A Dictionary of the

KENTISH
DIALECT

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'0D RABBIT IT  od rab-it it
interj. A profane expression, meaning, "May God subvert it." From French 'rabattre'.
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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)
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ABED  ubed
adv. In bed. "You have not been abed, then?" Othello Act 1 Sc 3
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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
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ABITED  ubei-tid
adj. Mildewed. (see also Bythe)
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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."
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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."
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ACT-ABOUT
vb. (1) To play the fool. "He got acting-about, and fell down and broke his leg."
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ACT-ABOUT
vb. (2) "Stop acting-about; stop skylarking." - West Kent. L.R.A.G.
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**ACT-THE-GIDDY-GOAT**
phr. To act foolishly. West Kent. L.R.A.G.

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

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

**ADDE-PATE**
n. A foolish person. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.

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

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

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

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**ADRY**
adj. In a dry or thirsty condition.

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

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**AFORE**
prep Before

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**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)

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**AFTERMEATH**

aaf-urmee-th

n. The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay; called also Roughings.

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**AGAINST**

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

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**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.'

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**AGIN**

urgin-

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

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**AGREEABLE**

urgree-ubl

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

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**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."

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**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.

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AKERS  ai-kurz
n.pl  Acorns

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.

ALE-SOP  ai-lsop
n.  A refection consisting of toast and strong ale, hot; customarily partaken of by the servants in many large establishments in Kent on Christmas day.

ALL-A-MOST  au-lumoast
adv.  Almost.

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

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.

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

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)
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)
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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.
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ALONGST
prep. On the long side of anything.
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ALUS
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
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AM
Used for are; as - "They'm gone to bed." (see also Them)
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AM YE
vb. Are you. "What am ye a-doin' of a-chasing them there chickens about?"
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AMENDMENT
n. Manure laid on land. (see also Mendment)
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AMMUT-CAST
n. An emmet's cast; an ant-hill. (see also Emmet's cast)
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AMON
n. A hop, two steps, and a jump. (see also Half-amon)
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AMONST THE MIDDLINS
adv. phr. In pretty good health. "Well, Master Tumber, how be you gettin' on now?" "Oh, I be amongst the middlins!"
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AMPER
amp-ur
n. A tumour or swelling; a blemish
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AMPERY
amp-uri
adj. Weak; unhealthy; beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese. (see also Hampery.)
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AN
prep (1) Frequently used for of. "What do you think an't?" "Well, I thinks I wunt have no more an't."
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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.
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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)
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ANENTS
unents-
prep. Against; opposite; over-against.
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ANEWST
unents-
adv Over-against; near.
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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.
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ANOINTED

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

adv. Another time.
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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)
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ANVIL-CLOUDS

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

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

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

ai-kwa'bob
n. An icicle (See also Cobble, Cock-bell, Cog-bell, Icily)
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ARBER

aa-ber
n. Elbow.
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ARBITRY  
adj. Hard; greedy; grasping; short for arbitrary.  
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AREAR  
adj. Reared-up; upright  
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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)  
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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.  
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ARRIVANCE  
n. Origin; birthplace. "He lives in Faversham town now, but he's a low hill (below-hill) man by arrivance." (see also Rivance)  
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ARSER  
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."  
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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."  
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ASHEN-KEYS  
n.pl. The clustering seeds of the ash tree; so called, from their resemblance to a bunch of keys.  
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ASIDE  
prep. By the side of. "I stood aside him all the time."  
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**ASPRAWL**  
adj. Gone wrong. "The pig-trade's all asprawl now."

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**ASTRE**  
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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**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 acomplantis ax alowance as hereafter foloyth." - Accounts of the Churchwardens of St Dunstan's, Canterbury.

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**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)

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BACKENING  bak-uning
n.  A throwing back; a relapse; a hindrance
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BACKER  bak-ur
n.  A porter; a carrier; an unloader.  A word in common use at the docks.
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BACK-OUT  bak-out
n.  A backyard.
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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
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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)
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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)
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BACKSTAY  bak-stai
n.  (2) A stake driven in to support a raddle-fence.  (see also Backsters)
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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)
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BACKWAY  bak-wai
n.  The yard or space at the back of a cottage  (see also Backside)
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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

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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)

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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)

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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)

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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

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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.

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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.

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BAIN'T

bain't

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

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BAIST

baai-st

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

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BAIT

bai-t

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

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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.

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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, Hегs pence)

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BALK

bau-k

n. (2) A cut tree.

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BALK

bau-k

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

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BALL SQUAB

bau-lskwob

n. A young bird just hatched.

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BALLET

bal-et

n. A ballard; a pamphlet; so called because ballards 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'

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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)
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BANNA
ban'u
phr. For be not. "Banna ye going hopping this year?" (see also Banner)
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BANNER
ban-r
phr. For be not. "Banna ye going hopping this year?" (see also Banna)
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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)
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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."
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BANNOCK
ban-uk
vb. To thrash; beat; chastise. (see also Bannick)
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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."
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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."
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BARBEL
baa-bl
n. A sort of petticoat worn by fishermen at Folkestone. (see also Barvel)
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BARGAIN PENCE  

n. Earnest money; money given on striking a bargain.

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BAR-GOOSE  

n. The common species of sheldrake. - Sittingbourne.

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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)

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BARM  

n. Brewers yeast. (see also God's good, Siesin, Sissing)

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BARREL DRAIN  

n. A round culvert; a sewer; a drain.

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BARTH  

n. A shelter for cattle; a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs.

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BARVEL  

n. A short leathern apron used by washerwomen; a slabbering-bib. (see also Barbel)

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BAR-WAY  

n. A gate constructed of bars or rails, so made as to be taken out of the posts.

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BASH  

vb. To dash; smash; beat in. "His hat was bashed in."

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**BASTARD**  
*bast-urd*  
n. A gelding.

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**BASTARD-RIG**  
*bast-urdrig-*  

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**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.

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

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**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 tymber-bat." Boteler MS. Account Books cir. 1664 - "pd. John Sillwood, for fetching a bat from Canterbury for a middle 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."

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**BAT**  
bat  
n. (2) The long handle of a scythe.

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

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**BAULLY**  
*bau-li*  
n. A boat (see also Bawley)

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BAVEN
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)

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BAVIN
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)

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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)

BAWLEY
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)

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BAY-BOARDS
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.

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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)." "Scandalous it wor! Stud theer 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)
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."
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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)
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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.
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BEARBIND bai-rbeind
n. Bindweed, Convolvulus arvensis (see also Bearbine)
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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)

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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."

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

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

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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)

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BEE-LIQUOR   bee-likur
n. Mead, made from the washings of the combs.

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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."

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BEEVOR

n. Breakfast taken outdoors. (see also Beaver)

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BEFORE AFTER  
**bifo-a'r-aaf-t-r**
adv. Until; after.

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BEHOLDEN  
**bihoa-l'dun**

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

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BEIST

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

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

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BELE

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

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BELEFT  
**bileft-**
n. For believed. "I couldn't have beleft it."

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BELLEN

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

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**BELOW LONDON**

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

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**BEND**

Band. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwy't', 1340, contains this word.

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**BENDER AND ARRS**

bend-ur-un-aarz

n.pl. Bow and arrows.

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**BENEN**

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

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**BENERTH**

ben-urth

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

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**BERBINE**

bur-been

n. The verbena.

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**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.

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**BERTH**

burth-

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

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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 where 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."

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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."

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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."

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BEST

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

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**BESTID**
adj. Destitute; forlorn; in evil case.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**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)

**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)

**BET**
vb. To beat. "Martha! Yur bet up them eggsies at once, so's we kin get on with the big cake." "Young Jim thought he could fight summert (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 Russhies, too, surelye!"
The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

**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)

**BETTERMY**
bet-urmi
adj. Superior; used for "bettermost." "They be rather bettermy sort of folk." (see also Better-most)
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**BEVER**
bee-vur
n. A slight meal, not necessarily accompanied by drink, taken between breakfast and dinner, or between dinner and tea. (see also Elevenses, Leavener, Progger, Scran)
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**BEVET**
n. A bevet of bees. Testamenta Cantiana, East Kent section, p 84
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)
**BIB**

n. Name among Folkestone fishermen for the pouter.

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**BIBBER**

bib-ur

vb. To tremble. "I saw his under lip bibber."

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**BIDE**

bei-d

vb. To stay. "Just you let that bide," i.e. let it be as it is, and don't meddle with it.

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**BIER-BALKS**

bee-r-bauks

n.pl Church ways or paths, along which a bier and coffin may be carried.

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**BIGAROO**

big-ur'oo

n. The whiteheart cherry.

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**BILBOW**


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**BILLET**

bil-it

n. A spread bat or swingle bar, to which horses' traces are fastened. (see also Gig, Spread-bat)

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**BIN**

n. Hop bin, for collecting picked hops in West Kent. - L.R.A.G.

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**BINDER**

bei-ndur

n. A long stick used for hedging; a long, piable stick of any kind; thus, walnuts are thrashed with a binder. Also applied to the sticks used in binding on the thatch of houses or stacks.

"They shouted fire, and when Master Wood poked his head out of the top room window, they hit him as hard as they could with long binders, and then jumped the dyke, and hid in the barn."

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BING-ALE

n. Ale given at a tithe feast.

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BIRDES NESTES

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

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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)

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BISKINS

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)

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BISMILK

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)

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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)

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BLACKIE

n. A black-bird - Sittingbourne

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BLACK-RIND

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)

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BLACK-TAN

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

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**BLAR**

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

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**BLARE**

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

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**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.

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**BLEAT**

adj. (1) Bleak

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**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.

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**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.

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**BLEDDER**

n. Bladder. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter=water.

The 'Ayenbite of Inwy', 1340, contains this word.

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**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)
BLEATHER
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 tolト 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 argifers, 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 (dammed) 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 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 rostrum (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' threshing (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 awfullest blether oi ever heard. Good afternoon!"

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BLEWITS
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BLIGHT
blei
adj. Lonely; dull
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BLISSEN
n.pl Blisses. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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BLIV
vb. Corruption of 'Believe'. Believe; believed "I bliv I haant caught sight of him dis three months." (see also Bluv)
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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.
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BLOODINGS
blud-ingz
n.pl. Black puddings
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BLOOMAGE
bloo-mij
n. Plumage of a bird.
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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
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BLOUSE
blouz
n. (2) A state of heat which brings high colour to the face; a red-faced wench.
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**BLOUSING**

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

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**BLUE BOTTLES**

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

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**BLUE BOTTLES**

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

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**BLUE SLUTTERS**

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

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**BLUNDER**

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."

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**BLUNDER**

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."

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**BLUSTROUS**

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

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**BLUV**

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

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**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
BLY  blei
n.  (1) A resemblance; a general likeness.  Anglo.Saxon bleo, hue. complexion.  "Ah! I can see who he be; he has just the bly of his father." (see also Favour, which is now more commonly used in East Kent to describe a resemblance)
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BOAR-CAT  boa-rkat
n.  A Tom-cat.
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BOBBERY  bob-uri
n.  A squabble; a row; a fuss; a set out.
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BOBBIN  bob-in
n.  A bundle of firewood (smaller than a fagot, and larger than a pimp), whereof each stick should be about 18 inches long. Thus, there are three kinds of firewood - the fagot, the bobbin, and the pimp.  (see also Baven, bavin, kiln-brush, pimp)
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BOBBIN-TUG  bob-in-tug
n.  A light frame-work of wheels, somewhat like a timber-wagon, used for carrying bobbins about for sale. It has an upright stick at each of the four corners, to keep the bobbins in their places.  (see also Tug)
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BOBLIGHT  bob-leit
n.  Twilight.
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BO-BOY  boa-boi
n.  A scarecrow.
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BOCLE
n.  Buckle.  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

BODAR  boa-dur
n.  An officer of the Cinque Ports whose duty it was to arrest debtors and convey them to be imprisoned in Dover Castle.
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**Bodge**
n. (4) Alley bodge, used between rows of hops. - L.R.A.G.

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**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 settyng of 3 bussheillis and 3 boggis of benys and a galon. . . 56d - MS. Accounts St John's Hospital, Canterbury (see also Trug, Trugg)

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**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."

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**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."

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**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."

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**Bofle**
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."

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**Bofle**
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 boffe."

- Cricket Instruction.

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**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)

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**BOLDRUMPTIOUS**

 boa-ldrumshus, bold-rumshus

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

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**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 that 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."

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**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.'"

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**BONK**

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

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**BOOBY-HUTC**

boo-bi-huch

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

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**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 furder eend of de fill, but 'tis bootshoe high dere."

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**BOP**

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

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**BOP**

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

**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.

**BORROW-PENCE**

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

**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)

**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)

**BOSCHE**

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

**BOSS-EYED**

boss-eid

adj. Squinting; purblind.
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)

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BOSTLER bost-ler

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

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BOULT boalt

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

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BOULTING TUB boa-lting tub

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

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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."

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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."

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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."

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BOY-CHAP

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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!"
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BRAKE-PLOUGH brai-k-plou
n. A plough for braking, or cleaning the ground between growing plants.
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BRAKING brai-king
vb. Clearing the rows betwixt the rows of beans with a shim or brake-plough.
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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)
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BRANDY COW band-i kow
n. A cow that is brindled, brinded, or streaked.
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BRAUCH brauch
n. Rakings of straw. (see also Brawche)
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BRAVE braiv
adj. Large. "He just was a brave fox."
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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)
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**BREAD-AND-BUTTER** bren-but'ur

n. In Kent these three words are used as one substantive, 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."
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**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 Brecky)
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**BREDALE**
adj. Bridal. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Bredale (K) = Bridal (N)
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**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

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**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.
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BRENG
vb. Bring. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Breng (K) = Bring (N)
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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.
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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.
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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)
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BRET
vb. (2) A portion of wood torn off with the strig in gathering fruit. (see Spalter, Spolt)
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BRIEF
adj. (2) Common; plentiful; frequent, rife. "Wipers are very brief here," i.e. Vipers are very common here.'
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BRIEF
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.
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BRIMP
n. The breeze or gad fly which torments bullocks and sheep. (see also Brims, Brimsey)
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BRIMS
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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BROK  brok
n. An inferior horse. The word is used by Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, 7125. (see also Brock, Brockman)
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BROKE  broak
n. A rupture.
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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.
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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', anyhows."
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BROOKS  bruoks
n.pl. Low, marshy ground, but not necessarily containing running water or even springs.
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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."
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BROTHREN
n.p. Brothers. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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BROTTLE
vb. Brittle. Wood that splits off easily is said "to brottle off well". - R Cooke.
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BROWN-DEEP  brou-n-deep
adj. Lost in reflection.
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BROWSELLS
n.pl. The remains of the fleed of a pig, after the lard has been extracted by boiling.
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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

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BRUCKLE
adj. Brittle.
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BRUFF
adj. Blunt; rough; rude in manner.
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BRUMPT
adj. Broken; bankrupted. "I'm quite brumpt," i.e., I have no money.
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BRUNGEON
n. A brat; a neglected child.
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BRUSH
vb. To trim hedges; to mow rough grass growing thinly over a field. "Jack's off hedgerushing" 1540 - "To Saygood for brusshyng at Hobbis meadow. . . 6d." - MS Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.
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BRUSS
adj.  Brisk;  forward;  petulant;  proud.

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.

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

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

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)

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

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

BUCK
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.
**BUCK**

vb. (3) To fill a basket.

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**BUCK**

vb. (1) To wash.

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**BUCKING CHAMBER**

buk-ing

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**BUFF**

buf

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

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**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.

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**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**

*vb.* (1) To bend.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

**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)

**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)

**BULL-HUSS**

*bul-hus*

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

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**BULLOCK**

*bul-uk*

*n.pl.* A fatting beast of either sex.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**BULL-ROUT**

*bul-rout*

*n.* The goby.

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**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)

**BUMBLE**

*bumb-l*

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

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**BUMBLESONME**

*bumb-lsum*

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

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)
BUMBULATION  
bumbulai-shn

n.  A humming noise.

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BUMBULUM

n.  See Camden, where it means a fart.

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BUNT  
bunt

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

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BUNT  
bunt

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

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BUNTING  
bunt-ing

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

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BUNTING  
bunt-ing

n.  (2) A shrimp.

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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 hutch, two kneading showles, a meale tub with other lumber there prized at. . . 6s 8p." - Boteler Inventory; Memorials of Eastry, p 226.

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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.'

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BURR  
bur

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

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BURR

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

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BURR

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."

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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."

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BURY

berr'-i

n. A rabbit burrow.

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BUSH

bush

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

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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 turbots butts.

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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 disyllabic. (see also Byenne)

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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 Malmains and West Kent. (see also By Golly)
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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."
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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)
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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)
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BYSACK  bei-sak
n. A satchel, or small wallet.
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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 mildrew. (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."
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CACK
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  kaid
n. A journeyman shoemaker; a cobbler; hence a contemptuous name for any assistant.
"His uncle, the shoemaker's cad."
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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)
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CADE-LAMB  kaid-lam
n. A house-lamb; a pet lamb. (see also Hob-lamb, Sock-lamb)
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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.
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CAKE-BAIL
n.    A tin or pan in which a cake is baked.
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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 corsettes, 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.
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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."
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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
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)
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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)
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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.
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CANT  

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)

CANT  
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."

