shau-l
adj. (1) Shallow; shoal.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHAUL shau-l

n. (2) A wooden tub with sloping sides. The shaul was of two kinds, viz - (1) The kneading showle, used for kneading bread, generally made of oak, and standing on four legs, commonly seen in better class cottages. Of which we find mention in the Boteler Inventories - "Item in the bunting house one bunting hutch, two kneding showles, a meale tub with other lumber ther, prized at 6s. 8d." - Memorials of Eastry, p 226. And (2), the washing shaul, made of common wood, without legs. (see also Keeler (2), Shaw (2), Shawl, Showle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHAVE shaiv

n. Corrupted from shaw, a wood that encompasses a close; a small copse of wood by a field-side. (see also Carvet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHAW

n. (2) An oblong wooden tub on trestles in which housewives did their washing previous to 1914. -Wealden. (See also Keeler (2), Shaul (2), Shawl, Showle)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 87

SHAW shau

n. (1) A small hanging wood; a small copse; a narrow plantation dividing two fields.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHAWL

n. An oblong wooden tub on trestles in which housewives did their washing previous to 1914. -Wealden. (see also Keeler (2),Shaul (2). Shaw (2), Showle)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 87

SHAY shaai

n. (2) A shadow; dim or faint glimpse of a thing; a general likeness or resemblance. "I caught a shay of 'im as he was runnin' out of the orchard, and dunno' as I shaänt tark to 'im next time I gets along-side an 'im."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHAY shaai

adj. (1) Pale; faint-coloured. "This here ink seems terr'ble shay, somehows."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHE shee

n. In phrase, "A regular old she;" a term of contempt for anything that is poor, bad or worthless; often applied to a very bad ball at cricket.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHEAD sheed

n. A rough pole of wood. "Sheads for poles."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHEAL

vb. To peel, scale off; used of the scales or flakes of skin peeling off a person who has been ill of measles, scarlet fever, etc. Allied to scale, shell; and used in the sense of shell in Bargrave MS. Diary, 1645: "Before they come to the press the walnuts are first shealed, then dryed in the sunne." (see also Sheel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHEAR sheer

n. A spear; thus they speak of an eel-shear.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHEAT sheet

n. A young hog of the first year. "John Godfrey, of Lidd, in his will, 1572, gave his wife one sowe, two sheetes." (see also Shoot, Shut)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHEE-GASHIE-ATE

phr. Feel in health. "How do you Shee-gashie-ate, mate?" Peculiar to the parishes of Pluckley, Little Chart and Egerton (with Mundy Bois) all near Ashford. These extra-ordinary words are of a spontaneous origin. They were 'invented' or coined by a Mr Jack Collins, a farm worker of Mundy Bois, back in 1922.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 87

SHEE-GASHIE-ATING

phr. Keeping in health; 'getting on now' "How are you Shee-gashie-ating?" (How are you keeping in health). "How are you a-Sheeg-ashie-ating, now-a-days, mairt?" (How are you getting on with your job; or How are your prospects now-a-days?) - Peculiar to Pluckley, Little Chart and Egerton, with Mundy Bois. (see also Shee-gashie-ate)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 87

SHEEL shee-l

vb. To peel, scale off; used of the scales or flakes of skin peeling off a person who has been ill of measles, scarlet fever, etc. Allied to scale, shell; and used in the sense of shell in Bargrave MS. Diary, 1645: "Before they come to the press the walnuts are first shealed, then dryed in the sunne." (see also Sheal)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

- 'SHEEN** shee-n
 n. Machine. "Or like de stra dat clutters out, De 'sheen a thrashing carn," - Dick and Sal, st 77.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHEEP-GATE** ship-gait
 n. A hurdle with bars.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHEEP'S TREDDLES** shipz tred-lz
 n.pl. The droppings of sheep. "There's no better dressing for a field than sheep's treddles."
 (see also Light (2), Treddles)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHEER** shee-r
 adj. Bright; pure; clear; bare. Thus, it is applied to the bright, glassy appearance of the skin which forms over a wound; or to the appearance of the stars, as an old man once told me, "When they look so very bright and sheer there will be rain."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHEERES** sheerz
 n.pl. All parts of the worlds, except Kent, Sussex or Surrey. A person coming into Kent from any county beyond London, is said to "Come out of the sheeres;" or, if a person is spoken of as living in any other part of England, they say, "He is living down in the sheeres som' 'ere's."
 (see also Shires)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHEER-MOUSE** shee-r-mous
 n. A field or garden mouse. Probably a mere variation from shew-mouse.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHEER-WAY** shee-r-wai
 n. A bridle-way through grounds otherwise private. So Lewis writes it, Shire-way, as a way separate and divided from the common road or open highway. (se also Shire-way)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHELL-FIRE** shel-feir
 n. The phosphorescence from decayed straw or touchwood, etc., sometimes seen in farmyards. (see also Fairy-sparks)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHENT

vb. To chide; reprove; reproach. "Do you hear how we are shent for keeping your greatness back?" - Coriolanus, Act 5, Sc.3. (see also Shunt)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHEPPEY shep-i

n. Sheep-island. The inhabitants of the isle at the mouth of the Thames call themselves "sons of Sheppey," and speak of crossing the Swale on to the main land, as "going into England;" whilst those who live in the marshes call the higher parts of Sheppey, the Island, as indeed it once was, being one of the three isles of Sheppey.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHIDE sheid

n. A long slip of wood; a plank; a thin board, etc. 1566 - "For a tall shyde and nayle for the same house, 1d." - Accounts of St. Dunstan's. Canterbury. (see also Shyde)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHIFT shift

vb. (1) To divide land into two or more equal parts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHIFT shift

n. (2) A division of land.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHIM shim

n. A horse-hoe, used for lightly tilling the land between the rows of peas, beans, hops, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHINGLE shing-l

n. A piece of seasoned oak about 12 inches long by 3 inches wide, quarter inch in thickness; used in covering buildings, and especially for church spires in parts of the country where wood was plentiful, as in the Weald of Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHINGLER

shing-lur

n. A man who puts on shingles; a wood-tiler. In the Parish Book which contains the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Biddenden, we find the following entries: - March, 1597, "To Abraham Stedman, for nayles for the shingler to use about the shingling of the church at Biddenden, at 4d. the hundred. . . 2s.8d. August, 1600, "To the shingler for 2000 shingles at 16s. the thousand. . . 32s.0d. To him for the laying of the two thousands . . . 12s.4d. July, 1603, "Item payde to Newman the shingler for 2000(?) of the shingles . . . £2.8s.0d. It may be noted that one of the Editors has before him a shinglers bill for repairing a church spire in the present year (1887), in which the following items will shew that the prices have "riz" considerably in 300 years:- 20 and three quarters lbs copper nails, at 1s.7d. . . .£1.12s.8d. 150 new shingles, at 1d. . . .£1.9s.2d. Time, 14 and a half days, at 4s., 12 and a half days, at 5s. . . £6.0s.6d.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHINING STICK

shei-ning stik

n. A thin peeled stick, formerly carried by farm labourers at statute fares, to shew that they sought work for the coming year. "He sed dere was a teejus fair Dat lasted for a wik; An all de ploughmen dat went dare Must car dair shining stick." - Dick and Sal, st. 8.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHINY-BUG

n. The glow-worm

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHIP

ship

n.pl. Sheep. The word sheep must have been pronounced in this way in Shakespeare's time, as we see from the following:- "Twenty to one, then, he is shipp'd already, And I have play'd the sheep (pronounced ship) in loving him." - Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act 1, Sc 1.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHIP-GATE

ship-gait

n. A sheep-gate or moveable hurdle in a fence.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHIRES

sheirz

n.pl. All parts of the worlds, except Kent, Sussex or Surrey. A person coming into Kent from any county beyond London, is said to "Come out of the sheeres;" or, if a person is spoken of as living in any other part of England, they say, "He is living down in the sheeres som' 'ere's." (see also Sheeres)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHIRE-WAY

sheir-wai

n. A bridle-way. (see also Sheer-way)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHOAL-IN

vb. To pick sides at cricket or any game. "After the match, they had a shoal-in among themselves."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHOAT shoa-t

n. A kneading trough. (see also Schoat, Scout)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHOAVE shoav

n. A kind of fork used to gather up oats when cut. (see also Shove)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHOCK shok

n. (1) A sheaf of corn. "I see that the wind has blowed down some shocks in that field of oats." (see also Cop (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHOCK

n. (2) A number of sheaves, when corn was tithed in kind then, and then every tenth shock belonged to the incumbent.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 14

SHOCKLED shokl-d

pp. Shrunk; shrivelled; wrinkled; puckered up; withered. "A face like a shrockled apple." (see also Shrockled)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHOE-MONEY

n. When strangers pass through the hop-garden their shoes are wiped with a bundle of hops, and they are expected to pay their footing, under penalty of being put into the basket. The money so collected is called shoe-money, and is spent on bread and cheese and ale, which are consumed on the ground the last day of hopping. The custom of wiping the shoes of passers-by is also practiced in the cherry orchards, in the neighbourhood of Faversham and Sittingbourne.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHOOLER shoo-lr

n. A beggar.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

- SHOOLING** shoo-ling
part. Begging. "To go shoolding."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHOOT** shoot
n. A young pig of the first year. (see also Sheat, Shut)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHOP-GOODS**
n.pl. Goods purchased at a shop, especially groceries.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHORE** shoar
n. A prop; a strut; a support. "M.E. schore - Icel. skorda, a prop; stay; especially under a boat. . . so called, because shorn or cut off of a suitable length."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHORN BUG** shorn-bug
n. The stag beetle. (see also Sharn bug)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHORT-WORK** shaut-wurk
n. Work in odd corners of fields which does not come in long straight furrows.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHOT** shot
n. A handful of hemp.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHOT-FARE** shot-fair
n. The mackerel season, which is the first of the two seasons of the home fishery. It commonly commences about the beginning of May, when the sowing of barley is ended.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHOT-NET** shot-net
n. A mackerel net.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHOTTEN

shot-n

adj. "The proprietor of the Folkestone hang told me that at the beginning of the season all the fish have roes; towards the end they are all shotten, i.e., they have no roes." - F.Buckland.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHOTVER-MEN

shot-vur-men

n.pl. The mackerel fishers at Dover; whose nets are called shot-nets. There is an old saying - "A north-east wind in May Makes the shotver-men a prey." The N.E. wind being considered favourable for fishing.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHOUL

shou-l

n. A shovel (not to be confounded with Shaul)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHOUN

shou-n

vb. Shone. "And glory shoun araöund."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHOVE

n. A hay-shove is a pitchfork for loading hay on a wagon. Perhaps shove means a shovel. - Example given to Maidstone Museum, March 1953. L.R.A.G. (see also Shoave)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 14

SHOWLE

shou-l

n. A wooden tub with sloping sides. The shaul was of two kinds, viz - (1) The kneading showle, used for kneading bread, generally made of oak, and standing on four legs, commonly seen in better class cottages. Of which we find mention in the Boteler Inventories - "Item in the bunting house one bunting hutch, two kneding showles, a meale tub with other lumber ther, prized at 6s. 8d." - Memorials of Eastry, p 226. And (2), the washing shaul, made of common wood, without legs. (see also Keeler (2), Shaul (2), Shaw (2), Shawl)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHOWS FOR

shoa-z fur

vb. It looks like. "It shows for rain."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

SHOY

shoi

adj. Weakly; shy of bearing; used of plants and trees.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 14

- SHRAPE** shraip
vb. To scold or rate a dog.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHREAP** shreep
vb. To chide; scold. (see also Shrip)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHRIP** shrip
vb. To chide ; scold. (see also Shreap)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHRIVE** shreiv
vb. To clear the small branches from the trunk of a tree. "Those elm-trees want shrivng."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHROCKLED** shrokl-d
pp. Shrunk; shrivelled; wrinkled; puckered up; withered. "A face like a shrockled apple."
(see also Shockled)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHRUGGLE** shrug-l
vb. To shrug the shoulders.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHUCK** shuk
vb. (2) To shell peas, beans, etc. (see also Huck (2))
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHUCK** shuk
vb. (3) To do things in a restless, hurried way, as, e.g., to shuck about. (see also Shuckle)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14
- SHUCK** shuk
n. (1) A husk or shell; as bean shucks, i.e. bean shells. It is sometimes used as a contemptuous expression, as, "A regular old shuck." (see also Huck (1), Hull (1))
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHUCKISH

shuk-ish

adj. Shifty; unreliable; uncertain; tricky. "Looks as though we be going to have a lot of this shuckish weather."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHUCKLE

shuk-l

vb. To shuffle along, or slink along, in walking. (see also Shuck (3))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHUNT

vb. To chide; reprove; reproach. "Do you hear how we are shent for keeping your greatness back?" - Coriolanus, Act 5, Sc.3. (see also Shent)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHUT

shut

n. (1) A young pig that has done sucking. (see also Sheet, Shoot)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHUT

shut

vb. (2) To do; to manage.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHUT-KNIFE

n. Pen-knife. A knife with one or more blades, that can be opened and shut, the blades opening out from a metal case, and closing or shutting down with the cutting edge safe in its own compartment. - Wealden and district. (also Shet-knife - Kentish Wealden Dialect, 1935, vol 1) (see also Stick-knife)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 88

SHUT-OF

shut-of

vb. To rid oneself of; to drive away. "I lay you wun't get shut-of him in a hurry."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHUT-OUT

shut-out

phr. Exceedingly cold. "You look quite shut-out."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHYDE

n. A long slip of wood; a plank; a thin board, etc. 1566 - "For a tall shyde and nayle for the same house, 1d." - Accounts of St. Dunstan's. Canterbury. (see also Shide)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SI

vb. See. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Zi)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