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CANTREL  
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)

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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.

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CAP  
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.

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

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CAR  

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

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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)

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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.

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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)

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CARPET-WAY
kaar-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."

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

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CARVET
kaar-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 yard and 1 perch; the other halfe a yard want(ing) 1 perch." (i.e. one perch wanting half a yard.) (see also Shave)

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CAST

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."

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CAST

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-castes do make the lawn so very unlevel." (see also Castie)

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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." "Brishe (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)

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CATER

kai-tur

vb. To cut diagonally.

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CATERWAYS

kai-turwaiz

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

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CAT'SBRAINS


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CAVING

ka-vin

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

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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)
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CAWL
kaul
n. A coop.
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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.
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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.
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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'.
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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.
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CHANGES

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.

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CHANGK

chank

vb. To chew.

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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)

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CHARNELL

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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."

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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.

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CHARTY

chaa-ti

adj. Rough, uncultivated land, like a chart.

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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."
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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.
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CHATSOME
chat-sum
adj. Talkative.
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CHAVISH
chai-vish
adj. Peevish; fretful.
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CHEAK
n. Cheek. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Aynbite of Inwyf, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'
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CHEAP
adj. Cheap. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Aynbite of Inwyf, 1340. 'This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons.'
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CHEASTE
n. Strife. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-ep-e, etc, that these words were dissyllabic. (see also Chyaste)
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CHEE
chee
n. A roost. "The fowls are gone to chee." Hen-chee. (see also Gee (1)
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CHEEGE n.  A frolic.  
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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.)  
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CHEERLY 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.  
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CHEESE-BUGS n.  The wood-louse. (see also Mankie-peas, Monkey-peas, Pea-bugs, Peasie-bugs)  
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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).  
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CHEF n.  (1) The part of a plough on which the share is placed, and to which the reece is fixed.  
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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.  
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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'.
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CHERRY APPLES  cher-r'i ap-lz

n.pl. Siberian crabs, or choke cherries.
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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 I. 180
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CHIDLINGS  chid-linz

n.pl. Chitterlings.
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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)
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CHIESE

vb. (2) 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 disyllabic
(see also Chyese)
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CHILLERY  chil-uri

adj. Chilly.
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CHILL-WATER  chil-wau-tr

n. Water luke-warm.
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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

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

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CHIP

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

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CHITTER

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

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CHIZZEL

n. Bran.

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CHIZZEL

n. Bran.

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CHOATY

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

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CHOCK

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

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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)

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CHOFF

adj. Stern; morose.

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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 Choggies." - North East Kent. (see also Chockers, Choppers)

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

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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.
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CHOP
vb. To exchange. A levelhanded chop is an even exchange. - R Cooke.
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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)
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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.
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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.
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CHUCK
vb. (2) To throw. - L.R.A.G.
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 30
CHUCK
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.
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CHUCK-HEADED
adj. A stupid, doltish, wooden-headed fellow. (see also Chuckle-headed)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 30

CHUCKLE-HEADED
adj. A stupid, doltish, wooden-headed fellow. (see also Chuck-headed)
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CHUFF
adj. Fat; chubby (see also Choaty)
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CHUFFED
vb. To be pleased. - L.R.A.G.
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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."
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CHUMMIE
n. (1) A chimney sweep.
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CHUMMIES
n. (2) House sparrows - The Kentish Note-Book 1, pp 300-1. (see also Chums, Sparr)
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CHUMS
n. House sparrows - The Kentish Note-Book 1, pp 330-1. (see also Chummies, Sparr)
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CHUNK
n. A log of wood.

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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!"

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

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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)

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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)

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

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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)

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CLAM

klam

n. A rat-trap, like a gin.

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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."

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CLAMS

klamz

n.pl. Pholades. Rock and wood-boring molluscs.

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CLAPPERS

klap-urz

n.pl. (1) Planks laid on supports for foot passengers to walk on when the roads are flooded.

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CLAPPERS

adv. (2) To go very fast. "To go like the clappers." - L.R.A.G.

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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, Canterbury.

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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.)

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CLAUEN

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

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CLAVEL

klav-l

n. A grain of corn free from the husk. (see also Clevel, Clevels)

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

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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.

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

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

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

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CLEDGY        klej-i
adj. Stiff and sticky.

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

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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 Ch17 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)

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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)
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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.
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CLIMBERS klei-murz
n. The wild clematis; clematis vitalba, otherwise known as old man's beard.
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CLINKERS klingk-urz
n.pl. The hard refuse cinders of a furnace, stove, or forge, which have run together in large clots.
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CLIP klip
vb. To shear sheep.
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CLITE kleit
n. Clay. (see also Clayt, Cledge)
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CLITEY klei-ti
adj. Clayey.
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CLIVER kliv-r
n. Goose-grass; elsewhere called cleavers. Gallium aperine.
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CLODGE kloj
n. A lump of clay.
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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.

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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 clophoppers, Tommy." "Oi wants a payer (pair) of Sunday boots, not them there great clad-hopper things." (see also Clad--hoppers)

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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."

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CLOUT

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

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Page 32

CLOUT

klout

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

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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."

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CLOUTS

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

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Page 32
**CLUCK**

kluk

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

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**CLUNG**

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

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**CLUNG**

klung

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

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**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..

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**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.

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**CLUTHER**

kluth-r

n. (1) A great noise.

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**CLUTTER**

klut-r

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

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**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)

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**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.

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**COAL-SHOOT**

**koa-l-shoo-t**

n. A coal scuttle.

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**COARSE**

**koars**

adj. Rough, snowy, windy weather.

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**COB**

**kob**

vb. To throw gently.

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**COBBLE**

**kob-l**

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

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**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-irons." . . . "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)

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COCK-BELL
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)
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COCKER
vb. To indulge; to spoil, Ecclus.Ch 30 v 9. - "Cocker thy child and he shall make thee afraid."
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COCKLE
n. A stove used for drying hops.
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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."
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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."
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COG-BELLS
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)
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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.
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COILER-HARNESS
n. The trace harness.
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COLD  koald
    n.   In phrase, "Out of cold." Water is said to be out of cold when it has just got the chill off.

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COLLAR  kol-ur
    n.   Smut in wheat.

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COLLARDS

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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.

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COMB  koam
    n.   An instrument used by thatchers to beat down the straw, and then smooth it afterwards.

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COMBE  koom
    n.   A valley. This word occurs in a great number of place-names in Kent.

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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."

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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

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CONCLUDE  konkleu-d

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

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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.

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CONE-WHEAT  koan-weet

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

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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).

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CONGBELLS

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

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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)

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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  
con-ner-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"

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CONTRAIRIWISE  
con-trai-ri-weisz  

adv.  On the contrary.

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CONTRAIRY  
con-trai-ri  

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

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CONYGARTHE  
kon-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."

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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)

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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.

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COOM  

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

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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."

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COP

vb. (2) To throw; to heap anything up.

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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)

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)

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)

COPE

koap

vb. To muzzle; thus, "to cope a ferret" is to sew up its mouth.

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COPSAN


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

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)

CORBEAU

kor-boa

n. The fish Cottus gobio, elsewhere called the miller's thumb, or bull-head. (see also Miller's thumb)

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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.

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CORSE
n. The largest of the cleavers used by a butcher.
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COSSET
vb. To fondle; to caress; to pet.
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COSSETY
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
n. A fore-quarter of a lamb; "a rib".
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COTCHERING
partc Gossiping.
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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
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.
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COTTON
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
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.

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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.

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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)

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COURT FAGGOT koart fag-ut

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

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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)

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COURT-CUPBOARD koart-cub-urd

n. A sideboard or cabinet used formerly to display the silver flagons, cups, beaters, 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 stoole, fourer joynd cushian stoole, two chayer, one court cubbard, etc." - Memorials of Eastry, p 225; and again on p 227; "In the greate parle, 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.

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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)

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COVED  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 bedstead couldn't stand there, because the sides are coved." (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)
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COVEL  kov-l
n. A water tub with two ears.
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COVEN  koa-vn
adj. Sloped; slanted. "It has a coven ceiling." (see also Cove, Coved)
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Coverlyd  kuv-urlid
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 blankett, 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)
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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 blankett, 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)
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COW  kou
n. (1) A pitcher.
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Cow  kou
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 Cow')
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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.
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COWL  
koul  
n.    The moveable wooden top of the chimney of a hop-oast or malt-house. (see also Cow')
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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.
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COW-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."
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CRANK  
krangk  

vb.    (2) To mark cross wise.
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CRANK  
krangk  
adj.    (1) Merry; cheery.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page 38
CREAM krem
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.
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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

CRIP'T 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.
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CROSHABEL  krosh-ubel
n. A coutezan.
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CROUCHEN
n.pl.Crosses. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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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 crumble. "Don't 'ee crundle (crumple) up that newspaper, your grandfayther hasn't read it yet."
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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

CRUNDELDED
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)

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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 wasp's crup in that doated tree." (see also Crips)

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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)

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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 disyllabic

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CUCKOO BREAD

n. The wood sorrel. Oxalis acetosella.

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CUCKOO-CORN

n. Corn sown too late in the spring.

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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.

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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, Scuchel)

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CULCH   
kulch
n.  (1) Rags; bits of thread; shoddy.
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CULL  
kul
n.  (2) The culls of a flock are the worst; picked out to be parted with.
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CULL  
kul
vb. (1) To pick; choose; select.
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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."
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CURRANTBERRIES  
kur-r'unt-ber-r'iz
n.pl.  Currants.
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CURS  
kurs
adj.  Cross; shrewish; surly.
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CYPRESS  
sei-prus
n.  A material like crape. 'In Sad cypress let me be laid' Shakespeare. (see also Cyprus)
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CYPRUS  
sei-prus
n.  A material like crape. (see also Cypress)
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DABBERRIES  
dab-eriz
n.pl.  Gooseberries. (see also Goossegogs, Guozgogs)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page 40
DAFFY

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

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

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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)

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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.

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DAGG-WOOL
n. Refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

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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."

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

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

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DAN'L
n.   The smallest animal in a litter of kittens, puppies or piglets. "Considering he wur a dan'l pup, he's sure grewd up into a tidy sized darg (dog)." (see also Anthony-pig, Dannel, Runt)
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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.
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DARVEL
n.   Devil. A combination of Kentish Wealden and Kentish Gipsy dialects. "They young-uns be regular young darvels." (see also Dar'vl)
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DAR'VL
n.   Devil. A combination of Kentish Wealden and Kentish Gipsy dialects. "They young-uns be regular young darvels." (see also Darvel)
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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)
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DAWTHER-GRASS    dau-dhur
n.   A long shaking grass, elsewhere called Quaker, or quaking, grass. Briza media. (see also Dodder-grass)
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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 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.' (see also Dyad, Dyead)

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**DEAD-ALIVE**

ded-ulei-v

adj. Dull; stupid. "It's a dead-alive place."

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**DEAF**

n. Deaf. 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.' (see also Dyeaf)

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**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)

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**DEAL**

dee-l

n. (2) The nipple of a sow, bitch, fox or rat.

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**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

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**DEATH**

n. (2) Death. 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.' (see also Dyath)

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**DEATHNESS**

deth-ness

n. Deafness.

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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)  

DEE  

n. Day. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Present dialect form i.e. 1863.  
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)  

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)  

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)  

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)  

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)  
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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 Dene, Denne)  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)
DENIAL
dener-ul
n. A detriment; drawback; hindrance; prejudice. "It's a denial to a farm to lie so far off the road."
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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, Bithersden, Halden, Marden, Smarden, Tenterden, Ibornden, etc. (see also Den, Dene)
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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)
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DESTINY
dest-ini
n. Destination. "When we have rounded the shaw, we can keep the boat straight for her destiny."
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DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH
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 epithymum. (see also Hellweed)
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DEWLAPS
n.pl. Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others, to keep the legs warm and dry.
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DIAKNEN
n.pl. Deacons.  Noun forming plural in 'en'.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)  Page 20

DIBBER  
\[ \text{dib-ur} \]
n.  An agricultural implement for making holes in the ground, wherein to set plants or seeds.
(see also Dibble)
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DIBBLE  
\[ \text{dib-l} \]
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  
\[ \text{dik} \]
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  
\[ \text{dik-I} \]
n.  Poorly; out of sorts; poor; miserable.  "When I had the dicky feelin', I wishes I hadn't been so neglackful o' Sundays."
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DICKY-HEDGE-POKER  \[ \text{dik-i-hej-poa-ker} \]
n.  A hedge-sparrow. (see also Mollie)
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DIDAPPER
n.  The dab-chick. (see also Divedapper)
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DIDOS  \[ \text{dei-doaz} \]
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."

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**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."

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**DISGUISED**

adj. Tipsy. "I'd rááther not say as he was exactly drunk, but he seemed as though he was jes' a little bit disguised."

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**DISH-MEAT** dish-meet

n. Spoon meat, i.e. soft food, which requires no cutting up and can be eaten with a spoon.

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**DISHWASHER** dish-wosh-r

n. The water wagtail. Generally called "Peggy Dishwasher." (see also Peggy, Peggy Washdish)

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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."
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DIVEDAPPER  
n. The dab-chick. (see also Didapper)
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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 does for him."
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DOATED  
doa-tid  
adj. Rotten. Generally applied to wood. "That thurrock is all out-o'-titler; the helers are all doated." (see also Doited)
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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
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DOBBIN  
dob-in  
n. Temper. "He lowered his dobben," i.e. he lost his temper.
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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)
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DODDER-GRASS  
dod-ur-grass  
n. A long shaking grass, elsewhere called Quaker, or quaking, grass. Briza media. (see also Dawther- grass)
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DODGER  
doj-ur  
n. A night-cap.
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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 peeked, so that it cannot slip; and d) the doles, as above described.

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DOG  
dau-g,  dog

n.  (1) An instrument for getting up hop-poles, called in Sussex a pole-putter. (see also Hop-dog  (2)

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DOG

vb.  (2) To follow another's footsteps. "She dogged him home." - J.H.Bridge.

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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.

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DOGS' DAISY

n.  The May weed,  Anthemis cotula;  so called,  "'Cause it blows in the dog-days, ma'am."

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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.

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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.

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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)

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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

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DOLE

doa-l

n. (2) A boundary stone; the stump of an old tree left standing. (see also Dole-stone, Dowal, Dowl)

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Page 44

DOLEING

doa-ling

n. Almsgiving (see also Deal)

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Page 45

DOLE-STONE

doa-l-stoa-n

n. A landmark. (see also Dole (2), Dolly, Dowal, Dowl)

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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."

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DOLLOP

n. (5) A portion "A dollop of lard." - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

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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."

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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."

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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?"

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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."

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DOLLY

n. A tree marker to delineate boundary in coppice wood. - Peter Lambert. (see also Dolestone, Dole (2), Dowal, Dowl)

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DOLLYMOSH dol-imosh

vb. To demolish; destroy; entirely spoil.

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DOLOURS dol-urz

vb. A word expressive of the moaning of the wind, when blowing up for rain.

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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.

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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."

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DOODLE-SACK doo-dl-sak

n. A bagpipe.

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DORICK  doa-rik
vb. A frolic; lark; spree; a trick. "Now then, none o' your doricks."

DOSS  dos
vb. To sit down rudely.

DOSSET  dos-it
n. A very small quantity of any liquid.

DOUGH  doa
n. A thick clay soil.

DOVER-HOUSE  doa-vur-hous
n. A necessary house.

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, Dowal)

DOWELS  dou-lz
n.pl. Low marshes.

DOWN  doun
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.
DOWNWARD
dou-nwur'd
adv. The wind is said to be downwards when it is in the south.
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DOZTREN
n.pl. Daughters. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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DRAB
drab
vb. To drub; to flog; to beat
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DRABBLES
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DRAGGLETAIL
drag-ltail
n. (1) A slut, or dirty, untidy, and slovenly woman.
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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-таile." "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.
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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."
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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."
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DRAGON'S TONGUE    drag-unz tung
n. Iris foetidissima.
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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.
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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 hoocke." - MS. Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury.
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DRAW-WELL    drau-wel
n. A hole or well sunk for the purpose of obtaining chalk.
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DRAY    drai
n. (1) A squirrel's nest.
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DRAY    drai
n. (2) A word usually applied to places where there is a narrow passage through the slime
and mud.
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DREAN    dree-un
vb. (2) To drip. "He was just dreäning wet when he came in."
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DREAN    dree-un
n. (1) A drain.
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DRECKLY-MINUTE    drek-li-min-it
adv. Immediately; at once; without delay; contracted from "directly this minute." (see also
Minute (2)
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DREDGE    drej
n. A bush-harrow. To drag a bundle of bushes over a field like a harrow.
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DRILL    dril
vb. To waste away by degrees.
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DRIV    driv
vb. To drive. "I want ye driv some cattle!" "Very sorry, but I'm that druv up I caan't do't!"
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DRIZZLE    driz-l
vb. To bowl a ball close to the ground.
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DROASINGS    droa-zingz
n.pl. Dregs of tallow.
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DROITS    droit-s
n.pl. Rights; dues; customary payments.
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DROKE    droa-k
n. A filmy weed very common in standing water.
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DROPHANDKERCHIEF    drop-angk-urchif
n. The game elsewhere called "kiss-in-the-ring".
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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.
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DROSE

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)

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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)

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DROVE-WAY

n. A road for driving cattle to and from the marshes, etc, wherein they pasture.

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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)

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DRUV

vb. Driven. "We wunt de druv."

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DRYTH

n. Drought; thirst. "I call cold tea very purty stuff to squench your dryth."

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DUFF

n. A dark coloured clay.

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DULL

vb. To make blunt. "As for fish-skins - 'tis a ter'ble thing to dull your knife." - Folkestone.

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DULLING UP

adv. It becomes dull now and then; cloudy. "It keeps dulling up." - Landlord of 'Chiltern Hundreds', Boxley. J.W.Bridges 1932.

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DUMBLEDORE  dumb-Idoar
n.  A bumble bee; an imitative words allied to boom, to hum.
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DUN-CROW  dun-kroa
n.  The hooded or Royston crow, which is found in great numbers in North Kent during the winter. Corvus cornix.
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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 behaves him to shew, on a day appointed, how he came by them, and, upon failure, he shall not be able to acquit 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))
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DUNG DOLLEY
n.  A cart for carrying manure through hop alleys in the summer time. - R Cooke.  (see also Hop Dolley)
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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 goood (went) an' dunked it down in all that slab (semi-liquid manure) - by the old sow's stoi (stye)."
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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 ter'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)

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)

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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)

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)

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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)

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)

DYEVELEN
n.pl. Devils. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

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

DYSER
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
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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-uk's
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..
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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.

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ELE

n. Awl. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter=water. The 'Ayenbite of Inwy't', 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)

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ELLINGE

el-inj

adj. Solitary; lonely; far from neighbours; ghostly. 1470 - "Nowe the crowe calleth reyne with a eleynge voice." - Bartholomaeus de proprietatibus rerum. (see also Uncous, Unky)

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ELMESSEN

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

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ELVIN

el-vin

n. An elm. Still used, though rarely. (see also Eelm)

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EMMET

em-ut

n. An ant. (see also Horse emmet)

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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 ends to-day, to finish the field." (see also Eend)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 51
ENOW
n. Enough. "Have ye got enow?"

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ENTETIG
vb. To introduce.

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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.

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EPS
n. The asp treec. (see also Aps (1)

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ERNFUL

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ERNFUL

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ERSH
n. The stubble after the corn has been cut. (see also Grattan, Gratten, Gratton (1) & (2), Podder-gratten, Rowens)

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ESS
n.pl. A large worm.

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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 neybors namyd John Andrew lying uppon his bed sore sike a biding 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)

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EVERYTHING SOMETHING 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.

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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."

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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)

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EZEN

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

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FACK fak

n. The first stomach of a ruminating animal, from which the herbage is resumed into the mouth.

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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 pronounciation still prevails.

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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)

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FAGS
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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)
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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".
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FAKEMENT
fai-kmu'nt
n. Pain; uneasiness; distress. "Walking does give me fakement to-day." - Sittingbourne.
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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.
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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."
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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)

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FATTEN
fat-un
n. A weed.

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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

FAVER
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

FAVER
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.

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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

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

FELLET

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'. Feltthe (K) = Fullthe (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!"
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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)  

**FENAGE**  
n. (4) The end. "Well that's the fenage of it, thank the Lord!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

**FENNY**  
fen-I  
adj. Dirty; mouldy as cheese.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**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)

**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)

**FESS**  
n. (2) Mentally disturbed. "Stop banging on that old pail, you get me on quite a fess."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

**FESSED**  
vb. Puzzled. "I've tried to add these sums but they've got me fessed, sir."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

**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)
**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.

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**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."

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**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.

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**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.

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**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."

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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 Fidgety bum.)

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FIDGETY 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)

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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)

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FILL

fil

n. A field. (see also Feld, Fild)

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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."

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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)

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FINKLE

fin-kl

n. Wild fennel. Faniculum vulgare.

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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)

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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-yrns." . . . "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)

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)

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)

FIRK
vb. (4) To poke about. "It was wet yesterday, so I was able to firk around in the toolshed and put things ship-shape."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

FIRK
vb. (2) To scratch. "They brambles do firk yer arms when gathering blackberries."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

FIRK
vb. (1) To look after No.1 "I'm not a greedy bloke, but I do like to firk for myself."

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

FLABERGASTED
flab-urgastid
adj. or pp. Astonished and rather frightened.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

FLAM
vb. (1) To deceive or cheat.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)
**FLAM**

n.  (2) A falsehood.

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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."

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Page 55

**FLAZZ**

adj.  Newly fledged.

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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)

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**FLEED**

fleed

n.  The inside fat of a pig, from which lard is made.

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**FLEED-CAKES**

flee-kaiks

n.pl. Cakes made with the fresh fleed of a pig.

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**FLEEKY**

flee-ki

adj.  Flaky; in flakes.

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**FLEET**

fleed

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)

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Page 55
**FLEET**
n.  (4) Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a fleet of nets, and sixty nets make a fleet.
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**FLEET**
vb.  (3) To skim any liquor, especially milk.
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**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."
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**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)
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**FLEET MILK**
n.  (1) Skimmed milk. (see also Flit milk).
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**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**
n.  A creek; a bay or inlet; a channel for the passage of boats and vessels, hence the name of North-fleet. Anglo-Saxon, fleet. "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)
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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.
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FLINDER  flin-dur
n.  A butterfly.
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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
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FLIT-MILK  flit-milk
n.  (1) Skim milk;  the milk after the cream has been taken off it.  (see also Fleet milk)
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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)
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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.
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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
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
FOBBLER
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
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-goa
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)
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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)
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**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)

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**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)

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**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.

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**FOLKS**  
foa-ks  
n.pl. The men-servants. - East Kent. "Our folks are all out in de fill."

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**FOOTROAD**  
n. A foot-path. - R Cooke.

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**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.

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**FORCED**  
foa-st  
vb. Obliged; compelled. "He's kep' going until last Saddaday he was forced to give up."

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**FORE-ACRE**  
for-u'-kur  
n. The headland; the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross. (see also Forical)

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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-r'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 Forestall, 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)
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FORSTAL

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)

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FORSTAL

n. (2) see Gordon Ward's note on 'Forestall' in Arch. Cantiana 746 pp 207-209

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FOSTAL

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)

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FOTHER

n. Fodder - R. Cooke (see also Fodder)

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FOUT

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.".

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POWER

num.adj. Four. So pronounced to this day in East Kent, and constantly so spelled in old documents.

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FOY

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

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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 swingel; d) the swingel-cap made of leather, which secured the middle-bun to the swingel; e) the swingel (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."

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FRAIL

frail

adj. (2) Peevish; hasty.

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FRAPE

fraip

vb. (1) To worry; fidget; fuss; scold. "Don't frape about it." (see also Fease)

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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

drench 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.

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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."

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**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!"

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**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)

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**FRIMSY**

frimz-i

adj. Slight; thin; soft.

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**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."

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**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)

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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 beyound these limits. "They be furren-peasies from Chatham Town beyent (beyond) Blue Bell Hill, up there!"
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FURRICK
fur-r'ik
vb. To forage; to hunt about and rummage, and put everything into disorder whilst looking for something. (see also Furrudge)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 60

FURRIGE
fur-r'igij
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 furriers up from Headcorn!" (Headcorn being about 3 miles away) (see also Foreigner)
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 38

GABERDINE
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
n.pl. Rushes growing in marshy ground.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GAFFER
n. A master. "Here comes our gaffer!"
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 61

GAGEY
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
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.
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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)

GARPED
vb. Stared. "We said 'good morning' to him and he just stood and garped back at us."
The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

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)

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)

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)

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)

GATTERIDGE TREE
gat-ur'ij tree
n. Prickwood. Euonymus Europaeus.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)
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.
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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.
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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 bines 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, Prunis communis.
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GEAT ge-ut
n. Gate.
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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
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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.
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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."
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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.
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GERS

n. Grass. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water.
The' Ayenbite of Inwytyt', 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)
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GIBLETS

jib-lets

n.pl. Rags; tatters.
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GIDDYHORN

n. There is a Giddyhorn Toll, north of Westwell, and a Giddyhorn Lane in Maidstone.
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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.

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GIG

n. A billet, or spread bat, used to keep the traces of plough horses apart.(see also Billet, Spread-bat)

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GILL

n. A little, narrow, wooded valley with a stream of water running through it; a rivulet; a beck.

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GIMMER

n. A mistress. "My gimmer always wore those blue and white checked aprons." (1817)

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GIN


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GIVE

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.

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GIVE OVER

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

adj. The ground is said to be givey when the frost breaks up and the roads become soft and rotten.

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GLEAN

n. A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner.

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GLED

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

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GLIMIGRIM


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GLINCE
glins

adj. Slippery. "The ice is terr'ble glincey."

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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'.

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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 disyllabic

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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.

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GOANNA

n. Guano. - R Cooke.

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GOD'S 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, Sissing)

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GOFF

n. The commonest kind of apple.

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GOGS

n.pl. Berries - L.E.A.G. (see also Goosegogs, Snottygogs)

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GOING

n. The departure. "I didn't see the going of him."

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GOING TO'T

n. The departure. "I didn't see the going of him."

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GOL

n. A young gosling. (see also Gull)

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GOLDING

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)

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GOLLOP

vb. (1) To swallow greedily; to gulp. "You golloped that down as if you liked it."

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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

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.
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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)

GO-TO
goa too
vb. To set. "The sun goes to."

GOULE
goul
n. Sweet willow. Myrica gale.

GOYSTER
goi-stur
vb. To laugh noisily and in a vulgar manner. A goystering wench is a Tom-boy.

GRABBY
grab-i
adj. Grimy; filthy. (see also Grubby)

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!)

GRAN NIGH
gran nei
adv. Very nearly.

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.

GRANADA
gran-aada
n. A golden pippin,
GRANDLY

grand-li

adv. Greatly: as, "I want it grandly."

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GRANDMOTHER'S NIGH

n. The flower called monk's hood oraconite. Aconitum napellus.

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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.

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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)

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GRATTAN

grat-un

n. Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called ersh, or eddish, grotten, podder-gratten. (see also Ersh, Gratten, Gratton (1) & (2), Podder-gratten, Rowens)

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GRATTEN

grat-un

n. (1) Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called ersh, or eddish, grotten, podder-gratten. (see also Ersh, Gratten (1) & (2), Grotton, Podde-gratten, Rowens)

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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.

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GRATTON

grat-un

n. (1) Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called ersh, or eddish, grotten, podder-gratten. (see also Ersh, Gratton, Gratton (2), Podder-gratten, Rowens)

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**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) 

**GRAUM**

grau-m

vb. To grime; dirty; blacken.

**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)

**GREAT**

grait

n. (2) "To work by the great" is to work by the piece.

**GREAT**

gurt

adv. (1) Very; as "great much," very much. Commonly pronounced gurt.

**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.

**GREATEN**

grai-tn

vb. To enlarge.

**GREEDS**

greedz

n.pl. Straw thrown on to the dung-hill.

**GREEDYGUTS**

n.pl. A glutton. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 

Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977)
GREEN-BAG
n. The bag in which hops are brought from the garden to the oast. (see also Poke, Pook).
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GREYBIRD  grai-burd
n. A thrush.
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GRIDGIRON  grij-erin
n. Gridiron.
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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)
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GRINNYGOG
n. Perhaps someone with a grinning, stupid face. "You stand there just like a grinnygog." - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.
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GRINSTONE  grin-stun
n. A grindstone.
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GRIP  grip
n. A dry ditch; but about Sittingbourne it is applied to natural channels of a few feet in width, in the salttings on the Kentish coasts. "I crawled along the grip with my gun in my hand until I got within a few rods of 'em."
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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  

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.

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GRIST  
n.  Anything that is ground - meal, flour.

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GRISTING  
n.  The flour which is got from the lease-wheat. (see also Grysting)

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GRIT  

vb.  To set the teeth on edge; to grate.

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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."

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GRIZZLE  

vb.  To fret; complain; grumble. "She's such a grizzling woman."

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GRIZZLEGUTS  
n.  A constantly crying or fretful child. From 'to grizzle'. - Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G.

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GROSS  

adj.  Gruff, deep-sounding.

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GROVETT  
n.  A small grove or wood. "Just by it is a grovette of oaks, the only one in the whole island." - Lewis, p.115

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GRUBBY  
grub-i  
adj. Dirty. "You are grubby, and no mistake." (see also Grabby)  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

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)  

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.  
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GRY  
n. Grey. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were disyllabic  
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)  

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)  

GUESS-COW  
ges-kou  
n. A dry or barren cow.  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

GUESTING  
gest-ing  
vb. Gossipping.  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

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)  

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.

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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.

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GULL

n. A young gosling. (see also Gol)

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GULLIDGE
gul-ij

n. The sides of a barn boarded off from the middle; where the caving is generally stored.'

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GUMBLE
gumb-l

vb. To fit very badly, and be too large, as clothes.

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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.

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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.'

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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.'

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GUOS

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

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GUOZGOGS

n.pl Gooseberries. (see also Dabberries, Goosegogs)

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GURT
gurt

adj. Great.

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GUTTER GRUB
gut-ur-grub

n. One who delights in doing dirty work and getting himself into a mess; a low person.

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GUTTERMUD
gut-urmud

n. The black mud of the gutter, hence any dirt or filth. "As black as guttermud."

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GUT-WEED

n. Sonchus arvensis.

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HA

pro. He.

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HAZAZES

haa-ziz

n.pl. Haws. Fruit of Crataegus oxyacantha. (See also Aazes, Harves, Haulms and Figs)

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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)

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HAGGED
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.
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HAGISTER
n. A magpie.
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HAIR
n. The cloth on the oast above the fires where the hops are dried.
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HALF MOON
n. 5 bushel basket measures, especially for hops. - East Kent. Nicky Newbury. (see also Moon)
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HALF-AMON
n. A half-amon, is a hop, step and jump. (see also Amon)
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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 ain't." - Pickwick Papers, Ch 13.
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HALM
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)
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HALMOT
n. The hall mote; court leet or manor court; from the Saxon heal-mot, a little council.
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HALZEN
n.pl. Saints. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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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."
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HAMPERY
ham-pur'i
adj. Shaky; crazy; ricketty; 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)
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HANDFAST
adj. Able to hold tight. "Old George is middlin' handfast to-day" (said of a good catch at cricket.)
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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."
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HAND-HOLD
n. A holding for the hands. "'Tis a plaguey queer job to climb up there, there an't no hand-hold."
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HANDSTAFF
hand-staaf
n. The handle of a flail.
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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

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)

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HAPPY-HO

adj. Apropos. "My father was drownded and so was my brother; now that's very happy-ho!" meaning that it was a curious coincidence.

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HAPS

n. (1) A hasp or fastening of a gate. - P. 1631 - "For charnells and hapses for the two chests in our hall." - MS. Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Hasp, Hapse)

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HAPS

vb. (2) Happens. "Now haps you doänt know."

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HAPSE

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)

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HARBOUR

vb. To entice away. "'Tis the big one what harbours the little one away from home." - R Cooke.

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HARCELET

n. The heart, liver and light of a hog. (see also Harslet, Haslet)

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HARD-FRUIT

n. Stone-fruit, plums etc.

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HARDHEWER

n. A stonemason. The word occurs in the articles for building Wye Bridge, 1637.

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HARKEE
vb. (1) Hark; Hark ye; Listen. "Harkee, Bob! That old dog-fox be a-calling down in Frite Wood."
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HARKEE
vb. (2) To listen and keep quiet, "Now, harkee! There's a something moving in that old ditch running out of Thorne Pond."
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HARKY
haa-ki
interj. Hark! (see also Harkee (1) & (2))
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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."
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HARSLET
haa-zlet
n. The heart, liver and light of a hog. (see also Harcelet, Haslet)
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HARVES
haa-vz
n.pl. Haws. (see also Aazes, Haazes, Haulms and Figs)
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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."
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HARVESTER
haa-vistur
n. A stranger who comes into the parish to assist in the harvest.
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HASLET
haz-lit
n. (1) The heart, liver and light of a hog. (see also Harcelet, Harslet)
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HASLET
n.  (2) Cf the Northern English word, Haslet, a kind of preserved meat, possibly containing offal.

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HASP
haasp
n.  A hasp or fastening of a gate. - P.  1631 - "For charnells and hapses for the two chests in our hall." - MS. Accounts, St John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Haps (1), Hapse)
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HASSOCK
n.  (2) Immature ragstone. - J.H.Bridge. 1949.
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HASSOCK
has-ok
n.  (1) A large pond.
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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.
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HASSOCKS
n.pl.  (1) Stone chippings used instead of gravel for making up paths and private minor roads.
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HASTY
hai-sti
adj.  Heavy; violent. Often used of rain. "It did come down hasty, an' no mistake."
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HATCH
hach
n.  A gate in the roads; a half-hatch is where a horse may pass, but not a cart.
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HATCH-UP
hach up
vb.  To prepare for. "I think it's hatching up for snow." "She's hatching up a cold."
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HATY
vb. To hate. Anglo-Saxon conjugation. 
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HAUL
hau-l
vb. To halloo; to shout. 
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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) 
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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) 
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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. 
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HAW
hau
n. A small yard or inclosure. Chaucer has it for a churchyard. 
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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." 
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HAWMELL
n. A small close or paddock. 
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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. 
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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)
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HEADLANDS
n.pl. The ends of a field where the horses turn in ploughing etc.- R Cooke.
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HEAF
heef
n. The gaff-hook used by fishermen at Folkestone.
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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' tatars to heal in." (see also Hele)
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HEALDE
hold
vb. Hold. 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.' (see also Healde, Hyealde)
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HEAP
heap
n. Heap. 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.' (see also Heap, Hyeap)
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HEARNSHAW
heron. (see Shakespeare) (see also Hern, Hernshaw, Kitty Hearn, Kitty Hearnshrow)
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HEART
haat
n. Condition; spoken of ground. "My garden's in better heart than common this year."
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HEARTENING
adj. Strengthening. "Home-made bread is more heartening than baker's bread."
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HEART-GRIEF
n. Severe grief.