SICKEL-EARED

adj. Barley when ripe curves its ears, which is thus called.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 14

SICKLE sik-l

n. A curved hook for cutting corn. The sickle or wheat-hook (whit-uok) had a toothed blade, but as it became useless when the teeth broke away, the reaping -hook (rip-ing-uok), with a plain cutting edge, took its place, only to give way in its turn to the scythe, with a cradle on it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SIESIN see-zin

n. Yeast; barm. (see also Barm, God's Good, Sizzling)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SIEVE siv

n. A measure of cherries. containing a bushel, 56lbs. In West Kent, sieve and half-sieve are equivalent to a bushel and half-bushel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SIFTER sift-ur

n. A fire shovel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SIG sig

n. Urine.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SIGHT seit

A great number or quantity. "There was a sight of apples lying on the ground."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SIMPLE simp-l

adj. Silly; foolish; stupid; hard to understand. "Doän't be so simple, but come along dreckly minnit."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

- SIMSON** sim-sun
n. The common groundsel. Senecio vulgaris.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SIN** sin
adv. Since. "Knowing his voice, although not heard long sin." - Faerie Queen, b.6.111,44.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SINDER** sind-ur
vb. To settle or separate the lees or dregs of liquor.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SINDERS** sind-urz
adv. Asunder.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SIPID** sip-id
adj. Insipid. "I calls dis here claret wine terr'ble sipid stuff."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SISSLE** sis-l
vb. To hiss or splutter. "De old kettle sissles, 'twun't be long before 'tis tea-time, I reckon."
(see also Sissling)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SISSLING** sis-ling
vb. To hiss or splutter. "De old kettle sissles, 'twun't be long before 'tis tea-time, I reckon."
(see also Sissle)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SIVER** sei-vur
n. A boat load of whiting. - Folkestone.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SIZING** sei-zing
n. A game of cards, called "Jack running for sizing."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SIZZING

siz-ing

n. Yeast or barm; so called from the sound made by beer or ale working. (se also Barm, God's Good, Siesin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SKAD

skad

n. A small black plum, between a damson and a sloe; a bastard damson, which grows wild in the hedges. The taste of it is so very harsh that few, except children, can it eat it raw, nor even when boiled up with sugar. (see also Scad)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 13

SKARMISH

skaamish

n. A fight; row; bit of horse-play.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SKEER'D

skee-rd

adj. Frightened. "Dractly dere's ever so liddle bit of a skirmish he's reglur skeer-d, he is."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SKELE

n. Skill (Reason) Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Skele (K) = Skill (N) = Reason

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 15

SKENT

skent

vb. To look askant; to scowl.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SKEVALMEN

skev-ulmen

n.pl. From scuffle, a shovel. Men who cleaned out the creek at Faversham were so called in the town records of the seventeenth century.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SKILLET

skil-it

n. A stewpan or pipkin.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SKIP-JACK

skip-jak

n.pl. The sand-hopper. *Talitrus saltator*. - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SKIVER

skiv-ur

n. A skewer. In East Kent, in winter time, men come round, cut the long sharp thorns from the thorn bushes, then peel, bleach and dry them, and sell them to the butchers to use in affixing tickets to their meat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SKUT

skut

vb. To crouch down.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SKYANCE

n. (1) Originally a corruption of 'science'. a word first used as a make-shift word for 'a trade' or a persons profession.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 88

SKYANCE

n. (2) To be puzzled. - Chatham and district only.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 88

SKYANCE-ING

vb. To earn one's living in one of the petty dealer trades, such as dealing with rags, bones, bottles, rabbits, skins, cheap left-off clothing and second-hand furniture of little or no value. To use one's brains in getting a living out of, generally, waste products. - Chatham and district only.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 88

SKYANCER

n. A person getting a living from small dealing, and trading, mostly from waste materials. - Chatham and district only.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 88

SLAB

slab

n. A rough plank; the outside cut of a tree when sawn up.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLACK

slak

adj. Underdressed; underdone; insufficiently cooked; applied to meat not cooked enough, or bread insufficiently baked. "The bread is very slack today."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLAGGER

slag-ur

vb. To slacken speed; to walk lame; to limp. "An so we slagger'd den ya know, An gaap't an stared about; To see de houses all a row, An signs a-hanging out." - Dick and Sal, st 32.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SLAINT

slai-nt

vb. To miscarry; to give premature birth; to slip or drop a calf before the proper time. In Eastry it is pronounced slaint. (see also Slant)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SLANK

slangk

n. A slope or declivity.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SLANT

slan-t

vb. To miscarry; to give premature birth; to slip or drop a calf before the proper time. In Eastry it is pronounced slaint. (see also Slaint)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SLAPPY

slap-i

adj. Slippery through wet. The form sloppy, meaning wet but not slippery, is common everywhere.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SLATS

slat-s

n.pl. Thin; flat; unfilled pea-pods..

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SLAY-WATTLE

slai-wat-l

n. A hurdle made of narrow boards.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SLAY-WORM

n. The slow-worm. An English lizard, that now only has the rudiments of legs, and possessing a tail that can be shed at will when in danger of being captured by a hold upon its rearmost parts. (see also Slorry, Sloy-worm)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 88

SLEEPER

n. A dormouse.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 15

SLORRY slor-r'i

n. A slow-worm, or a blind worm. (see also Slay-worm, Sloy-worm)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLOSH slosh

n. Dirty water; a muddy wash; liquid mud. They are both formed from the sound, hence slosh represents rather "a muddy wash," which makes the louder noise when splashed about, and slush, "liquid mud," which makes a duller sound. (see also Slush)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLOY-WORM sloi-wurm

n. A slow-worm. *Anguis fragilis*. (see also Slay-worm, Slorry)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLUB slub

n. A slimy wash; liquid mud. Lord Hale, in his work, *De Jure Maris et Brachiorum Ejusdem*, pt 1. ch 7, alludes to "The jus alluvionis, which is an increase of land by the projection of the sea, casting and adding sand and slub to the adjoining land whereby it is increased, and for the most part by insensible degrees."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLUMMICKY

adj. A slummicky woman is a slovenly, down-at-heel person. - West Kent. L.R.A.G., Woolwich, Fred Cooper, Gravesend.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SLURRY slur-r'i

n. Wet, sloppy mud.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLUSH slush

n. Dirty water; a muddy wash; liquid mud. They are both formed from the sound, hence slosh represents rather "a muddy wash," which makes the louder noise when splashed about, and slush, "liquid mud," which makes a duller sound. (see also Slosh)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLUTHERS sluth-urz

n.pl. Jelly fish (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Millers-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Slutters, Stingers, Water-galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SLUTTERS

slut-urz

n.pl. Jelly fish. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Millers-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Stingers, Water-galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMAAMER

smaa-mur

n. A knock.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMACK-SMOOTH

smak-smooth

adv. Flat; smooth; level with the ground. "The old squire had the shaw cut down smack-smooth."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMART

adj. Considerable. "I reckon it'll cost him a smart penny before he's done."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMICKERY

smik-ur'i

adj. Uneven; said of a thread when it is spun.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMIRK

smurk

vb. To get the creases out of linen, that it may be more easily folded up. "Oh! give it a smirking, and you'll get it smooth."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMITHERS

smidh-urz

n.pl. Shivers, or splinters.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMOULT

smoa-lt

adj. Hot; sultry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SMUG

smug

vb. To steal.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNAG

snag, snaig, sneg - East Kent

n. A name applied to all the common species of garden-snails, but especially to the *Helix aspersa*. (Anglo-Saxon *snaeg-el*; snag is a variant of snake, a creeping thing). In West Kent the word is applied to a slug, whilst snails are called shell-snags.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNAGGLE

snag-l

vb. To hack, or carve meat badly; to nibble.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNATAGOG

snat-ugog

n. A yewberry. (see also Snodgog, Snottygobs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNEAD

sneed

n.. The long handle or bat of a scythe. - West Kent. The family of Sneyd, in Staffordshire, bear a scythe in their arms.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNIGGER

snig-ur

vb. To cut roughly, or unevenly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNIRK

snurk

vb. To dry; wither. "You had better carry your hay or it will all be snirked up, sure as you're alive."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNIRKING

snurk-in

n. Anything withered. "As dry as a snirking."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SNITCH

vb. To snitch something is to steal it. - L R A G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SNITCHED

adj. Cold.- Nicky Newbury 1973.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SNOB

snob

n. A cobbler. By no means a term of contempt.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SNODEN

n.pl. Pieces. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

SNODGOG

snod-gog

n. A snodberry, or yewberry; just as a goosegog is a gooseberry. (see also Snatagog, Snottygobs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SNOODS

snoodz, snuodz

n.pl. Fishing lines. The lines laid for ness-congers are seventy-five fathoms long, and on each line are attached, at right angles, other similar lines called the snoods; twenty-three snoods to each line, each snood nine feet long. - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SNOTTYGOBS

n.pl. Yew berries. - information from Gertie Scott, who used the words at Barham Abbey in her youth. (see also Snatagog, Snodgog)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 15

SNYING

snei-ing

adj. Bent; twisted; curved. This word is generally applied to timber.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SO

soa-

interj. of correction or assent. Thus it is used in the way of correction, "Open the door, the window so," i.e., open the door, I mean the window. It is also used for assent, e.g. "Would you like a drink?" "I would so."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SOB

sob

vb. To soak, or wet thoroughly. "The cloth what we used to wipe up the rain what come in under the door is all sobbed with the wet."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SOCK

sok

n. (1) A pet brought up by hand; a shy child that clings to its nurse, and loves to be fondled.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SOCK

sok

vb. (2) To shroud or wrap a corpse in grave-clothes; to sew a body in a winding sheet. 1591 - "Paid for a sheet to sock a poor woman that died at Byneons, 1s 6d." - Records of Faversham. 1643 - "Bought 2 ells of canvass to sock Margaret Abby in, 2s 6d " 1668 - "For Dorothy Blanchet's funeral, for laying her forth and socking, 8s 0d" - Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury. (see also Sork)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOCK

vb. (3) To hit. - West Kent & London. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SOCK

vb. (5) To prepare a person for burial . "Item paid to the Widow Prower for to help sork him6d". - Hoo All Hallows Overseers Book sub 1679 in Hammond 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 124. (see also Sork)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SOCK

n. (4) A hit. "A sock on the jaw." - West Kent & London. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page

SOCK-LAMB

sok-lam

n. (1) A pet-lamb brought up by hand. (see also Cade-lamb, Hob-lamb)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOCK-LAMB

n. (2) A lamb that has been brought us from birth by bottle and hand fed. -Wealden and district. (see also Hob-lamb)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 89

SOCKLE

sok-l

vb. To suckle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOFT

adj. Half-witted, hence "a softy". - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SOIL

soi-l

vb. (2) To scour or purge. The use of green meat as a purge gives rise to this old East Kent saying - "King Grin (i.e., green), Better than all medicin'."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SOIL

soi-l

n. (1) Filth and dirt in corn; as the seeds of several kinds of weeds and the like.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SOLE

soal

n. A pond, or pool of water. Lewis says, "A dirty pond of standing water;" and this it probably was in its original significance, being derived from Anglo-Saxon sol, mud, mire (whence E. vb. sully), allied to the Danish word söl, and the German suhle, mire. It enters into the name of several little places where ponds exist, e.g., Barnsole, Buttsole, Maidensole, Solestreet, etc. The Will of Jno, Franklyn, Rector of Ickham, describes property as being "Besyde the wateringe sole in thend (i.e., the end) of Yckhame-streete."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SOLIN

solin

n. A Domesday measure of land which occurs only in that part of the Domesday Record which relates to Kent. It is supposed to contain the same quantity of land as a carucate. This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was a measure of land in the reign of the Confessor; the carucate, that to which it was reduced in the Conqueror's new standard. From Anglo-Saxon sulk, a plough. "The Archbishop himself holds Eastry. It was taxed at seven sulings." - Domesday Book. (see also Suling, Sulling, Swilling-land)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SOME-ONE-TIME

adv. Now and then. "'Taint very often as I goos to Feversham, or Lunnon, or any such place, but some-one-time I goos when I be forced to it."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SOME'RS

sum-urz

adj. Somewheres, for somewhere. "Direckly ye be back-turned, he'll be off some'rs or 'nother."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SONNIE

sun-i

n. A kindly appellative for any boy. "Come along sonnie, you and me 'll pick up them tatars now 'tis fine and dry."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SORK

vb. To prepare a person for burial . "Item paid to the Widow Prower for to help sork him6d"- (Hoo All Hallows Overseers Book sub 1679 in Hammond 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 124. (see also Sock (2) & (5)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SOSS

sos

n. (1) A mess. If anyone mixes several slops, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, "He makes a soss."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOSS

sos

vb. (2) To mix slops, or pour tea backwards and forwards between the cup and the saucer. "When we stopped at staashun, dere warn't but three minutes to spare, but howsumdever, my missus she was forced to have a cup o' tea, she was, and she sossed it too and thro middlin', I can tell ye, for she was bound to swaller it somehows." (see also Sossel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOSSEL

sos'ul

vb. To mix slops, or pour tea backwards and forwards between the cup and the saucer. "When we stopped at staashun, dere warn't but three minutes to spare, but howsumdever, my missus she was forced to have a cup o' tea, she was, and she sossed it too and thro middlin', I can tell ye, for she was bound to swaller it somehows." (see also Soss (2)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOTLY

sot-li

adv. Softly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOW BREAD

sou-bred

n. The sowthistle, or milkthistle. *Sonchus oleraceus*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SOWSE-TUB

sous-tub

n. A tub for pickling meat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPADDLE

spad-l

vb. To make a dirt or litter; to shuffle in walking.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPALT

spau-lt, spolt

adj. Heedless; impudent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPALTER

spolt-ur

vb. To split up and break away, as the underside of a branch when it is partially sawn or cut through, and then allowed to come down by its own weight. (see also Bret (2), Spolt)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPAN

span

vb. To fether a horse,

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPANDLE

spand-l

vb. To leave marks of wet feet on the floor like a dog. The Sussex word is spaniel.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPANISH

span-ish

n. Liquorice. "I took some Spanish, but my cough is still terrible bad, surely."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPANNER

span-ur

n. A wrench; a screw-nut. "Hav' ye sin my spanner anywheres about?" "Yis, I seed it in the barn jest now."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPARR

spar'

n. The common house-sparrow; as, arr for arrow; barr for barrow. "Who killed cock-robin? I said the sparr, With my bow and arr." (see also Chums, Chummies)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPARTICLES

n.pl. Spectacles; Eye-glasses, "They be a moity foine payer o' sparticles, ye be a-wearing, mate!" - Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 89