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HEARTH
hee-rth
n. Hearing; hearing-distance. "I called out as loud's ever I could, but he warn't no wheres widin hearth."

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HEARTS ALIVE!
haats ulei-v
interj. An expression of astonishment at some strange or startling intelligence. "Heart's alive! what ever upon ëarth be ya got at?" (see also Gracious-heart-alive!)

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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.'

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HEAVEDEN
n.pl. Heads. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

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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.

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HEAVENSHARD
hevnz-haa-d
adv. Heavily; said of rain. "It rains heavenshard."

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HEAVER
hee-vur
n. A crab - Folkestone. "Lord, sir, it's hard times; I've not catched 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, Punger)

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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.'

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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.

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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.

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HEED

n.  Head.

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HEEVE

vb.  (2) To hive bees.

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HEEVE

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."

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HEFT

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."

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HEG

n.  A hag; a witch; a fairy.  "Old coins found in Kent were called hegs pence by the country people."

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HEIST

vb.  Word used by a carter to make a horse lift its foot. - R Cooke.

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HELE

vb. To cover. (see also Heal)

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HELER

hee-ler

n. Anything which is laid over another; as, for instance, the cover of a thurrick or wooden drain.

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HELLE

n. Hill. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Helle (K) = Hulle (S) = Hill (N)
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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 epithymum. (See Devil's Thread.)

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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)

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HELVING

helv-in

partc. Gossiping, or "hung up by the tongue." - Tenterden. "Where have you been helving?"

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HEM

adv. An intensive adverb - very, exceedingly. "Hem queer old chap, he is!"

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HEMA-BIT

Not a bit. "I aint hem-a-bit left, old mate!"
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HEMITORY

n. Fumitory, the plant. - R Cooke

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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)
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HEMWOODS

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.
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HEN AND CHICKENS

n.  The ivy-leaved toad-flax, otherwise called Mother of Thousands; and sometimes Roving Sailor.  Linaria vulgaris.  (see Weasel-snout)
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HENG

vb.  Hang.  Use of 'e' for 'a'.  Present dialect form  i.e. 1863.
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HENNEN

n.pl.  Hens.  Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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HERE AND THERE A ONE

adj.phr.  Very few and scattered.  "There wasn't nobody in church today, only here and there a one."
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HERN

n.  Heron.  "My o my!  Look at that hern!  They sure have got mighty big wings" (see also Hearnshaw, Hernshaw, Kitty Hearn, Kitty Hearnshaw)
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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 beant (may-be-not) there now,"
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HERNSHAW  
**hurn-shau**

n. A heron. (see also Hern, Hearnshaw, Kitty Hearn, Kitty Hearn Shrow)

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Page 74

HERRING-FARE  
**her-r'ing-fair**

n. The season for catching herrings, which begins about the end of harvest.

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Page 74

HERRING-HANG

n. A lofty square brick room, made perfectly smoke-tight, in which the herrings are hung to dry.

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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."

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HERTEN

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

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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.

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Page 14

HESTEN

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

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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)

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**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)
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vb. (2) To lift up. "Gie us a hetch-up with this sack o' corn Pete." (also Hitch-up; Hotch-up)
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**HETHER**

hedh-ur
adv. Hither. "Come hether, my son."
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**HEYCOURT**

hai-koart
n. The High Court, or principal Court of the Abbot's Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury.
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**HICKET**

hik-it
vb. To hiccup, or hiccough.
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**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.
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**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.
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**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)
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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, Hy eag)
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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.
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HIGGLER
n. (2) Phippen's Directory for Maidstone, 1845, p 49. Under Miscellaneous Tradesmen:- Fearn, J. Higgler, Marsham Street.
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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."
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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."
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HIJIMMY KNACKER
n. The horse game. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.1920's.
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HIKE
heik
vb. (1) To turn out. "He hiked 'im out purty quick."
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HIKE
vb. (2) To walk, carrying a load. - J H Bridge.
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HILL

hil

n. The small mound on which hops are planted; a heap of potatoes or mangold wurzel.
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HINE

pro. Him. Preserved in the modern provincialism en or un, as "I see en" - "I see him."
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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.
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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)
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HIS

pro. Them. (Hise) In the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340'
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HISE

pro. Her. The accusative of Hi, she. In the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340.
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HIS-SELF

pro. Himself. "Ah! when he's been married two or three weeks he won't scarcely know himself. He'll find the difference, I lay !."
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HIST

vb. A call; a signal. "Just give me a hyste, mate, when 'tis time to goo." (see also Hoist, Hyste)
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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)
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**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)

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**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)

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**HITCH**

vb.  (1) To move. "Oi wish these people waiting for the bus would hitch along a bit." (also Hetch, Hotch)

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**HITCH-OVER**

vb. To move over; to push over. "Give oi a hitch-over this wall. (also Hetch-over; Hotch-over)

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**HITCH-UP**

vb.  (2) To get married. "Our Bill and young Liz be getting hitched-up end o' June." (also Hetch-up; Hotch-up)

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**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)

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**HOATH**

hoa-th

n. Heath; a word which is found in many place-names, as Hothfield, Oxenhoth, Kingshoth. (see also Hoth)

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**HOBBL’D**

hobl-d

pp. Puzzled; baffled; put to a difficulty.

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**HOBBLE**

hob-l

n. An entanglement; difficulty; puzzle; scrape. "I'm in a regular hobble."

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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)

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HOCKATTY KICK hok-utikik-
n. A lame person.
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HOCKER-HEADED hok-ur-hed-id
adj. Fretful; passionate.
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HODENING hod-ning
partc. A custom formerly prevalent in Kent on Christmas Eve; it is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called hodening. (see Hoodening)
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HOG-BACKED hog-bakt
adj. Round backed; applied to a vessel when, from weakness, the stem and stern fall lower than the middle of the ship.
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HOG-HEADED
adj. Obstinate. "He's such a hog-headed old mortal, 'taint no use saying nothing to him."
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HOG-PAT
n. A trough made of boards.
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HOILE hoi-l
n. The beard or stalk of barley or other corn. (see also Iles)
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HOIST
vb. A call; a signal. "Just give me a hyste, mate, when 'tis time to goo." (see also Hist, Hyste)
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HOOL

vb. To throw; to hurl. "Ha! there, leave off hulling o' stones." (see also Hull (2)

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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.

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HOLP

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."

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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."

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HOLT

n. A wood. Much used in names of places, as Bircholt, Knockholt, etc.

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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

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

n.pl. Great, awkward feet.

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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'.

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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."

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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)

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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.

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**HOP**

hop

vb.  (1) To pick hops. "Mother's gone out hopping."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**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)

**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)

**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)

**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)

**HOPE**

hoap

n.  A place of anchorage for ships.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**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)

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**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)
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 Woptittywopwop. - L.R.A.G. 1930's & 1940's.

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HOPPING

hop-ing


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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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HORNICLE  horn-ikl
n.  (1) The hornet.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page 79

HORNY-BUG  n.
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.
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HORSE  hors
vb.  (2) To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.
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HORSE EMMETS  hor-z em-utz
n.pl. Large ants. (see also Emmet)
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HORSE PEPPERMINT  hors pep-r-mint
n. The common mint. Mentha sylvestris.
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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-KNOT
n. 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
**HORSE-NAILS**    
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**    
hotsh
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
n. Heath; a word which is found in many place-names, as Hothfield, Oxenoth, Kingsoth. (see also Haoth)
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HOUGHED
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 80

HOUSE
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
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
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
vb. (1) To carry on the business of a hoveler.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 80

HOVELER
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  
adj. (1) Light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched-up. Hence, poorly, unwell.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)

HOVER  
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)

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)

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)

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)

HOVVERY  
adj. Cold, cramped up and shivering. "I feel mighty hovvery today with all this snow about and the biting old wind." (see also Huvery)
The Dialect of Kent (c1950)
**Howsomever**

*adv.* Howsoever. "But howsomdever, doant ram it down tight, but hover it up a bit." (see also Howsomedever)

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**Huck**

*n.* (1) The husk, pod, or shell of peas, beans, but especially of hazel nuts and walnuts. (see also Hull (1), Shuck(1)

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**Huck**

*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)

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**Hucking Glass Bridg**


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!

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**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)

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**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, Huffkin, Wheatkin)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 81

HUFFLE

huf-l

n. A merry meeting; a feast.

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HUFKIN

huf-kin

n. A kind of bun or light cake, which is cut open, buttered, and so eaten. (See also Hopkin, Huffkin, Wheatkin)

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HUGE

heuj

adv. Very. "I'm not huge well." Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, hugy. The saying hugy 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 Hugy)

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HUGY

heuj-i

adv. Very. "I'm not huge well." Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, hugy. The saying hugy 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)

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HULL

hul

vb. (2) To throw; to hurl. "He took and hull'd 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)

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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 Farggo, 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)  

**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)  

**HUVER**  
**adj.** The ground or soil is houver 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)  

**HUVER**  
**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)  

**HUVER**  
**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)  

**HUXON**  
*huks-n*  
**n.pl.** The hocks or hams.  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

**HYEALDE**  
**vb.** Hold. 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.' (see also Healde, Hiealde)  
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)  

**HYEAP**  
**n.** Heap. 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.' (see also Heap, Heap)  
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)
HYSTE
heist
n. A call; a signal. "Just give me a hyste, mate, when 'tis time to go." (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."
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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."
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IN SUNDERS in sun-durz
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.
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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!"
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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.
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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.
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JACK
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JACK IN THE BOX
n.  A reddish-purple, double polyanthus.
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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 jaul'd 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

JOKESY  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 jos-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 black. "Item, in the great parlor, one table, half-a-dowsin of high joind-stooles. . ." - Memorials of Eastry, p 225. (see also Joind-stool)

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JUDGMATICAL

adj. With sense of judgment.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 85
**JULY-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**

n. A green beetle, smaller than the July-bug, which is generally to be found in June. (see also Bug)

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**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**

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**

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**

n. A pail with a long handle.

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**KARFE**

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)

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**KEALS**

n.pl. Ninepins.

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**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 MEG  keg-meg
n.  (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

KELL  kel
n.  A kiln.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page 86

KELTER
vb.  To be out of alignment.  "Lookee 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-goa-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."

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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)

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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.

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KETE n. Kite. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Kete (K) = Kite (N)

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KETH (2) Kith. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Keth (K) = Kuth (S) = Known

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KETH (1) Cuth (Known, as in Uncouth and Kith) Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Keth (K) = Cuth (S) = Known

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KETTLE-MAN ket-l-man

n. Lophius piscatorius, or sea-devil.

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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 kivvered 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.
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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-n-dli
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.

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KINK

vb. (2) To hitch; twist; get into a tangle.

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KINK

n. (1) A tangle; a hitch or knot in a rope. "Take care, or you'll get it into a kink."

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KINKLE

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)

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KINKLE

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

n. A small piece; a little corner. So Bargrove MS. Diary, 1645. - "Cutt owt a kinkle." (see also Cantel)

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KIPPERED

adj. Chapped; spoken of the hands and lips, when the outer skin is cracked in cold weather. "My hands are kippered."

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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 Mascula. (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

KITTLLISH 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, Hernshaw, Kitty Hearn Shrow)
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KITTY HEARN SHROW  kit-i hurn shroa
n. The heron. - Chilham. (see also Hearnshaw, Hern, Hernshaw, 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)
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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 suppertime 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.
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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)
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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)
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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))

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LAID 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.

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LAID-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.

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LAIN  
lain  
n.  A thin coat (laying) of snow on the ground. "There's quite a lain of snow."

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LAMBREN  
n.pl. Lambs. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

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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.

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LANT-FLOUR  
lau-nt-flou-r  
n. Fine flour.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page  89
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."

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LASHHORSE

n. The third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a pinhorse in the team. - East Kent.

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LAST

n. (1) Ten thousand herrings, with a hundred given in for broken fish, make a last.

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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

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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)

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LATH DAYS

n.pl. "Laghedays", Hundred Courts. - Hammond, 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 156. (see also Lath, Lathe (1) & (2), Lay days)

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LATHE

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

n. (1) A division of the county of Kent, in which there are five lathes, viz., Sutton-at-Hone, Aylesford, Scray, St Augustine's and Shepway. Anglo-Saxon, laeth. (see also Lath, Lathe (2), Lath days, Lay days)

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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 Eastray Court, in East Kent. This pronunciation is still common.

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LAVAST

lav-ust

n. Unenclosed stubble.

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LAWYER

laa-yur

n. A long thorny bramble, from which it is not easy to disentangle oneself.

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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.

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LAY

lai

n. (1) Land untill. We find this in place-names, as Leysdown in Sheppey. (see also Ley)

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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."

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LAYLOCK
n. Lilac. - R Cooke. (see also French May, Lielock)

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LAYSTOLE
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
n. A wet swampy common; as, Wye Leacon, Westwell Leacon.

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LEAD
n. (1) The hempen rein of a plough-horse, fixed to the halter by a chain, with which it is driven.

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LEAD
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 Inwyte, 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
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)
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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.
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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. "Catched '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)
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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 steeede 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.

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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.

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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

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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.

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LET

vb.   To leak;  to drip.  "That tap lets the water."

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LETCH  let-ch

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  loo

n.    (1) A shelter.  Anglo-Saxon hléow, a covering;  a shelter.

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LEW  loo

adj.  (3) Sheltered.  "That house lies lew there down in the hollow."

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LEW  loo

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."

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LEW  loo

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.

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LEY  lai

n.    Land untitled.  We find this in place-names, as Leysdown in Sheppey.  (see also Lay)

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LIB

vb.  To get walnuts of the trees with libbats.

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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)

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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 sprunged 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
n.  A coverlet.

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LIEF
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
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)

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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)

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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)

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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)

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LIGHT

leit

n. (2) The droppings of sheep. (see also Sheep's treddles, Treddles)

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LIGHT

leit

n. (1) The whole quantity of eggs the hen lays at one laying.

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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.

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LIKE

leik

(2) Adverbial suffix to other words, as pleasant-like, comfortable-like, home-like, etc. "It's too clammy-like."

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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

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LIMB

n. A young rascal; a naughty child. "I don't known 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 quicker 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. "Ir'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.

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LIT-IN

vb. Went in. "They lit-in all unexpected, and all we had in the house was bread and cheese."

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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."

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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
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
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."
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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.
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LODGED
loj-d
adj. Laid flat; spoken of corn that has been beated 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)
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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'.
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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.
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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.
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LONG-DOG
long-dog
n. (1) The greyhound.
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'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.
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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.
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'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.
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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."
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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 Sarjanty'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.
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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)
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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
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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.
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LUCKING-MILL
n. A fulling-mill.
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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-Grievious)
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LUG-SAND
lug'-sand
n. The sand where the lugworm is found by fishermen searching for bait.
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LURRY
lur-r'i
n. Jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others. (see also Lerry, Lorry)
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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."
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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)
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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)
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LYEAS

vb. Lost. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Aynbite 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)

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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)

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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)

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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)

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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)

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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)

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MABBLED

mab-ld

vb. Mixed; confused. "An books and such mabbled up." - Dick and Sal, st 70.

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MAD

mad

adj. Enraged; furious. "Being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them." - Acts, Ch 26 v 11

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**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)  

**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)

**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)

**MAKE EVEN**

vb. (see Even, to make)

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

**MAKE OFF**

vb. To make out; to understand.- R Cooke.

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

**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)

**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)

**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)

**MANNISH** man-ish

adj. Like a man; manly. "He's a very mannish little chap."

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)
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)
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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)
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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.

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MATCH-RUNNING
n. A game peculiar to Kent, and somewhat resembling prisoner's base. (see also Match-a-Running, Stroke-bias)

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MATE
mait, mee-ut
n. A companion; comrade; fellow-labourer; friend; used especially by husband or wife to one another.

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MAUDRING mau-dring
vb. Mumbling.

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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)

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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)

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MAUNGER
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, Mixen)
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 64

MAXUL  maks-l
n.  A dungheap. (see also Maxhill, Maxon (1) & (2), Misken, Mixon)
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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'.
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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)
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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."
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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)
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MERSC

n.  Marsh  Use of 'e' for 'a'. Present dialect form i.e. 1863.
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MERSS
n. Marsh. 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)

MESH
mesh, maish
n. A marsh. (see also Marsh, Mash, Mush)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)

MESSEN
n.pl. Masses. (Ecclesiastical) Noun forming plural in 'en'.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

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)

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)

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)

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)
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 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.

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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.