SPAT

spat

n. A knock; a blow. "He ain't no ways a bad boy; if you gives him a middlin' spat otherwhile, he'll do very well."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPATS

spats

n.pl. Gaiters, as though worn to prevent the spattering of mud.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPEAN

speen

n. The teat of an animal; the tooth or spike of a fork or prong. (see also Speen)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPEAR

spee-r

n. (1) A blade of grass, or fresh young shoot or sprout of any kind.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPEAR

spee-r

vb. (2) To sprout. "The acorns are beginning to spear." (see also Brut)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPEAR

spee-r

vb. (3) To remove the growing shoots of potatoes. "Mas' Chuck's, he ain't got such a terr'ble good sample ot tatur's as common; by what I can see, 'twill take him more time to spear 'em dan what 'twill to dig 'em up." (see also Brut (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPEARK

n. Spark. Dissyllabic pronounciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

SPEARKEN

n.pl. Sparks. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

SPECK

spek

n. The iron tip or toe of a workman's boot.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPEEN

spee-n

n. The teat of an animal; the tooth or spike of a fork or prong. (see also Spean)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 15

SPEER-WORTY

spee-rwurt-i

adj. The liver of a rotten sheep when it is full of white knots, is said to be speer-worty. There is a herb called speer-wort (*Rangniculus lingua*, great spear-wort; *R.flammula*, lesser spear-wort), which is supposed to produce this disorder of the liver, and from thence it has its name.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPILE

n. The upright pointed piece of wood in fencing nailed to the cross-piece. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SPILLED

spil-d

pp. Spoilt. And so the proverb, "Better one house filled than two spill'd."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPILT

spil-t

vb. Spoilt. "I are goin' to git a new hat; this fell into a pail of fleet-milk that I was giving to the hogs and it got spilt." - Sittingbourne.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPINDLE

spin-dl

n. The piece of iron which supports the wreest (or rest) of a turn-wreest plough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPINDLY

adj. Weakly; spindleshanks

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15

SPIT

spit

n. (2) The depth of soil turned up by a spade or other tool in digging. "The mound is so shallow that it is scarce a spit deep."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPIT

spit

n. (1) A double or counterpart. "He's the very spit of his brother."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPITS

spit-s

n.pl. Pieces of pine-wood, about the length and thickness of a common walking-stick, on which herrings are dried.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

- SPLASH** splash
 vb. To make a hedge by nearly severing the live wood at the bottom, and then interweaving it between the stakes; it shoots out in the spring and makes a thick fence.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPLUT** splut
 vb. Past of split. "It was splut when I seed it."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPLUTHER** spludh-ur
 vb. To splutter.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPOLT** spol-t
 vb. To break. "A terr'ble gurt limb spolted off that old tree furder een da laäne las' night."
 (see also Bret (2), Spalter)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPONDULICKS**
 n. Money - West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1920's.
 Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 15
- SPONG** spong
 vb. To sew; to mend. "Come here and let me spong that slit in your gaberdin."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPONSIBLE.** spons-ibl
 adj. Responsible; reliable.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPOTTY** spoti
 adj. Here and there in places; uneven; scattered; uncertain; variable. Said of a thin crop.
 "The beans look middlin' spotty, this year."
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPRAT-LOON** sprat-loon
 n. The red-throated diver; a bird common on the Kentish salt waters. - North Kent.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

- SPRAY-FOOT** sprai-fuot
 adj. Splay foot. (see also Spry-foot)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPREAD-BAT** spred-bat
 n. The bat or stick used for keeping the traces of a plough-horse apart. (see also Billet, Gig)
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPRING**
 n. A young wood; the undergrowth of wood from two to four years old.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPRING-SHAW** spring-shau
 n. A strip of the young undergrowth of wood, from two to three rods wide.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPROCKET** sprok-it
 n. A projecting piece often put on at the bottom or foot of a rafter to throw water off. 1536.-
 "Payed for makyng sproketts and a grunsyll at Arnoldis. . . 2d." - MS. Account , St John's
 Hospital, Canterbury.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPROG** sprog
 n. A forked sprig of a tree. - Sittingbourne.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPROLLUCKS** sprol-uks
 n. One who sprawls out his feet.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPRONKY** spronk-i
 adj. Having many roots.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15
- SPRY** spre
 n. (1) A broom for sweeping the barn-floor; formerley used in the threshing of corn. Allied
 to sprig.
 A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPRY spreɪ
adj. (2) Smart; brisk; quick.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPRY-FOOT spreɪ-fuot
adj. Splay foot. (see also Spray -foot)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPRY-WOOD spreɪ-wuod
n. Small wood; spray wood.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPUD spud
n. (1) A garden tool for getting up weeds.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPUD spud
vb. (2) To get up weeds with a spud.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SPUR-FISH spur-fɪʃ
n. The pike dog-fish. *Spinax acanthias*. - Folkestone.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 15

SQUAB skwɒb
n. (1) A pillow; a cushion; especially the long under-cushion of a sofa. Lewis, p 158, in his account of the way in which Mrs Sarah Petit laid out £146 towards the ornamenting of the parish church of St John Baptist, Thanet, mentions, "Cushions or squabs to kneel on, £5. 8s. 0d."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUAB skwɒb
n. (2) An unfledged sparrow.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUASHER
n. Swastika. - Noted only in the village of Leeds, near Maidstone.
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 89

SQUASHER-MARK

n. Swastika mark, or symbol. "Now that there cat o' our'n be a mighty pretty one: it do have a squasher-mark all over it!" - Noted only in the village of Leeds near Maidstone.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 89

SQUASHLE skwosh-l

vb. To make a splashing noise. "It was so wet, my feet squashed in my shoes."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUAT skwot

vb. (1) a) To make flat; b) To put a stone or piece of wood under the wheel of a carriage, to prevent its moving.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUAT skwot

n. (2) A wedge placed under a carriage-wheel to prevent its moving.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUATTED skwot-id

pp. Splashed with mire or dirt.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUAYER

adj. Square. "That box don't look squayer to me!" - parts of the Weald only.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 89

SQUIB skwib

n. (2) Cuttle-fish; so called because it squirts sepia. *Sepia officinalis*. (See Inksqper, Man-sucker, Squib (1), Tortoise)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUIB skwib

n. (1) A squirt; a syringe. "He stood back of the tree and skeeted water at me caterwise with a squib."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SQUIRREL-HUNTING

n. A rough sport, in which people used formerly to assemble on St. Andrew's Day (30th November), and under pretence of hunting squirrels, commit a good deal of poaching. It is now discontinued.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SSEDE

n. Shade. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

SSEL

vb. Shall. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

SSEP

n. Shape. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

STABLEN

n.pl.Stables. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

STADDLE

stad-l

n. A building of timber standing on legs or steddles, to raise it out of the mud. Poor dwellings of this kind were formerly common enough in small fishing towns, such as Queensborough. The word occurs repeatedly in the Queensborough Records of the time of Queen Elizabeth, as for instance, "De viginti sex domibus que vulgariter vocantur, the old staddedes, or six and twentie houses." Staddle is now used only for the support of a stack of corn. It is a drivative of the common word stead. Anglo-Saxon stéde, Icel. stadr, a stead, place; and Anglo-Saxon stathol, a foundation, Icel. stöðull, a shed. Stead can still be traced in Lynsted, Frinsted, Wrinsted, Bearsted, and other names of places in Kent, and in such surnames as Bensted, Maxted, etc. (see also Steddle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STADEL

n. The step of a ladder. (see also Stale, Stales, Stath)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STALDER

stau-ldur

n. A stillen or frame to put barrels on. (see also Stillen)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STALE

stail

vb. To put stales or rungs into a ladder. 1493 - "Item payde to John Robart for stalyng of the ladders of the church, 20d." - Accounts of Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. (see also Stadel, Stales, Stath)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STALES

stailz

n.pl. The staves, or risings of a ladder, or the staves of a rack in a stable. From Anglo-Saxon, stoel, stel, a stalk, stem, handle. Allied to still, and stall; the stale being that by which the foot is kept firm. (see also Stadel, Stale, Stath)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STALKER

stau-kur

n. A crab-pot, or trap made of hoops and nets. - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STAMMEL

adj. The name given to a kind of woollen cloth of a red colour. "Item paied to George Hutchenson, for a yard and a half of stammel cloth to make her a petticoate, at 10s 6d. the yard, 15s.9d." - Sandwich Book of orphans. (see also Stanmel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STAND

stand

vb. To stop; to be hindered. "We don't stand for weather."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STANMEL

adj. The name given to a kind of woollen cloth of a red colour. "Item paied to George Hutchenson, for a yard and a half of stanmel cloth to make her a petticoate, at 10s 6d. the yard, 15s.9d." - Sandwich Book of orphans. (see also Stammel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STARF TAKE YOU

interj.phr. An imprecation in Kent, from Anglo-Saxon steorfa (a plague). "What a starf be ye got at now?" is also another use of the same word.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

START

staat

n. A proceeding; a business; a set-out. "This's a rum start, I reckon."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STARVE-NAKED

staav-nai-kid

adj. Stark naked. Starved in Kent, sometimes means extremely cold, as well as extremely hungry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STATH

stath

n. A step of a ladder. (see also Stadel, Stale Stales)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STAUNCH

stau-nsh

vb. To walk clumsily and heavily.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STAYERS

n.pl. Stairs. "Now off you go up the stayers, and into bed!" - Parts of the Weald only.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 90

STEADY

sted-i

adv.&adj. Slow. "I can git along middlin' well, if I go steady."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STEAN

steen

vb. To line, or pave with bricks or stones. Hence the name of the Steyne at Folkestone and at Brighton. In Faversham Churchyard we read, "In this steened grave rest the mortal remains, etc." (see also Steene)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STECH

n. Stick. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Stech (K) = Stick (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 15

STEDDLE

sted-l

n. A frame on which to stand anything, e.g., a bedsteddle, i.e., a bedstead; especially a framework for supporting corn stacks. "Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, one fayer standing bedsteddle," "Item in the chamber over the bunting house, two boarded bedsteddles." - Boteler Inventory in Memorials of Eastry, p 224,225. (see also Bedsteddle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STEELLY

adj. Stiff, unkind working, ground.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 16

STEENE

vb. To line, or pave with bricks or stones. Hence the name of the Steyne at Folkestone and at Brighton. In Faversham Churchyard we read, "In this steened grave rest the mortal remains, etc." (see also Stean)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STEEP steep

vb. To make anything slope. To steep a stack, is to make the sides smooth and even, and to slope it up to the point of the roof.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STENG

vb. Sting. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Steng (K) = Sting (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

STENT sten-t

n. A word used by the oyster dredgers in North Kent, to denote that amount or number of oysters, fixed by the rules of their association, which they may dredge in one day. This quantity, or number, is much less than it would be possible to get up; hence, stent is probably formed from stint, and means, a restricted amount.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STERREN

n.pl. Stars. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

STEVE

n. Staff. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

STICK-KNIFE

n. A knife with a single blade rigidly fixed into a handle; a dagger or dagger-type knife; a sharp-pointed carving knife; a knife used by old-time pig-killers for 'sticking' or killing pigs - sometimes called 'a pig-sticker'. - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Shut-knife)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 90

STILLEN stil-in

n. A stand for a cask, barrel, or washing-tub. (see also Stalder)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STILT

stil-t

n. A crutch. In 1668 we find the following entry: "For a paire of stilts for the tanner, 3d." - Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STINGERS

sting-ur

n. A jelly-fish. - Dover. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Water-Galls)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STINK-ALIVE

stink-uiei-v

n. The whiting pout; so called because it soon becomes unfit to eat after being caught. - Folkestone.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STIPERS

stei-purs

n.pl. The four poles at the sides of a bobbin-tug, which stand up two on each side, and keep the bobbins in their place. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STIVER

n. (2) A halfpenny. - Maidstone. Fred Amies. L.R.A.G. 1977.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 16

STIVER

stiv-ur

vb. (1) To flutter; to stagger; to struggle along. "An so we stivered right across, An went up by a mason's." - Dick and Sal, st 50.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STOACH

vb. To trample about in mud. "Don't stoach in that there muddy patch, you naughty boy! Look at the state of your boots!" Wealden and Ashford district. (see also Poach, Stoch, Stotch)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 89

STOCH

stoch

vb. To work about in the mud and dirt; said of cattle treading the ground when it is wet. "He's always stochin' about one plaäce or t'other from mornin' to night." (see also Poach, Stoach, Stotch)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STOCK stok

n. (1) Cattle of all sorts.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOCK stok

n. (2) The udder of a cow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOCK stok

n. (3) A trough; a stoup; usually in composition, as a holy water-stock; a brine-stock; a pig-stock. Probably so called because it was originally made by hollowing out the stock of a tree. "For a stock of brass for the holy water, 7s.0d" - Fuller's History of Waltham Abbey, p 17. "Item in the milke-houss, one brine-stock, etc." - Boteler Inventories.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOCK stok

n. (4) The back of the fireplace. And since this is generally black with soot, hence the phrase, "Black as a stock." is a very common one.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOCK-BOW stok-boa

n. The cross-bow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOCK-LOG stok-log

n. The larger piece of wood which is laid behind the rest on a wood fire to form a blacking for it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STODGER stoj-ur

n. A sturdy fellow able to get about in all sorts of weather.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STODGY stoj-i

adj. Thick; glutinous; muddy. "The church path's got middlin' stodgy."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOLDRED stoa-ldurd

n. Stealth. 1657 - "Some little corn by stoldred brought to town." - Billingsley's Brady-martyrologia, p 107.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOLT

stoalt

adj. Brisk and hearty; stout (Anglo-Saxon stolt, firm). This is a word in common use among poultry keepers. "This here lot of ducks was doin' onaccountable bad at first going off, but now they'm got quite stolt."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STONCHE

vb. Staunch. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has brond, hond, lond, for brand, hand, and land.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

STONDE

vb. Stand The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has brond, hond, lond, for brand, hand, and land.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 13

STONE

stoan

n. A weight of eight pounds.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STONE-FRUIT

n. Plums, peaches, cherries, etc. Fruit is classed as - Hard fruit, apple and pears. Stone-fruit, as above, and Low-fruit, gooseberries, currants, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STONE-REACH

n. A portion of stony field, where the stones for a considerable distance lie very much thicker than in any other part. These stone-reaches are fast disappearing in East Kent; the stones have been so thoroughly gathered off the fields, that stones for road purposes are scarce, and have risen considerably in price during the last twenty years.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STOP FARTING ABOUT

phr. Stop mucking about; stop fooling about. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 53

STOTCH

stoch

vb. To tread wet land into holes. (see also Poach, Stoach, Stoch)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STOUNDED

adj. Astonished.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOVE stoa-v

vb. To dry in an oven. (see also Stow)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOW stoa

vb. To dry in an oven. (see also Stove)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STOW-BOATING stoa-but-in

vb. Dredging up stone at sea for making Roman cement.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRAIGHT strait

adj. Grave; serious; solemn; shocked; often used in phrase, "To look straight," i.e., to look grave and shocked. "He looked purty straight over it, I can tell ye."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRAMMERY stram-urly

adj. Awkwardly; ungainly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRANDS

n.pl. The dry bents of grass run to seed.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRANG

adj. Strong. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

STRAY strai

n. A winding creek.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STREPE

n. Strip. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Strepe (K) = Strip (N)
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

STRICKLE

strik-l

n. A striker, with which the heaped-up measure is struck off and made even. The measure thus evened by the strickle is called race measure, i.e. razed measure. (see also Strike (1))
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRIG

strig

n. (1) The footstalk of any flower or fruit, as the strigs of currants, gooseberries, etc.; the string of a button.. "Now doän't 'ee put the cherry-strig in's mouth."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRIG

vb. (2) To take the fruit off the stalk or strig; as to strig currants, gooseberries, etc. "Will you help me strig these currants?"
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRIKE

streik

n. (1) A striker, with which the heaped-up measure is struck off and made even. The measure thus evened by the strickle is called race measure, i.e. razed measure. (see also Strickle)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRIKE

streik

n. (2) "To strike a bucket," is to draw a full bucket towards the side of the well as it hangs by the chain of the windlass, and land it safely on the well-side.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRIKE

streik

vb. (3) To melt down, to re-cast, and so make smooth (as of wax). One sense of strike, is to stroke; to make smooth. 1485 - "Item for strykyng of the pascall and the font taper, 2s. 3d." - Churchwardens' Accounts, St Dunstan's. Canterbury.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRIKE-BAULK

streik-bauk

vb. To plough one furrow and leave another.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

STRIKING-PLOUGH

n. A sort of plough used in some parts of Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STRIP-SHIRT

strip-shur't

adv. In shirt sleeves. A man is said to be working strip-shirt when he had his coat and waistcoat off.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STROKE-BIAS

stroak-bei-us

n. An old sport peculiar to Kent, and especially the eastern part of the county; it consists of trials of speed between members of two or more villages, and from the description of it given in Brome's Travels over England (1700), it appears to have borne some resemblance to the game of prisoners' base. (see also Match-Running, Match-a-running)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STROOCH

stroo-ch

vb. To drag the feet along the ground in walking. "Now then! how long be ye goin' to be? D'ye think the train'll wait for ye? stroochin' along!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUB

stub

n. (1) The stump of a tree or plant. "Ye'll find a pretty many stubs about when ye gets into de wood. Ye must look where ye be goin'."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUB

stub

vb. (2) To grub up; used of taking up the stubble from a field, or of getting up the roots of a tree from the ground.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUD

stud

n. (2) The name given to a row of small trees cut off about two feet from the ground and left to sprout so as to form a boundary line.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUD

stud

n. (1) A stop; a prop; a support. The feet on which a trug-basket stands are called stubs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STULPE

stuolp

n. A post; especially a short stout post put down to mark a boundary. Sometimes also spelt stoop and stolpe. 1569 - "2 greate talle shydes for stulpes, 4d." - Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUNT

stunt

adj. Sullen; dogged; obstinate.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUNTED

adj. Badly or not fully grown, used of both plants and animals.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 16

STUPEN

stup-in

n. A stew-pan or skillet. (see also Stuppin, Stuppnet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUPPIN

stup-in

n. A stew-pan or skillet. (see also Stupen, Stuppnet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STUPPNET

stup-nit

n. A stew-pan or skillet. In Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 226, amongst other kitchen furniture, we find, "Fower stuppnetts, five brass candlesticks, five spitts, etc." In the Sandwich Book of Orphans, it is spelled stugpenet. "Item, Received for a brass stugpenet, 2s 0d." (see also Stuppin, Stupen)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

STURM

sturm

adj. Stern; morose.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SUILLAGE

swil-ij

n. Muck; dung; sewage; dirty water. 1630 - "To the Prior and his sonne for caryinge out the duste and sullage out of Sr. (Sister) Pett's house. . . .6d." - MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Sullage)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SULING seu-ling

n. A Domesday measure of land which occurs only in that part of the Domesday Record which relates to Kent. It is supposed to contain the same quantity of land as a carucate. This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was a measure of land in the reign of the Confessor; the carucate, that to which it was reduced in the Conqueror's new standard. From Anglo-Saxon sulk, a plough. "The Archbishop himself holds Eastry. It was taxed at seven sulings." - Domesday Book. (see also Sulling, Solin, Swilling-land)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SULLAGE sul-ij

n. Muck; dung; sewage; dirty water. 1630 - "To the Prior and his sonne for caryinge out the duste and sullage out of Sr. (Sister) Pett's house. . . .6d." - MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Suillage)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SULLING sul-ing

n. A Domesday measure of land which occurs only in that part of the Domesday Record which relates to Kent. It is supposed to contain the same quantity of land as a carucate. This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was a measure of land in the reign of the Confessor; the carucate, that to which it was reduced in the Conqueror's new standard. From Anglo-Saxon sulk, a plough. "The Archbishop himself holds Eastry. It was taxed at seven sulings." - Domesday Book. (see also Suling, Solin, Swilling-land)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUM sum

vb. To reckon; to cast up accounts; to learn arithmetic. So the French sommer.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUMMER-LAND sum-r-land

n. Ground that lies fallow all the summer.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUMMUT sum-ut

n. Something.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUMP sum-p

n. A small cove; a muddy shallow. The Upper and Lower Sump in Faversham Creek, are small coves near its mouth where fishing vessels can anchor. The word is the same as swamp.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUNDAYS AND WORKY-D

phr. i.e., all his time; altogether. A phrase used when a man's whole time is taken up by any necessary duties. "Sundays or worky-days is all one to him." (see also Worky-days)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUN-DOG sun-dog

n. A halo round the sun; seen when the air is very moist; generally supposed to foretell the approach of rain. (see also Sun-hound).

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUN-HOUND

n. A halo round the sun; seen when the air is very moist; generally supposed to foretell the approach of rain. (see also Sun-dog)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SUPM sup-m

n. Something. "I sed ta her 'what books dere be, Dare's supm ta be sin;' Den she turn'd round and sed to me, 'Suppose we do go in,' "- Dick and Sal, st 55.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SURELYE sheu-rlei

adv. Surely. "Well,that ain't you, is it? Surelye!"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWALLOWS swal-oaz

n.pl. Places where a stream enters the earth and runs underground for a space, were formerly so called in the parish of Bishopsbourne.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWAP swop

n. (2) An implement used for reaping peas, consisting of part of a scythe fastened to the end of a long handle. (see also Swap-hook)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWAP swop

vb. (1) To reap with a swap-hook.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWAP-HOOK swop-huok

n. An implement used for reaping peas, consisting of part of a scythe fastened to the end of a long handle. (see also Swap)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWART swaurt

adj. Of a dark colour. Anglo-Saxon sweart. "The wheat looks very swarth." (see also Swarth)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWARTH swau-rth

n. (2) A row of grass or corn, as it is laid on the ground by the mowers. "And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge, Fall down before him like the mower's swath." - Shakespeare - Troilus and Cressida, Act 5, Sc. 5. (see also Swath, Sweath)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWARTH swaurth

adj. (1) Of a dark colour. Anglo-Saxon sweart. "The wheat looks very swarth." (see also Swart)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWARVE swor-v

vb. To fill up; to be choked with sediment. When the channel of a river or a ditch becomes choked up with any sediment deposited by the water running into it, it is said to swarve up.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWATCH swoch

n. (1) A channel, or water passage, such as that between the Goodwin Sands. "As to the Goodwin, it is by much the largest of them all, and is divided into two parts, though the channel or swatch betwixt them is not navigable, except by small boats." - Lewis, p 170.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWATCH swoch

n. (2) A wand.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWATCHEL swoch-l

vb. To beat with a swatch or wand.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWATH swau-th

n. A row of grass or corn, as it is laid on the ground by the mowers. "And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge, Fall down before him like the mower's swath." - Shakespeare - Troilus and Cressida, Act 5, Sc. 5. (see also Swarth, Sweath)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWAY

swai

n. To carry the sway, is to excel in anything; to be the best man. "No matter what 'twas, mowin', or rippin', or crickut, or anything, 'twas all the same, I always carried the sway, time I was a young chap."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWAYER

vb. Swear; to use bad language. "For a young'un 'ee do swayer something awful; parson or school gaffer should be warned about 'ee!" - parts of the Weald only.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 90

SWEAL

sweel

vb. To singe a pig.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWEATH

swee-th

n. A row of grass or corn, as it is laid on the ground by the mowers. "And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge, Fall down before him like the mower's swath." - Shakespeare - Troilus and Cressida, Act 5, Sc. 5. (see also Swath, Swarth)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWEEPS

sweep-s

n.pl. The sails of a windmill. (see also Swips, Swifts)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWEET-LIQUOR

sweet-lik-r

n. Wort; new beer unfermented, or in the process of fermentation. (see also Sweet-wort)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWEET-WORT

n. Wort; new beer unfermented, or in the process of fermentation. (see also Sweet-liquor)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWELKED

pp. Overcome by excessive heat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWELTRY

adj. Sultry; excessively close and hoy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 16

SWIFTS

swift-s

n.pl. The arms, or sails of a windmill. (see also Sweeps, Swips)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWILLING-LAND

n. A plough land. (see also Solin, Suling, Sulling)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWIMEY

adj. Giddy or near fainting.- Fred Amie's grandfather. L.R.A.G. 1977. (see also Swimmy, Swimmy-headed, Swimy (2))

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 16

SWIMMY

swim-i

adj. Giddy; dizzy; faint. (Anglo-Saxon swima, a swoon; swimming in the head.) "I kep' on a lookin' at de swifts a gooin' raound and raound till it made me feel quite swimy, it did." (see also Swimey, Swimy (2), Swimmy-headed)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWIMMY-HEADED

swim-i-hed-id

adj. Giddy; dizzy; faint. (Anglo-Saxon swima, a swoon; swimming in the head.) "I kep' on a lookin' at de swifts a gooin' raound and raound till it made me feel quite swimy, it did." (see also Swimey, Swimy (2), Swimmy)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWIMY

swei-mi

adj. (1) Giddy; dizzy; faint. (Anglo-Saxon swima, a swoon; swimming in the head.) "I kep' on a lookin' at de swifts a gooin' raound and raound till it made me feel quite swimy, it did." (see also Swimmy, Swimmy-headed)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

SWIMY

adj. (2) Giddy or near fainting. - Fred Amie's grandfather. L.R.A.G. 1977. (see also Swimey, Swimmy, Swimmey-headed)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 16

SWINGEL

swinj-ul

n. The upper part of the flail which swings to and fro and beats the corn out of the ear. (Anglo-Saxon swingel, a beater.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16