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MIDDINGS
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."

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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.

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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, Stingesr, Water-galls)

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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)

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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."

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MISCHEEVIOUS
adj. Mischievous.

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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.

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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' contrairy 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.

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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 seeweed, lime and dung. Anglo-Saxon, mix, dung; mixen, a dung-hill. (see also Maxhill, Maxon (1) & (2), Maxul in Eastry, Misken)

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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.

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MIZZLE  

n. A mist-like rain falling very lightly. "Twoudn'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."

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MIZZLING  

vb. A mist-like rain falling heavily.

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MOAN  

n. A basket, used for carrying chaff or roots for food; and for unloading coals. (see also Maun, Maund)

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MODREN
n.pl.Mothers. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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MOKE
moak
n. A mesh of a net.
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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."
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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.
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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.
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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!"

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MOOCH

mooch

vb. (1) Dawdle.

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MOON

n. 10 bushel basket measures, especially for hops.- East Kent. Nicky Newbury. (see also Half-moon)

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MOOR

moor

n. Swampy and wet piece of ground.

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MOORNEN

moo-rneen

n. A moor hen.

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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.

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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)

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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)
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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

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.
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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 105
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 Chickes."
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
Notes on 'A Dictionary of Kentish Dialect & Provincialisms' (c1977) Page 10
NAIL  
n.  A weight of eight pounds.

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NAILBOURN  
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)

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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.

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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.

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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.

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NATCHES  
n.  The notches or battlements of a church tower.

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NATE
n.   Naught; bad.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)   Page 10

NATIVE
n.   Native place; birthplace. "Timblestun (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
n.   Way; manner. "In this nature," in this way.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)   Page 10

NAWN STEERS
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
vb.   To make neat and clean.
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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  nj-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 dissyllabic  (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.
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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

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)

NO PRINCIPLE
This expression is only applied in Kent to people who do not pay their debts.

NO SENSE
adj. phr.  Nothing to speak of; nothing to signify.  "It don't rain; leastways, not no sense."

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."

NOHOW
noa-hou
adv.  In no way; not at all.  "I doänt see as how as I can do it, not nohow."

NONCE
nons
n.  The phrase "for the nonce", means for the once, for that particular occasion; hence, on purpose with design or intent.

NONE
nun
adj.  "None of’em both," i.e., neither of’em.

NONE-SO-PRETTY
n.  The name of the little flower, otherwise known as London pride.  Dianthus barbatus.
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, surelye!"
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.
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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.
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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**

cnj. 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!

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**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)

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**NYKKEN**

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

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**OARE**

n. Seaweed; seawrack. This is the name of a parish in North Kent, near Faversham, which 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)

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**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."

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**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 Comptus 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."

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OF

ov

prep. Used for with, in phrase, "I have no acquaintance of such a person."

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OFF FROM

vb. To avoid; prevent. "I couldn't be off from going, he made such a point of it."

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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."

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OLD

adj. This word is constantly applied to anything or anybody without any reference to age.

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OLD MAN

n. Southernwood. Artemisia abrotanum.

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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.

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ON

Un. Unnearthe; Unneathe; Ondo: Undo etc. The use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up

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**ONE EYED**

adj.  Cock-eyed.

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

**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)

**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)

**OOD**

ood

n.  Seaweed; also wood.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**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)

**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)

**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)

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)
ORNERY

adj. (2) Bad-tempered. "He be an ornery old cuss!" "She's the most ornery woman I ever did see."

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OTHERSOME

udh-ursum

phr. Some others. "And some said, what will this babbler say? Othersome, he seemeth to be a seetter forth of strange gods." - Acts, Ch 17 v 18.

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OTHERWHERE-ELSE

udh-urwair'els

adv. Elsewhere.

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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.

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OUR SAVIOUR'S FLANNE

Our Saiy-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.

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OURN

ou-urn

poss.adj. Ours. (see also HIsn, Your'n)

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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)

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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.

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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 clarrrynet, 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."

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OUTROOPE
outroo-p
n. An auction of household goods. - Sandwich Book of Orphans. (see also Lief-coup, Litcop)

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OUTRUNNINGS
n.pl. Straggling wood beyond a hedge-row, not measured-in with the part to be cut.

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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."

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OVEN
uv-n
n. "To go to oven," is to bake.

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OVER
oa-vur
prep. To. "I'm gooin 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.

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OXBIRD
oks-burd

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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.

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PADDOCK

n. A toad. (see also Paddock, Puttock)

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PADDY

adj. Worm-eaten.

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PAIGLE

n. Cowslip - East Kent. (see also Cove-keys, Culver-keys, Horsebuckle, Lady keys (2), Pegle)

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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.

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PALM-TREE

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.

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PALTER

vb. To wreck or pilfer stranded vessels and ill-use ship-wrecked sailors.

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PANDLE

n. A shrimp. (low Latin, pandalus)

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PARCEL

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)

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PARGE  
*paa-j*  
vble. To put on an ordinary coat of mortar next to brick-work and tiling.

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PARGET  
*paa-jit*  
nble. Mortar.

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PARMY  
adjble. Parmy ground is so called when of the consistancy of new soap. Holding water almost like a piece of crockery.

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PARNCH  
nble. The stomach, but only when speaking of the stomachs of rabbits, hares and sheep. - Wealden. (see also Parncher, Pauncher, Parnch-bag, Rabbit-pauncher)

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PARNCH-BAG  
nble. 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)

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PARNCHER  
nble. 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-pauncher 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)

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PAROCK  
*par-r'uk*  
nble. 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 Weilds of Kent, such a meeting was called a parock." - Kennett MS. Parock is literally the same word as paddock.

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PART
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)

PARTIAL
adj. Fond of. "I be very partial to pondles."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)

PASSELL
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)

PATTERN
vb. To imitate. "I shouldn't think of patterning my mistress."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)

PAWL
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)

PAY-GATE
n. A turnpike gate.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)
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)
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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.
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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.
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PEEKINGS
pee-kingz
n.pl. Gleanings of fruit trees.
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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 peeky yesterday."
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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)
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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)  

PEGGY  
peg-i  
n. (1) A water wagtail. (see also Dishwasher, Peggy Dishwasher, Peggy Washdish)  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

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)  

PEGGY-DISHWASHER  
peg-i-dish-was-her  
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)  

PEGLEY  
pee-gl  
n. A cowslip. Primula veris. "As yellow as a pegle." (see also Cove-keys, Culver-keys, Horsebuckle, Lady-keys (2), Paigle)  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

PELL  
peel  
n. A deep place or hole in a river.  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

PELT  
pelt  
n. Rags; rubbish, etc. (see also Culch, Sculch, Scultch, Scutchel)  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)
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)

PERK
purk
vb. To fidget about restlessly. "How that kitten doos keep perking about."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)

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)

PET
n. (1) A pit. (see also Pette)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

PETER GRIEVIOUS
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)

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)

PETH
peth
vb. To pith; to sever the spinal cord or marrow of a beast.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)
PETTYCOAT  pet-ikoat
n. A man's waistcoat.
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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.
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PIG-POUND  pig-pou-nd
n. The pig-sty.
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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.
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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)
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PIMP    pim-p
n. A small bundle of cleft wood, used for lighting fires. (see also Baven, Bavin, Bobbin, Kilnbrush, Wiff.)
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PINEN
n.pl. Pains. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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PIN-HORSE   pin-us
n. The second horse of a team, next in front of the rod-horse. - East Kent.
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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.
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PITTER  

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.

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PITTERING-IRON  
n.  A poker.

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PLACE  
n.  A barton;  a courtyard.

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PLAGUESOME  
adj.  Troublesome.

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PLANETS  
n.pl.  "It rains by planets,"  when showers fall in a small compass, in opposition to general rain.

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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 dykying and plashhing off the hegd." - MS. Accounts , St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

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PLAT  
n.  Diminutive of 'plot'.

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PLATTY  
adj.  Scattered;  uncertain;  here and there;  uneven;  fastidious.  Used of a thin crop of corn, or of a child who is sickly and dainty.

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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.

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PLAY UPON

vb. To dwell upon; to work; to worry. "It plays upon her mind."

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PLAYSTOOL

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 pleston at Selborne, mentioned by Gilbert White, is the same word.

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PLENTY

n. A plenty; enough. "There, there, that's a plenty."

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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."

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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 plug and block. Elsewhere called a clog.

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PLONK DOWN

vb. To place down abruptly.

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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.

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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**

adj. Dry; hard. "A plump whiting," is a dried whiting. "The ways are plump," the roads are hard.

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**POACH**

t. 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**

adj. Full of puddles. Description of ground which has been trampled into mud by the feet of cattle.

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**POAD MILK**

n. The first few meals of milk that come from a cow lately calved. (see also Beasts, Biskins, Bismilk)

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**POCKET**

n. A measure of hops, about 168 lbs.

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**PODDER**

n. A name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.

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**PODDER-GRATTEN**

n. Podder-stubble; the stubble of beans, peas, etc. (see also Ersh, Grattan, Gratton (1) & (2), Rowens)

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**PODGE**

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)

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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)

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POKE

poak

n. (2) A cesspool. (see also Podge)

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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.

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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.

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POLRUMPTIOUS

polrum-shus

adj. Rude; obstreperous.

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POLT

poa-lt

n. (2) A peculiar kind of rat-trap.

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POLT

poa-lt

adj. (3) Saucy; audacious.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 11
POLT
vb.  (1) To knock; to beat; to strike.
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PONGER
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, Pung, Punger)
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PONK
vb.  To stink.- Plumstead, West Kent. L.R.A.G. 1920's. (see also Fargo, Fogo, Hoogoo, Hum (2), Hussle, Wiff)
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POOCH 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."
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POOCHY
n.  A bathe; a paddle in shallow water. "Let's go and have a poochy."
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POOK
n.  (2) The poke or peak of a boy's cap.
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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."
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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

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))

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POOR

adj. As, "poor weather;" "a poor day." "'Tis terr'ble poor land."

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POPEING

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)

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POPY

n. The poppy. Papaver. (see also Red petticoat)

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PORSE

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

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POST HOLES

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.

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POST-BIRD

n. The common spotted fly-catcher. Muscicapa grisola.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

POTHER-HOOK

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)

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POTTHERALD

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

POTHER-HEADED

adj.  Absent-minded; forgetful. "Parson be getting proper potther-headd 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."

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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!"

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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

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POUT

pou-t

n.  (2) The phrase. "Plays old pout," seems equivalent to "Plays old Harry," and similar expressions. Probably a variant of powk, 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."

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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)

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POUTERS
n.pl. Whiting-pouts. - Folkestone.
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POWT
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))
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PREDE
n. Pride. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Prede (K) = Prude (S) = Pride (N)
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PREHAPS
adv. Perhaps.
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PRESENT
adv. Presently; at present; now.
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PRETTY BETTY
n. Flowering Valeriana rubra. This plant grows luxuriantly at Canterbury, on some of the walls of St. Augustine's College.
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PRETTY NIGH
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."
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PRICKLE
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.
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PRICKYBAT
n. A tittlebat.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

PRIM
n. The privet. Ligustrum vulgare.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

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
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
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, Elevenses, Leavener, Scran)
The Dialect of Kent (c1950) Page 76

PROLE
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

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
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)

PROPERLY
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)

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)

PRULE
n. A gaff-hook. - Folkestone.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

PUCKER
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)

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

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)
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)

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PUDDOCK  pud-uk

n.  A large frog. (see also Paddock, Puttock)

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PUG  pug

n.  Soft ground; brick-earth, ready for the mould.

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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."

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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.

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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, Punger)

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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)

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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

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 quareles put in in Tomlyn's hale (hall) wyndowe. beinge 20 foote of glasse and 28 panes . . . 7s 8d. - Sandwich Book of Orphans.

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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

dwee-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

QUEEZLEY

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 queezzy 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; glutted.
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)

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**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.

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**RACKSENED**
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.

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**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.

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**RADDLE-HEDGE**
rad-l-hej

n. A hedge made of raddles.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12
RADE   
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   
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, surelye!" "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   
n. Spoil; plunder.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page 12

RAFT   
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   
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   
A substitute for a worse word.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page 12

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

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.

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RASTY

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 nougth" (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

n. A hurdle or wattle.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RAVEL-BREAD

n. White-brown bread.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

RAW

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

n. A creek.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12
REASTY
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-ning
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**  
adj. Rufuse; good-for-nothing; worthless. "I never see so many reffidge tatars as what there is this year." (see also Refuge)  
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 12

**REFUGE**  
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 demeasnes 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**  
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.  
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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

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

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

n. (3) An iron hinge on which a gate is hung and by which it swings and rides. "Item paid for makinge 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)

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RIDER

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

n. The common tope. Galeus vulgaris.- Folkestone.

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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.

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RIGHTS

n.pl. To go to rights; to go the nearest way. To do anything to rights, is to do it thoroughly.

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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.
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RINGE  
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

RINGE  
ring-l
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

RINGE  
ring-l
vb.  (2) To put a ring through a pig's snout.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page  12

RINGE  
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  
_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 ripps, five payells, etc." - Boteler Inventory, in Memorials of Eastry, p 226. (see also Ripper)

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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.

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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)

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RIPE  
_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.

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RIPPER  
_n._ A pedler; a man who carries fish for sale in a rip or basket. (see also Rip (3)

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RIPPING-HOOK  
_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)

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RISH  
_n._ A rush. "There be lots o’ rishes in them there meyshes."

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RIT  
_vb._ To dry hemp or flax.

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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.
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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)
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ROAD-BAT  
roa-d-bat
n. A bat or piece of wood what guides the coulter of a plough.
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ROAD-PROUD
adj. Crops which look well from the road, but are not so good as they look, are said to be road-proud.
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ROBIN-HUSS  
rob-in-hus
n. The small spotted dog-fish. Scyllium canicula. - Folkestone. (see also Huss)
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ROBIN-ROOK  
rob-in-ruok
n. A robin redbreast. (see also Ruddock)
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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."
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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.
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RODS  
rodz
n.pl. The shafts of a cart or wagon. "He was riding on the rods when I see'd him."
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ROIL
vb. To make a disturbance; to romp in a rough and indecent manner.

ROIST
n. A switch; brushwood, before it be made up into fagots. (see also Rice)

ROMANCE
vb. To play in a foolish manner; to tell exaggerated stories. "My son never romances with no one." - Weald.

ROMNEY MARSH
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.

ROOKERY
n. A dispute accompanied with many words; a general altercation. "He knocked up a hem of a rookery."

ROOK-STARVING
partc. Scaring rooks. "That boy, he's rook-starvin' down in the Dover field."

ROOMS
n.pl. Mushrooms; as they say grass for (asparagus) sparrowgrass. (see also Misheroon, Musheroon)

ROOTLE
vb. To root up. "The pig must be ringled, or else he'll rootle up all the bricks in the stye."

ROTEN
n.pl. Roots. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

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ROUGH
adj.  (2) Cross; of uncertain temper; difficult to please. "I lay you'll find 'im pretty rough."
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ROUGH
n.  (1) A small wood; any rough, woody place. (see also Roughet, Roughit, Ruffets, Ruffits)
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ROUGHET
n.  A small wood. (see also Rough (1), Roughit, Ruffets, Ruffits)
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ROUGHIT
n.  A small wood. (see also Rough (1), Roughet, Ruffets, Ruffits)
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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
n.  Anything round; the part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular.
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ROUND-TILTH
n.  The system of sowing of land continuously without fallow.
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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.
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ROWENS
n.pl.  Stubble, (see also Ersh, Gratian, 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.
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ROYSTER

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."

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RUBBER

n. A whetstone. The mowers always carry one in a leathern loop attached to the back of their belts.

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RUBBIDGE

n. Rubbish; weeds.

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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.

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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.

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RUCK

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."

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RUCKLE

n. A struggle.

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RUDDLE

vb. To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another.

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RUDDLE-WATTLE

n. A hurdle made of small hazel rods interwoven. (see also Raddles)

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RUDDOCK

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)

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RUDE HEART

adv. By heart. "She read the psalms down; but lor! she didn't want no book! she knowed 'em all rude heart."

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RUDY

adj. Rude.

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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)

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RUFFITS

n.pl. Small woods, containing little or no large timber trees, and consisting mostly of nutwood 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)

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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."

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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.

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RUN AGIN  run ugin-

vb.  To run against, i.e. to meet. "I'm glad I run agin ye."

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RUNAGATE  run-ugait

n.  A wild, reckless, dissolute young man; a good-for-nothing fellow. Corruption of renegade. French, rené. "But let the runagates continue in scarceness." - Psalm 48, 6 (Prayer Book version)

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RUN-A-HEAD  run-uhed-

vb.  To be delirious. "He was running-a-head all night long."

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RUNNET  run-it

n.  The herb Gabium verum, yellow bedstraw. (see also Rennet)

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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.

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RUNT
n. A small pig; a diminutive or undersized person. (see also Anthony-pig, Dannel; Dan'l)
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RUSH
n. The rash, or spotted fever.
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RUSTY
adj. Crabbed; out of temper.
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RUT
vb. To keep a rut. To be meddling and doing mischief.
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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."
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RUTTLE
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."
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RUTTLING
adj. Chestiness; a cold on the chest. "You've got a rare rutting 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."
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SAFE-SOWN
adj. Self-sown; said of corn which comes up from the previous year's crop.
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SAG  

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.