- SWIPS** swip-s
n.pl. The sails of a windmill. (see also Sweeps, Swifts)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16
- SWISH-ALONG** swish-ulong'
vb. To move with great quickness.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16
- SWOT** swot
n. Soot.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 16
- TAANT** taa-nt, taa-unt
adj. Out of proportion; very high or tall. This is a nautical word, usually applied to the masts of a ship.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17
- TACK** tak
n. An unpleasant taste.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17
- TAFFETY** taf-iti
adj. Squeamish; dainty; particular about food. - East Kent.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17
- TAG** tag
n. Tagge, a sheep of the first year. (see also Teg)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17
- TAKE** taik
vb. A redundant use is often made of this word, as "He'd better by half take and get married." - East Kent.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17
- TALLY** tal-i
n. A stick, on which the number of bushels picked by the hop-picker is reckoned, and noted by means of a notch cut in it by the tallyman.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TALLYMAN

tal-imun

n. The man who takes the tallies, notches them, and so keeps account of the number of bushels picked by the hop-pickers.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TAMSIN

tam-zin

n. A little clothes' horse, or frame, to stand before a fire to warm a shirt or a shift, or child's linen. Tamsen, Thomasin, Thomasine, is a woman's name, and is here used as though the "horse" did the work of the servant of that name, For the same reason it is otherwise called a maid, or maiden. It is not only called Tamsin, but Jenny, Betty, Molly, or any other maiden name; and if it is very small it is called a girl. (see also Maid)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TAN

tan

n. The bark of a young oak.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TAR-GRASS

taa-graas

n. The wild vetch. *Vicia cracca*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TARNAL

taa-nl

adj. A strong expletive, really "eternal" used to denote something very good or very bad, generally the latter. "Dare was a tarnal sight of meat." - Dick and Sal, st 62.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TARSE

taas

n. A mow of corn. In Old English taas was any sort of heap. "An hundred knyghtes slain and dead, alas! That after were founden in the taas." - Chaucer, Troilas and Cressede, 1. 4. c.30 (see also Tas)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TAS

tas

n. A mow of corn. In Old English taas was any sort of heap. "An hundred knyghtes slain and dead, alas! That after were founden in the taas." - Chaucer, Troilas and Cressede, 1. 4. c.30 (see also Tarse)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TASS-CUTTER

tas-cut-r

n. An implement with which to cut hay in the stack.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TATTER

vb. (3) Cross; fretful; temper; unwell. "That child o' mine be in a rare tatter (temper) because he can't just do as he likes!" "Little Sarah be proper tatter today (fretful, unwell)." - Wealden.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 92

TATTER

tat-r

adj. (2) Cross; peevish; ill-tempered; ill-natured. "The old 'ooman's middlin' tatter to-day, I can tell ye." (see also Tattery, Tatty)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TATTER

tat-r

adj. (1) Ragged (see also Tattery)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TATTERY

tat-ur'i

adj. (2) Cross; peevish; ill-tempered; ill-natured. "The old 'ooman's middlin' tatter to-day, I can tell ye." (see also Feasy, Tatter (2), Tatty)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TATTERY

tat-ur'i

adj. (1) Ragged (see also Tatter (1))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TATTY

tat-i

adj. Testy. (see also Tatter (2), Tattery (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TAUF

n. (2) The refuse of beans and peas after threshing, used for horse-meat. - W.Kent. Called torf, toff in E. Kent. Also used of oats - J.H.Bridge. (see also Caving (1) & (2), Torf, Toff)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 17

TAULEY

tau-li

n. A taw or marble.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TAYCHER

n. Teacher. "Our old school-taycher give me the stick today for breaking the school-room window with a stone." - Parts of the Weald only.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 92

TEALD

vb. Told. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

TEAM teem

n. A litter of pigs or a brood of ducks.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TEAR

n. Tear. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Tyare, Tyear)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

TEARFUL

adj. A job of work that is very arduous or exacting in nature, so as to bring one almost to tears. "This stone-quarrying, at the present piece-work rates be a most tearful kind of job!" - Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 92

TEAR-RAG tair-r'ag

n. (1) A rude, boisterous child; a romp; one who is always getting into mischief and tearing his clothes, hence the name. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TEAR-RAG

n. (2) Perhaps a connected. with rag, tag and bobtail. - J H Bridge.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 17

TED ted

vb. To make hay, by tossing it about and spreading it in the sun. 1523 - "For mowyng and teddyng of the garden, 12d." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TEDIOUS tee-jus

adj.&adv. Acute; violent; excessive; "tedious bad"; "tedious good." Also, long, but not necessarily wearisome, as we now commonly understand the word. "Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast." - Shakespeare, Richard 2, Act 2. Sc 1. "He sed dare was a teejus fair Dat lasted for a wick." - Dick and Sal, st 8.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TEEN

teen

vb. To make a hedge with raddles. 1522 - "Paied for tenying of a hedge (i.e. trimming it) 6d." - MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TEENER

tee-nur

n. A man who teens or keeps in order a raddle-fence. 1616 - "For bread and drink for the teners and wood-makers." - MS. Accounts St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Tener)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TEES

teez

n.pl. A part of the horse's harness; the draughts which are fixed to the hemwoods of the collar and to the rods of the cart. (Literally, ties). - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TEG

n. A sheep of the first year. (see also Tag)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TELL

tel

vb. To count. "Here's the money, will you tell it out on the table?" The teller in the House of Commons is one who counts the number of members as they go into the lobby. "And every shepherd tells his tale Under the hawthorn in the vale." - Gray's Elergy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TEND

n. Tenth. 'The Old Kentish numerals, as exhibited in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are identical with the Northen forms, but are no doubt of Frisian origin.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page

TENER

n. A man who teens or keeps in order a raddle-fence. 1616 - "For bread and drink for the teners and wood-makers." - MS. Accounts St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Teener)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TENT

n.comp. Bird tenting is bird scaring.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 17

TENTER-GROUND

tent-r-grou-nd

n. Ground where tenter-hooks were placed in former times for stretching skins, linen, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TERRIBLE

ter-bl, tar-bl

adv. Extremely; exceedingly. "He's a terrible kind husband, and no mistake." "Frost took tops terrible, but 'taint touched t'roots o' taters."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TERRIFY

ter-r'ifei

vb. To annoy; to tease; to disturb. A bad cough is said to be "very terryfying". And the flies are said to "to terrify the cattle." The rooks also "terrify the beans."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TETAW

tet-au

n. A simpleton; a fool.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THANKY

vb To thank. Anglo-Saxon conjugation

Page 22

THAT

prep. (2) Since. "It's a long time since that you and I have met."

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 17

THAT

dhat

adv. (1) So; to such a degree. "I was that mad with him, I could have scratched his eyes out." "He's that rude, I doän't know whatever I shall do with him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THAYER

poss.adj.Their's; Belonging to them. - Parts of the Weald only. (see also Thern; Therren)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 93

THEM

dhem

phr. Contraction from they'm, i.e., they am. "How be um all at home?" "Them all well, without 'tis mother , and she be tedious bad wid' de brown titus." (see also Am)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THERN

poss.adj.Their's; Belonging to them. "No taint ourn; that be thern.!" - North-East Kent and Medway Towns district. (see also Thayer; Therren)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 93

THERREN

poss.adj. Their's; Belonging to them. "It be therren; give it to him!" - Wealden, Ashford and district. (see also Thayer; Thern)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 93

THICK THUMB'D thik-thumd

adj. Sluttish; untidy; clumsy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

THIESTER

n. Darkness. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Thyester)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

THIS-HERE

den. prom. This. (An intensive form) "That there man was a sittin' on this-'ere wery chair, when, all of a sudden, down he goos in one of these 'ere plexicle fits. 'Who'd 'ave thoft it!' said the missus."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

THISSER

prep. "This here". "Do 'ee want thisser old moldy hay?" - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thisyer)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 93

THISTLE PECKING

vb. To hoe thistles. - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thistle-packing)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 92

THISTLE-PACKER

n. (2) A small, razor-sharp hoe or cutter for cutting thistles. - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thistle-pecker)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 92

THISTLE-PACKER

n. (1) A man who hoes thistles. A man who spends a great deal of his time at this sort of work often earned the nickname of 'Pecker' or 'Packer' e.g. 'Pecker' Brunger. who lived at Egerton, did a lot of this type of work on farms round about. - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thistle-pecker)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 92

THISTLE-PACKING

vb. To hoe thistles. - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thistle-pecking)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 92

THISTLE-PECKER

n. (1) A man who hoes thistles. - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thistle-packer)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 92

THISTLE-PECKER

n. (2) A small, razor-sharp hoe or cutter to cut thistles. - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thistle-packer)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 92

THISYER

prep. "This here". "Thisyer old sow don't seem any too good today, master!" - Wealden and Ashford and district. (see also Thisser)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 93

THOFT

thof-t

vb. Thought.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

THONDER

n. Thunder. Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

THONKE

vb. Thank. The use of 'o' for 'a'. The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms has brond, hond, lond, for brand, hand, and land.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

THORACK

n. A wooden channel or tunnel whereby the water is conveyed through a sluice. Used in Teynham Marshes. - Sittingbourne. W C B Purser. 1935.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 17

THORST

Thirst (thurst). Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

THOVE

thoa-v

vb. Stole. (The perfect tense of thieve.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THRAW

vb. Throw. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

THREDDLE

thred-l

vb. To thread a needle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THRELL

n. Thrall. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

THRI

n. Three. Old Fresian Thri. = Old Kentish Thri.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

THRIBLE

thrib-l

adj. Treble; threefold.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THRO

throa

prep. Fro; from.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THROT

throt

n. Throat. "He's throt was that bad all last week, that he was troubled to go to and thro to work."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THROWS

throaz

n. A thoroughfare; a public way. The four-throws, a point where four roads meet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THUNDERBUGS

thun-durbug

n. A midge. "The thunderbugs did terrify me so, that I thought I should have been forced to get up and goo out of church."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THURROCK

thur-r'uk

n. A wooden drain under a gate; a small passage or wooden tunnel through a bank. In Sheppy, if the hares gain the refuge of a thurrock, before the greyhounds can catch them, they are considered to have gained sanctuary and are not molested. (see also Pinnock)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

THYESTER

n. Darkness. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Thiester)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

TICKLER

tik-lur

adj. Particular. "I lay he's not so tickler as all that."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TIDDY LITTLE THING

adj. A very small thing.- Plumstead, West Kent. L.R. A. G 1920's.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 17

TIDE

teid

n. The tith. This is a remarkable instance of the way in which th is converted into d in Kent, as wid for with, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TIDY

tei-di

adv. Considerable. "A tidy few," means a good number. "It's a tidy step right down to the house, I lay." (see also Tightish lot)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TIE

tei

n. A foot-race between two competitors. The expression, "Ride and tie," is commonly interpreted to mean, that when two people have one horse, the first rides a certain distance and then dismounts for the second to get up, so that they always tie or keep together. "Sir Dudley Diggs, in 1638, left the yearly sum of £20, to be paid to two young men and two maids, who, on May 19th, yearly, should run a tie at Old Wives' Lees, in Chilham, and prevail. The lands, from the rent of which the prize was paid, were called the Running Lands." - Hasted, 2, 787. (see also Tye)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TIENE

n. Anger. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Teon (tene) It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Tyene)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

TIE-TAILS

tei-tailz

n.pl. Herrings, which being gill-broken cannot be hung up by their heads; they are therefore tied on the spits by their tails. Though they are just as good eating as the others, they fetch less money; and when I was in the hang, a tiny child came in and addressed the burly owner thus, "Please, sir, mother wants a farthing's worth of tie-tails for her tea." She got two or three, and some broken scraps into the bargain. - F. Buckland. - Curiosities of Natural History, 2nd series, p 274. (see also Scraps)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TIGHTISH LOT

tei-tish lot

phr. A good many. (see also Tidy)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TIGHT-UP

vb. Make tidy. "My missus had gone to tight-up."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TILL

til

adj. Tame; gentle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TILLER

til-ur

n. An oak sapling, or other young timber tree of less than six inches and a quarter in girth. In other places it is called teller. Anglo-Saxon telgor, a branch, a twig.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TILT

til-t

n. (1) The moveable covering of a cart or wagon; generally made of sail-cloth or canvas.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TILT

til-t

n. (2) Condition of arable land. "He has a good tilth," or "His land is in good tilth." (see also Tilth)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TILTER (out of)

n. Out of order; out of condition. "He's left that farm purty much out o' tilter, I can tell ye."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TILTH tilth

n. Condition of arable land. "He has a good tilth," or "His land is in good tilth." (see also Tilt (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIMANS tei-munz

n.pl. Dregs, or grounds poured out of the cask after the liquor is drawn off. Literally teemings, from the Middle-English word temen, to pour out, to empty a cask.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIMBERSOME

adj. Tiresome; troublesome. (see also Timmy)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIME OR TWO

phr. A few times. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.'s grandmother Allen. 1920.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 17

TIME-O'-DAY teim-u-dai

n. "To pass the time-o'-day," is to salute a person whom you chance to meet on the road, with "Goodmorning;" "A fine day;" "Good-night," etc. "I an't never had no acquaintance wid de man, not no more than just to pass de time-o'-day."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIMMY tim-i

adj. Fretful. (see also Timbersome, from which this is probably abbreviated.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIMNAIL tim-nail

n. A vegetable-marrow. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TINE tein

n. (1) The tooth, or prong of a rake, harrow, or fork.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TINE tein

vb. (2) To shut; to fence.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TINERAT

phr. At any rate.- West Kent. L.R.A.G.'s grandmother Allen. 1920.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 17

TIPPLE

vb. To fall. "Don't play about or you'll have a tipple in a minute!" "Sure as eggs, out of the cart he tippled." "He's so ockard on his legs: alway a-tipping!" - Confined to Hothfield, Eastwell and Westwell.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 93

TIPTOE tip-toa

n. An extinguisher. - West Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIP-TONGUED tip-tung-d

adj. Inarticulate; indistinct in utterance; lispings., "He tarks so tip-tongued since he've come back from Lunnon, we can't make nothin' o' what he says other-while."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIRYEN tir-yun

n. An anagrammatical form of Trinity. Thus, "Tiryen Church," Trinity Church. - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TISICKY

adj. Tickling. "A tisicky cough."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TISSICK tis-ik

n. A tickling cough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TITHER tith-ur

vb. To trifle; e.g., to tither about, is to waste time.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TIVER

tiv-ur

n. Red ochre for marking sheep.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TO IT

too-t, tu-ut

phr. Omitting the verb do, which is understood. Remind a Kentish man of something he has been told to do but which you see is still undone, and the chances are he will reply, "I'm just a going to it," i.e., I am just going to do it.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TO OWN TO

vb. To own, to own to it.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 11

TO-AND-AGIN

too-und-u-gin

prep. phr. Backwards and forwards; to and fro. "Ah, I likes to goo to church o' Sundays, I doos; I likes to set an' look at de gurt old clock, an' see de old pendylum goo to-and-agin; to-and-agin; to-and-agin, all de while."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TOAR

toar

n. Long, coarse, sour grass in fields that are understocked.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TOBIT

n. A measure of half a bushel. (see also Tofet, Tolvet, Tovet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TOFET

tofit

n. A measure of half a bushel. (see also Tobit, Tolvet, Tovet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TOFF

tau-f

n. The pods of peas, and the ears of wheat and barley, after they have been threshed. - East Kent. (see also Caving (1) & (2), Tauf, Torf)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TOFF-SIEVE

tauf-siv

n. A screen or sieve for cleaning wheat. (see also Toft-sieve)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TOFT

tof-t

n. A message; a dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriate to the use of the household; a piece of ground on which the message formerly stood.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOFT-SIEVE

tau-ft-siv

n. A screen or sieve for cleaning wheat. (see also Toff-sieve)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TO-GAYTHER

Together. "Now young Willum, you jist gayther up all they old bines and tie 'em all up to-gayther." (see also Gayther)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 41

TOKENON

n.pl. Tokens. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

TOLL

toal

n. A clump; a row; generally applied to trees; so a rook-toll, is a rookery. "There was a toll of trees at Knowlton which was blown down in the great November gale."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOLVET

tolv-it

n. Half a bushel. 1522 - "Paid for 6 busshellis and a tolvett of grene pesen, price the bushell, 10d., sm., 5s. 5d." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Tobit, Tofet, Tivet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOM

n. A cock. "I bought a tom and three hens off old farmer Chucks last spring, but I never made but very little out of 'em before the old fox came round."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOMMY

tom-i

n. A workman's luncheon. "One of these here pikeys come along and stole my tommy, he did." (see also Bait)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TON

tun

n. The great vat wherein the beer is worked before it is tunned, or cleansed. "Item in the brewhous, two brewinge tonns, one coolbacke, two fornisses, fower tubes with other lumber, £6. 13s." - Boteler Inventory, in Memorials of Eastry, p 228. (see also Fat, Tun)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TONGEN

n.pl. Tongues. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

TONGUE

tung

vb. (1) To use the tongue in a pert, saucy and rude way; to scold; to abuse. "Sarcy little hussey! I told her she shouldn't go out no more of evenings; and fancy, she just did turn round and tongue me, she did."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TONGUE

tung

n. (2) The projecting part of the cowl of an oast, which causes it to turn round when acted on by the wind.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOOAD

too-ud

n. A toad,

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOOAT

too-ut

n. All; an entirety. "The whole tooat av't." (? the total)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TORF

tauf

n. Chaff that is raked off the corn, after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned. (see also Caving (1) & (2), Tauf, Toff)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TORTOISE

tau-tus

n. The cuttle-fish. - Folkestone. (see also Inkspewer, Man-sucker, Squib (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

T'OTHER DAY tudh-r dai

n. The day before yesterday. A most correct expression, because other, in Early English, invariably means second, and the day before yesterday is the second day, reckoning backwards. It is remarkable that second is the only ordinal number of French derivation; before the thirteenth century it was unknown, and other was used instead of it..

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOVET tov-it

n. Half a bushel. Etymologically, vet is here the Anglo-Saxon fatu, pl. of foet, a vessel, a native word now supplanted by the Dutch word vat. A vat is now used of a large vessel, but the Anglo-Saxon foet was used of a much smaller one. In the present case, it evidently means a vessel containing a peck. The Middle English e represents the Anglo-Saxon oe. (see also Tobit, Tofet, Tolvet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TOVIL toa-vil

n. A measure of capacity. This word looks like a corruption of two-fill, i.e., two fillings of a given measure.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TO-YEAR tu-yur'

adv. This year; as, to-day is this day.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TRACK trak

vb. To tread down; mark out the road; as is the case with a snow-covered road, if there has been much traffic on it. At times, after a heavy fall of snow, you may hear a person say, "I couldn't get on, the snow isn't tracked yet."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TRAFIN

n. Trefoil.- R Cooke

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 17

TRAY RING traai ring

n. The fastenings by which the scythe is secured to its bat. (see also Tray wedge)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TRAY WEDGE traai wedj

n. The fastenings by which the scythe is secured to its bat. (see also Tray ring)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TREAD

traid, tred

n. A wheel-tread; a rut; a track. Called in Sussex the trade (traid-d)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TREDDLES

tred-lz

n.pl. The droppings of sheep. (see also Light (2), Sheep's treddles)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TREPPE

n Trap. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

TREPPEN

n.pl. Traps. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

TREVET

triv-it

n. A trivet; a three-legged stand whereon to set a tea-kettle, or saucepan. "As right as a tretvet," because, unless the trivet be placed just upright, it will lob, or tilt over. Literally, "three feet." Compare Tovet, "two vats." "Item in the kitchen, seavin brass kettells. . . two greedyrons, one trivett with other lumber there, etc." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 226.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TRILL

tril

vb. To trundle a hoop, etc. (see also Trole, Trull)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TROLE

troal

vb. To trundle a hoop. (see also Trill, Trull)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TROST

n & vb. Trust. Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

TROUBLED TO GO

trub-ld tu goa

phr. Hardly able to get about and do one's work. "Many a time he's that bad, he's troubled to go."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TRUCK

vb. To have to do with. "I never had much truck with gardening."

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 17

TRUCKLEBED

truk-l-bed

n. A bed that runs on truckles, or low-running wheels, i.e., castors, and is thus easily run in and out under another and higher bed. In the day-time the trucklebed was stowed away under the chief bed in the room, and at night was occupied by a servant or child. Hence the word is used contemptuously of an underling or low bred person. "Yees, ya shall pay, ya trucklebed; Ya buffle-headed ass; I know 'twas ya grate pumpkin 'ead, First blunnered thro' de glass." - Dick and Sal, st 81.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TRUG

trug

n. A kind of basket, much used by gardeners and others; formed of thin slivers of wood, with a fixed handle in the middle, somewhat like the handle of a bucket, and with studs at the bottom to keep it steady. Etymologically connected with (or the same word as) trough. "Item in the mylke house, a bryne stock, a table, two dowsin of bowles and truggs, three milk keelars, two charnes, a mustard quearne with other lumber, then prized at 20s." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 226 and 228. (see also Bodge (1),Trugg)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TRUGG

trug

n. A kind of basket, much used by gardeners and others; formed of thin slivers of wood, with a fixed handle in the middle, somewhat like the handle of a bucket, and with studs at the bottom to keep it steady. (see also Sliver, Stud) Etymologically connected with (or the same word as) trough. "Item in the mylke house, a bryne stock, a table, two dowsin of bowles and truggs, three milk keelars, two charnes, a mustard quearne with other lumber, then prized at 20s." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 226 and 228. (see also Bodge,Trug)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TRULL

trul

vb. To trundle. (see also Trill, Trole)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TRUSH

trush

n. A hassock for kneeling in church. In the old Churchwarden's Accounts for the parish of Eastry the entry frequently occurs, "To mending the trushes;" and the word is still occasionally used.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TRUSSEL

n. A tressel; a barrel-stand.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 17

TUSSOME

tus-um

n. Hemp or flax. - West Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TUTH

n. Tooth. "That be a mighty bad tuth you got there. Better go and see the dentist forelong!" - Wealden, Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 93

TWANG

n. A peculiar flavour; a strong, rank, unpleasant taste; elsewhere called a tack.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TWEAN-WHILES

twee-n-weilz

adv. Between times.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TWIBIL

twei-bil

n. A hook for cutting beans. Literally, "double-bill"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TWINGE

twinj

n. An ear-wig.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TWINK

n. A sharp, shewish, grasping woman. "Ye've got to get up middlin' early if ye be goin' to best her, I can tell ye; proper old twink, an' no mistake !"

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TWITTER

twit-r

n. (2) A state of agitation; a flutter. Thus, "I'm all in a twitter," means, "I'm all in a flutter, or fluster."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TWITTER

twit-r

vb. (1) To twit; to tease.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TWO

too

adj. "My husband will be two men," i.e., so different from himself; so angry, that he won't seem to be the same person.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TYARE

n. Tear. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

TYE

tei

n. An extensive common pasture. Such as Waldershare Tie; Old Wives' Lees Tie. 1510. - "A croft callid Wolners Tie." - MS. Accounts, St Dunstan's, Canterbury. (see also Tie)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

TYEAR

r

n. Tear. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Tear, Tyare)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

TYENE

n. Anger. Exactly correspondings to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Teon (tene). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Tiene)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

UCK

vb. (2) Throw out. "Help me uck out these logs, Bill !" - Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 95

UCK

vb. (1) To pull out. "Now uck out they old sacks from the card shed. - Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 95

UCK-UP

n. Help up with; a helping hand, "Give us a uck up with these sacks of taters,Jess!" - Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 95

UMBLEMENT umb-ulumt
n. Complement. "Throw in another dozen to make up the umblement." - Hundred of Hoo.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UNACCOUNTABLE un-ukount-ubl
adj & adv. Wonderment; excessive; exceeding. "You've been gone an unaccountable time, mate."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UNBEKNOWN
adj. Unknown. - R Cooke.
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 18

UNCALLOW
vb. To take the topsoil off the chalk. - Barham. John Evans. L.R.A.G. 1949. (see also Callow)
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 18

UNCLE-OWL unk-l-oul
n. A species of skate. - Folkestone.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UNCOUS un-kus
adj. Melancholy. (see also Ellinge, Unky)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UNDERNEAD un-durneed-
prep. Underneath. "Den on we went, and soon we see A brick place where instead A bein' at top as't ought to be, De road ran undernead." - Dick and Sal, st 46.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UNDER-SPINDLED und-r-spind-ld
adj. Under-manned and under-horsed, used of a man who has not sufficient captial or stock to carry on his business. In Sussex the expression is under-exed; ex being an axle.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UNFORBIDDEN un-furbid-n
adj. Uncorrected; spoiled; unrestrained; troublesome. "He's an unforbidden young mortal."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UNGAIN

ungain-

adj. Awkward; clumsy; loutish. "He's so very ungain."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

UNHANDY

unhand-i

adj. Inconvenient; difficult of access. "Ya see 'tis a werry unhandy pleäce, so fur away fro' shops."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

UNKER

n. Money paid for work of an obnoxious character; of a confined character. It is extra money, paid per hour, plussed onto the hour-wage rate while working in such conditions in the dockyard or on the ships. Peculiar to Chatham, Rochester, Strood and district amongst Royal Naval Dockyard workers on the industrial side. (see also Dirty- money, Unker-money)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 95

UNKER-MONEY

n. Monies paid for exceptionally dirty jobs or unhealthy work. - Chatham, Rochester, Strood and district, Royal Naval Dokyard workers. (see also Unker, Dirty money)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 95

UNKINDLY

adv. Badly, reversal of well. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 18

UNKY

un-ki

adj. Lonely; solitary; meloncholy. "Don't you feel a bit unky otherwhile, livin' down here all alone, without ne'er a neighbour nor no one to come anigh?" (see also Ellinge, Uncous)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

UNLEVEL

unlev-l

adj. Uneven; rough.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

UNLUCKY

unluk-i

adj. Mischievous. "That child's terr'ble unlucky surelye! He's always sum'ers or 'nother, and into somethin'."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

UNTHRUM

unthrum-

adj. Awkward; unhandy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

UPGROWN up-groan
adj. Grown up. "He must be as ol as that, because he's got upgrown daughters." - East Kent,
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UPSET upset-
vb. To scold. "I upset her pretty much o' Sunday mornin', for she kep' messin' about till she
got too late for church."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UPSETTING upset-in
n. A scolding. "His missus gave him a good upsettin', that she did."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UPSTAND up-stand
vb. To stand up. "That the members shall address the chair and speak upstanding." - Rules
of Eastry Cottage Gardners' Club.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UPSTANDS up-standz
n.pl. Live trees or bushes cut breast high to serve as marks for boundaries of parishes, estates,
etc.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

UPWARD up-wurd
adj. The wind is said to be upward when it is in the north, and downward when it is in the
south. The north is generally esteemed the highest part of the world. Caesar's Commentary,
4.28, where "inferiorem partem insulae" means the south of the island; and again, v 13,
"inferior as meridiem spectat." (see also Out)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