SAGE  

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.

SAIME  

n. Lard. (see also Seam)

SAINT'S-BELL  

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.

SALTERNS  

n.pl. Marshy places near the sea, which are overflowed by the tide. - North Kent. (see also Saltings, Salts)

SALTINGS  

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)

SALTS  

n.pl. Marshy places near the sea, which are overflowed by the tide. - North Kent. (see also Salterns, Saltings)
SALVEY  
adj. Close; soapy; spoken of potatoes that are not floury.
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SAND-RATE  
n. The ray. Raia clavata - Folkestone.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

SAP  
vb. To catch eels with worms threaded on worsted; elsewhere called Bobbing.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

SARE  
adj. Tender; rotten; worn; faded; as "My coat is very sare."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

SARTIN  
adj. Stern; severe; stedfast. "He knowed there was something up, he did look that sartin at me."
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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)  

SAUCE  
n. For sauciness. "I don't want none o' your sauce."
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SAY  
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)  

SAY  
vb. (2) "Give us something to say," means, give us a toast.
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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.

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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 it eat it raw, nor even when boiled up with sugar. (see also Skad)

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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 Scaddle)

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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.

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SCARCEY  skai-rsi
adj. Scarce.

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SCAREFUL  skai-rfl
adj. Frightful; that which tends to scare.

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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)

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SCHOAT  shoat
n. A kneading trough. (see also Scout, Shoat)

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SCIMMINGER  skim-injur
n. A piece of counterfeit money.
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SCITHERS  sith-urz
n. Scissors
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SCITTLE  sit-l
adj. Skittish.
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SCOASE  skoa-us
vb. To exchange. "I'll scoase horses with you." (see also Scorse)
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 Scof)
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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.
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SCOOPPLE  skop-ul
n. A broad wooden shovel used by the threshers. (see also Scubbit, which is the word used
in East Kent.)
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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.
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SCORF  skau-f
vb. To gobble; eat greedily. "You've scorfed up all the meat purty quick, ain't ye?" (see also Scof)
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**SCORSE**

vb. To exchange. "I'll scoase horses with you." (see also Scoase)

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**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)

**SCOURGE**

vb. To sweep with a besom.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

**SCOUT**

n. A kneading trough. (see also Schoat, Shoat)

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**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)

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)

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)

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)
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!"
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SCRAM
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)
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SCRAP
skrap
vb. To fight; restricted to the encounters between children.
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SCRAPS
skraps
n. Herrings which, being broken, cannot be hung up by their heads to dry. (see also Tie-tails)
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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.,
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SCRATCH skrach
vb. (1) To do anything in a hurried, hasty, scrambling way. "I scratched out of bed and struck a light."
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SCRATCH ALONG skrach ulong
vb. To pull through hard times. "Times is bad, but I just manage somewhow to keep scratching along."
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SCRAWL
vb. To lay corn by the agency of the wind and blow it together into a tangle. - R Cooke.
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SCREECH-OWL skreech-oul
n. The common swift. Cypsellus apus. - Sittingbourne.
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**SCROOCH**  
*skrooch*  
**vb.** To make a dull, scraping noise.

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**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)

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**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 Scrouge)

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**SCROW**  
*skroa*  
**n.** A cross, peeved, ill-natured person.

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**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'lm'nan does look a little scrupt, do'nt he?"

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**SCRUMPING**  
**vb.** To steal apples from an orchard, "To go scrumping". - Plumstead, West Kent L.R.A.G. 1920's.

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**SCRUNCH**  
*skrunch*  
**vb.** To crunch.

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**SCRY**  
*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 arount my orchard! Off with ye this minnit - off!"

The Dialect of Kent (c1950)

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)

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SCUPPER

skup-ur

n. A scoop or scooper.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

SCUPPET

n. A hop shovel. - J H Bridge. (see also Scubbit)

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

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)

SCUT

skut

n. (1) The tail of a hare or rabbit.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

SCUTCHEL

skuch-ul

n. (1) Rubbish. (see also Culch, Pelt, Sculch, Scutchel)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

SCUTCHEL

n. (2) The trimmings of wood put inside a faggot.

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

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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)

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SEA SNAIL

see snai-l

n. A periwinkle.

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SEA STARCH

n. Jelly-fish - Dover. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sluthers, Slutters, Stingers, Water-galls)

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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

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
n. (1) Hog's lard.
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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
vb. To strain or shift, as through a sieve or strainer.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 13

SEASON
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
n. The wrack, ore or sea weed used largely in the Island of Thanet and elsewhere, for making maxhills. (see also Oare, Waur, Waure)
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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.
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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
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. Asaccount Book, 1653)  (see also Seed-Kod, Seed-lip)
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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. Asaccount Book, 1653)  (see also Seed-Cord, Seed-lip)
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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)
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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)
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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 singrêne, ever-green; the Anglo-Saxon prefix sin, means "ever".
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SENNE
n. Sin. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'ī' and Southern 'u'. Senne (K) = Sunne (S) = Sin (N) (See also Zenne)
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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.
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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."
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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

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)

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SESSE

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)

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SESSIONS

sesh-nz

n. A disturbance; a fuss. "There's goin' to be a middlin' sessions over this here Jubilee, seemin'ly."

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SET

set

adj. (3) Firm; fixed in purpose; obstinate. "He's terrible set in his ways, there ain't no turning an 'im."

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SET

n. (2) A division in a hop-garden for picking, containing 24 hills.

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SET

set

vb. (1) To sit; as, "I was setting in my chair."

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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.

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SET-OUT

set-out

n. A great fuss and disturbance; a grand display; and event causing exciment 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.'
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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."
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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.
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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.

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SHALES'S  
prob. shailz  
n.pl. Tenements to which no land belonged. - Lewis, 75. (see also Shalings)

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SHALINGS  
shai-lingz  
n.pl. Tenements to which no land belonged. - Lewis, 75. (see also Shales's)

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SHARN BUG  
sharn-bug  
n.  The stag beetle.  (see also Shorn bug)

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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.

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SHATTER  
shat-ur  
n.  (2) A sprinkling, generally of rain.  "We've had quite a nice litttle shatter of rain." "There'll be a middlin' shatter of hops."

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SHATTER  
shat-ur  
vb.  (3) To rain slightly.

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SHAUL  
shau-l  
adj.  (1) Shallow; shoal.

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

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 kneading 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)

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SHAVE

n. Corrupted from shaw, a wood that encompasses a close; a small copse of wood by a field-side. (see also Carvet)

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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)

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SHAWL

n. An oblong wooden tub on trestles in which housewives did their washing previous to 1914. -Wealden. (see also Keeler (2), Shaul (2), Shawl, Showle)

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SHAY

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."

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SHAY

adj. (1) Pale; faint-coloured. "This here ink seems terr'ble shay, somehows."

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SHE

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**

**n.** A rough pole of wood. "Sheads for poles."

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

**SHEAL**

**vb.** To peal, 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 dried in the sunne." (see also Sheel)

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**SHEAR**

**n.** A spear; thus they speak of an eel-shear.

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

**SHEAT**

**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)

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**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.

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**SHEE-GASHIE-ATING**

**phr.** Keeping in health; 'getting on now' "How are you Sheeg-ashie-ating?" (How are you keeping in health). "How are you a-Shee-gashie-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)

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**SHEEL**

**vb.** To peal, 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 dried in the sunne." (see also Sheal)

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

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

SHEEP-GATE

n. A hurdle with bars.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 14

SHEEP'S TREDDLES

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

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

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

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

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. (see also Shire-way)
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SHELL-FIRE

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)
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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.
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SHIDE
shied
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.
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SHINGLER

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 show 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.
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SHINING STICK

n. A thin peeled stick, formerly carried by farm labourers at statute fares, to show 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.
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SHINY-BUG

n. The glow-worm
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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.
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SHIP-GATE

n. A sheep-gate or moveable hurdle in a fence.
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SHIRES

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)
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SHIRE-WAY

n. A bridle-way. (see also Sheer-way)
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SHOAL-IN

vb. To pick sides at cricket or any game. "After the match, they had a shoal-in among theirselves."

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SHOAT

shoa-t

n. A kneading trough. (see also Schoat, Scout)

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SHOAVE

shoav

n. A kind of fork used to gather up oats when cut. (see also Shove)

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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)

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SHOCK

n. (2) A number of sheaves, when corn was tithed in kind then, and then every tenth shock belonged to the incumbent.

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SHOCKLED

shokl-d

pp. Shrunk; shrivelled; wrinkled; puckered up; withered. "A face like a shrockled apple."
(see also Shrockled)

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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.

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SHOOOLER

shoo-Ir

n. A beggar.

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SHOOLING

shoo-ling

part. Begging. "To go shooling."

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SHOOT

shoot

n. A young pig of the first year. (see also Sheat, Shut)

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SHOP-GOODS

n.pl. Goods purchased at a shop, especially groceries.

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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.

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SHORN BUG

shorn-bug

n. The stag beetle. (see also Sharn bug)

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SHORT-WORK

shaut-wurk

n. Work in odd corners of fields which does not come in long straight furrows.

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SHOT

shot

n. A handful of hemp.

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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.

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SHOT-NET

shot-net

n. A mackerel net.

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SHOTTEN
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.
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SHOTVER-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.
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SHOUl
n. A shovel (not to be confounded with Shaul)
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SHOUN
vb. Shone. "And glory shoun araöund."
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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)
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SHOWLE
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)
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SHOWS FOR
vb. It looks like. "It shows for rain."
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SHOY
adj. Weakly; shy of bearing; used of plants and trees.
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SHRAPE
vb.   To scold or rate a dog.
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SHREAP
shreep
vb.   To chide; scold. (see also Shrip)
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SHRIP
shrip
vb.   To chide; scold. (see also Shreap)
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SHRIVE
shreiv
vb.   To clear the small branches from the trunk of a tree. "Those elm-trees want shriving."
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SHROCKLED
shrok-l-d
pp.   Shrunk; shrivelled; wrinkled; puckered up; withered. "A face like a shrockled apple."
(see also Shockled)
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SHRUGGLE
shrug-l
vb.   To shrug the shoulders.
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SHUCK
shuk
vb.   (2) To shell peas, beans, etc. (see also Huck (2)
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SHUCK
shuk
vb.   (3) To do things in a restless, hurried way, as, e.g., to shuck about. (see also Shucke)
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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)
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SHUCKISH  
adj. Shifty; unreliable; uncertain; tricky. "Looks as though we be going to have a lot of this shuckish weather."

SHUCKLE  
vb. To shuffle along, or slink along, in walking. (see also Shuck (3)

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)

SHUT  
n. (1) A young pig that has done sucking. (see also Sheet, Shoot)

SHUT  
vb. (2) To do; to manage.

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)

SHUT-OF  
vb. To rid oneself of; to drive away. "I lay you wun't get shut-of him in a hurry."

SHUT-OUT  
phr. Exceedingly cold. "You look quite shut-out."

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)
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)
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SICKLE-EARED
adj. Barley when ripe curves its ears, which is thus called.
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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.
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SIESIN see-zin
n. Yeast; barm. (see also Barm, God's Good, Sizzling)
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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.
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SIFTER sift-ur
n. A fire shovel.
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SIG sig
n. Urine.
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SIGHT seit
A great number or quantity. "There was a sight of apples lying on the ground."
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SIMPLE simp-l
adj. Silly; foolish; stupid; hard to understand. "Doän't be so simple, but come along dreckly minnit."
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SIMSON  sim-sun
n. The common groundsel. Senecio vulgaris.

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SIN  sin
adv. Since. "Knowing his voice, although not heard long sin." - Faerie Queen, b.6.111,44.

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SINDER  sind-ur
vb. To settle or separate the lees or dregs of liquor.

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SINDERS  sind-urz
adv. Asunder.

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SIPID  sip-id
adj. Insipid. "I calls dis here claret wine terr'ble sipid stuff."

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SISSLING  sis-ling
vb. To hiss or splutter. "De old kettle sissles, 'twun't be long before 'tis tea-time, I reckon."
(see also Sissling)

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SIVER  sei-vur
n. A boat load of whiting. - Folkestone.

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SIZING  sei-zing
n. A game of cards, called "Jack running for sizing."

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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)  
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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)  
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SKARMISH  
skaamish  
n.  A fight; row; bit of horse-play.  
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SKEER'D  
skee-rd  
adj.  Frightened. "Dractly dere's ever so liddle bit of a skirmish he's reglur skeer-d, he is."  
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SKELE  
n.  Skill (Reason) Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern ' i' and Southern 'u'. Skele (K) = Skill (N) = Reason  
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SKENT  
skent  
vb.  To look askant; to scowl.  
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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.  
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SKILLET  
skil-it  
n.  A stewpan or pipkin.  
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SKIP-JACK  
skip-jak  
n.pl. The sand-hopper. Talitrus saltator. - Folkestone.  
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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.
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SKUT  skut
vb. To crouch down.
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SKYANCE
n. (1) Originally a corruption of 'science'. a word first used as a make-shift word for 'a trade' or a persons profession.
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SKYANCE
n. (2) To be puzzled. - Chatham and district only.
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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.
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SKYANCER
n. A person getting a living from small dealing, and trading, mostly from waste materials. - Chatham and district only.
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SLAB  slab
n. A rough plank; the outside cut of a tree when sawn up.
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SLACK  slak
adj. Underdressed; underdone; insufficiently cooked; applied to meat not cooked enough, or bread insufficiently baked. "The bread is very slack today."
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SLAGGER

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.

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SLAINT

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)

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SLANK

n. A slope or declivity.

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SLANT

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)

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SLAPPY

adj. Slippery through wet. The form sloppy, meaning wet but not slippery, is common everywhere.

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SLATS

n.pl. Thin; flat; unfilled pea-pods.

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SLAY-WATTLE

n. A hurdle made of narrow boards.

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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)

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SLEEPER

n. A dormouse.

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SLICE
n. A Wheelwright's slice, like a small iron peel.

SLICK
slik
adj. Slippery.

SLIMMUCKS
slim-uks
n. A slinking fellow.

SLIPPER
slip-ur
n. (1) A curious eel-like fish, with an ugle pert-looking head, and frill down the back (like the frill to an old beau's dining-out shirt), and a spotted and exceedingly slimy body. So called at Herne Bay, because it slips from the hand so easily. (see Life of Frank Buckland, p 171)

SLIPPER
slip-ur
n. (2) The small sole. - Folkestone.

SLIVER
sliv-ur
vb. (2) To slice; cut off a thin portion.

SLIVER
sliv-ur
n. (1) A thin piece of split wood; a slice; a stiff shaving; a splinter. Allied to Slice, from Slit. Anglo-Saxon sléfan, to cleave. "There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke." - Hamlet, Act 4, Sc 7.

SLOBBED
slob-d

SLOP
slop
n. A short, round smock frock, of coarse materials, slipped over the head, and worn by workmen over their other clothes.
SLORRY
slor-r'i
n. A slow-worm, or a blind worm. (see also Slay-worm, Sloy-worm)
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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)
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SLOY-WORM
sloi-wurm
n. A slow-worm. Anguis fragilis. (see also Slay-worm, Slorry)
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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."
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SLUMMICKY
adj. A slummicky woman is a slovenly, down-at-heel person. - West Kent. L.R.A.G., Woolwich, Fred Cooper, Gravesend.
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SLURRY
slur-r'i
n. Wet, sloppy mud.
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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 Slish)
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SLUTHERS
sluth-urz
n.pl. Jelly fish (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Millers-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Slutters, Stinglers, Water-galls)
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SLUTTERS  slut-urz  n.pl.  Jelly fish. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Millers-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Stingers, Water-galls)
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SMAAMER  smaa-mur  n.  A knock.
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SMACK-SMooth  smak-smooth  adv.  Flat; smooth; level with the ground. "The old squire had the shaw cut down smack-smooth."
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SMART  adj.  Considerable. "I reckon it'll cost him a smart penny before he's done."
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SMICKERY  smik-ur'i  adj.  Uneven; said of a thread when it is spun.
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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."
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SMITHERS  smidh-urz  n.pl. Shivers, or splinters.
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SMOULT  smoa-lt  adj.  Hot; sultry.
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SMUG  smug  vb.  To steal.
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SNAG
n. A name applied to all the common species of garden-snails, but especially to the Helix aspersa. (Anglo-Saxon snæg-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.
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SNAGGLE
vb. To hack, or carve meat badly; to nibble.
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SNATAGOG
n. A yewberry. (see also Snodgog, Snottygobs)
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SNEAD
n. The long handle or bat of a scythe. - West Kent. The family of Sneyd, in Staffordshire, bear a scythe in their arms.
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SNIGGER
vb. To cut roughly, or unevenly.
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SNIRK
vb. To dry; wither. "You had better carry your hay or it will all be snirked up, sure as you're alive."
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SNIRKING
n. Anything withered. "As dry as a snirking."
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SNITCH
vb. To snitch something is to steal it. - L R A G.
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SNITCHED
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SNOB
snob
n. A cobbler. By no means a term of contempt.
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SNODEN
n.pl. Pieces. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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SNODGOG
snod-gog
n. A snodberry, or yewberry; just as a goosegog is a gooseberry. (see also Snatagog, Snottygobs)
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SNOODS
snoodz, suodz
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.
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SNOTTYGOBS
n.pl. Yew berries. - information from Gertie Scott, who used the words at Barham Abbey in her youth. (see also Snatagog, Snodgog)
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SNYING
snei-ing
adj. Bent; twisted; curved. This word is generally applied to timber.
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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."
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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."
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SOCK
sok
n. (1) A pet brought up by hand; a shy child that clings to its nurse, and loves to be fondled.
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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 Byeons, 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)
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SOCK
vb.  (3) To hit. - West Kent & London. L.R.A.G.
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SOCK
vb.  (5) To prepare a person for burial. "Item paid to the Widow Prower for to help sork him . . . .6d". - Hoo All Hallows Overseers Book sub 1679 in Hammond 'The Story of an Outpost Parish' p 124.  (see also Sork)
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SOCK
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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.
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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

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'"

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SOIL

n. (1) Filth and dirt in corn; as the seeds of several kinds of weeds and the like.

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SOLE

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, Butsole, Maidensole, Sole-street, 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."

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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)

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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."

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SOME'RS

adj. Somewheres, for somewhere. "Direckly ye be back-turned, he'll be off some'rs or 'nother."

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SONNIE

n. A kindly appellative for any boy. "Come along sonnie, you and me 'll pick up them tatars now 'tis fine and dry."

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SORK
vb. To prepare a person for burial. "Item paid to the Widow Prower for to help sork him... .6d"—(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."
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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 somehow." (see also Sossel)
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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 somehow." (see also Soss (2)
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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.
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SOWSE-TUB
sous-tub
n. A tub for pickling meat.
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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.
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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)
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SPAN  span
vb. To fetter 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."
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SPARR  spar'
spart
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.
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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)
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SPEAR
spee-r
n. (1) A blade of grass, or fresh young shoot or sprout of any kind.
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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 tatars 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)
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SPEARK
n. Spark. 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

SPEARKEN
n.pl. Sparks. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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SPECK
spek
n. The iron tip or toe of a workman's boot.
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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**
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.

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**SPILE**
n. The upright pointed piece of wood in fencing nailed to the cross-piece. - R Cooke.

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**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.

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**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

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**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."

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**SPIT**
spit

n. (1) A double or counterpart. "He's the very spit of his brother."

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**SPITS**
spit-s

n.pl. Pieces of pine-wood, about the length and thickness of a common walking-stick, on which herrings are dried.

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**SPASH**

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.

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**SPLUT**

vb. Past of split. "It was splut when I seed it."

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**SPLUTHER**

vb. To splutter.

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**SPOLT**

vb. To break. "A terr'ble gurt limb spolted off that old tree furder een da laäne las' night."

(see also Bret (2), Splanter)

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**SPONDULICKS**


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**SPONG**

vb. To sew; to mend. "Come here and let me spong that slit in your gaberdin."

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**SPONSIBLE.**

adj. Responsible; reliable.

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**SPOTTY**

adj. Here and there in places; uneven; scattered; uncertain; variable. Said of a thin crop. "The beans look middlin' spotty, this year."

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**SPRAT-LOON**

n. The red-throated diver; a bird common on the Kentish salt waters. - North Kent.

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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)
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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.
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SPROG  sprog
n. A forked sprig of a tree. - Sittingbourne.
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SPROLLUCKS  sprol-ucks
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.
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SPRY  spreii
n. (1) A broom for sweeping the barn-floor; formerly used in the threshing of corn. Allied to sprig.
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SPRY  spreī
adj. (2) Smart; brisk; quick.
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SPRY-FOOT  spreī-fuot
adj.  Splay foot. (see also Spray -foot)
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SPRY-WOOD  spreī-wuod
n.  Small wood; spray wood.
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SPUD  spud
n.  (1) A garden tool for getting up weeds.
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SPUD  spud
vb.  (2) To get up weeds with a spud.
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SPUR-FISH  spur-fish
n.  The pike dog-fish. Spinax acanthias. - Folkestone.
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SQUAB  skwob
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."
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SQUAB  skwob
n.  (2) An unfledged sparrow.
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SQUASHER
n.  Swastika. - Noted only in the village of Leeds, near Maidstone.
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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.

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SQUASHLE skwosh-l

vb. To make a splashing noise. "It was so wet, my feet squashled in my shoes."

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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.

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SQUAT skwot

n. (2) A wedge placed under a carriage-wheel to prevent its moving.

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SQUATTED skwot-id

pp. Splashed with mire or dirt.

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SQUAYER adj. Square. "That box don't look squayer to me!" - parts of the Weald only.

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SQUIB skwib

n. (2) Cuttle-fish; so called because it squirts sepia. Sepia officinalis. (See Inksqper, Mansucker, Squib (1), Tortoise)

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SQUIB skwib

n. (1) A squirt; a syringe. "He stood back of the tree and skeeted water at me caterwise with a squib."

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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.

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SSEDE
n. Shade. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water.
The 'Ayenbite of Inwy't', 1340, contains this word.
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SSEL
vb. Shall. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water.
The 'Ayenbite of Inwy't', 1340, contains this word.
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SSEP
n. Shape. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter= water.
The 'Ayenbite of Inwy't', 1340, contains this word.
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STABLEN
n.pl. Stables. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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STADDELL
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 staddles, or six and twenty houses." Staddle is now used only for the support of a stack of corn. It is a derivitive of the common word stead. Anglo-Saxon stéde, Icel. stadr, a stead, place; and Anglo-Saxon stathol, a foundation, Icel. stödull, 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)
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STADELL
n. The step of a ladder. (see also Stale, Stales, Stath)
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STALDER
n. A stillen or frame to put barrels on. (see also Stillen)
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STALE

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)

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STALE

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)

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STALKER

n. A crab-pot, or trap made of hoops and nets. - Folkestone.

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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 petticote, at 10s 6d. the yard, 15s.9d." - Sandwich Book of orphans. (see also Stammel)

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STAND

vb. To stop; to be hindered. "We don't stand for weather."

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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 stammel cloth to make her a petticote, at 10s 6d. the yard, 15s.9d." - Sandwich Book of orphans. (see also Stammel)

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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.

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START

n. A proceeding; a business; a set-out. "This's a rum start, I reckon."

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**STARVE-NAKED**

adj. Stark naked. Starved in Kent, sometimes means extremely cold, as well as extremely hungry.

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**STATH**

n. A step of a ladder. (see also Stadel, Stale Stales)

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

**STAUNCH**

vb. To walk clumsily and heavily.

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**STAYERS**

n.pl. Stairs. "Now off you go up the stayers, and into bed!" - Parts of the Weald only.

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**STEADY**

adv.&adj. Slow. "I can git along middlin' well, if I go steady."

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**STEAN**

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)

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**STECHE**

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

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**STEEDLE**

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)

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**STEELLY**

adj. Stiff, unkind working, ground.

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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)

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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.

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STENG

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

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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.

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STERREN

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

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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.

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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)

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STILLEN

stil-in

n. A stand for a cask, barrel, or washing-tub. (see also Stalder)

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STILT

n. A crutch. In 1668 we find the following entry: "For a paire of stilts for the tanner, 3d." - Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury

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STINGERS

n. A jelly-fish. - Dover. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Water-Galls)

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STINK-A-LIVE

n. The whiting pout; so called because it soon becomes unfit to eat after being caught. - Folkestone.

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STIPERS

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.

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STIVER


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STIVER

vb. (1) To flutter; to stagger; to struggle along. "An so we stivered right acrass, An went up by a mason's." - Dick and Sal, st 50.

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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)

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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, Stoch, Stotch)

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STOCK  stok
n.  (1) Cattle of all sorts.
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STOCK  stok
n.  (2) The udder of a cow.
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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.
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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.
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STOCK-BOW  stok-boa
n.  The cross-bow.
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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.
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STODGER  stoj-ur
n.  A sturdy fellow able to get about in all sorts of weather.
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STODGY  stoj-i
adj.  Thick; glutinous; muddy. "The church path's got middlin' stodgy."
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STOLDRED  stoa-ldurd
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  Page  16
**STOLT**

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."

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**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.

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**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**

n. A weight of eight pounds.

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**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.

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**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.

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**STOP FARTING ABOUT**

phr. Stop mucking about; stop fooling about. - West Kent. L.R.A.G.

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**STOTCH**

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**

stoav

vb. To dry in an oven. (see also Stow)

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**STOW**

stoa

vb. To dry in an oven. (see also Stove)

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**STOW-BOATING**

stoabutin

vb. Dredging up stone at sea for making Roman cement.

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**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."

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**STRAMMERY**

stramurly

adj. Awkwardly; ungainly.

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**STRANDS**

n.pl. The dry bents of grass run to seed.

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**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.

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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)

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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."

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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?"

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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)

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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.

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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 strykynge of the pascall and the font taper, 2s. 3d." - Churchwardens' Accounts, St Dunstan's. Canterbury.

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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.
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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.
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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)
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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!"
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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'."
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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.
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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.
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STUD stud
n. (1) A stop; a prop; a support. The feet on which a trug-basket stands are called stubs.
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STULPE
n. A post; especially a short stout post put down to mark a boundary. Sometimes also spelt stoop and stolpe. 1569 - "2 greate tallie shydes for stulpes, 4d." - Accounts, St. Dunstan's. Canterbury.

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STUNT
adj. Sullen; dogged; obstinate.

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STUNTED
adj. Badly or not fully grown, used of both plants and animals.

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STUPEN
n. A stew-pan or skillet. (see also Stuppin, Stuppnet)

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STUPPIN
n. A stew-pan or skillet. (see also Stupen, Stuppnet)

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STUPPNET
n. A stew-pan or skillet. In Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 226, amongst other kitchen furniture, we find, "Fower stuppnertts, 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)

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STURM
adj. Stern; morose.

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SUILLAGE
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)

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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)
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SULLAGE  sul-ij
n.  Muck; dung; sewage; dirty water. 1630 - "To the Prior and his sonne for carryinge out the duste and sullage out of Sr. (Sister) Pett's house. . . .6d." - MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Suillage)
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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)
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SUM  sum
vb.  To reckon; to cast up accounts; to learn arithmetic. So the French sommer.
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SUMMER-LAND  sum-r-land
n.  Ground that lies fallow all the summer.
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SUMMUT  sum-ut
n.  Something.
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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.
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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)

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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).

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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)

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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.

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SURELYE

sheu-rlei

adv. Surely. "Well,that ain't you, is it? Surelye!"

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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.

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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)

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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)

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SWART
adj. Of a dark colour. Anglo-Saxon sweart. "The wheat looks very swarth." (see also Swarth)
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SWARTH
swaurth
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)
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SWARTH
swaurth
adj. (1) Of a dark colour. Anglo-Saxon sweart. "The wheat looks very swarth." (see also Swart)
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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.
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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.
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SWATCH
swoch
n. (2) A wand.
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SWATCHEL
swoch-l
vb. To beat with a swatch or wand.
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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)
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SWAY

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."

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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.

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SWEAL

vb. To singe a pig.

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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)

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SWEAPS

sweep-s

n.pl. The sails of a windmill. (see also Swips, Swifts)

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SWEET-LIQUOR

sweet-lik-r

n. Wort; new beer unfermented, or in the process of fermentation. (see also Sweet-wort)

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SWEET-WORT

n. Wort; new beer unfermented, or in the process of fermentation. (see also Sweet-liquor)

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SWELKED

pp. Overcome by excessive heat.

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SWELTRY

adj. Sultry; excessively close and hoy.

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SWIFTS  swift-s
n.pl. The arms, or sails of a windmill.  (see also Sweeps, Swips)
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SWILLING-LAND
n. A plough land.  (see also Solin, Suling, Sulling)
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SWIMEY
adj. Giddy or near fainting. - Fred Amie's grandfather. L.R.A.G. 1977.  (see also Swimmy, Swimmy-headed, Swimy (2))
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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' raöund and raöund till it made me feel quite swimy, it did."  (see also Swimey, Swimy (2), Swimmy-headed)
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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' raöund and raöund till it made me feel quite swimy, it did."  (see also Swimey, Swimy (2), Swimmy)
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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' raöund and raöund till it made me feel quite swimy, it did."  (see also Swimmy, Swimmy-headed)
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SWIMY
adj. (2) Giddy or near fainting. - Fred Amie's grandfather. L.R.A.G. 1977.  (see also Swimey, Swimmy, Swimmy-headed)
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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.)
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SWIPS  swip-s
n.pl. The sails of a windmill. (see also Sweeps, Swifts)
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SWISH-ALONG  swish-ulong'
vb. To move with great quickness.
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SWOT  swot
n. Soot.
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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.
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TACK  tak
n. An unpleasant taste.
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TAFFETY  taf-iti
adj. Squeamish; dainty; particular about food. - East Kent.
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TAG  tag
n. Tagge, a sheep of the first year. (see also Teg)
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TAKE  taik
vb. A redundant use is often made of this word, as "He'd better by half take and get married." - East Kent.
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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.
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**TALLYMAN**

n. The man who takes the tallies, notches them, and so keeps account of the number of bushels picked by the hop-pickers.

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**TAMSIN**

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)

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**TAN**

n. The bark of a young oak.

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**TAR-GRASS**

n. The wild vetch. *Vicia cracca*.

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**TARNAL**

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.

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**TARSE**

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*, l. 4. c.30 (see also Tas)

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**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*, l. 4. c.30 (see also Tarse)

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**TASS-CUTTER**

n. An implement with which to cut hay in the stack.

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**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.

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**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)

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**TATTER**

tat-r

adj.  (1) Ragged (see also Tattery)

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**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)

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**TATTERY**

tat-ur'i

adj.  (1) Ragged (see also Tatter (1)

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**TATTY**

tat-i

adj.  Testy. (see also Tatter (2), Tattery (2)

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**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)

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**TAULEY**

tau-li

n. A taw or marble.

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**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.

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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.'

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TEAM

team

n. A litter of pigs or a brood of ducks.

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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)  

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)  

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.

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TEAR-RAG

n. (2) Perhaps a connected with rag, tag and bobtail. - J H Bridge.

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

TED

ted

vb. To make hay, by tossing it about and spreading it in the sun. 1523 - "For mowyng and teddying of the garden, 12d." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)  

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.

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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.

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TEENER

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)

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TEES

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.

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TEG

n. A sheep of the first year. (see also Tag)

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TELL

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 Elegy.

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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)

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TENT

n.comp. Bird tenting is bird scaring.

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TENTER-GROUND

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 'tain touched t'roots o' taters."

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**TERRIFY**

`ter-r'ifie`

vb. To annoy; to tease; to disturb. A bad cough is said to be "very terrifying". And the flies are said to "to terrify the cattle." The rooks also "terrify the beans."

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**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."

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**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 disyllabic. (see also Thyester)

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THIS-HERE
den. prom. This. (An intensive form) "That there man was a sittin' on this-'ere very chair, when, all of a sudden, down he goos in one of these 'ere plexicle fits. 'Who'd 'ave thoft it!' said the missus."

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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-peeker)

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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)
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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.
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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.
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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.)

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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.

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THREDDLE  

thred-l

vb.  To thread a needle.

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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.

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THRI

n.  Three.  Old Fresian Thri. = Old Kentish Thri.

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THRIBLE  

thrib-l

adj.  Treble; threefold.

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THRO  

throa

prep.  Fro; from.

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THROT

n.  Throat.  "He's throt was that bad all last week, that he was troubled to go to and thro to work."

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THROWS  

throaz

n.  A thoroughfare; a public way.  The four-throws, a point where four roads meet.

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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)
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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."
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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 tithe.  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)
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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)
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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 disyllabic. (see also Tyene)

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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)

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TIGHTISH LOT

tei-tish lot

phr. A good many. (see also Tidy)

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TIGHT-UP

vb. Make tidy. "My missus had gone to tight-up."

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TILL

til

adj. Tame; gentle.

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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.

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TILT

til-t

n. (1) The moveable covering of a cart or wagon; generally made of sail-cloth or canvas.

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TILT

til-t

n. (2) Condition of arable land. "He has a good tilth," or "His land is in good tilth." (see also Tilth)

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TILTER  (out of)
n.  Out of order; out of condition. "He's left that farm purty much out o' tilter, I can tell ye."
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TILTH  tilth
n.  Condition of arable land. "He has a good tilth," or "His land is in good tilth." (see also Tilt (2)
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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.
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TIMBERSOME  adj. Tiresome; troublesome. (see also Timmy)
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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."
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TIMMY  tim-i
adj. Fretful. (see also Timbersome, from which this is probably abbreviated.)
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TIMNAIL  tim-nail
n.  A vegetable-marrow. - East Kent.
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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
vb. (2) To shut; to fence.
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TINERAT
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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-tippling!" - Confined to Hothfield, Eastwell and Westwell.
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TIPTOE
n. An extinquisher. - West Kent.
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TIP-TONGUED
adj. Inarticulate; indistinct in utterance; lisping. "He tarks so tip-tongued since he've come back from Lurnon, we can't make nothin' o' what he says other-while."
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TIRYEN
n. An anagramatical form of Trinity. Thus, "Tiryen Church," Trinity Church. - East Kent.
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TISICKY
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 17

TISSICK
n. A tickling cough.
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TITHER
vb. To trifle; e.g., to tither about, is to waste time.
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TIVER

tiv-ur

n. Red ochre for marking sheep.