URGE urj
vb. To annoy; aggravate; provoke. "It urges me to see anyone go on so."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

USE euz
vb. (2) To accustom. "It's what you use 'em to when they be young."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

USE euz
vb. (1) To work or till land; to hire it. "Who uses this farm?" "He uses it himself," i.e., he
keeps it in his own hands and farms it himself. To use money is to borrow it.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

USE-POLE

euz-poal

n. A pole thicker than a hop-pole, and strong enough to use for other purposes. (see also Bat 5)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

VALE

vail

n. A water rat; called elsewhere a vole.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

VAMPISHNESS

n. Frowardness; perverseness

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

VAND

vb. Found. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 13

VAST

vaast

adv. Very; exceedingly. This word is often used of small things: "It is vast little." "Others of vastly less importance."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

VEALD

n. Fold. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Vyeald)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 18

VELTHE

n. Filth. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Velthe (K) = Fulthe (S) = Filthe (N) (see also Felthe)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

VERE

n. Fire. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Vere (K) = Vur (S) = Fire (N) (see also Fere)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 16

VERTHING

n. Farthing. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter=water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

VET

n. Vat. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

VIEND

n. Fiend. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Vyend)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

VIGILOUS

vij-ilus

adj. Vicious, of a horse; also fierce, angry.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

VILL-HORSE

vil-urs

n. The horse that goes in the rods, shafts or thrills. The vill-horse is the same as the fill-horse, or thrill-horse.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

VINDE

vb. Find. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

VINE

vein

n. A general name applied to the climbing bine of several plants, which are distinguished from one another by the specific name being prefixed, as the grape-vine, hop-vine, etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

VINGRE

n. Finger. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 19

VOL

adj. Full. Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 14

VON

n.pl. Foes. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

VOT

n. Foot. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

VRIEND

n. Friend. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Vryend)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

VRV

Free. Old Freisan Fri= Old Kentish Vry. (see also Fry)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

VRVEND

n. Friend. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Vriend)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

VYEALD

n. Fold. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Veald)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

VYEND

n. Fiend. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Viend)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

VYL

n. Fly. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

WACKER

vb. (4) To be pleased; joyful; grateful; crazy with happiness or excitement. "I be real wacker today! My young man be a comin' over to court me, it being his half-day off." "I feel real wacker about that." -Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 97

WACKER

adj. (3) Anything or person beyond normal size or shape. "That sow be a real wacker." "That be a wacker of a baby." - Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 97

WACKER

wak-ur

adj. (1) Active. "He's a wacker little chap." Angl-Saxon, wacor, vigilant.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WACKER

wakur

adj. (2) Angry; wrathful. "Muster Jarret was wacker at his bull getting into the turnip field."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WACKER-OUT

vb. To lose his or her temper. "Now don't keep on a-doing that, or you'll make me get my wacker-out." -Wealden, Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 97

WAG

wag

vb. To stir; to move. The phrase, "The dog wags his tail," is common enough everywhere; but to speak of wagging the whole body, the head, the tongue, or the hand, is local, "There he goes wagging along." "Everyone that passeth by her shall hiss and wag his hand." Zephaniah ch 2 v 15.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WAI

wai

vb. Word of command to a cart-horse, meaning "Come to the near side." - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WAISTCOAT

wes-kut

n. This word, now restricted to a man's garment, was formerly given to an under-coat worn by either sex. "Item more paid (for Thomasine Millians) to George Hutchenson for 4 yardes of clothe to make her a petticoate and a waste cote, at 2s 6d the yarde . . . 10s." - Sandwich Book of Orphans. (see also Pettycoat)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WAKERELL BELL

wai-kur'ul, wak-ur'ul

n. The waking bell, or bell for calling people in the early morning, still rung at Sandwich at five a.m. "Item for a rope for the wakerrel . . . 3d." - Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Dunstand's, Canterbury, A.D. 1485. It was otherwise called the Wagerell bell, and the Wakeryng bell.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WALE

wail

n. A tumour or large swelling.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WALLER'D

wol-urd

n. The wind. "De Folkestone gals looked houghed black, Old waller'd roar'd about." - Dick and Sal, st. 23 And again - " De sun and sky begun look bright, An waller'd stopt his hidin'." - st. 25.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WAN

wan

n. A wagon, not necessarily a van, as generally understood. - Sittingbourne.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WANKLE

wonk-l

adj. Sickly; generally applied to a child, A man said of his wife that she was a "a poor wankle creature."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WANTY

vb. To want. Anglo-Saxon conjugation.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 22

WAPS

wops

n. A wasp. So haps for hasp etc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WAR WAPS

waur-wops

phr. Look out; beware.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WARE

n. Anything suitable for market or sale - ware-potatoes, ware-wood. - R Cooke.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 18

WARP

waup

n. Four things of any kind; as a warp of herrings.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WARPS

waups

n.pl. Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WARP-UP

wau-p-up

vb. To plough land in warps, i.e., with ten, twelve or more ridges, on each side of which a furrow is left to carry off water.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WASH

wosh

n. (1) A basket used at Whitstable for measuring whelks, and containing about half a prickle, or ten strikes of oysters. Among the rates and dues of Margate Pier, Lewis gives, "For every wash of oysters, 3d." A prickle is twenty strikes, a strike is four bushels.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WASH

wosh

n. (2) Narrow paths cut in the woods to make the cants in a woodfall. A fall of ten acres would probably be washed unto six or seven cants. "You've no call to follow the main-track; keep down this here wash-way for about ten rods and you'll come right agin him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WASH

wosh

vb. (3) To mark out with wash-ways.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WASH-WAY

wosh-wai

n. Narrow paths cut in the woods to make the cants in a woodfall. A fall of ten acres would probably be washed unto six or seven cants. "You've no call to follow the main-track; keep down this here wash-way for about ten rods and you'll come right agin him."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WASTES

wai-sts

n. Waste lands.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WATER-BURN

waa-tur-burn

n. The phosphorescent appearance of the sea. "It is much disliked by the herring-yawlers, as the cunning fish can then see the net and will not go into it." - F. Buckland.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WATER-GALLS

waa-tur-gaulz

n.pl. Jelly-fish. - Dover. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Stingers)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WATER-TABLE

waa-tur-tai-bl

n. The little ditch at the side of the road, or a small indentation across a road, for carrying off the water.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WATTLE

wot-l

n. A hurdle made like a gate, of split wood, used for folding sheep. (see also Wattle-gates.)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WATTLE-GATES

wot-l-gaits

n. A hurdle made like a gate, of split wood, used for folding sheep. (see also Wattle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WAUR

waur

n. Sea-wrack; a marine plant (*Zostera marina*), much used for manure. Anglo-Saxon, war, waar. "Alga, waar;" Corpus Glossary (8th century) (see also Oare, Sea-waur, Waure)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WAURE

n. (2) Seaweed. An almost extinct dialect word used by the old-time sea-weed gatherers who sold this produce of the sea to inland farmers to use upon the land as fertiliser, Margate, Ramsgate and Kingsgate were the seaside resorts where this word was mostly used.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 97

WAURE

n. (1) Sea-wrack; a marine plant (*Zostera marina*), much used for manure. Anglo-Saxon, war, waar. "Alga, waar;" Corpus Glossary (8th century) (see also Oare, Sea-waur, Waur)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WAX-DOLLS

waks-dolz

n. *Fumaria officinalis*. So called from the doll-like appearance of its little flowers.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WAY-GRASS

n. A weed; knot-grass. *Polygonum aviculare*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WEALD wee-ld

n. The Weald of Kent is the wood, or wooded part of Kent, which was formerly covered with forest, but is now for the most part cultivated.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WEASEL-SNOUT wee-zl-snout

n. The toad flax. *Linaria vulgaris*. (see also Hen and chickens)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WEATHER

n. Bad weather. "'Tis middlin' fine now; but there's eversomuch weather coming up."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WEEKERS

n. Ears. "Ain't young Francis got great big weekers." - Ashford and district. (see also Arkies)

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 98

WELFING welf-in

n. The covering of a drain.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WELLEN

n.pl. Wells. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

WELTER welt-ur

vb. To wither. "The leaves begin to welter."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WENCE wens-

n. The centre of cross-roads. (see also Went)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WENT

went

n. (1) A way. At Ightham, Seven Vents is the name of a place where seven roads meet. The plural of wents is frequently pronounced wens. Middle English, went, a way; from the verb to wend. (see also Wence)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WENT

n. (2) A green way on the edge of a field. This word occurs in a M.S. dated 1356, which describes the bounds and limits of the parish of Eastry, "And froo the weye foreseyd called wenis, extende the boundes and lymmites of the pishe of Easterye by a wey called lyste towards the easte." - Memorials of Eastry, p 28. see also Lyste-way)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 18

WENTS

n.pl. Used for the route of a plough along the furrows i.e. up-and-down the field. - Nicky Newbury 1978.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 18

WERR

wur

adv. Very; "werr like," very like.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WERREN

n.pl. Wars. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

WERRY

wer-r'i

n. A weir. The Abbot of Faversham owned the weir in the sea at Seasalter. It was called Snowt-werry in the time of Henry 7th, afterwards Snowt-weir.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WET

wet

vb. "To wet the tea" is to pour a little boiling water on the tea; this is allowed to stand for a time before the teapot is filled up. "To wet a pudding" is to mix it; so the baker is said to wet his bread when he moistens his flour.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WETER

n. Water. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

WET-FOOT

wet-fuot

adj. To get the feet wet or damp. "He came home wet-foot, and set there wid-out taking off his boots, and so he caught his death."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHAT-FOR

wot-fur

inter.adv. What kind or sort of? "What-for day is't?" i.e., what kind of day is it? "What-for a man is he?" "What-for a lot of cherries is there this year?" So in German, was für.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHAT'N

inter.pron. What sort; what kind. "Then you can see what'n a bug he be?" Short for what kin, i.e., what kind.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHATSAY

wot-sai

interog. phr. Contracted from "What do you say?" Generally used in Kent and Sussex before answering a question, even when the question is perfectly understood.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHEATKIN

wit-kin

n. A supper for servants and work-folks, when the wheat is all cut; the feast at the end of hop-picking is called a hop-kin. (see also Hopkin, Huffkin, Hufkin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHEAT-SHEAR

wee-t-sheer

vb. To cut wheat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHEELER

n. A wheelwright.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 18

WHELST

Whilst. Present dialect form i.e. 1863. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

WHER

wur

conj. Whether. "I ax'd 'im wher he would or not, an he sed, 'No.' "

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHICKET FOR WHACKE wik-it fur wak-it

phr. A phrase; meaning the same as "Tit for tat." (see also Quitter for quatter)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHIFFLE wif-1

vb. To come in gusts; to blow hither and thither; to turn and curl about. "'Tis de wind whiffles it all o' one side." (see also Wiffle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHILK wilk

vb. To complain; to mutter. "He went off whilkin when I couldn't give him nothing." (see also Whitter, Winder, Witter)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHIP-STICKS wip-stiks

adv. Quickly; directly.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHIRTLE-BERRIES wurt-l-ber-r'iz

n.pl. Bilberries.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHISPERING THE DEAT

phr. When the master or mistress dies, or other members of a family, where bees are kept, it is customary (in Eastry) for some one to go to the hives and whisper to the bees, that the person is dead. The same custom is observed with regard to cattle and sheep, as a writer in 'Notes and Queries' thus notes: "For many years Mr.Upton resided at Dartford Priory, and farmed the lands adjacent. In 1868, he died. After his decease, his son told the writer (A.J.Dunkin) that the herdsmen went to each of the kine and sheep, and whispered to them that their old master was dead."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHIST wist

adj. Quiet; silent. "Stand whist! I can hear de ole rabbut!" 1593 - "When all were whist, King Edward thus bespoke, 'Hail Windsor, where I sometimes tooke delight To hawke and hunt, and backe the proudest horse.'" - Peele: Honor of the Garter.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHIST-QUIRT

vb. To be very quiet. "Now you young uns keep whist-quirt, while your old granfer has his nap!" -Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page

WHIST-QUIRT FELLER

adj. A very quiet fellow. "He be a whist-quirt feller!" - Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 98

WHITE-THROAT weit-throa-t

n. The bird so called is rarely spoken of without the adjective jolly being prefixed, e.g., "There'a a jolly white-throat."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHITTEN wit-n

n. The wayfaring tree. *Viburnum lantana*.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHITTER wit-ur

vb. To complain; to mutter. "He went off whilkin when I couldn't give him nothing." (see also Whilk, Winder, Witter)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHOOT woot

vb. Word of command to a cart-horse, "Go to the off side." - East Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WHORLBARROW wurl-bar'

n. Wheelbarrow. - West Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WIBBER wib-ur

n. (1) A wheelbarrow. Short for wilber, a contraction of wheelbarrow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WIBBER wib-ur

vb. (2) To use a wibber. "I wibber'd out a wibberfull."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WID wid

prep. With. "I'll be wid ye in a minnit," e.g., I will be with you in a minute. So widout, for without.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WIED

n. Weed. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

WIEVED

n. Altar. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Weoved (weved) . It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Wyeved)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17

WIFES AND PRIGES

n. Used in thatching.- Throwby Oversers' Accounts for 1640 - Pat Winzar 1978. (see also Wiff 1)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 18

WIFF

vb. (2) To stink. "Doesn't it whiff?" - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1920's. (see also Fargo, Fogo, Hoogoo, Hum (2), Hussle, Ponk)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 18