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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.

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TO OWN TO

vb. To own, to own to it.

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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."

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TOAR

toar

n. Long, coarse, sour grass in fields that are understocked.

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TOBIT

n. A measure of half a bushel. (see also Tofet, Tolvet, Tovet)

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TOFET

tofit

n. A measure of half a bushel. (see also Tobit, Tolvet, Tovet)

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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)

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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 messuage; 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 messuage formerly stood.
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TOFT-SIEVE
tau-fl-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)
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TOKENON
n.pl. Tokens. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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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."
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TOLVET			
tolv-it
n. Half a bushel. 1522 - "Paid for 6 bussheillis and a tolvett of grene pesen, price the bushell, 10d., sm., 5s. 5d." - Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury. (see also Tobit, Tofet, Tovet)
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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."
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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 brewhouss, 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)

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TONGEN  
n.pl. Tongues. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

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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."

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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.

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TOOAD  
too-ud

n. A toad,

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TOOAT  
too-ut

n. All; an entirety. "The whole tooat av't." (? the total)

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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)

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TORTOISE  
tau-tus

n. The cuttle-fish. - Folkestone. (see also Inkspewer, Man-sucker, Squib (2))

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**TOTHER DAY**

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.

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**TOVET**

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)

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**TOVIL**

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)

**TO-YEAR**

adv. This year; as, to-day is this day.

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**TRACK**

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)

**TRAFIN**

n. Trefoil.- R Cooke

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**TRAY RING**

n. The fastenings by which the scythe is secured to its bat. (see also Tray wedge)

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**TRAY WEDGE**

n. The fastenings by which the scythe is secured to its bat. (see also Tray ring)

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TREAD

n. A wheel-tread; a rut; a track. Called in Sussex the trade (trai-d)

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TREDDLES

n.pl. The droppings of sheep. (see also Light (2), Sheep's treddles)

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TREPPEN

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

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TREVET

n. A trivet; a three-legged stand whereon to set a tea-kettle, or saucepan. "As right as a trevet," 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 greedyirons, one trivett with other lumber there, etc." - Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry, p 226.

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TRILL

vb. To trundle a hoop, etc. (see also Trole, Trull)

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TROST

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

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TROUBLED TO GO

phr. Hardly able to get about and do one's work. "Many a time he's that bad, he's troubled to go."

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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.

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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, Trug)

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TRULL

trul

vb. To trundle. (see also Trill, Trole)

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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.

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TRUSSEL

n. A tressel; a barrel-stand.

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TRY

(2) True. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dyepe, etc, that these words were dissyllabic

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TRY

vb. (1) To boil down lard

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TUG

tug

n. The body of a wagon, without the hutch; a carriage for conveying timber, bobbins, etc. (see also Bobbin-tug)

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TUKE

teuk

n. The redshank; a very common shore-bird on the Kentish saltings. - Sittingbourne.

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TUMBLING-BAY

tumb-ling-bay

n. A cascade, or small waterfall. - West Kent.

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TUMP

tump

n. A small hillock; a mound, or irregular rising on the surface of the pastures. Often, indeed nearly always, and old ant-hill. - Sittingbourne. "Ye caan't make nothin' o' mowin', all de while dere's so many o' dese here gurt old tumps all over de plaäce."

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TUN

n. The great vat wherein the beer is worked before it is turnned, or cleansed. "Item in the brewhouss, 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, Ton)

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TUNNEL

tun-l

n. A funnel for pouring liquids from one vessel into another.

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TURN-WRIST-PLough

turn-rees-plou

n. A Kentish plough, with a moveable mould-board.

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TUSSOME

n. Hemp or flax. - West Kent.

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TUTH

n. Tooth. "That be a mighty bad tuth you got there. Better go and see the dentist forelong!" - Wealden, Ashford and district.

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TWANG

n. A peculiar flavour; a strong, rank, unpleasant taste; elsewhere called a tack.

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TWEAN-WHILES
twee-n-weilz

adv. Between times.

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TWIBIL
twei-bil

n. A hook for cutting beans. Literally, "double-bill"

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TWINGLE
twinj

n. An ear-wig.

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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!"

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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.

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TWITTER
twit-r

vb. (1) To twit; to tease.

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Two

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.

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Tyare

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

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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)

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Tyear

r

n. Tear. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyte, 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)

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Tyene

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 Tien)

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Uck

vb. (2) Throw out. "Help me uck out these logs, Bill!" - Ashford and district.

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Uck

vb. (1) To pull out. "Now uck out they old sacks from the card shed. - Ashford and district.

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Uck-up

n. Help up with; a helping hand, "Give us a uck up with these sacks of taters, Jess!" - Ashford and district.

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UMBLEMENT  umb-ulmunt
n.  Complement. "Throw in another dozen to make up the umblemment." - Hundred of Hoo.
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UNACCOUNTABLE  un-ukount-ubl
adj & adv. Wonderment; excessive; exceeding. "You've been gone an unaccountable time, mate."
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UNBEKNOWN  un-kus
adj. Unknown. - R Cooke.
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UNCALLOW  unk-l-oul
n.  A species of skate. - Folkestone.
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UNCLES  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.
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UNDER-SPINDLED  und-r-spind-lld
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.
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UNFORBIDDEN  un-furbid-n
adj.  Uncorrected; spoiled; unrestrained; troublesome. "He's an unforbidden young mortal."
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UNGAIN
adj. Awkward; clumsy; loutish. "He's so very ungain."
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UNHANDY
adj. Inconvenient; difficult of access. "Ya see 'tis a werry unhandy pleäce, so fur away fro' shops."
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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)
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UNKER-MONEY
n. Money paid for exceptionally dirty jobs or unhealthy work. - Chatham, Rochester, Strood and district, Royal Naval Dockyard workers. (see also Unker, Dirty money)
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UNKINDLY
adv. Badly, reversal of well. - R Cooke.
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UNKY
adj. Lonely; solitary; melancholy. "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)
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UNLEVEL
adj. Uneven; rough.
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UNLUCKY
adj. Mischievous. "That child's terr'ble unlucky surelye! He's always sum'ers or 'nother, and into somethin'."
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UNTHRUM
adj. Awkward; unhandy.
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UPGROWN
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
vb. To scold. "I upset her pretty much o' Sunday mornin', for she kep' messin' about till she
got too late for church."
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UPSETTING
n. A scolding. "His missus gave him a good upsettin', that she did."
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UPSTAND
vb. To stand up. "That the members shall address the chair and speak upstanding."
Rules of Eastry Cottage Gardners' Club.
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UPSTANDS
n.pl. Live trees or bushes cut breast high to serve as marks for boundaries of parishes, estates,
etc.
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UPWARD
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)
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URGE
vb. To annoy; aggravate; provoke. "It urges me to see anyone go on so."
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USE
vb. (2) To accustom. "It's what you use 'em to when they be young."
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USE
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.
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USE-POLE  
euz-poal
n. A pole thicker than a hop-pole, and strong enough to use for other purposes. (see also Bat 5)
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VALE  
vail
n. A water rat; called elsewhere a vole.
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VAMPISHNESS
n. Frowardness; perverseness
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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.
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VAST
adv. Very; exceedingly. This word is often used of small things: "It is vast little." "Others of vastly less importance."
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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)
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VELTHE
n. Filth. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Velthe (K) = Fulthe (S) = Filthe (N) (see also Felthe)
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VERE
n. Fire. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Vere (K) = Vur (S) = Fire (N) (see also Fere)
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**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)  

**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.
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**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)
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**VIGILOUS**
v.-lus
adj. Vicious, of a horse; also fierce, angry.
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**VILL-HORSE**
vil-u
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)

**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)

**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.
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**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)

**VOL**
adj. Full. Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.
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<th>Word</th>
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<td>VOT</td>
<td>n. Foot. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite of Inwyty', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's.'</td>
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<tr>
<td>VRIEND</td>
<td>n. Friend. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were disyllabic. (see also Vryend)</td>
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<td>VRY</td>
<td>n. Free. Old Freisan Fri= Old Kentish Vry. (see also Fry)</td>
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<td>n. Fly. Exactly corresponding to Old Frisian. It is probable, from the forms bry-est, dy-epe, etc, that these words were disyllabic</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

WACKER

wak-ur

adj.  (1) Active. "He's a wacker little chap."  Angl-Saxon, wacor, vigilant.

WACKER

wakur

adj.  (2) Angry; wrathful. "Muster Jarret was wacker at his bull getting into the turnip field."

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.

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.

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 yeardes of clothe to make her a petticote and a waste cote, at 2s 6d the yarde . . . 10s." - Sandwich Book of Orphans. (see also Pettycoat)
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.
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WALE  wail
n. A tumour or large swelling.
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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 hiddin'." - st. 25.
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WAN  wan
n. A wagon, not necessarily a van, as generally understood. - Sittingbourne.
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WANKLE  wonk-l
adj. Sickly; generally applied to a child, A man said of his wife that she was a "a poor wankle creature."
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WANTY  vb. To want. Anglo-Saxon conjugation.
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WAPS  wops
n. A wasp. So haps for hasp etc.
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WAR WAPS  waur-wops
phr. Look out; beware.
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WARE
n. Anything suitable for market or sale - ware-potatoes, ware-wood. - R Cooke.
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WARP

waup

n. Four things of any kind; as a warp of herrings.

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WARPS

waups

n.pl. Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows.

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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.

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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.

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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."

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WASH

wosh

vb. (3) To mark out with wash-ways.

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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."

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WASTES

wai-sts

n. Waste lands.

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WATER-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.

WATER-GALLS
n.pl. Jelly-fish. - Dover. (see also Blue Slutters, Galls, Miller's-eyes, Sea-nettles, Sea starch, Sluthers, Slutters, Stinglers)

WATER-TABLE
n. The little ditch at the side of the road, or a small indentation across a road, for carrying off the water.

WATTLE
n. A hurdle made like a gate, of split wood, used for folding sheep. (see also Wattle-gates.)

WATTLE-GATES
n. A hurdle made like a gate, of split wood, used for folding sheep. (see also Wattle)

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)

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.

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)

WAX-DOLLS
n. Fumaria officinalis. So called from the doll-like appearance of its little flowers.
WAY-GRASS
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WEALD wee-lhd
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.
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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 weler."
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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**WETER**

n. Water. Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; ste=r=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
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
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
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
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
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
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-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 Wiffle)
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 18

WHILK  willk

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.
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WHIRLLE-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."
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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.
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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."
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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)
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WHOOT
woot
vb. Word of command to a cart-horse, "Go to the off side." - East Kent.
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WHORLBARROW
wurl-bar'

n. Wheelbarrow. - West Kent.
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WIBBER
wib-ur
n. (1) A wheelbarrow. Short for wilber, a contraction of wheelbarrow.
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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 Wyerved)

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**WIFES AND PRIGES**
n. Used in thatching.- Throwby Oversers' Accounts for 1640 - Pat Winzar 1978. (see also Wiff 1)

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**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)

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**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.

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**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)

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**WIG**
wig

vb. To anticipate; over-reach; balk; cheat.

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**WIK**
wik

n. A week. "He'll have been gone a wik, come Monday."

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WILK


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WILLIES

phr. To give the willies - to exasperate. - Plumstead, West Kent. L R A G when a boy. (see also Gripes, to give the)

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WILLJILL

n. An hermaphrodite.

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WILLOW-GULL

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.

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WIMBLE

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 Wymbill)

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WIMBLE

n. (2) An instrument for twisting the bonds with which trusses of hay are bound up.

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WIND

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."

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WIND-BIBBER

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)

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Page 18

**WINDER**  
wind-r

n.  (2) A widgeon.

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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.

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**WINDGEY**

adj. A baby suffering from wind may be called "A windgey little fellow" or "A windgey little girl." - Maidstone and district.

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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.

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Page 19

**WINDY-FIED**

adj. Pertaining to windy weather. "It be proper windy-fied today, sir!" - Wealden and Ashford and district.

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Page 98

**WINGINESS**

n. The state of wind or belching in a baby. "My baby suffers from windginess." - Maidstone and district.

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Page 98

**WINTER-PROUD**

adj. Said of corn which is too forward for the season in a mild winter.

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Page 19
WIPS
wips
n. For wisp; like wasp 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.
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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)
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WITTERY
wit-ur'i
adj. Peevish; fretful.
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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.
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WIVVER
wiv-ur
vb. To quiver; to shake.
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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)
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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.
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WODENESS
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WODEWEN
n.pl. Widows. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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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)
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WOMBEN
n.pl. Bellies (wombs) Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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WONDEN
n.pl. Wounds. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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WONLY
won-li
adv. Only.
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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
n. (1) A woodman; woodecutter; 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.
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WOOD-SHUCK

n. A buyer of felled wood. (see also Wood-reeve (2)
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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)
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WORKISH

adj. Bent upon work; industrious. "He's a workish sort of a chap."
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WORKY-DAYS

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)
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WORM

n. A corkscrew.
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WORRIT

vb. To worry. "He's been a worritin' about all the mornin' because he couldn't find that there worm."
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WORST

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."
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WOUNDY

adv. Very
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888) Page 19
WRAXEN  

**vb.** To grow out of bounds (said of weeds); to infect; to taint with disease.  
(see also Rexon, Wrexon)

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Page 19

WRECHEN

**n.pl.** Wretches. Noun forming plural in 'en'.

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WREEST

**n.** That part of a Kentish plough which takes on and off, and on which it rests against the land ploughed up.

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Page 19

WREXON  

**vb.** To grow out of bounds (said of weeds); to infect; to taint with disease.  
(see also Rexon, Wraxen)

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WRING

**vb.** (1) To blister, "I wrung my shoulder with carrying a twenty-stale ladder."

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Page 19

WRING

**vb.** (2) To be wet.

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Page 19

WRONGS, TO

**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.

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Page 19

WRONGTAKE

**vb.** To misunderstand a person.

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Page 19

WURR

**vb.** Were; they were. etc. - Wealden and Ashford and district.

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Page 99
**WUT**

vb. Word of command to a cart-horse to stop.

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**WUTS**

n.pl. Oats.

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**WYCHEN**

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

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**WYDEVED**

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)

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**WYGEN**

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

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**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)

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**WYSNEN**

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

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**YAFFLE**

yaf-l

n. (1) The green woodpecker.

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**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)

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YALD
adj. Old. 'ea' = 'y'. Yald (yeald) = eald = old.
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YAR
yaar
adj. Brisk; nimble; swift. "Their ships are yare; yours, heavy." - Antony and Cleopatra, Act 3 Sc. 7. (see also Yare)
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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)
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YARE
yair
adj. Brisk; nimble; swift. "Their ships are yare; yours, heavy." - Antony and Cleopatra, Act 3 Sc. 7. (see also Yar)
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YARM
n. Arm. 'ea' = 'y'. Yarm = earm = arm.
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YAUGH
yau-l
adj. Dirty; nasty; filthy.
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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.
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YAWNUP
yau-nup
n. A lazy and uncouth fellow.
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YAX
yaks
n. The axle-tree. Anglo-Saxon, eax. pronounced nearly the same (yaaks) (see also Ax)
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YEAR
n. Ear. 'ea' = 'y'. Year = ear.

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YLED
vb. To yield. "'Tis a very good yielding field though it is so cledgy."

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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)

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YELLOW-BOTTLE yel-oa-bot-l
n. The corn marigold. Chrysanthemum segetum.

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YENLAD 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)

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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)

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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.

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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.

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YERTH
n. Earth. 'ea' = 'y'. Yerth = earth.
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YESTRE
n. Easter. 'ea' = 'y'. Yestre = Easter.
The Dialect of Kent in the 14th Century. (1863)

YET
adv. Used redundantly as, "neither this nor yet that."
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)

YEXLE
n. An axle.
A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

YMPEN
n.pl. Branches. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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YOFFLE
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)

YOKE
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)
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)

YOKELET

n. An old name in Kent for a little farm or manor.

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YOUR'N

yeurn

poss.pron. Yours. (see also His'n, Ourn)

A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect and Provincialisms (1888)

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)

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)

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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'.

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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.

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ZAULEN

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

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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.

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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)

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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.

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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.

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ZELF

n. Self. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Zelf (K) = Sulve (S) = Silf (N) = Self

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ZENGE

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

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ZENK

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

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ZENNE

n. Sin. Old Kentish 'e' replaces Northern 'i' and Southern 'u'. Zenne (K) = Sunne (S) = Sin (N) (see also Senne)

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ZENEN
n.pl. Sins. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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ZETERDAY
n. Saturday Use of 'e' for 'a'. Old Frisian bend=band; stef=staff; sterk=stark; weter=water. The 'Aynbite of Inwyt', 1340, contains this word.
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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)
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ZIDEN
n.pl. Sides. Noun forming plural in 'en'.
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ZINGE
vb. Sing. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Aynbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.
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ZONE
n. Son. 'The only consonal differences worthy of notice in the 'Aynbite of Inwyt', 1340, are the use of 'v' for 'f'; and 'z' for 's'.
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ZOSTER
n. Sister (suster). Use of 'o' for 'u'. Old Frisian; onder and op for under and up.
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ZYEALD
vb. Sold. Dissyllabic pronunciation contained in the 'Aynbite 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)
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