WIFF

wif

n. (1) A with, withy or bond, for binding fagots. Formerly only the large kind of fagot, which went by the name of kiln-bush, was bound with two wiffs, other smaller kinds with one. By now, as a rule, all fagots are tied with two wiffs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WIFFLE

wif-l

vb. To come in gusts; to blow hither and thither; to turn and curl about. "'Tis de wind whiffles it all o' one side." (see also Whiffle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WIG

wig

vb. To anticipate; over-reach; balk; cheat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WIK

wik

n. A week. "He'll have been gone a wik, come Monday."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WILK

wil-k

n. A periwinkle. Anglo-Saxon, wiloc.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WILLIES

phr. To give the willies - to exasperate. - Plumstead, West Kent. L R A G when a boy. (see also Gripes, to give the)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page 18

WILLJILL

wil-jil

n. An hermaphrodite.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WILLOW-GULL

wil-oagul-

n. The *Salix caprea*; so called from the down upon it resembling the yellow down of a young gosling, which they call in Kent a gull.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WIMBLE

wimb-l

n. (1) An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; still used by wattle makers. 1533 - "For a stoke (stock, i.e. handle) for a nayle wymbyll." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Wymbyll)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WIMBLE

wimb-l

n. (2) An instrument for twisting the bonds with which trusses of hay are bound up.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WIND

weind

vb. To twist; to warp. Thus, a board shrunk or swelled, so as to be warped, is said to wind; and when it is brought straight again it is said to be "out of winding." So a poor old man in the Eastry Union Workhouse, who suffered much from rheumatism once told me, "I had a terrible poor night surely, I did turn and wind so."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WIND-BIBBER

wind-bib-r

n. A haw. The fruit of *Cratoegus oxyacantha*. (see also Haulms and Figs)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WINDER

wind-r

vb. (1) To whimper. "'Twas downright miserable to hear him keep all on windering soonsever he come down of a morning, cos he'd got to go to school." (see also Whilk, Whitter, Witter)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 18

WINDER

wind-r

n. (2) A widgeon.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WINDGE

n. Wind, or belching, in an infant's stomach. "My baby had got a touch of the windge." "My baby is very windgey) - Maidstone and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 98

WINDGEY

adj. A baby suffering from wind may be called "A windgey little fellow" or "A windgey little girl." - Maidstone and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 98

WINDROW

wind-roa

n. Sheaves of corn set up in a row, one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or a row of grass thrown up lightly for the same purpose in haymaking.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WINDY-FIED

adj. Pertaining to windy weather. "It be proper windy-fied today, sir!" - Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 98

WINGINESS

n. The state of wind or belching in a baby. "My baby suffers from windginess." - Maidstone and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 98

WINTER-PROUD

adj. Said of corn which is too forward for the season in a mild winter.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WIPS

wips

n. For wisp; like waps for wasp. (Middle-English, wips, a wisp). Anything bundled up or carelessly thrown up on a heap; as, "The cloaths lie in a wips," i.e., tumbled, in disorder. The spelling wips occurs in the Rawlinson MS of Piers the Plowman, B. 5. 351, foot note.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WIRE-WEED

n. The common knot-grass. Polygonum aviculare.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WITTER

wit-ur

vb. To murmur; to complain; to wimper; to make a peevish, fretting noise. (see also Whilk, Whitter, Winder)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WITTERY

wit-ur'i

adj. Peevish; fretful.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WITTY

wit-i

adj. Well-informed; knowing; cunning; skilful. "He's a very witty man, I can tell ye." "I, wisdom, dwell with prudence and find out knowledge of witty inventions." - Proverbs, ch 8 v 12.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WIVVER

wiv-ur

vb. To quiver; to shake.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOADMEL

n. A rough material made of coarse wool. ". . . One yeard of greene wodmole for an aprune at 12d." - Sandwich Book of Orphans. (see also Wodmole)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOBBLER

n. A warbler; either as a singer, or the birds or insects. "Listen to that wobbler singing in the hedge." "Old Chawse he be a rare fine wobbler." - Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 99

WODENESS

n. Madness. - Act book of Rochester 9f 1956 in Hammond, 'The Story of an Outpost Parish', p 168.

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 19

WODEWEN

n.pl. Widows. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

WODMOLE

n. A rough material made of coarse wool. ". . . One yeard of greene wodmole for an aprune at 12d." - Sandwich Book of Orphans. (see also Woadmel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOMBEN

n.pl. Bellies (wombs) Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

WONDEN

n.pl. Wounds. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20

WONLY

won-li

adv. Only.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOOD-FALL

n. A tract of underwood marked out to be cut. The underwood for hop-poles is felled about every twelve years.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOOD-NOGGIN

n. A term applied to half-timbered houses.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOOD-REEVE

wuod-reev

n. (2) Sometimes, in North Kent, men who buy lots of standing wood and cut it down to sell for firing; are also called wood-reeves. (see also Wood-shuck)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOOD-REEVE

wuod-reev

n. (1) A woodman; woodcutter; forester; an officer charged with the care and management of woods. 1643 - "Spent upon our wood reefe for coming to give us notice of some abuses done to our wood." - MS. Account, St John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOOD-SHUCK

wuod-shuk

n. A buyer of felled wood. (see also Wood-reeve (2))

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOPTIDDYWOPWOP

n. A horse game, played by Maidstone boys. "Buck, buck, how many fingers have I up." In West Kent and South East London the game is called Woptiddywopwop. - L.R.A.G.1930's & 1940's. (see also Hop-periwinkle)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page

WORKISH

wurk-ish

adj. Bent upon work; industrious. "He's a workish sort of a chap."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WORKY-DAYS

wurk-i-dai

n. Work-day, in contradistinction to Sunday. "He's gone all weathers, Sunday and worky-day, these seven years." (see also Sundays and worky-days)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WORM

wirm

n. A corkscrew.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WORRIT

wur-r'it

vb. To worry. "He's been a worritin' about all the mornin' because he couldn't find that there worm."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WORST

wirst

vb. To defeat; to get the better of; to overthrow. "He's worsted hisself this time, I fancy, through along o' bein' so woundy clever."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WOUNDY

wou-ndi

adv. Very

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

WRAXEN

rak-sun

vb. To grow out of bounds (said of weeds); to infect; to taint with disease. (see also Raxon, Wrexon)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WRECHEN

n.pl. Wretches. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

WREEST

reest

n. That part of a Kentish plough which takes on and off, and on which it rests against the land ploughed up.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WREXON

rek-sun

vb. To grow out of bounds (said of weeds); to infect; to taint with disease. (see also Raxon, Wraxen)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WRING

ring

vb. (1) To blister, "I wrung my shoulder with carrying a twenty-stale ladder."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WRING

ring

vb. (2) To be wet.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WRONGS, TO

rongz

adv. Out of order. "There's not much to wrongs." The antithetical phrase 'to rights' is common enough, but 'to wrongs' is rarely heard out of Kent.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WRONGTAKE

rong-taik

vb. To misunderstand a person.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

WURR

vb. Were; they were. etc. - Wealden and Ashford and district.

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

Page 99

- WUT** wut
vb. Word of command to a cart-horse to stop.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19
- WUTS** wuts
n.pl. Oats.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19
- WYCHEN**
n.pl. Witches. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20
- WYEVED**
n. Altar. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. Usual Old English forms = Weoved (weved). It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Wieved)
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 17
- WYGEN**
n.pl. Wings. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20
- WYMBYLL** wimb-l
n. An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; still used by wattle makers. 1533 - "For a stoke (stock, i.e. handle) for a nayle wymbyll." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Wimble (1))
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18
- WYSEN**
n.pl. Ways. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863) Page 20
- YAFFLE** yaf-l
n. (1) The green woodpecker.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19
- YAFFLE** yaf-l
vb. (2) To eat or drink greedily, so as to make a noise. "So when we lickt de platters out An yoffled down de beer; I sed to Sal, less walk about, And try and find de fair." - Dick and Sal, st. 66. (see also Yoffle, Yuffle)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19

YALD

adj. Old. 'ea' = 'y'. Yald (yeald) = eald = old.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

YAR

yaar

adj. Brisk; nimble; swift. "Their ships are yare; yours, heavy." - Antony and Cleopatra, Act 3 Sc. 7. (see also Yare)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YARD

yaa-d

n. A rood; a measure of land. "A yard of wood" costs 6s.8d., in the Old Parish Book of Wye. (see Lambarde's Perambulation, p 257)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YARE

yair

adj. Brisk; nimble; swift. "Their ships are yare; yours, heavy." - Antony and Cleopatra, Act 3 Sc. 7. (see also Yar)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YARM

n. Arm. 'ea' = 'y'. Yarm = earm = arm.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

YAUGH

yau-l

adj. Dirty; nasty; filthy.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YAWL

yau-l

vb. When the herrings come off Folkestone the boats all go out with their fleets of nets "yawling," i.e., the nets are placed in the water and allowed to drive along with the tide, the men occasionally taking an anxious look at them, as it is a lottery whether they come across the fish or not. - F.Buckland.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YAWNUP

yau-nup

n. A lazy and uncouth fellow.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YAX

yaks

n. The axle-tree. Anglo-Saxon, eax. pronounced nearly the same (yaaks) (see also Ax)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YEAR

n. Ear. 'ea' = 'y'. Year = ear.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

YELD

yeld

vb. To yield. "'Tis a very good yelding field though it is so cledgy."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YELLOW STOCKINGS, pu

phr. When in dry weather hop-leaves turn yellow, this is called 'fire-blast', also 'putting on the yellow stockings'. - R Cooke. (see also Fire-blast)

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)

Page

YELLOW-BOTTLE

yel-oa-bot-l

n. The corn marigold. Chrysanthemum segetum.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YENLADE

yen-laid

n. This word is applied by Lewis to the north and south mouths of the estuary of the Wantsum, which made Thanet an island. The Anglo-Saxon, *gén-lád*, means a discharging of a river into the sea, or of a smaller river into a larger one. (Bede, Hist. Eccl. lib. 4. c. 8) (see also Yenlet)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YENLET

n. This word is applied by Lewis to the north and south mouths of the estuary of the Wantsum, which made Thanet an island. The Anglo-Saxon, *gen-lad*, means a discharging of a river into the sea, or of a smaller river into a larger one. (Bede, Hist. Eccl. lib. 4. c. 8) (see also Yenlade)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YEOMAN

yoa-mun

n. A person farming his own estate. "A knight of Cales (i.e., Cadiz), A gentleman of Wales, And a laird of the north countree; A yeoman of Kent With his yearly rent Will buy 'em out all three." - Kentish Proverbs.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YERD

n. Yard. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian *bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water*. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

YERTH

n. Earth. 'ea' = 'y'. Yerth = earth.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

YESTRE

n. Easter. 'ea' = 'y'. Yestre = Easter.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

YET

yet

adv. Used redundantly as, "neither this nor yet that."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YET-NA

yet-na

adv. Yet; as "he is not come home yet-na." Here the suffix 'na' is due to the preceding not, Negatives were often thus reduplicated in Old English.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YEXLE

yex-l

n. An axle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YMPEN

n.pl. Branches. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

YOFFLE

yof-l

vb. To eat or drink greedily, so as to make a noise. "So when we lickt de platters out An yoffled down de beer; I sed to Sal, less walk about, And try and find de fair." - Dick and Sal, st. 66. (see also Yaffle (2), Yuffle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YOKE

yoak

n. (1) A farm or tract of land of an uncertain quantity. It answers to the Latin, jugum. Cake's Yoke is the name of a farm in the parish of Crundale. It would seem to be such a measure of land as one yoke of oxen could plough and till.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YOKE

yoak

n. (2) The time (eight hours) for a team to work. Thus, when the horses go out in the early morning and work all day till about two o'clock, and then come home to their stable, they make what is called "one yoke;" but sometimes, when there is a great pressure of work, they will make "two yokes," going out as before and coming home for a bait at ten o'clock, and then going out for further work at one and coming home finally at six pm.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YOKELET

n. An old name in Kent for a little farm or manor.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YOUR'N

yeurn

poss.pron. Yours. (see also His'n, Ourn)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YOWL

you-l

vb. To howl. "Swich sorwe he maketh, that the grate tour Resouneth of his youling and clamour." - Chaucer, Knightes Tale, 419.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

YUFFLE

yuf-l

vb. To eat or drink greedily, so as to make a noise. "So when we lickt de platters out An yoffled down de beer; I sed to Sal, less walk about, And try and find de fair." - Dick and Sal, st. 66. (see also Yaffle (2), Yoffle)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

Page 19

ZAND

n. Sand. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

ZANG

n. Song. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

ZAULEN

n.pl. Souls. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

ZAW

vb. Sow. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of 'a', which the Southern dialect changed into 'o'. This word contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, resembles the Northumbrian form.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

ZEALD

vb. Sold. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Zyeald)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18

ZECK

n. Sack. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

ZED

adj Sad. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

ZELF

n. Self. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Zelf (K) = Selve (S) = Silf (N) = Self

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

ZENGE

vb. Singe. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Zenge (K) = Singe (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

ZENK

vb. Sink. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Senk (K) = Sink (N)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

ZENNE

n. Sin. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'.(Zenne (K) = Sunne (S) = Sin (N) (see also Senne)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 16

ZENNEN

n.pl. Sins. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

ZETERDAY

n. Saturday Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter=water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

ZI

vb. See. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic (see also Si)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 17

ZIDEN

n.pl. Sides. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 20

ZINGE

vb. Sing. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

ZONE

n. Son. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.'

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 19

ZOSTER

n. Sister (suster). Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 14

ZYEALD

vb. Sold. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.' (see also Zeald)

The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

Page 18